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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 2019

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 C118ministère 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 Etats 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 Etats 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 décru.

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 décru 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 Etats 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 (main interlocutors for the Secretariat within national judicial systems), 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 (for example Q12) 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 assigned to 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 EU.

The reference year for the data collection is 2019. Wherever data for 2019 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 2018 data. This cycle this is the case only for Q4 on average annual gross salary for Austria, Germany and Netherlands, because this data is available only for year 2018 at the moment of data collection.

The study itself is based on 2019 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, 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.

It should also be noted that, in order to constantly improve the data quality, some of the data appear as "Not Available" ("NA") for this exercise while, in the same situation, quantified figures were given in previous exercises.

- 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 November 2020 and have then been validated during quality control finalised mid-November 2020. 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 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 data updated on the day of final delivery, may not always coincide with the data published in previous CEPEJ reports and studies.

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.

Netherlands provided the last set of data for 2019 beginning of December. The quality control ended the 17 of December.

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

3) It should be noted that some budgetary data or its variations may be explained by the exchange rates between different national currencies and the Euro.

4) For better understanding of some variations between budgets over years the inflation rate was included only as a reference value.

5) 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").

6) The CEPEJ will work 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, EC 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.

General data: economic and demographic data in 2019, in absolute values and variation of exchange rate between years (Q1, Q3, Q5)

States	Population in 2019	GDP* per capita (in €) in 2019	Exchange rate** in 2012	Exchange rate** in 2013	Exchange rate** in 2014	Exchange rate** in 2015	Exchange rate** in 2016	Exchange rate** in 2017	Exchange rate** in 2018	Exchange rate** in 2019	Variation of exchange rate	
			(on 1st Jan. 2013)	(on 1st Jan. 2014)	(on 1st Jan. 2015)	(on 1st Jan. 2016)	(on 1st Jan. 2017)	(on 1st Jan. 2018)	(on 1st Jan. 2019)	(on 1st Jan. 2020)	2018-2019	2012-2019
Austria	8 901 064	44 900 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Belgium	11 431 406	41 200 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Bulgaria	6 951 482	8 678 €	1,95583	1,95583	1,95583	1,95583	1,95583	1,95583	1,95583	1,95580	0,00%	0,00%
Croatia	4 058 165	13 270 €	7,54659	7,62726	7,65771	7,63500	7,55779	7,51364	7,40941	7,44694	0,51%	-1,32%
Cyprus	888 000	25 270 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Republic	10 669 324	20 830 €	25,14000	27,42500	27,72500	27,02500	27,02000	25,54000	25,73000	25,41000	-1,24%	1,07%
Denmark	5 822 763	53 189 €	7,46040	7,45840	7,44360	7,46010	7,43490	7,34370	7,46690	7,47320	0,08%	0,17%
Estonia	1 324 820	21 163 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	5 525 292	43 567 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
France	67 063 703	35 960 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Germany	83 166 711	41 342 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Greece	10 724 599	16 736 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Hungary	9 769 000	13 180 €	292,96000	296,91000	315,00000	315,68000	309,40000	309,40000	322,16000	329,99000	2,43%	12,64%
Ireland	4 921 500	72 346 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	60 244 639	29 609 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Latvia	1 907 675	15 928 €	0,70280	0,70280	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Lithuania	2 794 090	17 333 €	3,45280	3,45280	3,45280	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	626 108	101 446 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	493 559	26 490 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	17 407 585	46 883 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	38 411 000	13 289 €	4,08820	-	4,26230	NAP	4,42000	4,17090	4,30000	4,30000	0,00%	5,18%
Portugal	10 295 909	20 660 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Romania	19 414 458	11 500 €	4,41530	4,48470	4,48210	4,52450	4,54110	4,65970	4,66390	4,77930	2,47%	8,24%
Slovakia	5 457 873	17 254 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	2 095 861	22 983 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Spain	47 431 256	26 255 €	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	10 327 589	43 560 €	8,56880	8,86130	9,43230	9,19840	9,56100	9,80000	10,20000	11,16047	9,42%	30,25%
Average	16 597 238	31 290 €										
Median	8 901 064	25 270 €										
Minimum	493 559	8 678 €										
Maximum	83 166 711	101 446 €										
Nb of values	27	27										
% of NA	0%	0%										
% of NAP	0%	0%										

* In current prices

** Local currency needed to obtain 1 €

Latvia: Euro is the national currency since 1st Jan.2014

General data

Comments provided by the national correspondents

Question 001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)

Question 003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year

Question 005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year +1

Belgium

Q001 (2016): Number of inhabitants 1/1/2017

Bulgaria

Q003 (2018): NSI data

Q003 (2016): No explanation.

Q005 (2019): BGN 1= EUR 0,51129

EUR 1= BGN 1, 9558

Cyprus

Q001 (2018): this is the number on 1st January 2019

Q003 (2016): Per Capita GDP (current prices)

Total GDP (current prices)

The revised figures provided by the statistical service are

Per Capita GDP (current prices) Total GDP (current prices 2015 20.931 euro 17.742,0 million euro

2016 21.282 euro 18.122,5 million euro

Czech Republic

Q003 (2016): The Czech economy is doing well + the exchange rate.

Denmark

Q001 (2019): Number of inhabitants pr. 1. januar 2020.

Finland

Q001 (General Comment): Source:

<http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/sq/8c7858bb-5812-40ac-b3c9-0905b8afc481>

Q001 (2019): Number of inhabitants 31.12.2019 = 1.1.2020.

Q001 (2018): Number of inhabitants on 31 December 2018.

Q003 (General Comment): Source: Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Annual national accounts [e-publication].

ISSN=1798-0623. 2019, Appendix table 1. Gross domestic product (GDP) 1975-2019* . Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred: 16.7.2020].

Access method: http://www.stat.fi/til/vtp/2019/vtp_2019_2020-06-18_tau_001_en.html

France

Q001 (General Comment): Source: INSEE, demographic assessment

Q001 (2016): Source: INSEE, demographic balance 2016 (population at 1 January 2017)

Q003 (General Comment): Source: INSEE, national accounts

Q003 (2016): Source : INSEE, national accounts

Germany

Q001 (2014): The data for 2013 and 2014 is the same reference. Because no significant difference has been expected for the year 2014, 2013 data is provided in the frame of the present evaluation.

Q001 (2012): The information refers to the number of inhabitants on 31 December 2012 determined on the basis of the 2011 census.

Q003 (2016): The circumstances have changed since the last campaign.

Q003 (2014): The data for 2013 and 2014 is the same reference. Because no significant difference has been expected for the year 2014, 2013 data is provided in the frame of the present evaluation.

Greece

Q003 (2019): The competent authority for this data (see Hellenic Statistical Authority) provides the relevant numbers. The numbers cannot be evaluated by the Hellenic Ministry of Justice

Q003 (2018): The data provided correspond to 2017. The data for 2018 will be available on summer 2020 (http://www.statistics.gr/news-announcements/-/asset_publisher/oj6VK3PQ0oCe/content/nws-gdp-oct).

Hungary

Q005 (2019): 1 EUR = 329.99 HUF

Q005 (2016): Source: Magyar Nemzeti Bank (Hungarian National Bank) exchange rate of 02. January 2017
<https://www.mnb.hu/arfolyam-tablazat?deviza=rbCurrencyActual&devizaSelected=EUR&datefrom=2017.01.01.&datetill=2017.01.02.&order=1>

Ireland

Q001 (2019): Comments Taken from Population and Migration Estimates April 2019 release of 27 August 2019
<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/pme/populationandmigrationestimatesapril2019/>

Q001 (2018): Taken from Population and Migration Estimates April 2018 release of 28 August 2018
<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/pme/populationandmigrationestimatesapril2018/>

Q001 (2016): The population number for 2016 based on the GDP figure below for 2016 is 4,673,700 Taken from Population and Migration Estimates April 2016 release date 23 August 2016.
<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/pme/populationandmigrationestimatesapril2016/>

Q003 (2019): Comments Taken from Table A of the National Income and Expenditure 2019 release of 20 July 2020
<https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/nationalaccounts/nationalincomeandexpenditureannualresults/>
The 3rd block of data shows data at Per head of population.
GDP @ current Market prices per NIE2019 = € million 356,051
Population 2019 = 4,921,000 The National Income and Expenditure data each year is subject to revisions.

Q003 (2018): Taken from Table A of the National Income and Expenditure 2018 release of 11 July 2019
<https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/nationalaccounts/nationalincomeandexpenditureannualresults/>
The 3rd block of data shows data at Per head of population.
GDP @ current Market prices per NIE2018 = € million 324,328
Population 2018 = 4,857,000 The National Income and Expenditure data each year is subject to revisions.

Q003 (2016): Taken from the National Income and Expenditure Annual Results 2016.

The National Income and Expenditure data each year is subject to revisions.

The following is an extract from the National Income and Expenditure 2016 methodology note

...The estimates for 2016 are based upon indicators for the different aggregates and must be regarded as tentative. The provisional nature of the estimates for 2014 and 2015 must also be borne in mind. In particular, the estimates for the year 2016 must be regarded as preliminary. Many of the inquiries upon which the basic compilations rest are incomplete and to the extent that figures given for 2014 and 2015 are still partly subject to revision, projections for the year 2016 are also affected. While no guarantee can be given that published figures will remain unaltered as inquiries proceed and as sources and methods are reviewed, it is expected that any changes made in future in relation to years earlier than 2011 will have a relatively insignificant effect on the year-to-year trend in these data. ...

See Link to the National Income and Expenditure 2016 methodology note on the CSO website

<http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/methods/nationalincomeandexpenditureannualresults/NIE2016MethodologyNote.pdf>

The GDP figure increased significantly in 2015. The scale of increase was unprecedented. Therefore the GDP per capita increased. Please see link to the Press Statement of 12 July 2016

http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/newsevents/documents/pr_GDPexplanatorynote.pdf

Link to the National Income and Expenditure Annual Results 2016 release on the CSO website.

<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/nie/niear2016/>

Please scroll down to Table A Main Aggregates, 2011-2016 The 3rd block of data shows data at Per head of population. See GDP at current market prices first line under Per head of population for years 2011 to 2016

Q003 (2015): The 2015 GDP figure was considerable higher compared to other years and at the time of release attracted a lot of media attention and continues to do so.

Latvia

Q001 (2019): Data are on 01.01.2020.

Q001 (2016): On 2016 1st January - 1 968 957
On 2017 1st January - 1 950 116

Lithuania

Q005 (2016): Lithuania is in an Euro zone.

Luxembourg

Q001 (2019): Total population on 01.01.2020

(https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=12858&IF_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=1)

Q001 (2018): Total population at the date of 31.12.2018

Q003 (2019): OECD.STAT (https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1)

Malta

Q003 (2018): The quoted figure has been confirmed by NSO and can be verified at
https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Selected_Indicators/National_Accounts/Documents/2018/GDP_capita_Q4-2018.pdf

Netherlands

Q001 (2019): Number of inhabitants on 1 January 2020

Q001 (2018): Number of inhabitants on 1 January, 2019

Q001 (2016): The figures for state level include regional level and social security institutions. They cannot be separated due to transfers from state level to regional level (and to a lesser extent the other way around). Public expenditure according to EU-definition also includes official social security institutions. This is neither state nor regional level. Transfers from state level to official social security institutions are also possible. According to EU-rules the figures are revised up to 30 months after the end of the reporting period. 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)

Q003 (2019): GDP 810 247 000 000 divided by the number of inhabitants on 1 January 2019 (17 282 163)

Q003 (2018): gdp 2018: 774.039.000.000
divided by the number of inhabitants on 1 January, 2018

Q003 (2016): The per capita GDP is calculated by dividing total GDP by the average population ($=[\text{population on jan 1st current year} + \text{population on jan 1st next year}]/2$). Note: the explanatory notes say anything on how to calculate per capita GDP.

Poland

Q001 (2016): Source: Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2017

Q003 (2016): Source: Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 2017

Q005 (2016): Source: National Bank of Poland

Romania

Q001 (General Comment): The data refers to the population established on 1 January of the year following the reported year. All the data were provided officially by the National Institute of Statistics by the method of components using sources of administrative data for the external migration. These sources do not cover the entire migration phenomenon, especially at the level of emigration. As such, there is a severe under-evaluation of the population of Romania.

Data used for establishing the population comes from two sources: administrative sources (the Directorate for Personal Records and Database Administration – National Registry for People and the General directorate for passports) and statistical sources concerning the results of exhaustive statistical research on birth and death rates, based on administrative sources.

Q001 (2019): provisional data

Q001 (2018): Provisional data (which will be completed when the National Institute of Statistics will finalize population data). The revised data will be available in the TEMPO database of the National Institute of Statistics (www.insse.ro).

Q001 (2016): Provisional data which will be completed when the National Institute of Statistics will finalize population data - (19638309 -as communicated in September 2017).

Update:

After reviewing/completing of population data by the National Institute of Statistics, in accordance with the methodology of calculation, the revised data are as follows- for January 1, 2015, the number of inhabitants (as revised) is 19875542; for January 1, 2016, the number of inhabitants (final data) is 19760314; for January 1, 2017, the number of inhabitants (final data) is 19644350.

Methodological explanations:

Reference moments for statistically determining the usual resident population are January 1st and July 1st, t year. The data on usual resident population at the moment of January 1st, t year are available on August (provisional data) and on January, t+1 year (final data). Usual resident population represents all persons of Romanian nationality, foreign or stateless who have their usual residence in Romania. Usual residence is the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. The usual residence may be the same as the domicile or may differ from it, for the persons who choose to establish their usual residence in a locality other than the locality of domicile in the country or abroad. It is considered having their usual residence in a specific geographic area just people who have lived in that usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months prior to reference moment. The resident population includes the persons who immigrated to Romania but excludes the persons who emigrated from Romania. In order to carry out international comparisons, it will be used only the usual resident population, calculated according to European regulations (Regulation no. 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics and Regulation no. 205/2014 laying down uniformed conditions for the implementation of Regulation no. 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics as regards breakdowns of data, deadlines and data revisions). For the period between the last two censuses (2002-2011 period), data refers to usual resident population, re-estimated under comparability conditions with final results of the Population and Housing Census of 2011. After January 1st, 2012, the usual resident population on January 1st was estimated according to the usual residence criterion, using the components method.

The revised data are available in the TEMPO database of the National Institute of Statistics (www.insse.ro).

Q003 (2019): provisional data

Q003 (2016): Provisional data

Q003 (2014): For the 2012 and 2014 evaluations, was used the resident population on 1 July of each year, estimated in terms of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census – 2011.

Q003 (2012): For the 2012 and 2014 evaluations, was used the resident population on 1 July of each year, estimated in terms of comparability with the final results of the Population and Housing Census – 2011.

Indicator 1: The budget and resources of courts and the justice system

Table 1.3.1 Annual approved and implemented budgets allocated to the whole justice system in 2019, in € (Q15.1, Q15.2)

States	Total annual approved budget allocated to the whole justice system*		Total annual implemented budget allocated to the whole justice system*		Number of other elements* in the whole justice system budget
	absolute value	per inhabitant	absolute value	per inhabitant	
Austria	1 620 632 000 €	182 €	1 678 614 837 €	189 €	8
Belgium	1 948 320 582 €	170 €	1 859 478 051 €	163 €	8
Bulgaria	460 520 958 €	66 €	450 824 746 €	65 €	8
Croatia	358 773 534 €	88 €	355 754 063 €	88 €	9
Cyprus	318 694 273 €	359 €	302 081 901 €	340 €	13
Czech Republic	733 871 466 €	69 €	747 901 045 €	70 €	7
Denmark	2 204 798 480 €	379 €	2 193 263 930 €	377 €	12
Estonia	169 321 550 €	128 €	157 473 650 €	119 €	8
Finland	957 272 000 €	173 €	NA	NA	10
France	9 859 437 605 €	147 €	9 773 301 202 €	146 €	13
Germany	17 799 353 714 €	214 €	17 391 995 317 €	209 €	9
Greece	553 665 661 €	52 €	506 781 141 €	47 €	11
Hungary	1 814 214 673 €	186 €	NA	NA	11
Ireland	2 790 000 000 €	567 €	2 830 000 000 €	575 €	14
Italy	9 417 174 616 €	156 €	8 587 606 992 €	143 €	9
Latvia	286 934 122 €	150 €	277 696 649 €	146 €	8
Lithuania	224 519 900 €	80 €	223 152 700 €	80 €	7
Luxembourg	187 172 836 €	299 €	NA	NA	13
Malta	138 885 600 €	281 €	168 342 346 €	341 €	17
Netherlands	12 899 909 000 €	741 €	13 662 272 000 €	785 €	16
Poland	3 116 122 000 €	81 €	3 149 167 000 €	82 €	10
Portugal	1 816 888 752 €	176 €	1 750 663 811 €	170 €	11
Romania	1 319 683 426 €	68 €	1 308 562 390 €	67 €	9
Slovakia	566 444 061 €	104 €	619 399 820 €	113 €	9
Slovenia	296 029 582 €	141 €	293 069 471 €	140 €	10
Spain	5 995 437 866 €	126 €	NA	NA	14
Sweden	4 578 886 700 €	443 €	4 923 484 900 €	477 €	9
Average	3 053 072 776 €	208 €	3 183 082 085 €	214 €	10
Median	1 319 683 426 €	156 €	1 308 562 390 €	146 €	10
Minimum	138 885 600 €	52 €	157 473 650 €	47 €	7
Maximum	17 799 353 714 €	741 €	17 391 995 317 €	785 €	17
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	15%	15%	0%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

* According CEPEJ definition whole justice system budget includes judicial system budget that consist of courts, prosecutiona and legal aid plus other possible elements as listed in table 1.3.2

Table 1.3.2 Budgetary elements of the budget allocated to the whole justice system in 2019 (Q15.2, Q15.3)

States	Judicial system*			Other elements of the whole justice system budget															Total number of elements
	Courts	Legal aid	Public prosecution services	Prison system	Probation services	High Judicial Council	Constitutional court	Judicial management body	State advocacy	Enforcement services	Notariat	Forensic services	Judicial protection of juveniles	Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	Refugees and asylum seekers services	Immigration Service	Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation.	Other	
Austria																			8
Belgium																			8
Bulgaria																			8
Croatia																			9
Cyprus																			13
Czech Republic																			7
Denmark																			12
Estonia																			8
Finland																			10
France																			13
Germany																			9
Greece																			11
Hungary																			11
Ireland																			14
Italy																			9
Latvia																			8
Lithuania																			7
Luxembourg																			13
Malta																			17
Netherlands																			16
Poland																			10
Portugal																			11
Romania																			9
Slovakia																			9
Slovenia																			10
Spain																			14
Sweden																			9
Nb of Yes	27	27	27	26	23	16	9	17	7	12	5	16	12	25	4	3	9	18	

* The budget of judicial systems is the sum of the budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services


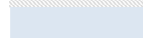
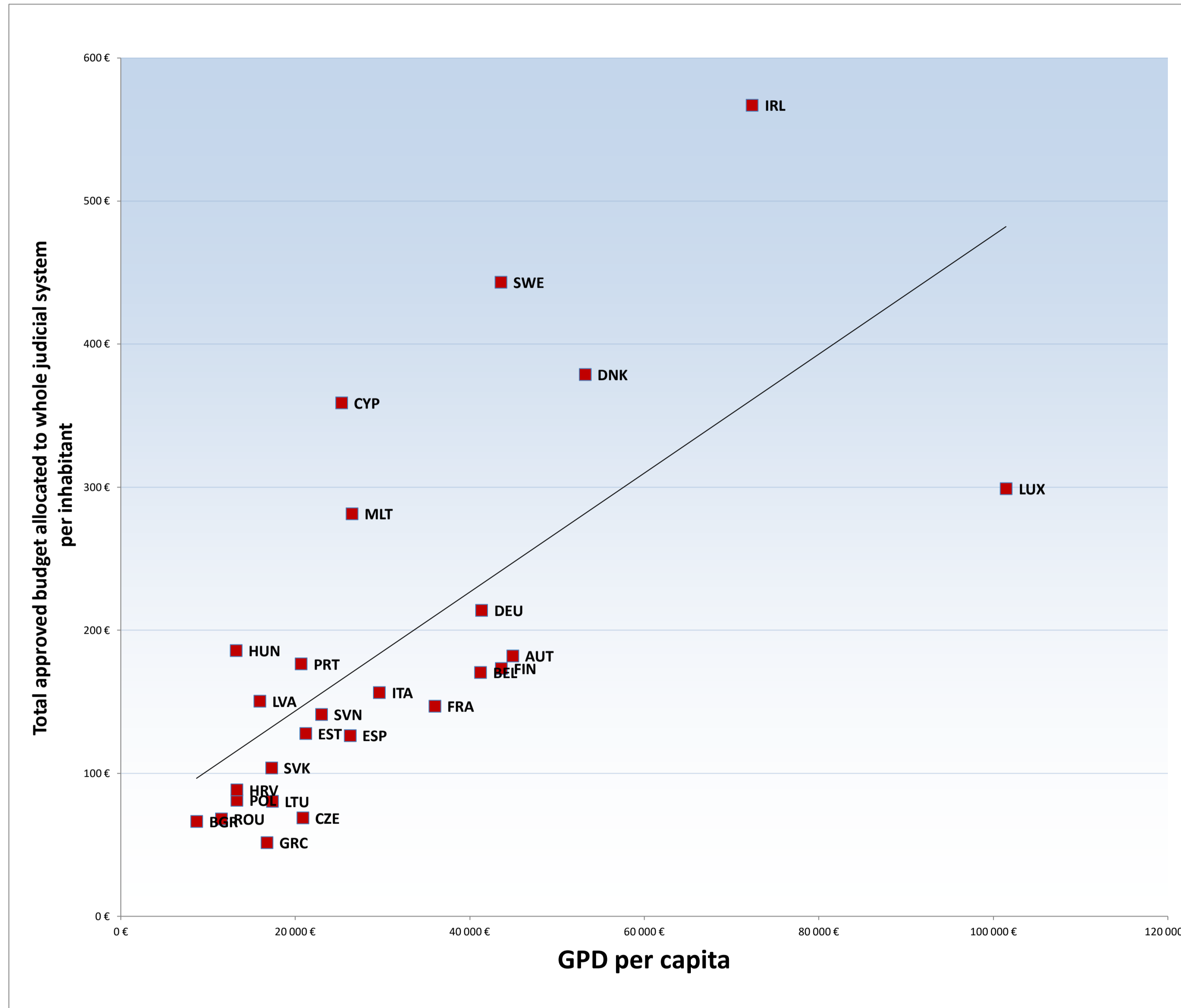
-  Data is non available (NA)
-  Element not included in the whole justice system (No or NAP)

Figure 1.4 Correlation between the GDP per capita and the approved whole justice system budget in 2019 (Q1, Q3, Q15-1)



States	GDP per Capita 2019	Whole judicial system budget per capita in 2019
GRC	16 736 €	51,6 €
BGR	8 678 €	66,2 €
ROU	11 500 €	68,0 €
CZE	20 830 €	68,8 €
LTU	17 333 €	80,4 €
POL	13 289 €	81,1 €
HRV	13 270 €	88,4 €
SVK	17 254 €	103,8 €
ESP	26 255 €	126,4 €
EST	21 163 €	127,8 €
SVN	22 983 €	141,2 €
FRA	35 960 €	147,0 €
LVA	15 928 €	150,4 €
ITA	29 609 €	156,3 €
BEL	41 200 €	170,4 €
FIN	43 567 €	173,3 €
PRT	20 660 €	176,5 €
AUT	44 900 €	182,1 €
HUN	13 180 €	185,7 €
DEU	41 342 €	214,0 €
MLT	26 490 €	281,4 €
LUX	101 446 €	298,9 €
CYP	25 270 €	358,9 €
DNK	53 189 €	378,7 €
SWE	43 560 €	443,4 €
IRL	72 346 €	566,9 €
NLD	46 883 €	741,1 €

Table 1.7 Evolution of annual income from court taxes and fees from 2012 to 2019 in € (Q1, Q9)

States	2012		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Absolute number	Per inhabitant	Absolute number	Per inhabitant	Absolute number	Per inhabitant	Absolute number	Per inhabitant	Absolute number	Per inhabitant	Absolute number	Per inhabitant	Absolute number	Per inhabitant
Austria	834 870 000 €	98,78 €	915 619 924 €	106,65 €	1 036 336 100 €	119,11 €	1 099 812 161 €	125,84 €	1 055 137 551 €	119,97 €	1 194 414 981 €	135,39 €	1 211 684 089 €	136,13 €
Belgium	34 917 000 €	3,13 €	35 781 147 €	3,19 €	40 931 536 €	3,63 €	46 522 120 €	4,11 €	39 692 111 €	3,49 €	30 576 386 €	2,67 €	12 186 699 €	1,07 €
Bulgaria	61 595 758 €	8,46 €	53 967 580 €	7,49 €	51 616 390 €	7,22 €	49 902 118 €	7,03 €	50 399 948 €	7,15 €	47 134 906 €	6,73 €	46 911 401 €	6,75 €
Croatia	28 759 251 €	6,75 €	26 359 795 €	6,24 €	19 468 903 €	4,65 €	17 300 109 €	4,16 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	11 377 030 €	13,14 €	7 851 964 €	9,15 €	9 166 370 €	10,81 €	8 221 486 €	9,69 €	7 762 843 €	9,08 €	7 660 563 €	8,75 €	7 707 621 €	8,68 €
Czech Republic	59 014 432 €	5,62 €	47 868 874 €	4,55 €	47 312 657 €	4,48 €	45 005 572 €	4,25 €	44 571 798 €	4,21 €	44 810 915 €	4,21 €	46 589 279 €	4,37 €
Denmark	98 520 187 €	17,58 €	57 764 476 €	10,21 €	55 924 183 €	9,80 €	56 367 754 €	9,81 €	57 368 901 €	9,92 €	58 121 218 €	10,01 €	60 832 602 €	10,45 €
Estonia	7 219 348 €	5,61 €	13 801 463 €	10,51 €	14 161 498 €	10,76 €	10 014 384 €	7,61 €	16 752 981 €	12,73 €	18 754 345 €	14,22 €	19 228 507 €	14,51 €
Finland	33 833 367 €	6,23 €	33 455 279 €	6,11 €	32 416 004 €	5,91 €	35 596 248 €	6,47 €	46 906 025 €	8,51 €	45 297 274 €	8,20 €	42 753 487 €	7,74 €
France	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	29 902 926 €	0,45 €	29 286 825 €	0,44 €
Germany	3 567 436 506 €	44,46 €	3 600 787 657 €	44,57 €	3 442 704 519 €	42,10 €	4 336 886 963 €	52,78 €	NA	NA	4 322 388 298 €	52,06 €	4 133 479 050 €	49,70 €
Greece	99 050 000 €	8,95 €	145 783 667 €	13,44 €	114 591 422 €	10,55 €	106 539 586 €	9,88 €	126 728 593 €	11,77 €	128 674 943 €	11,98 €	144 816 169 €	13,50 €
Hungary	6 159 824 €	0,62 €	6 691 245 €	0,68 €	7 396 653 €	0,75 €	8 625 404 €	0,88 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 661 258 €	0,17 €
Ireland	43 720 000 €	9,52 €	44 302 000 €	9,58 €	44 136 000 €	9,46 €	47 780 000 €	10,22 €	44 734 000 €	9,33 €	47 969 000 €	9,88 €	43 972 000 €	8,93 €
Italy	465 147 222 €	7,79 €	463 052 628 €	7,62 €	453 626 000 €	7,48 €	513 761 705 €	8,48 €	497 840 407 €	8,23 €	464 172 751 €	7,69 €	440 807 236 €	7,32 €
Latvia	16 573 777 €	8,11 €	16 697 327 €	8,34 €	14 460 678 €	7,34 €	14 460 678 €	7,34 €	13 834 936 €	7,09 €	12 806 080 €	6,67 €	13 490 576 €	7,07 €
Lithuania	7 600 585 €	2,53 €	7 695 204 €	2,63 €	7 399 000 €	2,56 €	10 119 000 €	3,55 €	8 644 520 €	3,08 €	9 763 600 €	3,49 €	10 275 700 €	3,68 €
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	6 399 974 €	15,15 €	6 583 082 €	14,97 €	6 665 908 €	14,80 €	6 904 081 €	15,00 €	7 750 204 €	16,29 €	6 897 841 €	14,50 €	7 104 514 €	14,39 €
Netherlands	237 570 000 €	14,16 €	217 194 000 €	12,85 €	198 293 000 €	11,68 €	194 428 000 €	11,38 €	205 181 000 €	11,94 €	160 462 000 €	9,28 €	165 259 000 €	9,49 €
Poland	408 787 000 €	10,61 €	407 715 000 €	10,59 €	-	-	415 418 000 €	10,81 €	470 593 000 €	12,24 €	426 883 000 €	11,11 €	484 679 000 €	12,62 €
Portugal	207 899 840 €	19,82 €	171 890 423 €	16,57 €	137 412 266 €	13,29 €	148 596 268 €	14,41 €	158 596 963 €	15,41 €	129 093 962 €	12,56 €	203 226 482 €	19,74 €
Romania	54 301 587 €	2,55 €	60 935 285 €	2,74 €	56 498 813 €	2,86 €	59 499 517 €	3,03 €	62 920 565 €	3,22 €	67 018 671 €	3,45 €	68 756 201 €	3,54 €
Slovakia	53 448 064 €	9,88 €	49 053 890 €	9,05 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	40 461 043 €	19,65 €	41 131 998 €	19,96 €	36 992 780 €	17,92 €	33 239 643 €	16,09 €	31 843 153 €	15,41 €	29 976 803 €	14,41 €	28 821 512 €	13,75 €
Spain	172 950 000 €	3,76 €	304 416 000 €	6,56 €	214 613 000 €	4,62 €	117 458 000 €	2,52 €	42 777 000 €	0,92 €	37 321 000 €	0,79 €	45 291 000 €	0,95 €
Sweden	5 134 908 €	0,54 €	9 011 588 €	0,92 €	13 480 605 €	1,37 €	12 802 008 €	1,28 €	12 551 020 €	1,24 €	11 357 962 €	1,11 €	11 110 643 €	1,08 €
Average	262 509 868 €	14 €	269 816 460 €	14 €	263 287 143 €	14 €	308 135 867 €	14 €	142 980 358 €	14 €	318 759 105 €	15 €	303 330 452 €	15 €
Median	53 448 064 €	8 €	47 868 874 €	9 €	44 136 000 €	7 €	47 151 060 €	8 €	44 734 000 €	9 €	45 297 274 €	9 €	44 631 500 €	8 €
Minimum	5 134 908 €	1 €	6 583 082 €	1 €	6 665 908 €	1 €	6 904 081 €	1 €	7 750 204 €	1 €	6 897 841 €	0 €	1 661 258 €	0 €
Maximum	3 567 436 506 €	99 €	3 600 787 657 €	107 €	3 442 704 519 €	119 €	4 336 886 963 €	126 €	1 055 137 551 €	120 €	4 322 388 298 €	135 €	4 133 479 050 €	136 €
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	15%	15%	11%	11%	7%	7%
% of NAP	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%	4%	4%

Belgium: The law of 14 October 2018 reformed the court fee system resulting in a significant decrease in 2019.

France: Starting from 2018, the fund for the compensation of lawyers (avoués) is considered as a tax collected by the State.

Italy: Since 2018 the regional administrative courts are included.

Portugal: Since 2019, this amount includes court fees covered by legal aid.

Table 1.8 Participation of the annual income of court taxes and fees in the budget of the whole justice system from 2012 to 2019 in € (Q1, Q9, Q15-1)

States	% of whole justice system budget covered by income of court taxes						
	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	65,4%	70,5%	79,2%	75,2%	65,7%	79,3%	74,8%
Belgium	1,9%	1,9%	2,2%	2,5%	2,1%	1,6%	0,6%
Bulgaria	NA	16,0%	14,4%	13,2%	12,1%	11,8%	10,2%
Croatia	8,4%	8,4%	6,2%	5,4%	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	14,9%	2,8%	2,8%	2,9%	2,6%	2,5%	2,4%
Czech Republic	11,6%	9,5%	8,6%	8,2%	6,9%	6,7%	6,3%
Denmark	4,1%	2,2%	2,2%	2,9%	2,9%	2,8%	2,8%
Estonia	6,5%	11,7%	10,7%	6,6%	11,5%	12,6%	11,4%
Finland	4,0%	3,7%	3,5%	3,8%	5,1%	4,9%	4,5%
France	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0,3%	0,3%
Germany	26,6%	25,9%	22,4%	26,8%	NA	25,3%	23,2%
Greece	15,4%	23,1%	19,0%	17,2%	19,4%	19,3%	26,2%
Hungary	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%	NA	NA	0,1%
Ireland	1,9%	2,0%	2,0%	2,0%	1,7%	1,8%	1,6%
Italy	5,8%	5,9%	5,6%	6,4%	5,9%	5,1%	4,7%
Latvia	11,4%	10,0%	7,7%	7,4%	5,7%	5,0%	4,7%
Lithuania	4,2%	4,1%	3,7%	4,7%	4,0%	4,6%	4,6%
Luxembourg	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	7,6%	7,0%	7,2%	6,4%	7,3%	5,7%	5,1%
Netherlands	2,1%	1,8%	1,7%	1,7%	1,6%	1,3%	1,3%
Poland	16,5%	15,9%	-	15,7%	16,5%	14,8%	15,6%
Portugal	11,9%	11,3%	10,2%	9,1%	9,9%	7,5%	11,2%
Romania	7,6%	5,7%	5,6%	6,6%	5,6%	5,6%	5,2%
Slovakia	14,4%	12,5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	13,7%	16,1%	15,4%	13,3%	12,0%	11,1%	9,7%
Spain	4,2%	5,5%	4,1%	2,2%	0,7%	0,6%	0,8%
Sweden	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%	0,2%
Average	10,9%	11,0%	10,2%	10,1%	9,5%	10,0%	9,5%
Median	7,6%	7,0%	5,6%	6,4%	5,7%	5,1%	4,7%
Minimum	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%
Maximum	65,4%	70,5%	79,2%	75,2%	65,7%	79,3%	74,8%
Nb of values	27	27	26	27	27	27	27
% of NA	4%	0%	4%	4%	15%	11%	7%
% of NAP	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%	4%	4%

Table 1.9 Taxes or fees to start a court procedure in 2019 (Q8, Q8-2)

	Are litigants in general required to pay a court tax or fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction		Amount of fees needed to start a n action for 3000 recovery
	for criminal cases	for other than criminal cases	
Austria			171 €
Belgium			NAP
Bulgaria			120 €
Croatia			76 €
Cyprus			58 €
Czech Republic			150 €
Denmark			54 €
Estonia			275 €
Finland			NAP
France			0 €
Germany			324 €
Greece			30 €
Hungary			180 €
Ireland			25 €
Italy			98 €
Latvia			358 €
Lithuania			90 €
Luxembourg			NAP
Malta			54 €
Netherlands			476 €
Poland			174 €
Portugal			204 €
Romania			172 €
Slovakia			180 €
Slovenia			195 €
Spain			150 €
Sweden			250 €
Average			161 €
Median			161 €
Minimum			0 €
Maximum			476 €
Nb of Yes	4	21	

Belgium: Starting from 2019, court fees are paid at the end of the proceeding by the losing party, instead of at the beginning of the proceeding by the requesting party.

France: Court tax is required only for the Court of Appeal in certain civil matters.

Indicator 1: The budget and resources of courts and the justice system

Comments provided by the national correspondents

Question 009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

Question 012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

Question 015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget

Question 015-3. Other budgetary elements

Austria

Q009 (2019): Like in the last years the figure above contains the income of court fees of all ordinary courts (civil and criminal law). Furthermore, the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht) received 1.218.030,08 EUR of court fees in 2019.

Q009 (2016): 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

Q012 (General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012 (2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service". The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service" is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012 (2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012 (2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service". The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service" is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2015): A lump sum of € 19.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties is € 20.800.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, a lump sum of € 19 Mio represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget in this respect is € 21 070 101. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service". The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service" is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2015): A lump sum of € 19.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 20.800.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, a lump sum of € 19 Mio represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget in this respect is € 21 070 101. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

Q015-1 (2019): The higher figure of the implemented budget compared to the approved budget is mainly a result of an increase in costs for health care and hospitalization in the prison System, interpretation, drug rehabilitation, medical or therapeutic follow-up care for former prisoners on probation. In addition, there was also an increase in costs for interpreters and experts in court proceedings.

Q015-1 (2018): The higher figure of the implemented budget compared to the approved budget is mainly a result of an increase in costs for health care and hospitalization in the prison System, interpretation, drug rehabilitation, medical or therapeutic follow-up care for former prisoners on probation. In addition, there was also an increase in costs for interpreters and experts in court proceedings.

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Q015-1 (2015): The higher figure of the implemented budget compared to the approved budget is mainly a result of an increase in costs for interpretation, drug rehabilitation, medical or therapeutic follow-up care for former prisoners on probation. In 2015 there was also a non-budgeted increase in salaries.

Source 15-1: “Bundesrechnungsabschluss 2015,” dated June 29th 2015

Q015-2 (2015): Source 15-2: “Bundesrechnungsabschluss 2015,” dated June 29th 2015

Q015-3 (2019): The budget of the whole justice system also includes state funding concerning guardianship (EUR 52.915.000,- approved and implemented) and grants to victim assistance facilities (EUR 7.943.000 approved/EUR 8.498.042,37 implemented), as well as the data protection authority (= Datenschutzbehörde) (EUR 2.282.000,- approved/ EUR 2.707.316,84 implemented), the Federal Administrative Court (= Bundesverwaltungsgericht) (EUR 70.180.000,- approved/EUR 67.310.314,75 implemented) and the Supreme Administrative Court (= Verwaltungsgerichtshof) (EUR 20.934.000,- approved/EUR 21.004.000,- implemented).

Q015-3 (2018): The budget of the whole justice system also includes state funding concerning guardianship (EUR 48.417.000 approved and implemented) and grants to victim assistance facilities (EUR 7.943.000 approved/EUR 7.906.259,21 implemented), as well as the data protection authority (= Datenschutzbehörde) (EUR 1.939.000 approved/ EUR 2.070.864,95 implemented).

Q015-3 (2016): This cycle the budget of the whole justice system also includes state funding concerning guardianship (EUR 35.853.000 approved/EUR 36.143.000 implemented) and grants to victim assistance facilities (EUR 5.589.000 approved/EUR 6.850.674 implemented).

Belgium

Q009 (2019): Following the law of 14th October 2018, which reformed scheduling fees, the payment of scheduling fees is moved to the end of the procedure and must be paid by the losing party, instead of at the start of the procedure by the requisite part. This explains the sharp drop in 2019.

Q009 (2018): The decrease of this amount for the 2018 cycle is due to the entry into force of a new tax law.

Q009 (2016): Legislative amendment on the registry roles.

Q012 (2019): Following the resignation of the government in December 2018 and the general elections in 2019, the 2019 budget was not officially approved. This is a provisional budget.

Q012 (2012): The increase in the approved budget allocated to legal aid between 2008 and 2010 can be explained by an increase in costs and expenses.

Q012-1 (2016): Intervention in the costs related to the organization of legal aid offices and payment for lawyers responsible for legal aid greater than the initial budget

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Q015-1 (2019): Following the resignation of the government in December 2018 and the general elections in 2019, the 2019 budget was not officially approved. This is a provisional budget.

Q015-1 (2018): The appropriations for investments and/or rentals of buildings are part of the budget of the Régie des bâtiments, the body responsible for the federal authority’s housing stock; the budget includes provisions allocated to the courts for the fight against terrorism.

Q015-1 (2016): Total commitments adjusted to credits 2016

The credits for investments and or rentals of buildings are part of the budget of the "Régie des bâtiments", the body responsible for the real estate of the federal authority;

Q015-2 (2015): budget for personnel responsible for the transfer of prisoners and prisoners security in the court is included in the budget of the prison system

en 2015, le budget de la justice a été imputé de au moins 75 million d'euro suite au transfert de la compétence des maisons de la justice du niveau national vers les états fédérés (communautés flamande, française et germanophones)
two judicial management bodies are created in 2014.

Q015-2 (2014): 2014: Two services of management system have been created by a law in 2014, but the two colleges, on one hand for courts and tribunals and on another hand for the public prosecution service, are formally made up only at the end of 2014 and do not function yet as autonomous managers.

Q015-2 (2012): The National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology is partly financed by the budget of Justice.

Q015-3 (2019): Specialized committees: for example, Center for information on harmful sectarian organizations, Commission on bio-ethics and Commission on euthanasia, Commission for victim assistance, Commission on games of chance, National Commission on the Rights of the Child, Federal Mediation Commission, State security, Cults and secularism.

Q015-3 (2018): Specialized Commissions: e.g. Information Centre, Harmful Sectarian Organizations, Bioethics Commission and Euthanasia Commission, Victims' Assistance Commission, Gambling Commission, National Commission on the Rights of Children, Federal Mediation Commission
State Security
Cults and secularism

Q015-3 (2016): Specialized Commission: eg Information Center, Harmful Sectarian Organisations, Commission of Bioethics and Euthanasia Commission, Commission to help victims, Gambling Commission, Arbitration - Construction and Rental Litigation, National Commission for the Rights of the Child, Federal Mediation Commission, State security, Cults and secularism. The budget for staff responsible for the transfer of prisoners and prisoners in the prison system. Probation Services (Houses of Justice) are transferred to the regional authorities.

Bulgaria

Q012 (General Comment): The annual budget for legal aid in the Republic of Bulgaria is not granted by type of cases and type of legal aid. Legal aid can be provided for all types of civil cases including non-litigious cases. The budget is common to all types of legal aid – consultation (pre-litigation advice for which the Law on legal aid strictly defines the categories of persons amenable to be granted with) with the purpose to achieve a settlement before initiation of court proceedings or filing a case, preparation of documents for filing a case, litigation, and litigation in event of detainment by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior and the Customs Act. By contrast, the annual budget for legal aid does not include means of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The annual budget for legal aid is common to all types of criminal, civil and administrative cases. It includes remuneration of the attorneys providing legal aid, remuneration of the Bar Councils for the work carried out by the administration of legal aid, funds for necessary expenses to visit the places of detention or retention and protection in another village. The National Legal Aid Bureau is an independent State authority, a legal entity and a second grade disposer of budget credits to the Minister of Justice. Its competence consists in preparing a draft budget of legal aid and disposing the funds in the budget of legal aid. The Ministry of Justice supervises the planning and reporting of funds in respect of the budget of legal aid. The annual budget of legal aid is part of the budget of the Ministry of Justice – Chapter 'Policy of Justice'.

Q012 (2014): The implemented budget of legal aid exceeds the approved one because of a large number of cases of serious crimes and a large number of civil cases with high material interest justifying higher legal fees.

Q012 (2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid between 2010 and 2012 was due to the increase of the number of disadvantaged citizens.

Q012-1 (2019): The number of cases for legal representation, which accounts for 90% of legal aid, has decreased significantly as a result of the developed and approved by the National Legal Aid Bureau ("NLAB") minimum standards and unified procedures for granting, reporting and control of legal aid. The standards and unified procedures for legal aid have been developed in the implementation of the project "Strategic Reforms in the National Legal Aid Bureau" funded under Operational Program "Good Governance" and mandatory for the bodies of the legal aid system - NLAB, courts, bar associations and lawyers. Another main reason for the decrease in the number of cases for legal aid for legal representation is the growing network of Regional Counseling Centers / RCCs /, established at thirteen bar councils in the country. The consultations provided in the RCC, as well as through the National Telephone for Legal Aid at the NLAB, create preconditions for a significant reduction in the number of cases of inadmissible and unfounded requests from citizens to the courts, resp. until the reduction in the number of cases of legal aid for legal representation.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference between the approved and implemented budget for legal aid is due to the control exercised by the National Legal Aid Bureau on the authorities providing such aid (as investigation authorities and courts) to comply with the statutory procedure for admission of legal aid with a view to the appropriate disposal of the budget funds for legal aid and, in this respect, the reduced number of cases for which legal aid is granted.

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Q015-1 (2019): Annual public budget of the whole justice system in Bulgaria (2019):

Approved:

Supreme Judicial Council data: EUR 363,738,333 (incl.: Courts + Prosecution of Republic of Bulgaria + National Institute of Justice + Supreme Judicial Council /SJC/ + SJC Inspectorate)

Directorate General for the Execution of sanctions at the Ministry of Justice: EUR 90,870,557

National Bureau of Legal Aid at The Ministry of Justice: EUR 4,216,113

Constitutional Court: EUR 1,695,955 Total: EUR 460,520,958

Implemented:

SJC data: EUR 354,708,610 (incl.: Courts + Prosecution of Republic of Bulgaria + National Institute of Justice + Supreme Judicial Council /SJC/ + SJC Inspectorate)

Directorate General for the Execution of sanctions : EUR 90,537,250

National Bureau of Legal Aid : EUR 3,924,219

Constitutional Court: EUR 1,654,667 Total: EUR 450,824,746

Q015-1 (2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that the difference between the implemented and approved budget was financed with part of the additional resources from the State budget for judiciary.

Q015-2 (2015): The budget allocated for the whole justice system includes the budget for the Judiciary (budgets of the courts, Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Bulgaria, Supreme Judicial Council, The Inspectorate at the Supreme Judicial Council and the National Institute of Justice. The budget of courts includes the costs for forensic services, state enforcement services), Legal Aid, Registry agency (property register, commercial register, BULSTAD register and Register of the Property Relations between Spouses), General Directorate Execution of Sanctions (includes the costs for probation services), General Directorate Security (security of the judicial system bodies), Central administration of the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional court.

Q015-2 (2014): For 2014, the budget (approved/implemented) allocated for the whole justice system includes the budget for the Judiciary (courts (including forensic services and State enforcement services), Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Bulgaria, Supreme Judicial Council, Inspectorate at the Supreme Judicial Council and the National Institute of Justice) – 237 789 709 €/235 421 896 €, Legal Aid – 4 306 647 €/4 796 175 €, Registry agency (property register, commercial register, BULSTAD register and Register of the Property Relations between Spouses) – 8 534 524 €/8 274 378 €, General Directorate Execution of Sanctions (includes the costs for probation services) – 60 670 876 €/60 229 567 €, General Directorate Security (security of the judicial system bodies) – 15 508 519 €/15 508 059 €, Central administration of the Ministry of Justice – 9 313 711 €/9 010 504 €, Constitutional court – 1 656 600 €/1 656 600 €.

Q015-2 (2013): For 2013, the budget allocated for the whole justice system includes the budget for the Judiciary (Courts (including forensic services and State enforcement services), Prosecutor's office, Supreme Judicial Council, the Inspectorate at the Supreme Judicial Council and the National Institute of Justice) - 225 753 988 €, Legal Aid - 5 292 135 €, Registry agency (property register, commercial register, BULSTAD register and Register of the Property Relations between Spouses) – 9 448 009 €, General Directorate Execution of Sanctions (includes the costs for probation services) – 52 982 312 €, General Directorate Security (security of the judicial system bodies)– 15 528 857 €, Central administration of the Ministry of Justice – 13 999 008 €, Constitutional court – 1 056 000 €.

Q015-3 (2019): National Institute of Justice and the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council

Q015-3 (2018): "other" comprises- the National Institute of Justice and the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council.

Croatia

Q009 (2019): Data on the annual income of court fees received by the State have not been available in last years.

Q009 (2016): Taking into account that the existing legal regulation did not change in a way that would have the effect of reducing the revenue of the state budget on the basis of court taxes, the reason for the continued decrease (from 2012) of the revenues from court taxes could be a decrease in the inflow of court cases and the impossibility of collecting court taxes from taxable payers.

Q012 (2019): Approved budget for other than criminal cases brought to courts decreased. Each year, the budget for secondary legal aid, i.e. for legal aid which includes representation of the parties before the court, is planned in accordance with last year's budget implementation related to this item. Therefore, in 2019, the budget for this item had been planned in a smaller amount than it was in 2018. Namely, payments for provided secondary legal aid depend on the number of submitted and approved requests for secondary legal aid and are paid after the completion of the procedure in which secondary legal aid was provided. Budget for other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Funds for primary legal aid are allocated each year to authorized associations and law faculties on the basis of a tender, within the funds provided for that purpose in the state budget. This is project financing and funds are allocated on the basis of an approved project. Upon completion of the approved project, primary legal aid providers submit annual (descriptive and financial) reports on project implementation. Taking into account the comments of stakeholders in the primary legal aid system, the Ministry of Justice seeks to increase allocations for primary legal aid, depending on the constraints and possibilities of the state budget.

Q012 (2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

Q012 (2016): The annual approved public budget allocated in other than criminal cases to primary legal aid (for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court) in 2016 was significantly reduced, which results in great differences in total amount approved in other than criminal cases to legal aid in 2014/2015 and 2016.

Q012 (2014): For 2014, the amount of legal aid approved and also allocated for cases brought before courts (primary legal aid) was 1.450.000,00 kuna, while legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court (secondary legal aid) was 2.570.000,00 kuna. The figures provided in the table are calculated according to the currency for 31st December 2014 (1 €=7,6577 kuna).

Q012 (2013): In 2013, the budget for legal aid was increased as a response to the observed trend of increased number of requests for granting legal aid. Besides, 253 750 euro represent the funds allocated to legal aid in the budget of Croatia intended for free legal aid under the Free Legal Aid Act (civil and administrative proceedings). There also exist funds paid as per submitted requests for granting legal aid - 236 000 euro.

Q012 (2012): In 2012, due to the decreased budget planned for the Ministry of Justice because of the economic situation, the amount allocated to legal aid is lower than in 2010.

Q012-1 (2019): The number of other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

Q012-1 (2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

Q012-1 (2016): In the Ministry of Justice of the RoC there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases and it keeps records on the total annual and implemented budget for legal aid in other than criminal cases in detail. The costs for the legal aid in other than criminal cases are paid after the end of the dispute before the first instance court. The amount in 2016 for "other than criminal cases brought to court" is higher because more bills had to be paid in 2016. Namely, court proceedings last for several years, and probably in 2016 more bills for paying the costs of court experts and interpreters had been received since the Free Legal Aid Act (OG 143/13), which grants the exemption from paying the costs of court experts and interpreters, came into force on 1 January 2014. Different methodologies were used in 2014 and 2016 for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. According to the methodology used in 2016, the total amount for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court in 2014 would be 346779, while the amount for criminal cases would be 255 830.

Q012-1 (2015): The Ministry of Justice of the RoC keeps statistical records on the total annual approved and implemented budget for legal aid (separate for the other than criminal cases and separate for courts and public prosecution services). Since in the Ministry of Justice there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases, it is possible to keep a track record on these cases in detail. However, it is not possible to present in detail all the other data for approved and implemented budget (total - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court; criminal cases - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court).

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Q015-2 (2014): In 2014, the difference between allocated and implemented public budget is not significant.

Q015-2 (2013): For 2012 the Ministry of Justice envisaged special costs related to the establishment of the Public Bailiff Service. However, following the amendments to the Enforcement Act, the introduction of the Public Bailiff Service was abandoned, pursuant to which this category is not included in the budget of the judiciary for 2013.

Cyprus

Q012 (General Comment): The amount of legal aid is included in the amount for cost of criminal prosecutions, civil procedure and procedures in Family courts

Q012 (2013): In 2013, there were less applications for legal aid. Besides, the budget allocated to legal aid decreased on account of the austerity measures.

Q012-1 (2016): In 2016 there was an increase in the number of legal aid cases.

Q012-1 (2016): In 2016 there was an increase in the number of legal aid cases.

Q015-1 (2018): please note that the budget for the judicial service is completely independent from the budget of the prosecution service and the ministry of justice

Q015-2 (2018): x

Q015-2 (2015): STATE BUDGET

Q015-2 (2014): In 2014 there is substantial increase of the budget of the judicial system due to inclusion of budgets of the attorney general's office, the police, the prison, Ministry of justice, enforcement and forensic services.

Q015-3 (2018): x

Czech Republic

Q012 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that before 2014, the implemented budget was provided instead of the approved one.

The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Q012 (2016): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Q012 (2014): Data on the approved budget allocated to legal aid is not available because the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their accounting system.

The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

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Q015-1 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that before 2014, the implemented budget was provided instead of the approved one.

Q015-2 (2015): Ministry of Justice

Denmark

Q009 (2015): The decrease between 2010 and 2015 in the annual income of court taxes or fees received by the State is due to the fact that from mid-2013 there were no longer taxes in connection with access to the land register.

Q009 (2014): In 2013, the revenue from advertisements and queries in the land registration system was reorganized. It is now free to make advertisements in the digital land registration system, while other revenues related to land registration are collected directly by the Treasury. Fees from land register amounted to approximately 32% of the total revenue in 2012. Revenue from court fees makes up the rest corresponding to approximately 65,000,000 € in 2012. From 2012 to 2014 the revenues from court fees dropped to 57,000,000 €.

Q012 (2019): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Q012 (2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Q012 (2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Q012 (2014): The budget foreseen for legal aid in 2012 and 2013 proved to be far less than the actual costs these years. Accordingly, the 2014 approved budget was increased considerably. Thus, there is not a significant increase in expenditure rather that budget is adapted to the actual consumption.

Q012 (2013): The 2012 approved budget allocated to legal aid was well below the actual result for that year. Accordingly, the 2013 budget has been increased.

Q012-1 (2019): The difference between total budget and total accounts is approx. 9 pct. and is primarily due to increased expenses for legal assistance in extensive litigations with many defendants and many court days.

The increasing expenses compared to previous years are partly due to an increased effort to reduce case processing times and case stocks in the criminal case chain. In 2019, further expenses were incurred in connection with the implementation of several commissions of inquiry set up by the government.

Q012-1 (2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

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Q015-1 (2019): The difference between approved budget and implemented budget is approx. 0.5 pct. and does not give rise to any comments.

Q015-1 (2016): Expenditures on the Refugees and asylum seekers and the Immigration Service are from 2016 no longer a part of the justice system. The total expenditure in 2016 allocated to the whole justice system is therefore significantly lower compared to previous cycles.

Q015-2 (2012): The category “other” encompasses the budget of the Danish Court Administration.

Q015-3 (2018): Concerning the Refugees and asylum services + immigration service: Due to an reorganisation the area is no longer part of the whole justice system.

Q015-3 (2016): Concerning the Refugees and asylum services the answer for previous cycles was correctly YES. Due to an reorganisation the area is no longer part of the whole justice system. Accordingly, the answer is NO for 2016.

Estonia

Q009 (2016): The biggest income of court taxes is due to big tax cases where it depends on the case and whether the case is won or not. Those big tax cases can be more than 20 % of all the fees collected.

Q009 (2014): The variations over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014 are probably due to the fact that in 2012 only the income of court fees was submitted, excluding the registries. For 2014, the annual income of court fees without the registries was 4 227 968 euros.

Q009 (2012): The decrease in the income of court taxes can be explained by the fact that in 2012 State fees regarding court procedures have been reduced significantly (from 1-2% to almost 500%).

Q012 (2013): For 2013, according to the implemented budget, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 980 235 euros from the total (3 835 000). From this total, 2 226 315 euros were allocated to legal aid for criminal cases and 718 922 euros to legal aid for civil and administrative cases, the rest was allocated to legal aid for misdemeanor, enforcement procedure, administrative procedure and review procedure cases and legal consultation.

Q012 (2012): For 2012, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 857 850 euros from the total (3 835 000). In this respect, the difference with the amount provided for 2010 is not such important (2 307 334 euros). On the contrary, the IT costs included in the budget of legal aid for both of the exercises are especially high in 2012 due to the implementation of a new IT system.

Q015-1 (2016): One of the reasons for this increase is that Estonian Competition Authority is now under the Ministry of Justice.

Q015-1 (2014): In 2014, the implemented budget is higher than the approved budget because of larger amounts carried over for execution of the previous year expenditures which were higher than the planned grants.

Finland

Q009 (General Comment): The annual income of court fees received by the State varies depending on the amount of cases handled by courts each year. Moreover and as already explained under Q8, the level of the court fee varies depending on the nature of the matter and the instance in which the case is handled.

Q012 (General Comment): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts.

Q012 (2019): The allocated budget in 2019 was 90 200 000 €. A part of the legal aid expenses comes from cases which are not heard in courts, and the budget does not separate legal aid expenditures in terms of court cases and non-court cases. Furthermore, there are no separate allocations for criminal and non-criminal cases. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.7 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers (net EUR 66.5 million).

Q012 (2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 24.500.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 69.200.000).

Q012 (2016): The legal aid expenses have increased. This is due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. Also the number of refugees getting legal aid has increased.

Q012 (2014): Legal aid expenses have been increasing. In 2014 this was due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. In 2015 this is due to the increase in the number of refugees to whom legal aid was granted.

Q012-1 (2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.100.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 68.200.000).

In 2018, the legal aid offices issued approximately 3.300 new legal aid decisions in matters concerning international protection, which was approximately 1.000 decisions less than the year before. The reduction in the number of new asylum seekers applying for legal aid ensued from a drop in the number of persons applying for asylum in Finland.

Q012-1 (2016): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in court. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers. Private lawyers were paid EUR 66.4 million as fees and compensations in legal aid matters, which is 24 per cent more than in the previous year. Expenses have grown as the number of clients has grown. In 74 per cent of the 15,600 legal aid decisions made concerning asylum seekers applying for international protection, the applicant was assisted by a private lawyer.

Q012-1 (2015): Q12: A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts. The total amount includes the expenses of the legal aid offices (24,2 milj. €) and the expenses paid to the Private lawyers (53,5 milj. €).

Q012-1 (2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.100.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 68.200.000). In 2018, the legal aid offices issued approximately 3.300 new legal aid decisions in matters concerning international protection, which was approximately 1.000 decisions less than the year before. The reduction in the number of new asylum seekers applying for legal aid ensued from a drop in the number of persons applying for asylum in Finland.

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Q015-3 (General Comment): The category "other" includes: election expenditure as well as some other offices under the administrative sector of the Ministry of Justice such as the Legal Register Centre, the Office of the Bankruptcy Ombudsman, the Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman, the Council for Crime Prevention, the Safety Investigation Authority, the National Research Institute of Legal Policy, the Accident Investigation Board and the Consumer Disputes Board. Another component encompassed in this category for 2010, 2012 and 2013 is the ICT Service Centre for Judicial Administration. In 2014, the ICT services for the overall state administration were centralized to the Government ICT Centre Valtori.

France

Q009 (2018): This amount corresponds to the Fonds d'indemnisation des avoués (FIDA), which was not considered as a tax collected by the State in previous years

Q012 (General Comment): In France, the law pertaining to legal aid has several components: legal aid granted to litigants before courts as well as for out of court proceedings (transactions, participatory procedures in civil matters that are not brought to court); legal aid granted for consultation out of any proceedings; legal aid covering legal representation by a lawyer granted to individuals detained in custody, individuals detained in the frame of disciplinary proceedings, or in matters of mediation and plea bargaining procedures; legal aid granted for legal consultation (Legal Advice Centres and legal access points created by Departmental Councils for Access to the Law offer court users free legal consultations by lawyers, notaries and bailiffs).

Q012 (2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (423,716,957 Euro + 83,0006 Euro REBAJ = 506,716,963 Euro).

Q012 (2016): As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

Q012 (2015): Thus the implemented budget for legal aid allocated to criminal cases increased significantly between 2014 and 2015 (by 141%).

The 90% decrease between 2014 and 2015 regarding the annual implemented public budget relating to legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court results from the different presentation. The related legal aid costs, including those attributed to custody, have been included in the annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid for cases brought to courts.

This also explains the decrease in other than criminal cases (by 53%). In the basis of calculation have been included the expenses relating to criminal field, the costs for custody (garde à vue), mediation and penal composition, assistance to prisoners, protocols art. 91 and the custodial agreements. The portion of other than criminal expenses is reduced by the same amount.

Q012 (2012): The methodology of presentation of data is different for 2010 and 2012. For 2012, legal aid for non-litigious proceedings amounts to 49,732,000 euros. Therefore, for all criminal cases (brought to court and out of court) 49,732,000 euros should be added to the 88,730,000 euros, bringing the figure to 138,462,000 euros. The increase stems from increased custody costs as a result of the 2011 reform.

Q012-1 (2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (409 100 585 Euro+ 83000006 euro REBAJ = 492 100 591 Euro).

Q012-1 (2018): The provisional budget is calculated on the basis of a theoretical trend; the executed budget is slightly lower.

Q012-1 (2016): The budget has indeed increased significantly by 36% (+ 2,0M€) between 2015 and 2016, going from 5 166 600 to 7 083 912 Euros, as a result of the reform of the system of financing legal aid, aimed at progressively developing legal consultations prior to or as alternatives to the referral to the judge, within access points to the law in the courts. This is a new measure specified by the Finance Act 2016, in order to analyse the validity of the citizen's request, to facilitate, if necessary, the examination of his/her application for legal aid and to propose, if necessary, a referral to other institutions, namely a mediator. This preliminary consultation was implemented within the framework of an agreement between the departmental councils for access to law (CDAD) and the first instance courts (TGI).

As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

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Q015-1 (2019): The above annual public budget includes data for the whole justice system, attached to the Ministry of Justice, and includes data for the Supreme administrative court (Conseil d'Etat), the administrative courts, the Court of Justice of the Republic and the Constitutional Court.

The evolution of the budget between 2018 and 2019 is mainly explained by:

- a 4% increase in the amount of the "Justice" mission;
- the integration of the portion not included in the general justice budget of appropriations contributing to the transversal "Juvenile Justice" policy (under the responsibility of the national police, the national gendarmerie, secondary public-school education, social inclusion and individual protection).

Q015-1 (2018): The above annual public budget includes data from the entire justice system, attached to the Ministry of Justice, and includes data from the Court of Justice of the Republic and the Constitutional Council.

Q015-2 (2015): The annual public budget above includes the data of the entire justice system, attached to the Ministry of Justice and the Presidency of the Republic.

Other: Access to law and assistance to victims

Sources: Ministry of Justice, General Secretariat, Sub-Directorate for Budget and Accounting, Access to Law and Victim Assistance Unit, and Sub-Directorate for Statistics and Studies

Q015-3 (2018): In 2018, the budget of the entire justice system does not yet include all the expenses related to judicial extractions that are borne by the Ministry of the Interior. However, they are intended to be fully supported by the Ministry of Justice by 2019.

Q015-3 (2016): In 2016, the budget allocated to the whole justice system does not yet include all the expenses relating to judicial extractions that are borne by the Ministry of the Interior. However, they are intended to be fully supported by the Ministry of Justice by 2019.

Germany

Q009 (2016): Discrepancy with previous cycle is not explained. Data without the Laender Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Schleswig-Holstein.

Bremen: No information

North Rhine-Westphalia: It is not possible to provide separate statistics on court fees alone. This is because income from court fees in criminal/regulatory proceedings is captured as part of a consolidated estimation and accounting system, which also includes income from criminal/regulatory fines as well as monetary payments by accused persons in return for the provisional non-preferment of public charges in the case of misdemeanours.

Lower Saxony: No information can be provided since court fees are accounted for as one item together with criminal and regulatory fines (11210).

Thuringia: These are legal fees, including repayments of legal aid (installment payments).

Q009 (2015):

Some of the Länder were unable to provide data in this regard. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Q012 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that all data concerning the budget should be construed in the light of the federal State structure of Germany. Accordingly, variations for which no particular explanation has been notified are often due to the fact that for the different evaluation cycles a different number of Länder provided a reply. Owing to this peculiarity, the information remains most of the time incomplete.

The figures include the federal budget as well as the budgets indicated by the respondent Länder.

Q012 (2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated "NA" in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, "NA" was indicated.

Q012 (2014): For 2014, Hamburg, Saarland, and Thuringia did not reply. In as much as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. In contrast with the previous cycles, figures indicated by individual Länder only in respect of the total are encompassed in the total (in 2012 the sum of € 304,584,278 was not included in the total and in 2013 - € 316,707,568). Since a number of Länder have provided only the aggregate amount, the reply in respect of the sub-categories is NA.

Q012 (2013): For 2013, only figures concerning Länder which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total (Berlin, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine/Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia). As to individual Länder that communicated only totals (Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein), these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 316,707,568).

Q012 (2012): In 2012, 3 Länder did not provide any information. Only figures concerning Länder which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total. As to individual Länder that communicated only totals, these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 304,584,278). According to the Legal Advice and Assistance Act, the so-called legal advice and assistance is a social benefit provided by the State to persons seeking justice who cannot afford the assistance of or representation by a lawyer. Legal advice and assistance is granted for asserting one's rights outside of court proceedings as well as for obligatory conciliation proceedings.

Q012-1 (2019): Bavaria

Administrative courts:

no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts:

No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here. Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

Q012-1 (2018): Bavaria

Administrative courts: no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts: No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because – as explained under questions 6 and 7 – legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here.

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

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As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

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The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

Q012-1 (2015):

The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12.1. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated “NA” in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, “NA” was indicated.

Q012-1 (2019): Bavaria

Administrative courts:

no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts:

No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here. Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

Q012-1 (2018): Bavaria

Administrative courts: no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts: No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because – as explained under questions 6 and 7 – legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here.

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

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The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

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Q015-1 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that all data concerning the budget should be construed in the light of the federal State structure of Germany. Accordingly, variations for which no particular explanation has been notified are often due to the fact that for the different evaluation cycles a different number of Länder provided a reply. Owing to this peculiarity, the information remains most of the time incomplete.

The figures include the federal budget as well as the budgets indicated by the respondent Länder.

Q015-1 (2019): Bavaria

The figure provided covers the budget for the justice system and the administrative courts

Finance, labour and social courts: NA

Administrative courts: Question 15.1 includes the overall allocation for the administrative courts incl. further training costs
Berlin

Consumer protection matters, Bar Examinations Office

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The total budget calculation for EPL 04 did not include the chapter for Europe and consumer protection departments, Land Office for Occupational Health and Safety, Consumer Protection and Health (LAVG) and INTERREG. The indicated budget includes Land and federal funds only.

Bremen

Figures take account of expenditure in product plan justice as well as justice expenditure in product plan 96, IT budget, of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Lower Saxony

No information

Rhineland-Palatinate

The figures quoted include the expenditure by the Ministry of Justice, the courts and public prosecutor's offices including the Constitutional Court of Rhineland-Palatinate, the prisons and the German Judicial Academy (Trier conference centre). A separate reporting of the expenditure by the public prosecutor's offices is not possible under the system in place in Rhineland-Palatinate.

Saarland

NO INFORMATION

Saxony

Expenditure for the justice system in the Free State of Saxony is estimated in section 06 of the Land budget, with the exception of building and maintenance works/management and rental of real estate. This section thus accounts for all expenditure falling within the portfolio of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice. This portfolio includes the courts and public prosecution offices, prisons, Bobritzsch Training Centre, the Central Office for Information Technology of the Saxon Justice System, and (up until 31 December 2016) the Land Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the Former GDR.

Section 06 is split into various chapters, including chapters for each individual jurisdiction and for the public prosecution offices en bloc. However, it is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of the funds approved in the budget plan and those actually spent over the financial year on each individual branch of the justice system. This is because part of the expenditure earmarked for each branch is estimated in a central chapter and some of these funds are centrally managed. Budget planning for these funds is also centralised. Expenditure on building and maintenance, as well as management and rental of real estate, is estimated in section 14 of the Land budget for the entire of Saxony. Any such expenditure falling within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice is consolidated into a single chapter within this section. Offices within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Finance are responsible for planning and managing funds under section 14. Investment-related expenditure

Q015-1 (2018): Bavaria

The figure provided covers the budget for the justice system and the administrative courts.

Finance, labour and social courts: NA

Administrative courts: Question 15.1 includes the overall allocation for the administrative courts incl. further training costs
Berlin

Consumer protection matters, Bar Examinations Office

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The total budget calculation for EPL 04 did not include the chapter for Europe and consumer protection departments, Land Office for Occupational Health and Safety, Consumer Protection and Health (LAVG) and INTERREG. The indicated budget includes Land and federal funds only.

Bremen

Figures take account of expenditure in product plan justice as well as justice expenditure in product plan 96, IT budget, of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Rhineland-Palatinate

Rhineland-Palatinate Constitutional Court

Saxony

Expenditure for the justice system in the Free State of Saxony is estimated in section 06 of the Land budget, with the exception of building and maintenance works/management and rental of real estate. This section thus accounts for all expenditure falling within the portfolio of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice. This portfolio includes the courts and public prosecution offices, prisons, Bobritzsch Training Centre, and the Central Office for Information Technology of the Saxon Justice System. Section 06 is split into various chapters, including chapters for each individual jurisdiction and for the public prosecution offices en bloc. However, it is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of the funds approved in the budget plan and those actually spent over the financial year on each individual branch of the justice system. This is because part of the expenditure earmarked for each branch is estimated in a central chapter and some of these funds are centrally managed. Budget planning for these funds is also centralised. Expenditure on building and maintenance, as well as management and rental of real estate, is estimated in section 14 of the Land budget for the entire of Saxony. Any such expenditure falling within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice is consolidated into a single chapter within this section. Offices within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Finance are responsible for planning and managing funds under section 14. Investment-related expenditure for major building works (i.e. those entailing total building costs exceeding 1 million euros) can be attributed to individual facilities and thus, as a rule, to courts or public prosecution offices. However, investment-related expenditure for minor building works cannot be separated according to courts/public prosecution offices. At each individual court and public prosecution office, as well as at the Central Office for Information Technology in the Saxon Justice System and the Saxony State Ministry of Justice, budget planning, administration and execution fall within the purview of the head of office and the budget commissioner. In total – graded according to the volume of funds – more than 50 offices are involved in planning and managing budgetary resources. It is therefore not possible to draw up an organisational diagram. Expenditure is dependent on the number and scale of court/criminal proceedings as well as the number of inmates, all of which are beyond the control of the judicial

Q015-1 (2016): Bavaria

The figure provided covers the budget for the justice system and the administrative jurisdiction

Fiscal, labour and social jurisdictions: NA

Administrative jurisdiction: Question 15-1 includes the overall allocation for the administrative jurisdiction incl. further-training costs

Berlin

Consumer-protection matters, Bar Examinations Office

Brandenburg

Budget plan for 2015/2016 assumed greater expenditure. Total budget calculation for EPL 04 did not include chapter for Europe and consumer-protection departments, Land Office for Occupational Health and Safety, Consumer Protection and Health (LAVG) and INTERREG. Budget indicated includes Land and federal funds only.

Bremen

Figures take account of expenditure in product plan justice as well as justice expenditure in product plan 96, IT budget, of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Lower Saxony

No information

Rhineland-Palatinate

Rhineland-Palatinate Constitutional Court

Saarland

NO INFORMATION

Saxony

Expenditure for the justice system in the Free State of Saxony is estimated in section 06 of the Land budget, with the exception of building and maintenance works/management and rental of real estate. This section thus accounts for all expenditure falling within the portfolio of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice. This portfolio includes the courts and public prosecution offices, prisons, Bobritzsch Training Centre, the Central Office for Information Technology of the Saxon Justice System, and (up until 31 December 2016) the Land Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the Former GDR.

Section 06 is split into various chapters, including chapters for each individual jurisdiction and for the public prosecution offices en bloc. However, it is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of the funds approved in the budget plan and those actually spent over the financial year on each individual branch of the justice system. This is because part of the expenditure earmarked for each branch is estimated in a central chapter and parts of these funds are centrally managed. Budget planning for these funds is also centralised. Expenditure on building and maintenance, as well as management and rental of real estate, is estimated in section 14 of the Land budget for the entire of Saxony. Any such expenditure falling within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice is consolidated into a single chapter within this section. Offices within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Finance are responsible for planning and managing funds under section 14. Investment-related expenditure for major building works (i.e. those entailing total building costs exceeding 1 million euros) can be attributed to individual facilities and thus, as a rule, to courts or public prosecution offices. However, investment-related expenditure for minor building

Q015-1 (2014): For 2014, no information was available from Hamburg, Saarland, and Thuringia. Six Landers communicated detailed information on the content of their individual budgetary plans. Inasmuch as the other Federal Landers have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete.

Q015-1 (2012): In 2012, six Landers communicated detailed information on the content of their individual budgetary plans.

Berlin did not provide any information. Data provided by Bavaria did not include the public annual budget approved and granted for labor, social and finance jurisdiction.

Q015-2 (2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available.

Information provided by the Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder.

Q015-2 (2014): In 2013 and 2014, 7 Landers provided information as for the category "other": Brandenburg (German Judicial Academy); Hesse (IT office of the Hessian Ministry of Justice); Lower Saxony (Northern German University for the Administration of Justice); Rhineland-Palatinate (Constitutional Court of the Rhineland-Palatinate); Saxony (information technology response service of the Saxonian judiciary, Bobritzsch training centre, Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Saxony-Anhalt (area of responsibility of the Land Ministry of Justice includes the Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Thuringia (Judicial Examinations Office).

Q015-2 (2013): In 2013 and 2014, 7 Landers provided information as for the category "other": Brandenburg (German Judicial Academy); Hesse (IT office of the Hessian Ministry of Justice); Lower Saxony (Northern German University for the Administration of Justice); Rhineland-Palatinate (Constitutional Court of the Rhineland-Palatinate); Saxony (information technology response service of the Saxonian judiciary, Bobritzsch training centre, Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Saxony-Anhalt (area of responsibility of the Land Ministry of Justice includes the Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Thuringia (Judicial Examinations Office).

Q015-3 (2019): Training centres for the administration of justice, such as the German Judicial Academy, the Northern German College for the Administration of Justice and educational / further training centres.

Q015-3 (2018): Training centres for the administration of justice, such as the German Judicial Academy, the Northern German College for the Administration of Justice and educational/further training centres.

Q015-3 (2016): Training centres for the administration of justice, such as the German Judicial Academy, the Northern German College for the Administration of Justice and educational / further training centres.

Greece

Q009 (2018): For the year 2018, we had an increase in our court fees revenues due to the increase of the number of applications, lawsuits and other court material.

Q009 (2016): There is no specific reason explaining the decrease for the period 2014-2016.

Q009 (2012): The increase between 2012 and 2014 in the annual income of court taxes or fees received by the State is mostly due to an increase in revenues from judicial stamp fees. Even though the amounts of the fees were increased in the beginning of the year 2011 (some of them doubled or tripled), the increase of the revenues was at its peak in 2013. In 2012, the revenues for these particular fees were estimated at 30.000.000 euros, whereas 41.000.000 euros were actually collected. In 2013, a total of about 81.000.000 euros was collected from these fees, and as a consequence the estimation for 2014 was 81.650.000 euros.

Q012 (2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

Q012 (2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

Q012 (2016): A reassessment of the annual budgetary needs in legal aid was made by the Courts Building Fund. The annual cost is not a stable amount and depends on the number of cases where the legal aid is used.

Q012 (2014): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2014 stems to some extent from time limitations. On 31 December 2014, there were unpaid expenses. Generally, legal aid is entirely paid from the budget of the Courts Building Fund, a legal entity of public law, which draws its budget according to its expected annual revenues and its expected annual needs.

Q012 (2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2012 is due to accumulated debts from previous years.

Q012-1 (2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

Q012-1 (2016): The difference observed between the allocated budget to legal aid and the implemented one, is a result of several unpaid obligations due to the very large number of cases of legal aid in comparison to the staff assigned with the task of paying the beneficiaries.

Q012-1 (2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

Q012-1 (2016): The difference observed between the allocated budget to legal aid and the implemented one, is a result of several unpaid obligations due to the very large number of cases of legal aid in comparison to the staff assigned with the task of paying the beneficiaries.

Q015-1 (2019): The approved budget is always proportionate to the confirmed needs of the justice system. The amount not implemented returns to the General Accounting Office

Hungary

Q009 (2015): The decrease between 2010-2015 in the approved budget allocated to legal aid is the result of a 2012 law amendment which led to the fact the fines are no longer part of the budget of the courts.

Q009 (2012): The reason for the decrease in the figures between 2010 and 2012 is the amendment to the law in 2012. Accordingly, fines are no longer part of the budget of the courts.

Q012 (2013): The annual public budget allocated to legal aid decreased between 2012 and 2013 as a consequence of the strengthening of the legal aid service.

Q012-1 (2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

Q012-1 (2018): The Public budget does not have a limit, the amounts actually paid depends on the number of cases.

Q012-1 (2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

Q012-1 (2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

Q012-1 (2018): The Public budget does not have a limit, the amounts actually paid depends on the number of cases.

Q012-1 (2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

Q015-1 (2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

Q015-1 (2018): The act for implemented state budget of 2018 are not yet adopted by the Parliament.

Q015-1 (2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

Q015-2 (2015): Sources:

Act C of 2014 on the budget of Hungary in 2015,
Act CLXI of 2011 on the organisation and administration of courts
Act CLXII of 2011 on the legal status and remuneration of judges,
Act CXCV of 2011 on the state finance,
Act LXVI of 2011 on the State Audit Office

Q015-2 (2012): In 2012, as in 2010, the budget allocated to the whole justice system included also the total budget of the Ministry of Justice.

Ireland

Q009 (2018): updated info

Q012 (General Comment): The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in one year. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

- (1) The Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
- (2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.

Q012 (2019): The budget for Criminal Legal Aid increased due to the overrun in the previous year (Where a supplementary €15 million was required)

Q012-1 (2019): The excess of €3.79 million compared with the original allocation of €61.302 million is reflected in part in the supplementary estimate for the subhead. The additional requirement arose due to the number and category of criminal matters coming before the courts in which legal aid certificates were issued. Under the Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962 the Judiciary are responsible for the granting of legal aid. This is a demand led scheme and the fees and expenses due to the legal practitioners are paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the scheme.

Q012-1 (2015): In the answer to Question 12 - the category 'other than criminal cases' is the amount as per the Grant in Aid which the Legal Aid Board received for the Government

In the answer to Question 12.1 - under the category 'Total annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid - other criminal cases' this amount includes the Grant in Aid, Client Contributions, Costs Recovered and Other Incomes

'The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in 2015. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

- (1) the Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
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(2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.'

Q015-2 (2015): Ireland does not have a Judicial Council, however, the costs of the Judiciary are included under Q 15. Department of Justice and Equality

'Other' includes Administration costs, various Commissions, Equality, Disability, various Public Agencies.

Q015-3 (2019): The Judicial Council was set up on the 17th December 2019. The Judicial Council is tasked with maintaining standards, performance and the training of Judges in Ireland. More information can be found here: <https://judicialcouncil.ie/about-the-judicial-council/>

Q015-3 (2018): Legislation to provide for a Judicial Council is under preparation.

Q015-3 (2016): Ireland does not have a Judicial Council, however the costs of the Judiciary are included under Q15. Legislation to provide for a Judicial Council is under preparation.

Italy

Q012 (General Comment): In Italy there is not a specific budget allocated to legal aid. Legal aid is part of the general budget allocated to justice expenses.

More generally, due to the structure of the Italian judicial system, the Ministry of Justice has one single budget which does not distinguish between the budget allocated to courts, the budget allocated to public prosecution services and the one allocated to the administration. The figures provided in this chapter are the result of a re-classification of the budget statements which takes into consideration several criteria.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice has not experienced any payment yet.

Q012 (2018): Please note that when it comes to legal aid in civil and criminal cases, there is not a specifically approved budget destined for legal aid. For this reason legal aid expenses are paid to the parties regardless of the budget. For statistical reasons, the approved budget is considered as equivalent to the implemented budget. Please also note that the budget allocated to legal aid for administrative justice is 2.071.809 €

Q012 (2016): In Italy, legal aid claims which are legitimate (i.e. the claimant lives under a certain income threshold) are always honoured. In other words, legal aid covers all judicial expenses regardless available funds. In order to reflect this reality, the approved budget appears equal to the implemented one.

Q012 (2013): The impact of the "annual public budget allocated to legal aid for cases not brought to court" on the total is extremely low. Therefore -essentially- the budget allocated for cases brought to court may be considered as the total budget allocated to legal aid.

Q012-1 (2018): Other than criminal cases at Q.12.1 include both Civil and Administrative Justice.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice hasn't experienced any payment yet.

The implemented public budget allocated to legal aid in 2018 is much higher than in 2016. Generally speaking, legal aid expenses grows at a very high pace. A possible reason for such increase in 2016-2018 might be due to the legal aid granted to migrants. Please also note that such expenses do not exactly reflect the same growth rate of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted because of a temporal gap between the twos

Q012-1 (2016): The increase experienced during the period 2014-2016 is very likely due to the higher number of cases for which legal aid was granted.

Q012-1 (2018): Other than criminal cases at Q.12.1 include both Civil and Administrative Justice.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice hasn't experienced any payment yet.

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Q012-1 (2016): The increase experienced during the period 2014-2016 is very likely due to the higher number of cases for which legal aid was granted.

Q015-1 (General Comment): Due to the structure of the Italian judicial system, the Ministry of Justice has one single budget which does not distinguish between the budget allocated to courts, the budget allocated to public prosecution services and the one allocated to the administration. The figures provided in this chapter are the result of a re-classification of the budget statements which takes into consideration several criteria.

Q015-1 (2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been explained that the difference between allocated and implemented budgets is mainly due to the salary of personnel as the retirement age is not exactly foreseeable.

Q015-2 (2018): In Italy all the above three elements are included.

WARNING: there is a bug in the electronic scheme for this question.

Q015-2 (2015): Some kind of police services are included such as the surveillance of the Ministry of Justice and other specific courts.

Source: Ministry of Justice – Budget and Accounts Department (Direzione generale del bilancio e della contabilità)

Q015-2 (2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that the category "police services" subsumes some kinds of police services related to the surveillance of the Ministry of Justice and other specific courts.

Latvia

Q009 (2018): Chancellery fee to the judicial authority, state fee in civil and administrative cases, fee for the submission of enforcement documents for enforcement, fines imposed by judicial authorities.

Q012 (General Comment): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the State Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. In accordance with this Regulation, the following shall be covered from the funds allocated for the provision of legal aid: certain types of legal aid (for example provision of legal consultations, drafting an appellate complaint, representation at court sittings etc.) in criminal matters, civil matters, administrative matters and cross-border dispute matters, as well as in out-of-court dispute matters. Furthermore, reimbursable expenses (road (transportation) expenses and hotel expenses) shall also be paid from the aforementioned funds.

Q012 (2016): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

Q012 (2014): Through developing the State ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised compensation for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015. From 1 May, 2015 it has reached the maximum limit.

Q012-1 (General Comment): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

Q012-1 (2019): Public budget funds are allocated on the basis of forecasts. The forecasts are influenced by several variables: the number of legal disputes, the number of low-income and needy people, the number of initiated criminal proceedings. Implemented public budget in 2019 is close to the adopted forecasts.

Q012-1 (2018): The payments in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were significantly affected by the overall decrease of the number of criminal proceedings and, accordingly, the reduction of the number of criminal proceedings in which was provided the state ensured legal aid. Based on this, the Legal Aid Administration made proposals and the Ministry of Justice drafted legal act's projects that foresee redistribution of funds, including increasing the amount of remuneration for legal aid providers, giving fiscal impact for the coming years. On April 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, the relevant regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers came into force, which provides increasing the amount of payment for certain types of legal aid and introducing new ones.

Q012-1 (2016): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 July, 2016.

Q012-1 (2015): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 May, 2015 and 1 July, 2016.

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Q015-1 (2019): There are included also the budget for Supreme Court and Public Prosecutors System.

Q015-1 (2016): Budget of Prosecution and Constitutional court were not usually included in this question since these are separate institutions with individual budgets. Prosecution budget is provided in Q13 and Approved budget of Constitutional court is 1484895, but we were not able to acquire implemented budget. We will however include Prosecution office and Constitutional court budgets in this question in next cycles and have marked them in Q15-2 and Q15-3, while we did not change sums given above.

Q015-2 (2018): In the judicial systems budget is included courts, legal aid and Public prosecutor services.

Q015-2 (2015): Judicial management body is meant Court Administration.

Enforcement services - in the Ministry of Justice budget are included compensation for bailiffs for the enforcement activities. In the section 'other' are included budget for institutions what are under supervision of the Ministry of Justice. Data doesn't include budget for prosecutor system.

Data includes also budget means for financing projects from the EU structural funds and other financial instruments co-financed projects: Approved budget - EUR 6 945 797, implemented EUR 5 610 619.

Q015-2 (2014): For 2014, data includes also the budget means for financing projects from the EU structural funds and other financial instruments co-financed projects (approved budget: 2 127 919 euros/implemented budget: 1 763 536 euros).

Lithuania

Q009 (2018): Discrepancy with the numeric data of previous cycle may occur because the overall number of cases has decreased.

Q009 (2016): The increase of annual income of court taxes or fees received by the state might be because of the increased number of litigious cases and the sums of disputes.

Q012 (General Comment): In Lithuania, two types of legal aid are ensured. On the one hand, primary legal aid comprises the delivering of legal information, legal advice (consultations), drafting of documents to be submitted to State and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents, advice on out-of-court settlement of a dispute, actions for amicable settlement of a dispute and drafting of a settlement agreement.

On the other hand, secondary legal aid comprises preparation of documents, defence and representation in courts, including the process of enforcement, representation in preliminary extrajudicial consideration of a dispute, where such a procedure has been laid down by laws or by a court decision (e.g. settlement of a dispute in the Labour disputes commission).

Q012 (2019): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6847794 (€ 540000 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 6307794 for secondary legal aid (drafting of procedural documents, defence and representation).

In 2019 funds were increased for the organization and provision of state-guaranteed legal aid. This was necessary due to a lack of funds to pay for the services provided.

Q012 (2014): Within the approved public budget for legal aid for 2014 (5900767,4 EUR), 560753,59 EUR concern primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR concern secondary legal aid (covering remuneration of lawyers and other legal aid costs). The implemented budget is 5 43013,22 EUR for primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR for secondary legal aid. 17740,39 EUR of funds allocated to primary legal aid remained unused and were returned to the State budget. In 2014, 1985027 EUR were paid to lawyers providing legal aid in criminal cases and 1583728,53 EUR for civil and administrative cases.

Q012 (2013): For 2013, the annual approved public budget for primary legal aid is 519 868 EUR and this for secondary legal aid is 4 041 358 EUR. The latter comprises remuneration for lawyers and, in contrast with 2012, other secondary legal aid costs.

Q012 (2012): The 2012 total encompasses the budget of both primary (513 681,15 €) and secondary legal aid (4 030 144,9 € from which 1 350 333,83 € for civil and administrative cases and 1 955 879,07 € for criminal cases). The latter includes the remuneration for lawyers and excludes other State-guaranteed legal aid expenses (e.g. costs related to collection of evidence, interpretation etc.).

Q012-1 (2019): Implemented public budget in 2019 was € 6837270 as € 10524 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2018): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6224861 (€ 520865 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 5703996 for secondary legal aid (drafting of documents, defence and representation).

Implemented public budget in 2018 was € 6220085 as €4776 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2016): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 5500227 (€ 563000 for primary legal aid and € 4937227 for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2016 was € 5494755 as €5472 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2015): Approved public budget for legal aid was 5 925 285 € (562 356 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2015 was 5 917 807,4 € (554 878,4 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). 7 477,6 € of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and returned to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2019): Implemented public budget in 2019 was € 6837270 as € 10524 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2018): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6224861 (€ 520865 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 5703996 for secondary legal aid (drafting of documents, defence and representation).

Implemented public budget in 2018 was € 6220085 as €4776 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2016): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 5500227 (€ 563000 for primary legal aid and € 4937227 for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2016 was € 5494755 as €5472 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2015): Approved public budget for legal aid was 5 925 285 € (562 356 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2015 was 5 917 807,4 € (554 878,4 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). 7 477,6 € of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and returned to the state budget.

Q015-1 (2018): The data above and here below is presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2018 (Law of 12th December, 2017 No. XIII-868):

- the adjusted total was 211 424 800;
- courts (excluding the budget of the National Courts Administration for computerization, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of the National Courts Administration) - budget approved 74 095 000, budget adjusted 74 110 000, budget implemented 74 085 200;
- public prosecution services - budget approved 31 520 000, budget adjusted 31 620 200, budget implemented 31 607 100;
- Ministry of Justice (including prison system) – budget approved 93 951 000, budget adjusted 94 972 100, budget implemented 92 601 000. The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for the whole justice system as presented does not include budget for primary legal aid. The Ministry of Justice implemented less budget because of the economy due to reorganisation, the staff's change and illness, because of the economy of the budget for the acquisition of long-term assets, because the budget for investment was not implemented at the whole scale in the subordinate institution, also because of decreased workload of the advocates providing secondary legal aid;
- prison system - budget approved 69 524 000 (budget adjusted - 68 788 400, budget implemented 66 973 700. The discrepancies arise because of the public procurement procedures.
- the Constitutional Court – budget approved 2 132 000, budget adjusted - 2 132 000, budget implemented 1 943 600. The Constitutional Court implemented less budget than approved because of the staff's illness and parental leave;
- the National Courts Administration – budget approved 8 551 000, budget adjusted - 8 590 500, budget implemented 8 473 800. The difference arises due to termination of the contract for development and installation of centralised payroll system and the decrease of the factual number of state pension beneficiaries (judges).

Q015-1 (2016): The data is presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2016 (Law of 10th December, 2015 No. XII-2161):

- Courts (excluding the budget of National Courts Administration for computerization, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of National Courts Administration) - budget approved 63 983 000 (budget specified - 64 215 400, implemented 64 181 700).
- Public prosecution services - budget approved 34 944 000 (budget specified - 34 962 800, implemented 34 948 500).
- Ministry of Justice – budget approved 30 510 000 (budget specified - 30 722 700, implemented 27 530 700). The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for whole justice system as presented does not include budget for primary legal aid. The Ministry of Justice implemented less budget because of the economy of the salaries in the subordinate institutions (change of the staff, free vacancies, illness), economy of the budget for the goods and services, for the acquisition of long-term assets, for the repair of premises, decreased workload of the advocates providing secondary legal aid.
- Prison system - budget approved 69 302 000 (budget specified - 69 526 600, implemented 66 477 500). The discrepancies arise because of the public procurement procedures.
- The Constitutional Court – budget approved 2 019 000 (budget specified - 2 022 600, implemented 2 018 300). The Constitutional Court implemented less budget than approved because the budget for investment was not implemented at the whole scale.
- The National Courts Administration – budget approved 13 832 000 (budget specified - 34 962 800, implemented 10 521 900). The difference arises because not all the LITEKO services were acquired, the public procurement procedures prolonged, not all the budget for investments was implemented.

Q015-2 (2016): The category "legal aid" encompasses only secondary legal aid that falls within the budget of the Ministry of Justice.

Q015-2 (2015): Other – National Courts Administration. Ministry of Finance according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2015 (Law of 11th December, 2014 No. XII-1408).

The data is presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2015 (Law of 11th December, 2014 No. XII-1408):

-Courts (excluding the budget of National Courts Administration for computerisation, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of National Courts Administration) - budget approved 61 675 389 (budget implemented 61 793 221)

-Public prosecution services - budget approved 28 810 734 budget (implemented 28 835 957)

-Prison system - budget approved 64 271 866 (implemented 64 685 999)

-Constitutional court – budget approved 1 845 285 (budget implemented 1 817 674)

-Ministry of Justice – budget approved 31 916 616 (budget implemented 32 426 279)

-National Courts Administration – budget approved 13 489 687 (budget implemented 9 330 743) □

The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for whole justice system as presented does not include budget for primary legal aid.

It should be noted, that the implemented budget of the Constitutional Court is less than approved due to non-implementation of assets for investments. Due to protracted public procurement procedures, the National Courts Administration didn't assimilate part of assets of Norway grants. The Ministry of Justice also didn't assimilate the assets of Norway grants and the fees, received from the Central Mortgage Office.

Q015-2 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 evaluation it is specified that data are presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2014 (Law of 12th December, 2013 No. XII-659). The following detailed information could be provided: _x000D_

Courts (excluding the budget of National Courts Administration for computerisation, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of National Courts Administration) - budget approved 58 389 133/budget implemented 59 883 804; _x000D_

Public prosecution services - budget approved 28 563 485/ budget implemented 28 622 712; _x000D_

Prison system - budget approved 58 697 579/budget implemented 58 436 457; _x000D_

Constitutional court – budget approved 1 794 485/budget implemented 1 801 060; _x000D_

Ministry of Justice – budget approved 30 150 070/budget implemented 30 210 177; _x000D_

National Courts Administration – budget approved 9 531 974/budget implemented 5 496 061. _x000D_

The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for whole justice system also includes budget for primary legal aid (approved budget 560753,59/implemented budget - 5 43013,22).

Q015-3 (2019): National Courts Administration

Q015-3 (2018): National Courts Administration

Q015-3 (2016): National Courts Administration

Luxembourg

Q009 (2016): In Luxembourg, it is not necessary to pay a court tax or fee to open a case in court.

Q012 (2018): The number of people seeking legal aid has increased over the years and the budget has had to be adapted.

Q012 (2016): There is no isolated budget for non-litigious cases or criminal cases.

Q012 (2012): It is not possible to differentiate the amount of legal aid allocated to criminal and non-criminal cases, whether they are contentious or not.

Q012-1 (General Comment): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

Q012-1 (2019): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or not) and types of cases (litigious or not). However, the budget does not distinguish a specific amount of legal aid available per matter or type of case.

Q012-1 (2018): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or otherwise) and types of cases (contentious or not). On the other hand, the budget does not distinguish the precise amount of available legal aid by subject or type of case.

Q012-1 (2016): The bill containing the implemented budget of 2016 has not been approved yet.

Q012-1 (General Comment): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

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Q012-1 (2016): The bill containing the implemented budget of 2016 has not been approved yet.

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Q015-1 (2018): /

Q015-1 (2016): The bill containing the implemented budget 2016 has not been approved yet.

Q015-2 (2019): /

Q015-2 (2018): /

Q015-3 (General Comment): The annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system includes, among other things, budget items relating to subsidies to the bar associations, expenses for setting up and running the anti-money laundering unit, expenses for the organization of additional courses in Luxembourg law and judicial traineeships or relating to judicial assistance (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/04/26/a274/jo>).

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Q015-3 (2018): /

Malta

Q012 (2018): The communicated data represents the full amount allocated to the Legal Aid Agency for its operation. However it is not possible to distinguish between the budget allocated to criminal cases, and that allocated to other than criminal cases. There has been an increase in the approved budget since 2015 when the Legal Aid Agency became an independently functioning Agency. Since 2017, not only has there been a recruitment drive in the Agency that now employs more lawyers and an administrative structure, but the conditions and financial package of the lawyers was also improved. Hence the increase in the budget year after year. The Legal Aid Agency is set to expand and therefore further increases in the Agency's budget are expected.

Q012 (2016): The Legal Aid budget does not differentiate between the services offered for criminal cases or the services offered for non-criminal cases. However Legal Aid in Malta is offered mainly for litigation purposes, and not for consultation, and hence the NAP response to question 12.2. 2016 was the first year in which the legal Aid Agency had a budget of its' own. The actual financial requirements needed to run the Agency.

Q012 (2012): In contrast with the 2010 exercise for which the provided figures were more generic, data communicated for 2012 are more accurate.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to renovation of the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

Q012-1 (2019): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to upgrading the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

Q012-1 (2018): The implemented budget did not reach the projections of the approved budget. This was mainly due to the fact that allowance was made for the possible recruitment of more lawyers and their cost in wages, but these lawyers were either employed late in the year, or less lawyers were actually recruited than projected.

Q012-1 (2016): The difference between the approved budget and the implemented budget for the Legal Aid Agency results from additional funds requested in 2016 in order to cover the increase in the honoraria of the lawyers and legal procurators offering their services to the Agency (also see answer to Q208)

It is possible that there will be an additional increase in the budget in the forthcoming evaluations.

It is not possible to differentiate between the budget allocated to criminal and 'other than criminal cases' and that is why it is marked as NAP (There are no means to distinguish between the two).

Q012-1 (2015): Up to 2015, the funds allocated to Legal Aid were not itemised separately from the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. Therefore whilst there was no approved a priori Legal Aid budget, any related costs were borne out of the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. The cost of Legal Aid throughout 2015 is the amount outlined in Question 12.1, and it does not discriminate on whether the funds were used for other-than-criminal or criminal cases.

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Q015-1 (2019): Most of the increase in the implemented budget lies in the expenditure of the Court Services Agency, the Prison system, the Police and the Refugee Services.

Q015-1 (2014): In 2014, the budget allocations listed within the table relate to recurrent expenditure and do not include capital expenditure.

Q015-2 (2015): The implemented budget could not be compiled because not all the items listed in the Approved budget could be traced for their Implemented budget. Thus the total provided would not compare to the total of the Approved budget.

The total Approved budget is less than the previous year mainly because of historical factors that lie beyond the control of the data collector. Before 2014, the Ministry for Justice was integrated in the Ministry for Home Affairs, and its budget was incorporated within this larger Ministry (previously known as Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs). In 2014, the Ministry for Justice became an independent Ministry (incorporating also Culture and Local Government), and for the first time, was allocated its own budget in 2015. Thus, the budget quoted in this evaluation is a more true reflection of the actual budget of the Ministry for Justice despite the fact that it still incorporates elements that fall outside the remit of justice.

In 2015, the category "notariat" has been included as line item "Notary to Government" within the budget of the Ministry of Justice, Culture and Local Government.

The budget of forensic services outside the budget allocation of the police force (enforcement services) is not available.

The components of the item referring to "police services" are incorporated in the budget of either the "enforcement services" or the "prison system".

Q015-2 (2014): In 2014, the category "other" includes: Justice Reform Commission (€55,000); Malta Mediation Centre (€25,000); Malta Arbitration Centre (€67,000); Refugees and asylum seekers services which encompasses: Detention Services (€2,800,000), European Asylum Support Office (€250,000) and Commissioner for Refugee Office (€600,000)._x000D_

Enforcement services specifically reflect the recurrent budget of the Malta Police Force. _x000D_

It is important to note that most of the budgets listed above fall under the remit of different ministries. Thus for example, the recurrent budgets pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs are: Malta Police Force under Enforcement Services (€53, 108, 000); Prison System (€8,874,000); Probation Services (Euros 763, 000); Detention Services for refugees (€2, 800, 000).

Q015-2 (2013): In 2013, akin to 2012, the approved budgets were spread between different ministries and a breakdown of the amount indicated in accordance with the various information collected was provided for clarity: Attorney General's Office (€1,757,000); Courts (€12,305,000); Probation and Parole Services (€778,000); Prison system (€9,059,000); Commissioner for Refugees Office (€600,000); Commission for the Administration of Justice (€30,000); Police (€51,743,000); Budget for Parliamentary Secretary of Justice (€492,000); Legal Aid (€495,000).

Q015-2 (2012): As in 2012 the approved budgets were spread between different ministries, a breakdown of the amount indicated in accordance with the various information collected was provided for clarity: Attorney General's Office (€1,828,559); Courts (€11 527 427); Probation and Parole Services (€655,079); Prison system (€8,974,218); Commissioner for Refugees Office (€125,841); Commission for the Administration of Justice (€29,928).

Q015-3 (2019): This category includes:

- the Asset Recovery Bureau
- the Malta Mediation Centre
- the Malta Arbitration Centre
- the Permanent Commission Against Corruption
- the Law Commissioner
- the Department of Justice

Q015-3 (2018): The category 'Other' includes:

- the Malta Arbitration Centre (MAC)
- the Malta Mediation Centre
- the Commission against Corruption
- the Law Commissioner
- the Justice Reform Commission
- the Asset Recovery Bureau (new for this evaluation)
- the Department of Justice (new for this evaluation)

Q015-3 (2016): - the Malta Arbitration Centre (MAC)

- the Malta Mediation Centre
- the Commission against Corruption
- the Law Commissioner
- the Justice Reform Commission

Netherlands

Q009 (2018): It seems that the amounts reported in 2016 and 2017 included some other revenues as well. The amount reported for 2018 is court fees only.

Q012 (General Comment): The Dutch legal aid system encompasses three 'lines' that provide legal aid and constitutes a mixed model consisting of a public preliminary provision, public first-line and private second-line help. o Firstly, the preliminary provision of the interactive online application called Roadmap to Justice offers digital help to people to find solutions for their legal problems in an interactive manner, initially in the area of divorce. This online platform provides information, objective criteria and self-help tools. With the aid of a reviewer the agreements can be finalized in a divorce settlement. In the near future, after-care will also be possible. The Legal Services Counters also have a website that can be seen as a preliminary provision. o Secondly, the Legal Services Counters (LSC) who are financed by the Legal Aid Board, act as what is commonly known as the 'front office' (primary help). Legal matters are being clarified to clients and information and advice given. If necessary, clients will be referred to other professionals or support agencies. Clients may also be referred to a private lawyer or mediator who acts as the secondary line of legal aid. Clients may also apply for legal aid from a subsidised lawyer or mediator directly. o Finally, private lawyers and mediators provide legal aid in more complicated or time-consuming matters (secondary help). They are paid by the Legal Aid Board to provide their services to clients of limited means. Generally they are paid a fixed fee according to the type of case, although exceptions can be made for more extensive cases. Since 2010 it is possible to get subsidized legal aid for criminal cases that do not go to court. However, for subsidized legal aid in criminal cases it is not possible to make the distinction between "cases brought to court" and "non-litigious cases". Until 2013 the number of non-litigious criminal cases was negligible. So they were ignored. On the contrary, currently the number of cases is growing and becoming substantial. So they can no longer be ignored, but the actual figures are not available. It is noteworthy that subsidized legal aid has an open end funding, meaning that all applications that meet the criteria are awarded, regardless of the original budget. Accordingly, the difference between the proposed budget and the implemented one could be contentious. The budget intended to the Legal Counters (one of the providers of primary legal aid) is not included.

Q012 (2014): The ongoing decrease over the period 2012-2014 in the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid with regard to other than criminal cases brought to court might be due to cutbacks in budget. Figures communicated for the previous evaluation cycles reflect the implemented budget.

Q012 (2013): In 2013, the indicated amount does not include expenditures related to detention of illegal aliens, forced hospitalization for psychiatric problems, divorce and legal guardianship of children.

Q015-1 (2016): Excluding the judiciary part of the Council of State

Q015-2 (2018): A value must be entered for each question !

Q015-2 (2016): Comment : the figure is the entire budget of the ministry of security and justice. However other ministries may also finance parts of the justice system. Also third parties may contribute. This is not included here. The Netherlands have no constitutional court as such but the tasks of a constitutional court are performed by the Council of State. Its budget is not included in the figure reported here.

Q015-2 (2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been specified that the difference of data between 2010 and 2012 is due to a major reorganization in 2010. On January 1st 2011 the budget of the police services, secret service, fire department amongst others, was transferred from the Ministry of Internal affairs to the Ministry of Justice which is now the Ministry of Security and Justice.

Q015-3 (2019): Raad van State - it is not part of the Ministry of Justice and Safety annual budget, but falls under 'Boek II - Overige hoge colleges van staat' (Book II - Other High colleges of State). Also includes police and secret service.

Q015-3 (2018): Includes police and secret service

Q015-3 (2016): Other: Police, secret service (both since 2011).

Poland

Q009 (General Comment): Common courts - court fees paid to the State Treasury in court proceedings and fees for enforcement activities and fees

Q012 (2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were higher than in 2014 but they were not fully used. For that reason we see increase in the amount of approved budgets for legal aid but in fact the implemented legal aid is on the same level as 2014.

Q012-1 (2019): Apart from the expenses for legal aid granted ex officio, financed from part 15 of the Common Courts, the expenses in the field of legal assistance are realized from part 85 of the Voivod's Budget, division 755 Justice, chapter 75515 Free legal assistance in connection with the implementation of tasks resulting from of August 5, 2015 on free legal assistance, free civic counseling and legal education (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 294, as amended). The total amount of subsidy for the implementation of tasks resulting from the above-mentioned of the act, secured in the Budget Act for 2019, amounted to PLN 100 914 000 PLN, i.e. 23 697 000 €.

Q012-1 (2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were lower than expected . The amount of funds disbursed by the courts for defense is directly attributable to the number of incoming cases and the number of beneficiaries of unpaid legal aid granted ex officio, therefore implementation of the plan in this group of expenses during the financial year is independent of the activities of the financial services of individual courts.

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Q015-1 (General Comment): The data include budget parts administered by the Minister of Justice, i.e. part 15 Common Courts and part 37 Justice. Part 15 covers the expenses of common judiciary units, the remuneration of retired common court judges and the payment of State Treasury compensation, while Part 37 includes expenses related to the functioning of the Ministry of Justice, organizational units of the prison system, scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution, the College of Criminology and Penitentiary houses, juvenile detention centers and shelters for minors, retirement and disability benefits for prison service officers and retired judges of common courts. The data does not include other units of the judiciary: common organizational units of the prosecutor's office, administrative judiciary, military judiciary, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Tribunal and the National Council of the Judiciary. The amount planned in the budget act for part 15 and part 37 was increased in the course of the financial year by funds from the state budget specific reserves and the amended plan for the above-mentioned parts amounted to 3 165 730 000 €.

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The data does not include other units of the judiciary: common organizational units of the prosecutor's office, administrative judiciary, military judiciary, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Tribunal and the National Council of the Judiciary.

The amount planned in the budget act for part 15 and part 37 was increased in the course of the financial year by funds from the state budget specific reserves and the amended plan for the above-mentioned parts amounted to 3 165 730 000 €.

Q015-1 (2016): The above data include the budgetary sections of which responsible is the Minister of Justice (part 15 - Common Courts and Part 37 - Justice). Section 15 covers expenditures of common courts, retired judges and the payment of compensation paid from the National Treasury. Part of the expenses are related to the functioning of the Ministry of Justice, prison units, scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution, correctional institutions and juvenile shelters and retirement and disability benefits for prison officials.

Q015-2 (2013): In 2010 and 2012 the category "other" encompasses damages paid by the State, other forms of education, social security benefits, the budget of the National School for Judges and Prosecutors.

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Q015-3 (2019): The budget of the judiciary consists of part 15 Ordinary courts and part 37 Justice, the individual budget components of the above parts are presented below.

part 15 Ordinary courts

section 755 Administration of justice, chap. 75595 Other activities

- expenditure included in the above chapter of the budget classification relate to the payment of State Treasury compensation part 37 - Justice

department 730 Higher education and science, chap. 73014 Teaching and research activities, subsidy and subsidy for the College of Criminology and Penitentiary Studies

section 755 Administration of justice, chap. 75507 Scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, chap. 75514 National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution

- as part of the above chapters, expenditure related to the functioning of scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution and the College of Criminology and Penitentiary Studies

Police services are not part of the budget parts administered by the Minister of Justice, i.e. part 15 Common Courts and part 37 Justice of the Budget Act.

Q015-3 (2018): Expenditure on payments of compensations from National Budget.

Expenditure related to the functioning of research institutes of the Ministry of Justice and National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution.

Q015-3 (2016): Expenditure on payments of compensations from national budget.

Expenditure related to the functioning of research institutes of the Ministry of Justice and National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution.

Portugal

Q009 (2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

Q012 (2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

Q012 (2018): In 2016, in fact, the amounts of budget allocated to legal aid considered in the approved budget were lower than in 2018. However, in 2016 the execution amount was very much in line with the approved budget and the amount implemented in 2018.

Q012 (2014): The decrease in the approved budget allocated to legal aid for 2014 is due to budget cutbacks justified by the economic and financial situation. However, in the past years, the approved budget has been revised and increased on the course of the year. In fact, legal aid expenses have not decreased, quite the opposite, if one refers to the implemented budget. The approved budget for 2014 was in deficit regarding the needs of the year.

Q012 (2013): The decrease in the budget of legal aid in 2013 is due to financial constraints faced by the Portuguese government in the past years.

Q012-1 (2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

Q012-1 (2015): The public budget implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid because the annual approved budget was in deficit regarding the needs of the year, therefore it was necessary to strengthen an endowment by the Ministry of Finance

Q012-1 (2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

Q012-1 (2015): The public budget implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid because the annual approved budget was in deficit regarding the needs of the year, therefore it was necessary to strengthen an endowment by the Ministry of Finance

Q015-1 (General Comment): Before 2015, the budget of the judicial police was included in the category "other services", while starting from 2015, the Criminal Investigation Police (Polícia Judiciária) has been included in the new category "some police services".

Q015-1 (2016): Q.15.1 - The approved budget has increased because the salary cuts that were made in 2012 have been replaced.

Q015-2 (2018): all values are included

Q015-2 (2015): Before 2015 the budget of the judicial police was included in the category "other services". In 2015, the Criminal Investigation Police (Polícia Judiciária) has been included in the new category "some police services".

Q015-2 (2014): Since 2014, a reference to the Criminal Investigation Police is made within the specific category "some police services" and not in the category "other" which was the case for the previous exercises. Accordingly, there were no changes regarding the budgetary elements for 2014.

Q015-2 (2013): For the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, the category "other" covers the Criminal Investigation Police (Polícia Judiciária).

Q015-2 (2012): For the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, the category "other" covers the Criminal Investigation Police (Polícia Judiciária).

Q015-3 (2019): "other" is not applicable

Q015-3 (2018): "other" is not applicable

Q015-3 (2016): Before 2015, the budget of the judicial police was included in the category "other services", while starting from 2015, the Criminal Investigation Police (Polícia Judiciária) has been included in the new category "some police services".

Romania

Q009 (2014): Figures provided for 2012 and 2014 refer to the amounts resulting from judicial stamp duties which constitute revenues to the State budget and also the local budget.

Q009 (2012): The figures provided for 2012 and 2014 refer to the amounts resulting from judicial stamp duties which constitute revenues to the State budget and also the local budget.

Q012 (2019): The observed increase in the budget of legal aid between 2018 and 2019 stems from the fact that the amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

Q012 (2016): Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Q012-1 (2019): The amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

Q012-1 (2016): Despite the reply NA in respect of the category 12.2, the indicated totals are correct. In fact, the budget of this item is included in the budget concerning "other than criminal law cases". There is no separate budget classification for the moment with regard to litigious and non-litigious matters. Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Q012-1 (2019): The amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

Q012-1 (2016): Despite the reply NA in respect of the category 12.2, the indicated totals are correct. In fact, the budget of this item is included in the budget concerning "other than criminal law cases". There is no separate budget classification for the moment with regard to litigious and non-litigious matters. Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Q015-1 (2014): In 2014, funds allocated for the payment of wage rights of the judiciary staff established by court decisions were even higher than in 2013. Namely, they covered both the installment for the year 2014 (25% of the total amounts stipulated in the writs of execution) and the installment for the year 2015 (25% of the total amounts stipulated in the writs of execution). On the contrary, in 2013, these amounts covered only the installment for the year 2013 (10% of the total amounts stipulated in the writs of execution). _x000D_

Besides, due to the increasing number of occupied posts in 2014 compared to 2013, funds allocated for the payment of employer contributions due, allowances delegation/secondment allowances for transport, rent, medicines, regular medical checks etc. increased. _x000D_

Finally, the entry into force in February 2014 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure has generated additional costs for translation and interpretation services.

Q015-1 (2013): The increase of the budget allocated to the whole justice system between 2010 and 2013 had a double justification. On the one hand, in 2013, funds allocated for the payment of wage rights of the judiciary staff established by court decisions were higher than in previous years. On the other hand, in 2010 the budgetary staff salaries were reduced by 25%, starting with 2011 they increased by 15% and in 2012 they successively increased by 8% and 7.4%.

Q015-2 (2015): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

Q015-2 (2014): For the last three exercises (2012, 2013 and 2014), the category "other" encompasses other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice, namely the National Trade Register and the National Authority for Citizenship.

Q015-3 (2019): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

Q015-3 (2018): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

Q015-3 (2016): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

Slovakia

Q009 (General Comment): The court fees are collected through the external system administrator "The Slovak Post" who transfers the collected fees directly to the state budget.

Q009 (2018): The annual income of the court fees is not available. The court fees are collected through the external system administrator "The Slovak Post" who transfers the collected fees directly to the state budget.

Q009 (2015): The annual income of the court fees is not available. As of the year 2015 all court fees are collected through the external partner 'Slovak post company' who transfer the fees directly to the state budget.

Q012 (General Comment): The sum stated in the table represents exclusively the approved budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Centre which is the institution granting legal aid to persons in material need in all types of legal disputes except for criminal cases. As regards the criminal cases, the costs for legal aid represents the fees for counsels appointed by the court "ex officio" to defendants in case of compulsory defense. These costs are not predetermined in the budget of courts and they are paid continuously from the budget allocated to the functioning of the courts and therefore cannot be separated. The sum stated in approved public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).

Q012 (2019): The provided sum represents solely the budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Center, state organization providing legal aid in civil cases. In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared approved budget.

Q012 (2018): The provided sum represents solely the budget of the Legal Aid Center. Its budget has increased significantly compared to previous years mainly in connection with the amendment to Act on Bankruptcy and Restructuring as of 1 March 2017 which introduced the new model of debt relief of natural persons (personal bankruptcy). The new role of the Legal Aid Center was connected with this amendment. If the applicant (the debtor) seeking for personal bankruptcy meets the legal requirements for granting legal aid, the Center pays the remuneration to the bankruptcy administrator in the total amount of € 500.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The sum stated in implemented public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy).

Q012-1 (2019): The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy). In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared implemented budget.

Q012-1 (2018): The increase in implemented budget of the Legal Aid Center is related to the implementation of amendment of Act No. 7/2005 Coll. on bankruptcy and restructuring (personal bankruptcy), wage and salary indexation and the related increase in insurance levies, and the implementation of the National Project Strengthening and Completion of Legal Assistance and Prevention of Escalation of Legal Problems.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The sum stated in implemented public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy).

Q012-1 (2019): The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy). In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared implemented budget.

Q012-1 (2018): The increase in implemented budget of the Legal Aid Center is related to the implementation of amendment of Act No. 7/2005 Coll. on bankruptcy and restructuring (personal bankruptcy), wage and salary indexation and the related increase in insurance levies, and the implementation of the National Project Strengthening and Completion of Legal Assistance and Prevention of Escalation of Legal Problems.

Q015-1 (General Comment): The global budgetary sum allocated to whole justice system consists of the approved and implemented budgets of four bodies with own individual budget: Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, General Prosecutors Office and Judicial Council. The budget of the Ministry of Justice is composed of two parts– the budget of the prison service and the budget assigned both to courts (except the Supreme Court) and to the ministry itself. The budget of the Supreme Court comprises the budget for its own functioning. Judicial Council of the Slovak republic administers its own budgetary chapter in the state budget.

Q015-1 (2019): A substantial part of the expenditures are covered from the state budget.

Q015-1 (2018): The global budgetary sum allocated to whole justice system consists of the approved and implemented budgets of four bodies with own individual budget: Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, General Prosecutors Office and Judicial Council. The budget of the Ministry of Justice is composed of two parts– the budget of the prison service and the budget assigned both to courts (except the Supreme Court) and to the ministry itself. The budget of the Supreme Court comprises the budget for its own functioning. Judicial Council of the Slovak republic administers its own budgetary chapter in the state budget.

Q015-2 (2018): Included: Courts, Legal Aid, Public prosecution services

Q015-2 (2015): The stated sum for the approved budget allocated to whole justice system consists of the overall budget of the Ministry of justice (310 602 195 €) and the budget of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic (8 662 521 €). The implemented budget of the Ministry of justice increased to 400 609 479 € and the implemented budget of the Supreme court increased to 8 700 158 €.

Q015-2 (2014): For 2014, the approved budget of the Ministry of justice was 315 788 884 euros and the approved budget of the Supreme Court was 5 979 697 euros.

Q015-2 (2013): For 2013, the approved budget of the Ministry of justice was 311 166 599 euros and the approved budget of the Supreme Court was 8 788 394 euros.

Q015-2 (2012): In 2012, the increase of the total budget allocated to the whole justice system is due mainly to the increased budget of the prison service.

Q015-3 (2019): In the category "other" is stated the budget of the Judicial Academy, which is the educational and training institution for judges, prosecutors and court staff is subsumed.

The used methodology for 2019 data is the same as in the previous cycles.

Q015-3 (2018): In the category "other" the budget of the Judicial Academy which is the educational and training institution for judges, prosecutors and court staff is subsumed.

Q015-3 (2016): In the category "other" the budget of the Judicial Academy is subsumed.

Slovenia

Q012 (General Comment): The law 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 1).

Further on the law defines that legal aid may be approved for legal advice, legal representation and other legal services laid down in this Act, 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 7).

On the other hand the approved legal aid shall not cover the costs of the proceeding and actual expenditure of and remuneration for the person authorised by the opposing party (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 9).

The law specifically lists the costs that can be covered by the approved legal aid (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 26): - 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:

1. 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;
2. Security deposits for the costs or of the costs, of the implementation of the proceeding (advance payments);
3. Costs of public documents and receipts required for the proceeding before a court;
4. Other costs of the proceeding."

In the adoption of the budget, no separation between the amounts that will be allocated for legal aid in criminal or other cases or cases brought to court (or not) is made.

Q012 (2019): The reason for the increase in approved budget in 2019 is due to raise in the attorney tariff in april 2019 (which resulted in higher costs of legal services to be covered by legal aid).

Q012 (2014): The further decrement in the budget for legal aid in 2014 can be attributed to the amendment of insolvency legislation in 2013, which abolished the right for legal persons to apply for legal aid for financing advances of the costs of bankruptcy proceedings (legal persons are now exempt from paying the advance in bankruptcy proceedings in all cases, without having to apply for legal aid).

Q012-1 (General Comment): The data on budget, spent on criminal and other than criminal cases is available at the level of the case management system, however the sum will differ from final budgetary data reported above due to accounting rules. Detailed budgetary data on cases brought to court or not is currently not available, due to the data structure of the case management system. In single "legal aid" cases, the request can be granted for multiple forms (costs) of legal aid (general comment to Q12), some of them fitting in the category "cases, brought to court" while others not (i.e. in one case, legal aid can be granted for verification of documents and representation before courts), however the amount spent for legal aid is currently not recorded by form of legal aid, therefore the sums for cases brought to court or not cannot be calculated.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference between adopted and implemented budget is due to hiring additional court staff to reduce the backlogs in this area (legal aid).

Q012-1 (2015): According to art. 26 of the Free Legal Aid Act, legal aid may (in addition to expenses, related to cases, brought to court) also be granted for:

- legal advice;
- the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements;
- legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement;
- legal advice and representation involving constitutional action;
- legal advice and representation before international courts;
- legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and
- in form of exemption from payment of the costs of the extrajudicial proceedings.

No distinction is possible for the budget allocated to legal aid for:

- cases brought to court and cases not brought to court or
- civil or criminal matters.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The data on budget, spent on criminal and other than criminal cases is available at the level of the case management system, however the sum will differ from final budgetary data reported above due to accounting rules. Detailed budgetary data on cases brought to court or not is currently not available, due to the data structure of the case management system. In single "legal aid" cases, the request can be granted for multiple forms (costs) of legal aid (general comment to Q12), some of them fitting in the category "cases, brought to court" while others not (i.e. in one case, legal aid can be granted for verification of documents and representation before courts), however the amount spent for legal aid is currently not recorded by form of legal aid, therefore the sums for cases brought to court or not cannot be calculated.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference between adopted and implemented budget is due to hiring additional court staff to reduce the backlogs in this area (legal aid).

Q012-1 (2015): According to art. 26 of the Free Legal Aid Act, legal aid may (in addition to expenses, related to cases, brought to court) also be granted for:

- legal advice;
- the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements;
- legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement;
- legal advice and representation involving constitutional action;
- legal advice and representation before international courts;
- legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and
- in form of exemption from payment of the costs of the extrajudicial proceedings.

No distinction is possible for the budget allocated to legal aid for:

- cases brought to court and cases not brought to court or
- civil or criminal matters.

Q015-1 (2019): The most significant increase in budget can be observed at legal aid, probation services, the State Advocacy and other (the Public Prosecution Council). For legal aid, please see Q12. At the Probation Administration, the increase is due to new hiring (the Probation administration was formed in 2018 and significantly increased the number of staff in 2019). At the State Advocacy, the increase is due to additional hiring, a change regarding the salary system and a 100% increase in paid reimbursements on behalf of the state. At the Public Prosecutorial Council, the increase is due to spending for new equipment (relocating) and planned new hiring.

Q015-2 (2019): The approved budget for courts for 2019 from EU funds at courts was 2.127.000 EUR and implemented budget was 608.772 EUR.

Courts also spent 325.918 EUR of EU funds for ADR from the Ministry of Justice budget in 2019.

Q015-2 (2018): /

Q015-2 (2015): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: total at Q6 without the amounts financed by the Ministry of Justice (approved budget 152.436.526 EUR / implemented budget 155.940.974 EUR),
- Legal aid: amount at Q12 (3.043.999 EUR / 3.184.217 EUR),
- Public prosecution services: amount at Q13 (18.276.528 EUR / 18.134.349 EUR),
- Prison system: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (36.758.054 EUR / 36.048.907 EUR),
- Council of the judiciary: the Judicial Council of the Republic of Slovenia (343.776 EUR / 343.266 EUR),
- Constitutional court: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia (3.955.730 EUR / 3.955.730 EUR),
- State advocacy: State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Slovenia (7.119.832 EUR / 6.981.242 EUR),
- Functioning of the Ministry of justice: the Ministry of Justice (including JTC) without prison system (54.713.839 EUR / 52.990.192 EUR) - the budget includes the EU funds (for EU funds, spent on courts on computerisation and ADR see comment to Q6) and
- Other: the Public Prosecution Council (116.148 EUR / 115.811 EUR).

Q015-3 (2019): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: approved 177.095.689 EUR / implemented 177.340.872 - Legal aid: 3.491.590 EUR / 4.116.757
 - Public prosecution services: 22.418.592 EUR / 22.345.112 EUR
 - Prison system: 48.593.535 EUR / 47.578.925 EUR,
 - Probation services: 1.765.534 EUR / 1.629.901 EUR,
 - Council of the judiciary: 571.869 EUR / 554.803 EUR,
 - Constitutional court: 4.524.995 EUR / 4.319.645 EUR,
 - State advocacy: 10.068.143 EUR / 10.029.050 EUR,
 - Functioning of the Ministry of justice: 27.334.371 EUR/ 24.991.381 EUR
- and
- Other (the Public Prosecution Council) 165.264 EUR / 163.025 EUR.

Q015-3 (2018): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: total at Q6 without the amounts financed by the Ministry of Justice - Legal aid: amount at Q12
 - Public prosecution services: amount at Q13
 - Prison system: approved 41.331.001 EUR / implemented 40.034.390 EUR,
 - Probation services: 938.193 EUR / 830.729 EUR,
 - Council of the judiciary: 501.655 EUR / 506.649 EUR,
 - Constitutional court: 4.496.390 EUR / 4.429.551 EUR,
 - State advocacy: 7.606.421 EUR / 7.431.948 EUR,
 - Functioning of the Ministry of justice: 27.649.968 EUR/ 21.803.961 EUR
- and
- Other (the Public Prosecution Council) 132.321 EUR / 130.932 EUR.

In 2018, the newly established Probation Administration of the Republic of Slovenia began to function.

Q015-3 (2016): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: total at Q6 without the amounts financed by the Ministry of Justice - Legal aid: amount at Q12
- Public prosecution services: amount at Q13
- Prison system: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (approved 36.441.312 EUR / implemented 35.027.181 EUR),
- Council of the judiciary: the Judicial Council of the Republic of Slovenia (371.793 EUR/ 369.456 EUR),
- Constitutional court: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia (4.071.218 EUR / 3.912.332 EUR),
- State advocacy: State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Slovenia (12.418.832 EUR/ 12.292.591 EUR),
- Functioning of the Ministry of justice: the Ministry of Justice (including JTC) without prison system (17.731.134 EUR/15.923.488 EUR) and
- Other: the Public Prosecution Council (101.677 EUR/97.882 EUR).

Spain

Q009 (2019): In 2019, there was a significant increase in some of the procedures subject to court fees, in order for payments proceedings and, mainly, in European order for payment proceeding.

Q009 (2018): The Royal Decree 1/2015, 27 February amending the Law 10/2012 and requiring the payment of court fees to start court proceedings only from companies and not natural persons, on the one hand; the Judgments of the Constitutional Court that declared the nullity of certain components of the final amount, on the other hand. Both reasons can explain the decrease.

Q009 (2016): The Royal Decree 1/2015 exempted natural persons from paying fees. Besides, the judgment of the Constitutional Court 140/2016 suppressed the fees in appeals and in the filing of administrative cases. All of this has resulted in a reduction in tax collection.

Q012 (2014): In contrast with the 2014 data, the 2012 data did not include the budget allocated by the autonomous communities to legal aid. The total budget for legal aid in 2012, including the budget of the autonomous communities, is 253.034.641 euros.

Q015-1 (2018): National Comision for Judicial Statistics centralizes and provides data.

Q015-2 (General Comment): Regarding the probation services, depending on the phase of the proceeding (Judgement or Enforcement), the Court competent to order the suspension of the prison penalty can be the Court that has judged the case or other specialized Courts (on Prison Supervision). The subsequent control of the compliance by the person sentenced of the legal conditions is followed by the 'Subdirectorate General for Open Environment and Alternative Penalties and Measures' (within the Ministry of Interior) and also by the competent Court. The Budget for the judicial system includes only the part for Courts and civil servants that serve in Courts. NOT the control carried out by bodies within the Ministry of Interior. Regarding forensic services, these services are under the competences of the Ministry of Justice, and their buildings, material resources and main professionals are part of the budget for Justice provided. Since 2016 the Notariat is included in the whole justice system Budget whereas it was not the case for previous cycles.

Q015-2 (2018): Budgetary data centralized by National Comision for Judicial Statistics.

Q015-2 (2015): The budget approved for the National Agency of the Personal Data Protection and for the Public Registers for the Justice Administration are also included.

In 2014 and 2015, the protection of juveniles was included only partly in the whole justice system budget.

Q015-2 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, the category "other" encompasses compensation to peace judges, compensation to psychologists, transferences to autonomous regions and also the budget approved for the National Agency of the Personal Data Protection. _x000D_

For 2014, the budget allocated to the prison system has been included in the figure provided, even though it is of the competence of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and not of the competence of the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, we have included the budget allocated by Cataluña since this region holds competences over the prison system (by the way, in this case the Justice Department holds the competences over the prison system).

Q015-2 (2012): In the ambit of the 2012 exercise, the category "other" includes the following components: compensation to peace judges (2 107 761€); compensation to psychologists (560 610€); transferences to autonomous regions (3 527 352, 85€).

Q015-3 (2019): "Other": budgets of the National Agency of the Personal Data Protection and the Public Registers for the Justice Administration

Q015-3 (2018): Regarding the probation services, it does not exist a unit or department called 'probation services'. Depending on the phase of the proceeding (Judgement or Enforcement), the Court competent to order the suspension of the prison penalty can be the Court that has judged the case or other specialized Courts (on Prison Supervision). The subsequent control of the compliance by the person sentenced of the legal conditions is followed by the Police, and by the 'Penalty and Alternative Measures Management Services' (both of them within the Ministry of Interior) and also by the competent Court. The Budget for the judicial system includes only the part for Courts and civil servants that serve in Courts. Not the control carried out by bodies within the Ministry of Interior.

Regarding forensic services, these services are under the competences of the Ministry of Justice, and their buildings, material resources and main professionals are part of the budget for Justice provided. Since 2016 the Notariat is included in the whole justice system budget whereas it was not the case for previous cycles.

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Regarding forensic services, these services are under the competences of the Ministry of Justice, and their buildings, material resources and main professionals are part of the budget for Justice provided. In 2016 the Notariat is included in the whole justice system budget whereas it was not the case for previous cycles.

Indicator 1: The budget and resources of courts and the justice system

Comments provided by the national correspondents organised by question no.

Question 009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

Question 012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)

Question 015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget

Question 015-3. Other budgetary elements

Question 009

Austria

(2019): Like in the last years the figure above contains the income of court fees of all ordinary courts (civil and criminal law). Furthermore, the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht) received 1.218.030,08 EUR of court fees in 2019.

(2016): 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

Belgium

(2019): Following the law of 14th October 2018, which reformed scheduling fees, the payment of scheduling fees is moved to the end of the procedure and must be paid by the losing party, instead of at the start of the procedure by the requisite part. This explains the sharp drop in 2019.

(2018): The decrease of this amount for the 2018 cycle is due to the entry into force of a new tax law.

(2016): Legislative amendment on the registry roles.

Croatia

(2019): Data on the annual income of court fees received by the State have not been available in last years.

(2016): Taking into account that the existing legal regulation did not change in a way that would have the effect of reducing the revenue of the state budget on the basis of court taxes, the reason for the continued decrease (from 2012) of the revenues from court taxes could be a decrease in the inflow of court cases and the impossibility of collecting court taxes from taxable payers.

Denmark

(2015): The decrease between 2010 and 2015 in the annual income of court taxes or fees received by the State is due to the fact that from mid-2013 there were no longer taxes in connection with access to the land register.

(2014): In 2013, the revenue from advertisements and queries in the land registration system was reorganized. It is now free to make advertisements in the digital land registration system, while other revenues related to land registration are collected directly by the Treasury. Fees from land register amounted to approximately 32% of the total revenue in 2012. Revenue from court fees makes up the rest corresponding to approximately 65,000,000 € in 2012. From 2012 to 2014 the revenues from court fees dropped to 57,000,000 €.

Estonia

(2016): The biggest income of court taxes is due to big tax cases where it depends on the case and whether the case is won or not. Those big tax cases can be more than 20 % of all the fees collected.

(2014): The variations over the years 2010, 2012 and 2014 are probably due to the fact that in 2012 only the income of court fees was submitted, excluding the registries. For 2014, the annual income of court fees without the registries was 4 227 968 euros.

(2012): The decrease in the income of court taxes can be explained by the fact that in 2012 State fees regarding court procedures have been reduced significantly (from 1-2% to almost 500%).

Finland

(General Comment): The annual income of court fees received by the State varies depending on the amount of cases handled by courts each year. Moreover and as already explained under Q8, the level of the court fee varies depending on the nature of the matter and the instance in which the case is handled.

France

(2018): This amount corresponds to the Fonds d'indemnisation des avoués (FIDA), which was not considered as a tax collected by the State in previous years

Germany

(2016): Discrepancy with previous cycle is not explained. Data without the Laender Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Schleswig-Holstein.

Bremen: No information

North Rhine-Westphalia: It is not possible to provide separate statistics on court fees alone. This is because income from court fees in criminal/regulatory proceedings is captured as part of a consolidated estimation and accounting system, which also includes income from criminal/regulatory fines as well as monetary payments by accused persons in return for the provisional non-preferment of public charges in the case of misdemeanours.

Lower Saxony: No information can be provided since court fees are accounted for as one item together with criminal and regulatory fines (11210).

Thuringia: These are legal fees, including repayments of legal aid (installment payments).

(2015):

Some of the Länder were unable to provide data in this regard. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data.

Greece

(2018): For the year 2018, we had an increase in our court fees revenues due to the increase of the number of applications, lawsuits and other court material.

(2016): There is no specific reason explaining the decrease for the period 2014-2016.

(2012): The increase between 2012 and 2014 in the annual income of court taxes or fees received by the State is mostly due to an increase in revenues from judicial stamp fees. Even though the amounts of the fees were increased in the beginning of the year 2011 (some of them doubled or tripled), the increase of the revenues was at its peak in 2013. In 2012, the revenues for these particular fees were estimated at 30.000.000 euros, whereas 41.000.000 euros were actually collected. In 2013, a total of about 81.000.000 euros was collected from these fees, and as a consequence the estimation for 2014 was 81.650.000 euros.

Hungary

(2015): The decrease between 2010-2015 in the approved budget allocated to legal aid is the result of a 2012 law amendment which led to the fact the fines are no longer part of the budget of the courts.

(2012): The reason for the decrease in the figures between 2010 and 2012 is the amendment to the law in 2012. Accordingly, fines are no longer part of the budget of the courts.

Ireland

(2018): updated info

Latvia

(2018): Chancellery fee to the judicial authority, state fee in civil and administrative cases, fee for the submission of enforcement documents for enforcement, fines imposed by judicial authorities.

Lithuania

(2018): Discrepancy with the numeric data of previous cycle may occur because the overall number of cases has decreased.

(2016): The increase of annual income of court taxes or fees received by the state might be because of the increased number of litigious cases and the sums of disputes.

Luxembourg

(2016): In Luxembourg, it is not necessary to pay a court tax or fee to open a case in court.

Netherlands

(2018): It seems that the amounts reported in 2016 and 2017 included some other revenues as well. The amount reported for 2018 is court fees only.

Poland

(General Comment): Common courts - court fees paid to the State Treasury in court proceedings and fees for enforcement activities and fees

Portugal

(2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

Romania

(2014): Figures provided for 2012 and 2014 refer to the amounts resulting from judicial stamp duties which constitute revenues to the State budget and also the local budget.

(2012): The figures provided for 2012 and 2014 refer to the amounts resulting from judicial stamp duties which constitute revenues to the State budget and also the local budget.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The court fees are collected through the external system administrator "The Slovak Post" who transfers the collected fees directly to the state budget.

(2018): The annual income of the court fees is not available. The court fees are collected through the external system administrator "The Slovak Post" who transfers the collected fees directly to the state budget.

(2015): The annual income of the court fees is not available. As of the year 2015 all court fees are collected through the external partner 'Slovak post company' who transfer the fees directly to the state budget.

Spain

(2019): In 2019, there was a significant increase in some of the procedures subject to court fees, in order for payments proceedings and, mainly, in European order for payment proceeding.

(2018): The Royal Decree 1/2015, 27 February amending the Law 10/2012 and requiring the payment of court fees to start court proceedings only from companies and not natural persons, on the one hand; the Judgments of the Constitutional Court that declared the nullity of certain components of the final amount, on the other hand. Both reasons can explain the decrease.

(2016): The Royal Decree 1/2015 exempted natural persons from paying fees. Besides, the judgment of the Constitutional Court 140/2016 suppressed the fees in appeals and in the filing of administrative cases. All of this has resulted in a reduction in tax collection.

Question 012

Austria

(General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service". The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service" is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Belgium

(2019): Following the resignation of the government in December 2018 and the general elections in 2019, the 2019 budget was not officially approved. This is a provisional budget.

(2012): The increase in the approved budget allocated to legal aid between 2008 and 2010 can be explained by an increase in costs and expenses.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The annual budget for legal aid in the Republic of Bulgaria is not granted by type of cases and type of legal aid. Legal aid can be provided for all types of civil cases including non-litigious cases. The budget is common to all types of legal aid – consultation (pre-litigation advice for which the Law on legal aid strictly defines the categories of persons amenable to be granted with) with the purpose to achieve a settlement before initiation of court proceedings or filing a case, preparation of documents for filing a case, litigation, and litigation in event of detainment by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior and the Customs Act. By contrast, the annual budget for legal aid does not include means of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The annual budget for legal aid is common to all types of criminal, civil and administrative cases. It includes remuneration of the attorneys providing legal aid, remuneration of the Bar Councils for the work carried out by the administration of legal aid, funds for necessary expenses to visit the places of detention or retention and protection in another village. The National Legal Aid Bureau is an independent State authority, a legal entity and a second grade disposer of budget credits to the Minister of Justice. Its competence consists in preparing a draft budget of legal aid and disposing the funds in the budget of legal aid. The Ministry of Justice supervises the planning and reporting of funds in respect of the budget of legal aid. The annual budget of legal aid is part of the budget of the Ministry of Justice – Chapter 'Policy of Justice'.

(2014): The implemented budget of legal aid exceeds the approved one because of a large number of cases of serious crimes and a large number of civil cases with high material interest justifying higher legal fees.

(2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid between 2010 and 2012 was due to the increase of the number of disadvantaged citizens.

Croatia

(2019): Approved budget for other than criminal cases brought to courts decreased. Each year, the budget for secondary legal aid, i.e. for legal aid which includes representation of the parties before the court, is planned in accordance with last year's budget implementation related to this item. Therefore, in 2019, the budget for this item had been planned in a smaller amount than it was in 2018. Namely, payments for provided secondary legal aid depend on the number of submitted and approved requests for secondary legal aid and are paid after the completion of the procedure in which secondary legal aid was provided. Budget for other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Funds for primary legal aid are allocated each year to authorized associations and law faculties on the basis of a tender, within the funds provided for that purpose in the state budget. This is project financing and funds are allocated on the basis of an approved project. Upon completion of the approved project, primary legal aid providers submit annual (descriptive and financial) reports on project implementation. Taking into account the comments of stakeholders in the primary legal aid system, the Ministry of Justice seeks to increase allocations for primary legal aid, depending on the constraints and possibilities of the state budget.

(2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2016): The annual approved public budget allocated in other than criminal cases to primary legal aid (for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court) in 2016 was significantly reduced, which results in great differences in total amount approved in other than criminal cases to legal aid in 2014/2015 and 2016.

(2014): For 2014, the amount of legal aid approved and also allocated for cases brought before courts (primary legal aid) was 1.450.000,00 kuna, while legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court (secondary legal aid) was 2.570.000,00 kuna. The figures provided in the table are calculated according to the currency for 31st December 2014 (1 €=7,6577 kuna).

(2013): In 2013, the budget for legal aid was increased as a response to the observed trend of increased number of requests for granting legal aid. Besides, 253 750 euro represent the funds allocated to legal aid in the budget of Croatia intended for free legal aid under the Free Legal Aid Act (civil and administrative proceedings). There also exist funds paid as per submitted requests for granting legal aid - 236 000 euro.

(2012): In 2012, due to the decreased budget planned for the Ministry of Justice because of the economic situation, the amount allocated to legal aid is lower than in 2010.

Cyprus

(General Comment): The amount of legal aid is included in the amount for cost of criminal prosecutions, civil procedure and procedures in Family courts

(2013): In 2013, there were less applications for legal aid. Besides, the budget allocated to legal aid decreased on account of the austerity measures.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that before 2014, the implemented budget was provided instead of the approved one. The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

(2016): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

(2014): Data on the approved budget allocated to legal aid is not available because the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Denmark

(2019): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2014): The budget foreseen for legal aid in 2012 and 2013 proved to be far less than the actual costs these years. Accordingly, the 2014 approved budget was increased considerably. Thus, there is not a significant increase in expenditure rather that budget is adapted to the actual consumption.

(2013): The 2012 approved budget allocated to legal aid was well below the actual result for that year. Accordingly, the 2013 budget has been increased.

Estonia

(2013): For 2013, according to the implemented budget, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 980 235 euros from the total (3 835 000). From this total, 2 226 315 euros were allocated to legal aid for criminal cases and 718 922 euros to legal aid for civil and administrative cases, the rest was allocated to legal aid for misdemeanor, enforcement procedure, administrative procedure and review procedure cases and legal consultation.

(2012): For 2012, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 857 850 euros from the total (3 835 000). In this respect, the difference with the amount provided for 2010 is not such important (2 307 334 euros). On the contrary, the IT costs included in the budget of legal aid for both of the exercises are especially high in 2012 due to the implementation of a new IT system.

Finland

(General Comment): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts.

(2019): The allocated budget in 2019 was 90 200 000 €. A part of the legal aid expenses comes from cases which are not heard in courts, and the budget does not separate legal aid expenditures in terms of court cases and non-court cases. Furthermore, there are no separate allocations for criminal and non-criminal cases. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.7 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers (net EUR 66.5 million).

(2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 24.500.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 69.200.000).

(2016): The legal aid expenses have increased. This is due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. Also the number of refugees getting legal aid has increased.

(2014): Legal aid expenses have been increasing. In 2014 this was due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. In 2015 this is due to the increase in the number of refugees to whom legal aid was granted.

France

(General Comment): In France, the law pertaining to legal aid has several components: legal aid granted to litigants before courts as well as for out of court proceedings (transactions, participatory procedures in civil matters that are not brought to court); legal aid granted for consultation out of any proceedings; legal aid covering legal representation by a lawyer granted to individuals detained in custody, individuals detained in the frame of disciplinary proceedings, or in matters of mediation and plea bargaining procedures; legal aid granted for legal consultation (Legal Advice Centres and legal access points created by Departmental Councils for Access to the Law offer court users free legal consultations by lawyers, notaries and bailiffs).

(2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (423,716,957 Euro + 83,0006 Euro REBAJ = 506,716,963 Euro).

(2016): As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

(2015): Thus the implemented budget for legal aid allocated to criminal cases increased significantly between 2014 and 2015 (by 141%).

The 90% decrease between 2014 and 2015 regarding the annual implemented public budget relating to legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court results from the different presentation. The related legal aid costs, including those attributed to custody, have been included in the annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid for cases brought to courts.

This also explains the decrease in other than criminal cases (by 53%). In the basis of calculation have been included the expenses relating to criminal field, the costs for custody (*garde à vue*), mediation and penal composition, assistance to prisoners, protocols art. 91 and the custodial agreements. The portion of other than criminal expenses is reduced by the same amount.

(2012): The methodology of presentation of data is different for 2010 and 2012. For 2012, legal aid for non-litigious proceedings amounts to 49,732,000 euros. Therefore, for all criminal cases (brought to court and out of court) 49,732,000 euros should be added to the 88,730,000 euros, bringing the figure to 138,462,000 euros. The increase stems from increased custody costs as a result of the 2011 reform.

Germany

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that all data concerning the budget should be construed in the light of the federal State structure of Germany. Accordingly, variations for which no particular explanation has been notified are often due to the fact that for the different evaluation cycles a different number of Länder provided a reply. Owing to this peculiarity, the information remains most of the time incomplete.

The figures include the federal budget as well as the budgets indicated by the respondent Länder.

(2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated "NA" in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, "NA" was indicated.

(2014): For 2014, Hamburg, Saarland, and Thuringia did not reply. In as much as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. In contrast with the previous cycles, figures indicated by individual Länder only in respect of the total are encompassed in the total (in 2012 the sum of € 304,584,278 was not included in the total and in 2013 - € 316,707,568). Since a number of Länder have provided only the aggregate amount, the reply in respect of the sub-categories is NA.

(2013): For 2013, only figures concerning Länder which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total (Berlin, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine/Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia). As to individual Länder that communicated only totals (Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein), these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 316,707,568).

(2012): In 2012, 3 Lander did not provide any information. Only figures concerning Lander which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total. As to individual Lander that communicated only totals, these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 304,584,278). According to the Legal Advice and Assistance Act, the so-called legal advice and assistance is a social benefit provided by the State to persons seeking justice who cannot afford the assistance of or representation by a lawyer. Legal advice and assistance is granted for asserting one's rights outside of court proceedings as well as for obligatory conciliation proceedings.

Greece

(2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

(2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

(2016): A reassessment of the annual budgetary needs in legal aid was made by the Courts Building Fund. The annual cost is not a stable amount and depends on the number of cases where the legal aid is used.

(2014): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2014 stems to some extent from time limitations. On 31 December 2014, there were unpaid expenses. Generally, legal aid is entirely paid from the budget of the Courts Building Fund, a legal entity of public law, which draws its budget according to its expected annual revenues and its expected annual needs.

(2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2012 is due to accumulated debts from previous years.

Hungary

(2013): The annual public budget allocated to legal aid decreased between 2012 and 2013 as a consequence of the strengthening of the legal aid service.

Ireland

(General Comment): The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in one year. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

- (1) The Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
- (2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.

(2019): The budget for Criminal Legal Aid increased due to the overrun in the previous year (Where a supplementary €15 million was required)

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy there is not a specific budget allocated to legal aid. Legal aid is part of the general budget allocated to justice expenses.

More generally, due to the structure of the Italian judicial system, the Ministry of Justice has one single budget which does not distinguish between the budget allocated to courts, the budget allocated to public prosecution services and the one allocated to the administration. The figures provided in this chapter are the result of a re-classification of the budget statements which takes into consideration several criteria.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice has not experienced any payment yet.

(2018): Please note that when it comes to legal aid in civil and criminal cases, there is not a specifically approved budget destined for legal aid. For this reason legal aid expenses are paid to the parties regardless of the budget. For statistical reasons, the approved budget is considered as equivalent to the implemented budget. Please also note that the budget allocated to legal aid for administrative justice is 2.071.809 €

(2016): In Italy, legal aid claims which are legitimate (i.e. the claimant lives under a certain income threshold) are always honoured. In other words, legal aid covers all judicial expenses regardless available funds. In order to reflect this reality, the approved budget appears equal to the implemented one.

(2013): The impact of the “annual public budget allocated to legal aid for cases not brought to court” on the total is extremely low. Therefore -essentially- the budget allocated for cases brought to court may be considered as the total budget allocated to legal aid.

Latvia

(General Comment): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 “Regulations on the Extent of the State Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof” of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. In accordance with this Regulation, the following shall be covered from the funds allocated for the provision of legal aid: certain types of legal aid (for example provision of legal consultations, drafting an appellate complaint, representation at court sittings etc.) in criminal matters, civil matters, administrative matters and cross-border dispute matters, as well as in out-of-court dispute matters. Furthermore, reimbursable expenses (road (transportation) expenses and hotel expenses) shall also be paid from the aforementioned funds.

(2016): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

(2014): Through developing the State ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised compensation for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015. From 1 May, 2015 it has reached the maximum limit.

Lithuania

(General Comment): In Lithuania, two types of legal aid are ensured. On the one hand, primary legal aid comprises the delivering of legal information, legal advice (consultations), drafting of documents to be submitted to State and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents, advice on out-of-court settlement of a dispute, actions for amicable settlement of a dispute and drafting of a settlement agreement.

On the other hand, secondary legal aid comprises preparation of documents, defence and representation in courts, including the process of enforcement, representation in preliminary extrajudicial consideration of a dispute, where such a procedure has been laid down by laws or by a court decision (e.g. settlement of a dispute in the Labour disputes commission).

(2019): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6847794 (€ 540000 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 6307794 for secondary legal aid (drafting of procedural documents, defence and representation). In 2019 funds were increased for the organization and provision of state-guaranteed legal aid. This was necessary due to a lack of funds to pay for the services provided.

(2014): Within the approved public budget for legal aid for 2014 (5900767,4 EUR), 560753,59 EUR concern primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR concern secondary legal aid (covering remuneration of lawyers and other legal aid costs). The implemented budget is 5 43013,22 EUR for primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR for secondary legal aid. 17740,39 EUR of funds allocated to primary legal aid remained unused and were returned to the State budget. In 2014, 1985027 EUR were paid to lawyers providing legal aid in criminal cases and 1583728,53 EUR for civil and administrative cases.

(2013): For 2013, the annual approved public budget for primary legal aid is 519 868 EUR and this for secondary legal aid is 4 041 358 EUR. The latter comprises remuneration for lawyers and, in contrast with 2012, other secondary legal aid costs.

(2012): The 2012 total encompasses the budget of both primary (513 681,15 €) and secondary legal aid (4 030 144,9 € from which 1 350 333,83 € for civil and administrative cases and 1 955 879,07 € for criminal cases). The latter includes the remuneration for lawyers and excludes other State-guaranteed legal aid expenses (e.g. costs related to collection of evidence, interpretation etc.).

Luxembourg

(2018): The number of people seeking legal aid has increased over the years and the budget has had to be adapted.

(2016): There is no isolated budget for non-litigious cases or criminal cases.

(2012): It is not possible to differentiate the amount of legal aid allocated to criminal and non-criminal cases, whether they are contentious or not.

Malta

(2018): The communicated data represents the full amount allocated to the Legal Aid Agency for its operation. However it is not possible to distinguish between the budget allocated to criminal cases, and that allocated to other than criminal cases. There has been an increase in the approved budget since 2015 when the Legal Aid Agency became an independently functioning Agency. Since 2017, not only has there been a recruitment drive in the Agency that now employs more lawyers and an administrative structure, but the conditions and financial package of the lawyers was also improved. Hence the increase in the budget year after year. The Legal Aid Agency is set to expand and therefore further increases in the Agency's budget are expected.

(2016): The Legal Aid budget does not differentiate between the services offered for criminal cases or the services offered for non-criminal cases. However Legal Aid in Malta is offered mainly for litigation purposes, and not for consultation, and hence the NAP response to question 12.2. 2016 was the first year in which the legal Aid Agency had a budget of its own. The actual financial requirements needed to run the Agency.

(2012): In contrast with the 2010 exercise for which the provided figures were more generic, data communicated for 2012 are more accurate.

Netherlands

(General Comment): The Dutch legal aid system encompasses three 'lines' that provide legal aid and constitutes a mixed model consisting of a public preliminary provision, public first-line and private second-line help. o Firstly, the preliminary provision of the interactive online application called Roadmap to Justice offers digital help to people to find solutions for their legal problems in an interactive manner, initially in the area of divorce. This online platform provides information, objective criteria and self-help tools. With the aid of a reviewer the agreements can be finalized in a divorce settlement. In the near future, after-care will also be possible. The Legal Services Counters also have a website that can be seen as a preliminary provision. o Secondly, the Legal Services Counters (LSC) who are financed by the Legal Aid Board, act as what is commonly known as the 'front office' (primary help). Legal matters are being clarified to clients and information and advice given. If necessary, clients will be referred to other professionals or support agencies. Clients may also be referred to a private lawyer or mediator who acts as the secondary line of legal aid. Clients may also apply for legal aid from a subsidised lawyer or mediator directly. o Finally, private lawyers and mediators provide legal aid in more complicated or time-consuming matters (secondary help). They are paid by the Legal Aid Board to provide their services to clients of limited means. Generally they are paid a fixed fee according to the type of case, although exceptions can be made for more extensive cases. Since 2010 it is possible to get subsidized legal aid for criminal cases that do not go to court. However, for subsidized legal aid in criminal cases it is not possible to make the distinction between "cases brought to court" and "non-litigious cases". Until 2013 the number of non-litigious criminal cases was negligible. So they were ignored. On the contrary, currently the number of cases is growing and becoming substantial. So they can no longer be ignored, but the actual figures are not available. It is noteworthy that subsidized legal aid has an open end funding, meaning that all applications that meet the criteria are awarded, regardless of the original budget. Accordingly, the difference between the proposed budget and the implemented one could be contentious. The budget intended to the Legal Counters (one of the providers of primary legal aid) is not included.

(2014): The ongoing decrease over the period 2012-2014 in the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid with regard to other than criminal cases brought to court might be due to cutbacks in budget. Figures communicated for the previous evaluation cycles reflect the implemented budget.

(2013): In 2013, the indicated amount does not include expenditures related to detention of illegal aliens, forced hospitalization for psychiatric problems, divorce and legal guardianship of children.

Poland

(2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were higher than in 2014 but they were not fully used. For that reason we see increase in the amount of approved budgets for legal aid but in fact the implemented legal aid is on the same level as 2014.

Portugal

(2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

(2018): In 2016, in fact, the amounts of budget allocated to legal aid considered in the approved budget were lower than in 2018. However, in 2016 the execution amount was very much in line with the approved budget and the amount implemented in 2018.

(2014): The decrease in the approved budget allocated to legal aid for 2014 is due to budget cutbacks justified by the economic and financial situation. However, in the past years, the approved budget has been revised and increased on the course of the year. In fact, legal aid expenses have not decreased, quite the opposite, if one refers to the implemented budget. The approved budget for 2014 was in deficit regarding the needs of the year.

(2013): The decrease in the budget of legal aid in 2013 is due to financial constraints faced by the Portuguese government in the past years.

Romania

(2019): The observed increase in the budget of legal aid between 2018 and 2019 stems from the fact that the amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

(2016): Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Slovakia

(General Comment): The sum stated in the table represents exclusively the approved budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Centre which is the institution granting legal aid to persons in material need in all types of legal disputes except for criminal cases. As regards the criminal cases, the costs for legal aid represents the fees for counsels appointed by the court "ex officio" to defendants in case of compulsory defense. These costs are not predetermined in the budget of courts and they are paid continuously from the budget allocated to the functioning of the courts and therefore cannot be separated. The sum stated in approved public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).

(2019): The provided sum represents solely the budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Center, state organization providing legal aid in civil cases. In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared approved budget.

(2018): The provided sum represents solely the budget of the Legal Aid Center. Its budget has increased significantly compared to previous years mainly in connection with the amendment to Act on Bankruptcy and Restructuring as of 1 March 2017 which introduced the new model of debt relief of natural persons (personal bankruptcy). The new role of the Legal Aid Center was connected with this amendment. If the applicant (the debtor) seeking for personal bankruptcy meets the legal requirements for granting legal aid, the Center pays the remuneration to the bankruptcy administrator in the total amount of € 500.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The law 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 1).

Further on the law defines that legal aid may be approved for legal advice, legal representation and other legal services laid down in this Act, 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 7).

On the other hand the approved legal aid shall not cover the costs of the proceeding and actual expenditure of and remuneration for the person authorised by the opposing party (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 9).

The law specifically lists the costs that can be covered by the approved legal aid (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 26): - 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:

1. 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;
2. Security deposits for the costs or of the costs, of the implementation of the proceeding (advance payments);
3. Costs of public documents and receipts required for the proceeding before a court;
4. Other costs of the proceeding."

In the adoption of the budget, no separation between the amounts that will be allocated for legal aid in criminal or other cases or cases brought to court (or not) is made.

(2019): The reason for the increase in approved budget in 2019 is due to raise in the attorney tariff in april 2019 (which resulted in higher costs of legal services to be covered by legal aid).

(2014): The further decrement in the budget for legal aid in 2014 can be attributed to the amendment of insolvency legislation in 2013, which abolished the right for legal persons to apply for legal aid for financing advances of the costs of bankruptcy proceedings (legal persons are now exempt from paying the advance in bankruptcy proceedings in all cases, without having to apply for legal aid).

Spain

(2014): In contrast with the 2014 data, the 2012 data did not include the budget allocated by the autonomous communities to legal aid. The total budget for legal aid in 2012, including the budget of the autonomous communities, is 253.034.641 euros.

Question 012-1

Austria

(General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service”. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service” is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2015): A lump sum of € 19.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 20.800.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, a lump sum of € 19 Mio represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget in this respect is € 21 070 101. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

Belgium

(2016): Intervention in the costs related to the organization of legal aid offices and payment for lawyers responsible for legal aid greater than the initial budget

Bulgaria

(2019): The number of cases for legal representation, which accounts for 90% of legal aid, has decreased significantly as a result of the developed and approved by the National Legal Aid Bureau (“NLAB”) minimum standards and unified procedures for granting, reporting and control of legal aid. The standards and unified procedures for legal aid have been developed in the implementation of the project "Strategic Reforms in the National Legal Aid Bureau" funded under Operational Program "Good Governance" and mandatory for the bodies of the legal aid system - NLAB, courts, bar associations and lawyers. Another main reason for the decrease in the number of cases for legal aid for legal representation is the growing network of Regional Counseling Centers / RCCs /, established at thirteen bar councils in the country. The consultations provided in the RCC, as well as through the National Telephone for Legal Aid at the NLAB, create preconditions for a significant reduction in the number of cases of inadmissible and unfounded requests from citizens to the courts, resp. until the reduction in the number of cases of legal aid for legal representation.

(2018): The difference between the approved and implemented budget for legal aid is due to the control exercised by the National Legal Aid Bureau on the authorities providing such aid (as investigation authorities and courts) to comply with the statutory procedure for admission of legal aid with a view to the appropriate disposal of the budget funds for legal aid and, in this respect, the reduced number of cases for which legal aid is granted.

Croatia

(2019): The number of other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2016): In the Ministry of Justice of the RoC there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases and it keeps records on the total annual and implemented budget for legal aid in other than criminal cases in detail. The costs for the legal aid in other than criminal cases are paid after the end of the dispute before the first instance court. The amount in 2016 for "other than criminal cases brought to court" is higher because more bills had to be paid in 2016. Namely, court proceedings last for several years, and probably in 2016 more bills for paying the costs of court experts and interpreters had been received since the Free Legal Aid Act (OG 143/13), which grants the exemption from paying the costs of court experts and interpreters, came into force on 1 January 2014. Different methodologies were used in 2014 and 2016 for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. According to the methodology used in 2016, the total amount for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court in 2014 would be 346779, while the amount for criminal cases would be 255 830.

(2015): The Ministry of Justice of the RoC keeps statistical records on the total annual approved and implemented budget for legal aid (separate for the other than criminal cases and separate for courts and public prosecution services). Since in the Ministry of Justice there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases, it is possible to keep a track record on these cases in detail. However, it is not possible to present in detail all the other data for approved and implemented budget (total - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court; criminal cases - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court).

Cyprus

(2016): In 2016 there was an increase in the number of legal aid cases.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their accounting system. The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2016): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system. The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2015): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approval budget is not divided to this level. The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system. The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2012): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their respective economic systems.

Denmark

(2019): The difference between total budget and total accounts is approx. 9 pct. and is primarily due to increased expenses for legal assistance in extensive litigations with many defendants and many court days.

The increasing expenses compared to previous years are partly due to an increased effort to reduce case processing times and case stocks in the criminal case chain. In 2019, further expenses were incurred in connection with the implementation of several commissions of inquiry set up by the government.

(2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Finland

(2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.100.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 68.200.000).

In 2018, the legal aid offices issued approximately 3.300 new legal aid decisions in matters concerning international protection, which was approximately 1.000 decisions less than the year before. The reduction in the number of new asylum seekers applying for legal aid ensued from a drop in the number of persons applying for asylum in Finland.

(2016): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in court. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers. Private lawyers were paid EUR 66.4 million as fees and compensations in legal aid matters, which is 24 per cent more than in the previous year. Expenses have grown as the number of clients has grown. In 74 per cent of the 15,600 legal aid decisions made concerning asylum seekers applying for international protection, the applicant was assisted by a private lawyer.

(2015): Q12: A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts. The total amount includes the expenses of the legal aid offices (24,2 milj. €) and the expenses paid to the Private lawyers (53,5 milj. €).

France

(2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (409 100 585 Euro+ 83000006 euro REBAJ = 492 100 591 Euro).

(2018): The provisional budget is calculated on the basis of a theoretical trend; the executed budget is slightly lower.

(2016): The budget has indeed increased significantly by 36% (+ 2,0M€) between 2015 and 2016, going from 5 166 600 to 7 083 912 Euros, as a result of the reform of the system of financing legal aid, aimed at progressively developing legal consultations prior to or as alternatives to the referral to the judge, within access points to the law in the courts. This is a new measure specified by the Finance Act 2016, in order to analyse the validity of the citizen's request, to facilitate, if necessary, the examination of his/her application for legal aid and to propose, if necessary, a referral to other institutions, namely a mediator. This preliminary consultation was implemented within the framework of an agreement between the departmental councils for access to law (CDAD) and the first instance courts (TGI).

As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

Germany

(2019): Bavaria

Administrative courts:

no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts:

No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here. Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

(2018): Bavaria

Administrative courts: no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts: No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because – as explained under questions 6 and 7 – legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here.

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

(2015):

The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12.1. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated "NA" in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, "NA" was indicated.

Greece

(2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

(2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

(2016): The difference observed between the allocated budget to legal aid and the implemented one, is a result of several unpaid obligations due to the very large number of cases of legal aid in comparison to the staff assigned with the task of paying the beneficiaries.

Hungary

(2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

(2018): The Public budget does not have a limit, the amounts actually paid depends on the number of cases.

(2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

Ireland

(2019): The excess of €3.79 million compared with the original allocation of €61.302 million is reflected in part in the supplementary estimate for the subhead. The additional requirement arose due to the number and category of criminal matters coming before the courts in which legal aid certificates were issued. Under the Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962 the Judiciary are responsible for the granting of legal aid. This is a demand led scheme and the fees and expenses due to the legal practitioners are paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the scheme.

(2015): In the answer to Question 12 - the category 'other than criminal cases' is the amount as per the Grant in Aid which the Legal Aid Board received for the Government

In the answer to Question 12.1 - under the category 'Total annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid - other criminal cases' this amount includes the Grant in Aid, Client Contributions, Costs Recovered and Other Incomes

'The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in 2015. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

- (1) the Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
- (2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.'

Italy

(2018): Other than criminal cases at Q.12.1 include both Civil and Administrative Justice.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice hasn't experienced any payment yet.

The implemented public budget allocated to legal aid in 2018 is much higher than in 2016. Generally speaking, legal aid expenses grows at a very high pace. A possible reason for such increase in 2016-2018 might be due to the legal aid granted to migrants. Please also note that such expenses do not exactly reflect the same growth rate of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted because of a temporal gap between the twos

(2016): The increase experienced during the period 2014-2016 is very likely due to the higher number of cases for which legal aid was granted.

Latvia

(General Comment): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

(2019): Public budget funds are allocated on the basis of forecasts. The forecasts are influenced by several variables: the number of legal disputes, the number of low-income and needy people, the number of initiated criminal proceedings. Implemented public budget in 2019 is close to the adopted forecasts.

(2018): The payments in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were significantly affected by the overall decrease of the number of criminal proceedings and, accordingly, the reduction of the number of criminal proceedings in which was provided the state ensured legal aid. Based on this, the Legal Aid Administration made proposals and the Ministry of Justice drafted legal act's projects that foresee redistribution of funds, including increasing the amount of remuneration for legal aid providers, giving fiscal impact for the coming years. On April 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, the relevant regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers came into force, which provides increasing the amount of payment for certain types of legal aid and introducing new ones.

(2016): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 July, 2016.

(2015): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 May, 2015 and 1 July, 2016.

Lithuania

(2019): Implemented public budget in 2019 was € 6837270 as € 10524 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2018): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6224861 (€ 520865 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 5703996 for secondary legal aid (drafting of documents, defence and representation). Implemented public budget in 2018 was € 6220085 as €4776 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2016): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 5500227 (€ 563000 for primary legal aid and € 4937227 for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2016 was € 5494755 as €5472 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2015): Approved public budget for legal aid was 5 925 285 € (562 356 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2015 was 5 917 807,4 € (554 878,4 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). 7 477,6 € of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and returned to the state budget.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

(2019): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or not) and types of cases (litigious or not). However, the budget does not distinguish a specific amount of legal aid available per matter or type of case.

(2018): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or otherwise) and types of cases (contentious or not). On the other hand, the budget does not distinguish the precise amount of available legal aid by subject or type of case.

(2016): The bill containing the implemented budget of 2016 has not been approved yet.

Malta

(General Comment): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to renovation of the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

(2019): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to upgrading the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

(2018): The implemented budget did not reach the projections of the approved budget. This was mainly due to the fact that allowance was made for the possible recruitment of more lawyers and their cost in wages, but these lawyers were either employed late in the year, or less lawyers were actually recruited than projected.

(2016): The difference between the approved budget and the implemented budget for the Legal Aid Agency results from additional funds requested in 2016 in order to cover the increase in the honoraria of the lawyers and legal procurators offering their services to the Agency (also see answer to Q208)

It is possible that there will be an additional increase in the budget in the forthcoming evaluations.

It is not possible to differentiate between the budget allocated to criminal and 'other than criminal cases' and that is why it is marked as NAP (There are no means to distinguish between the two).

(2015): Up to 2015, the funds allocated to Legal Aid were not itemised separately from the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. Therefore whilst there was no approved a priori Legal Aid budget, any related costs were borne out of the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. The cost of Legal Aid throughout 2015 is the amount outlined in Question 12.1, and it does not discriminate on whether the funds were used for other-than-criminal or criminal cases.

Poland

(2019): Apart from the expenses for legal aid granted ex officio, financed from part 15 of the Common Courts, the expenses in the field of legal assistance are realized from part 85 of the Voivod's Budget, division 755 Justice, chapter 75515 Free legal assistance in connection with the implementation of tasks resulting from of August 5, 2015 on free legal assistance, free civic counseling and legal education (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 294, as amended). The total amount of subsidy for the implementation of tasks resulting from the above-mentioned of the act, secured in the Budget Act for 2019, amounted to PLN 100 914 000 PLN, i.e. 23 697 000 €.

(2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were lower than expected. The amount of funds disbursed by the courts for defense is directly attributable to the number of incoming cases and the number of beneficiaries of unpaid legal aid granted ex officio, therefore implementation of the plan in this group of expenses during the financial year is independent of the activities of the financial services of individual courts.

Portugal

(2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

(2015): The public budget implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid because the annual approved budget was in deficit regarding the needs of the year, therefore it was necessary to strengthen an endowment by the Ministry of Finance

Romania

(2019): The amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

(2016): Despite the reply NA in respect of the category 12.2, the indicated totals are correct. In fact, the budget of this item is included in the budget concerning "other than criminal law cases". There is no separate budget classification for the moment with regard to litigious and non-litigious matters. Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Slovakia

(General Comment): The sum stated in implemented public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.). The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy).

(2019): The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy). In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared implemented budget.

(2018): The increase in implemented budget of the Legal Aid Center is related to the implementation of amendment of Act No. 7/2005 Coll. on bankruptcy and restructuring (personal bankruptcy), wage and salary indexation and the related increase in insurance levies, and the implementation of the National Project Strengthening and Completion of Legal Assistance and Prevention of Escalation of Legal Problems.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The data on budget, spent on criminal and other than criminal cases is available at the level of the case management system, however the sum will differ from final budgetary data reported above due to accounting rules. Detailed budgetary data on cases brought to court or not is currently not available, due to the data structure of the case management system. In single "legal aid" cases, the request can be granted for multiple forms (costs) of legal aid (general comment to Q12), some of them fitting in the category "cases, brought to court" while others not (i.e. in one case, legal aid can be granted for verification of documents and representation before courts), however the amount spent for legal aid is currently not recorded by form of legal aid, therefore the sums for cases brought to court or not cannot be calculated.

(2018): The difference between adopted and implemented budget is due to hiring additional court staff to reduce the backlogs in this area (legal aid).

(2015): According to art. 26 of the Free Legal Aid Act, legal aid may (in addition to expenses, related to cases, brought to court) also be granted for:

- legal advice;
- the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements;
- legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement;
- legal advice and representation involving constitutional action;
- legal advice and representation before international courts;
- legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and
- in form of exemption from payment of the costs of the extrajudicial proceedings.

No distinction is possible for the budget allocated to legal aid for:

- cases brought to court and cases not brought to court or
- civil or criminal matters.

Austria

(General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service”. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service” is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2015): A lump sum of € 19.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 20.800.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, a lump sum of € 19 Mio represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget in this respect is € 21 070 101. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

Belgium

(2016): Intervention in the costs related to the organization of legal aid offices and payment for lawyers responsible for legal aid greater than the initial budget

Bulgaria

(2019): The number of cases for legal representation, which accounts for 90% of legal aid, has decreased significantly as a result of the developed and approved by the National Legal Aid Bureau ("NLAB") minimum standards and unified procedures for granting, reporting and control of legal aid. The standards and unified procedures for legal aid have been developed in the implementation of the project "Strategic Reforms in the National Legal Aid Bureau" funded under Operational Program "Good Governance" and mandatory for the bodies of the legal aid system - NLAB, courts, bar associations and lawyers. Another main reason for the decrease in the number of cases for legal aid for legal representation is the growing network of Regional Counseling Centers / RCCs /, established at thirteen bar councils in the country. The consultations provided in the RCC, as well as through the National Telephone for Legal Aid at the NLAB, create preconditions for a significant reduction in the number of cases of inadmissible and unfounded requests from citizens to the courts, resp. until the reduction in the number of cases of legal aid for legal representation.

(2018): The difference between the approved and implemented budget for legal aid is due to the control exercised by the National Legal Aid Bureau on the authorities providing such aid (as investigation authorities and courts) to comply with the statutory procedure for admission of legal aid with a view to the appropriate disposal of the budget funds for legal aid and, in this respect, the reduced number of cases for which legal aid is granted.

Croatia

(2019): The number of other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2016): In the Ministry of Justice of the RoC there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases and it keeps records on the total annual and implemented budget for legal aid in other than criminal cases in detail. The costs for the legal aid in other than criminal cases are paid after the end of the dispute before the first instance court. The amount in 2016 for "other than criminal cases brought to court" is higher because more bills had to be paid in 2016. Namely, court proceedings last for several years, and probably in 2016 more bills for paying the costs of court experts and interpreters had been received since the Free Legal Aid Act (OG 143/13), which grants the exemption from paying the costs of court experts and interpreters, came into force on 1 January 2014. Different methodologies were used in 2014 and 2016 for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. According to the methodology used in 2016, the total amount for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court in 2014 would be 346779, while the amount for criminal cases would be 255 830.

(2015): The Ministry of Justice of the RoC keeps statistical records on the total annual approved and implemented budget for legal aid (separate for the other than criminal cases and separate for courts and public prosecution services). Since in the Ministry of Justice there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases, it is possible to keep a track record on these cases in detail. However, it is not possible to present in detail all the other data for approved and implemented budget (total - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court; criminal cases - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court).

Cyprus

(2016): In 2016 there was an increase in the number of legal aid cases.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their accounting system. The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2016): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system.

The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2015): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approval budget is not divided to this level. The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system.

The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2012): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their respective economic systems.

Denmark

(2019): The difference between total budget and total accounts is approx. 9 pct. and is primarily due to increased expenses for legal assistance in extensive litigations with many defendants and many court days.

The increasing expenses compared to previous years are partly due to an increased effort to reduce case processing times and case stocks in the criminal case chain. In 2019, further expenses were incurred in connection with the implementation of several commissions of inquiry set up by the government.

(2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Finland

(2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.100.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 68.200.000).

In 2018, the legal aid offices issued approximately 3.300 new legal aid decisions in matters concerning international protection, which was approximately 1.000 decisions less than the year before. The reduction in the number of new asylum seekers applying for legal aid ensued from a drop in the number of persons applying for asylum in Finland.

(2016): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in court. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers. Private lawyers were paid EUR 66.4 million as fees and compensations in legal aid matters, which is 24 per cent more than in the previous year. Expenses have grown as the number of clients has grown. In 74 per cent of the 15,600 legal aid decisions made concerning asylum seekers applying for international protection, the applicant was assisted by a private lawyer.

(2015): Q12: A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts. The total amount includes the expenses of the legal aid offices (24,2 milj. €) and the expenses paid to the Private lawyers (53,5 milj. €).

France

(2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (409 100 585 Euro+ 83000006 euro REBAJ = 492 100 591 Euro).

(2018): The provisional budget is calculated on the basis of a theoretical trend; the executed budget is slightly lower.

(2016): The budget has indeed increased significantly by 36% (+ 2,0M€) between 2015 and 2016, going from 5 166 600 to 7 083 912 Euros, as a result of the reform of the system of financing legal aid, aimed at progressively developing legal consultations prior to or as alternatives to the referral to the judge, within access points to the law in the courts. This is a new measure specified by the Finance Act 2016, in order to analyse the validity of the citizen's request, to facilitate, if necessary, the examination of his/her application for legal aid and to propose, if necessary, a referral to other institutions, namely a mediator. This preliminary consultation was implemented within the framework of an agreement between the departmental councils for access to law (CDAD) and the first instance courts (TGI).

As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

Germany

(2019): Bavaria

Administrative courts:

no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts:

No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here. Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

(2018): Bavaria

Administrative courts: no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts: No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because – as explained under questions 6 and 7 – legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here.

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

(2015):

The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12.1. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated “NA” in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, “NA” was indicated.

Greece

(2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

(2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

(2016): The difference observed between the allocated budget to legal aid and the implemented one, is a result of several unpaid obligations due to the very large number of cases of legal aid in comparison to the staff assigned with the task of paying the beneficiaries.

Hungary

(2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

(2018): The Public budget does not have a limit, the amounts actually paid depends on the number of cases.

(2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

Ireland

(2019): The excess of €3.79 million compared with the original allocation of €61.302 million is reflected in part in the supplementary estimate for the subhead. The additional requirement arose due to the number and category of criminal matters coming before the courts in which legal aid certificates were issued. Under the Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962 the Judiciary are responsible for the granting of legal aid. This is a demand led scheme and the fees and expenses due to the legal practitioners are paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the scheme.

(2015): In the answer to Question 12 - the category 'other than criminal cases' is the amount as per the Grant in Aid which the Legal Aid Board received for the Government

In the answer to Question 12.1 - under the category 'Total annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid - other criminal cases' this amount includes the Grant in Aid, Client Contributions, Costs Recovered and Other Incomes

'The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in 2015. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

- (1) the Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
- (2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.'

Italy

(2018): Other than criminal cases at Q.12.1 include both Civil and Administrative Justice.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice hasn't experienced any payment yet.

The implemented public budget allocated to legal aid in 2018 is much higher than in 2016. Generally speaking, legal aid expenses grows at a very high pace. A possible reason for such increase in 2016-2018 might be due to the legal aid granted to migrants. Please also note that such expenses do not exactly reflect the same growth rate of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted because of a temporal gap between the twos

(2016): The increase experienced during the period 2014-2016 is very likely due to the higher number of cases for which legal aid was granted.

Latvia

(General Comment): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

(2019): Public budget funds are allocated on the basis of forecasts. The forecasts are influenced by several variables: the number of legal disputes, the number of low-income and needy people, the number of initiated criminal proceedings. Implemented public budget in 2019 is close to the adopted forecasts.

(2018): The payments in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were significantly affected by the overall decrease of the number of criminal proceedings and, accordingly, the reduction of the number of criminal proceedings in which was provided the state ensured legal aid. Based on this, the Legal Aid Administration made proposals and the Ministry of Justice drafted legal act's projects that foresee redistribution of funds, including increasing the amount of remuneration for legal aid providers, giving fiscal impact for the coming years. On April 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, the relevant regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers came into force, which provides increasing the amount of payment for certain types of legal aid and introducing new ones.

(2016): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 July, 2016.

(2015): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 May, 2015 and 1 July, 2016.

Lithuania

(2019): Implemented public budget in 2019 was € 6837270 as € 10524 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2018): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6224861 (€ 520865 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 5703996 for secondary legal aid (drafting of documents, defence and representation). Implemented public budget in 2018 was € 6220085 as €4776 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2016): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 5500227 (€ 563000 for primary legal aid and € 4937227 for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2016 was € 5494755 as €5472 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2015): Approved public budget for legal aid was 5 925 285 € (562 356 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2015 was 5 917 807,4 € (554 878,4 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). 7 477,6 € of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and returned to the state budget.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

(2019): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or not) and types of cases (litigious or not). However, the budget does not distinguish a specific amount of legal aid available per matter or type of case.

(2018): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or otherwise) and types of cases (contentious or not). On the other hand, the budget does not distinguish the precise amount of available legal aid by subject or type of case.

(2016): The bill containing the implemented budget of 2016 has not been approved yet.

Malta

(General Comment): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to renovation of the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

(2019): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to upgrading the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

(2018): The implemented budget did not reach the projections of the approved budget. This was mainly due to the fact that allowance was made for the possible recruitment of more lawyers and their cost in wages, but these lawyers were either employed late in the year, or less lawyers were actually recruited than projected.

(2016): The difference between the approved budget and the implemented budget for the Legal Aid Agency results from additional funds requested in 2016 in order to cover the increase in the honoraria of the lawyers and legal procurators offering their services to the Agency (also see answer to Q208)

It is possible that there will be an additional increase in the budget in the forthcoming evaluations.

It is not possible to differentiate between the budget allocated to criminal and 'other than criminal cases' and that is why it is marked as NAP (There are no means to distinguish between the two).

(2015): Up to 2015, the funds allocated to Legal Aid were not itemised separately from the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. Therefore whilst there was no approved a priori Legal Aid budget, any related costs were borne out of the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. The cost of Legal Aid throughout 2015 is the amount outlined in Question 12.1, and it does not discriminate on whether the funds were used for other-than-criminal or criminal cases.

Poland

(2019): Apart from the expenses for legal aid granted ex officio, financed from part 15 of the Common Courts, the expenses in the field of legal assistance are realized from part 85 of the Voivod's Budget, division 755 Justice, chapter 75515 Free legal assistance in connection with the implementation of tasks resulting from of August 5, 2015 on free legal assistance, free civic counseling and legal education (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 294, as amended). The total amount of subsidy for the implementation of tasks resulting from the above-mentioned of the act, secured in the Budget Act for 2019, amounted to PLN 100 914 000 PLN, i.e. 23 697 000 €.

(2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were lower than expected. The amount of funds disbursed by the courts for defense is directly attributable to the number of incoming cases and the number of beneficiaries of unpaid legal aid granted ex officio, therefore implementation of the plan in this group of expenses during the financial year is independent of the activities of the financial services of individual courts.

Portugal

(2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

(2015): The public budget implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid because the annual approved budget was in deficit regarding the needs of the year, therefore it was necessary to strengthen an endowment by the Ministry of Finance

Romania

(2019): The amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

(2016): Despite the reply NA in respect of the category 12.2, the indicated totals are correct. In fact, the budget of this item is included in the budget concerning "other than criminal law cases". There is no separate budget classification for the moment with regard to litigious and non-litigious matters. Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Slovakia

(General Comment): The sum stated in implemented public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy).

(2019): The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy). In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared implemented budget.

(2018): The increase in implemented budget of the Legal Aid Center is related to the implementation of amendment of Act No. 7/2005 Coll. on bankruptcy and restructuring (personal bankruptcy), wage and salary indexation and the related increase in insurance levies, and the implementation of the National Project Strengthening and Completion of Legal Assistance and Prevention of Escalation of Legal Problems.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The data on budget, spent on criminal and other than criminal cases is available at the level of the case management system, however the sum will differ from final budgetary data reported above due to accounting rules. Detailed budgetary data on cases brought to court or not is currently not available, due to the data structure of the case management system. In single "legal aid" cases, the request can be granted for multiple forms (costs) of legal aid (general comment to Q12), some of them fitting in the category "cases, brought to court" while others not (i.e. in one case, legal aid can be granted for verification of documents and representation before courts), however the amount spent for legal aid is currently not recorded by form of legal aid, therefore the sums for cases brought to court or not cannot be calculated.

(2018): The difference between adopted and implemented budget is due to hiring additional court staff to reduce the backlogs in this area (legal aid).

(2015): According to art. 26 of the Free Legal Aid Act, legal aid may (in addition to expenses, related to cases, brought to court) also be granted for:

- legal advice;
- the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements;
- legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement;
- legal advice and representation involving constitutional action;
- legal advice and representation before international courts;
- legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and
- in form of exemption from payment of the costs of the extrajudicial proceedings.

No distinction is possible for the budget allocated to legal aid for:

- cases brought to court and cases not brought to court or
- civil or criminal matters.

Question 015-1

Austria

(2019): The higher figure of the implemented budget compared to the approved budget is mainly a result of an increase in costs for health care and hospitalization in the prison System, interpretation, drug rehabilitation, medical or therapeutic follow-up care for former prisoners on probation. In addition, there was also an increase in costs for interpreters and experts in court proceedings.

(2018): The higher figure of the implemented budget compared to the approved budget is mainly a result of an increase in costs for health care and hospitalization in the prison System, interpretation, drug rehabilitation, medical or therapeutic follow-up care for former prisoners on probation. In addition, there was also an increase in costs for interpreters and experts in court proceedings.

(2016): The higher figure of the implemented budget compared to the approved budget is mainly a result of an increase in costs for health care and hospitalization in the prison system, interpretation, drug rehabilitation, medical or therapeutic follow-up care for former prisoners on probation.

(2015): The higher figure of the implemented budget compared to the approved budget is mainly a result of an increase in costs for interpretation, drug rehabilitation, medical or therapeutic follow-up care for former prisoners on probation. In 2015 there was also a non-budgeted increase in salaries.

Source 15-1: "Bundesrechnungsabschluss 2015," dated June 29th 2015

Belgium

(2019): Following the resignation of the government in December 2018 and the general elections in 2019, the 2019 budget was not officially approved. This is a provisional budget.

(2018): The appropriations for investments and/or rentals of buildings are part of the budget of the Régie des bâtiments, the body responsible for the federal authority's housing stock; the budget includes provisions allocated to the courts for the fight against terrorism.

(2016): Total commitments adjusted to credits 2016

The credits for investments and or rentals of buildings are part of the budget of the "Régie des bâtiments", the body responsible for the real estate of the federal authority;

Bulgaria

(2019): Annual public budget of the whole justice system in Bulgaria (2019):

Approved:

Supreme Judicial Council data: EUR 363,738,333 (incl.: Courts + Prosecution of Republic of Bulgaria + National Institute of Justice + Supreme Judicial Council /SJC/ + SJC Inspectorate)

Directorate General for the Execution of sanctions at the Ministry of Justice: EUR 90,870,557

National Bureau of Legal Aid at The Ministry of Justice: EUR 4,216,113

Constitutional Court: EUR 1,695,955 Total: EUR 460,520,958

Implemented:

SJC data: EUR 354,708,610 (incl.: Courts + Prosecution of Republic of Bulgaria + National Institute of Justice + Supreme Judicial Council /SJC/ + SJC Inspectorate)

Directorate General for the Execution of sanctions : EUR 90,537,250

National Bureau of Legal Aid : EUR 3,924,219

Constitutional Court: EUR 1,654,667 Total: EUR 450,824,746

(2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that the difference between the implemented and approved budget was financed with part of the additional resources from the State budget for judiciary.

Cyprus

(2018): please note that the budget for the judicial service is completely independent from the budget of the prosecution service and the ministry of justice

Czech Republic

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that before 2014, the implemented budget was provided instead of the approved one.

Denmark

(2019): The difference between approved budget and implemented budget is approx. 0.5 pct. and does not give rise to any comments.

(2016): Expenditures on the Refugees and asylum seekers and the Immigration Service are from 2016 no longer a part of the justice system. The total expenditure in 2016 allocated to the whole justice system is therefore significantly lower compared to previous cycles.

Estonia

(2016): One of the reasons for this increase is that Estonian Competition Authority is now under the Ministry of Justice.

(2014): In 2014, the implemented budget is higher than the approved budget because of larger amounts carried over for execution of the previous year expenditures which were higher than the planned grants.

France

(2019): The above annual public budget includes data for the whole justice system, attached to the Ministry of Justice, and includes data for the Supreme administrative court (Conseil d'Etat), the administrative courts, the Court of Justice of the Republic and the Constitutional Court.

The evolution of the budget between 2018 and 2019 is mainly explained by:

- a 4% increase in the amount of the "Justice" mission;
- the integration of the portion not included in the general justice budget of appropriations contributing to the transversal "Juvenile Justice" policy (under the responsibility of the national police, the national gendarmerie, secondary public-school education, social inclusion and individual protection).

(2018): The above annual public budget includes data from the entire justice system, attached to the Ministry of Justice, and includes data from the Court of Justice of the Republic and the Constitutional Council.

Germany

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that all data concerning the budget should be construed in the light of the federal State structure of Germany. Accordingly, variations for which no particular explanation has been notified are often due to the fact that for the different evaluation cycles a different number of Lander provided a reply. Owing to this peculiarity, the information remains most of the time incomplete.

The figures include the federal budget as well as the budgets indicated by the respondent Landers.

(2019): Bavaria

The figure provided covers the budget for the justice system and the administrative courts

Finance, labour and social courts: NA

Administrative courts: Question 15.1 includes the overall allocation for the administrative courts incl. further training costs
Berlin

Consumer protection matters, Bar Examinations Office

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The total budget calculation for EPL 04 did not include the chapter for Europe and consumer protection departments, Land Office for Occupational Health and Safety, Consumer Protection and Health (LAVG) and INTERREG. The indicated budget includes Land and federal funds only.

Bremen

Figures take account of expenditure in product plan justice as well as justice expenditure in product plan 96, IT budget, of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Lower Saxony

No information

Rhineland-Palatinate

The figures quoted include the expenditure by the Ministry of Justice, the courts and public prosecutor's offices including the Constitutional Court of Rhineland-Palatinate, the prisons and the German Judicial Academy (Trier conference centre). A separate reporting of the expenditure by the public prosecutor's offices is not possible under the system in place in Rhineland-Palatinate.

Saarland

NO INFORMATION

Saxony

Expenditure for the justice system in the Free State of Saxony is estimated in section 06 of the Land budget, with the exception of building and maintenance works/management and rental of real estate. This section thus accounts for all expenditure falling within the portfolio of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice. This portfolio includes the courts and public prosecution offices, prisons, Bobritzsch Training Centre, the Central Office for Information Technology of the Saxon Justice System, and (up until 31 December 2016) the Land Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the Former GDR.

Section 06 is split into various chapters, including chapters for each individual jurisdiction and for the public prosecution offices en bloc. However, it is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of the funds approved in the budget plan and those actually spent over the financial year on each individual branch of the justice system. This is because part of the expenditure earmarked for each branch is estimated in a central chapter and some of these funds are centrally managed. Budget planning for these funds is also centralised. Expenditure on building and maintenance, as well as management and rental of real estate, is estimated in section 14 of the Land budget for the entire of Saxony. Any such expenditure falling within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice is consolidated into a single chapter within this section. Offices within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Finance are responsible for planning and managing funds under section 14. Investment-related expenditure

(2018): Bavaria

The figure provided covers the budget for the justice system and the administrative courts.

Finance, labour and social courts: NA

Administrative courts: Question 15.1 includes the overall allocation for the administrative courts incl. further training costs
Berlin

Consumer protection matters, Bar Examinations Office

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The total budget calculation for EPL 04 did not include the chapter for Europe and consumer protection departments, Land Office for Occupational Health and Safety, Consumer Protection and Health (LAVG) and INTERREG. The indicated budget includes Land and federal funds only.

Bremen

Figures take account of expenditure in product plan justice as well as justice expenditure in product plan 96, IT budget, of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Rhineland-Palatinate

Rhineland-Palatinate Constitutional Court

Saxony

Expenditure for the justice system in the Free State of Saxony is estimated in section 06 of the Land budget, with the exception of building and maintenance works/management and rental of real estate. This section thus accounts for all expenditure falling within the portfolio of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice. This portfolio includes the courts and public prosecution offices, prisons, Bobritzsch Training Centre, and the Central Office for Information Technology of the Saxon Justice System. Section 06 is split into various chapters, including chapters for each individual jurisdiction and for the public prosecution offices en bloc. However, it is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of the funds approved in the budget plan and those actually spent over the financial year on each individual branch of the justice system. This is because part of the expenditure earmarked for each branch is estimated in a central chapter and some of these funds are centrally managed. Budget planning for these funds is also centralised. Expenditure on building and maintenance, as well as management and rental of real estate, is estimated in section 14 of the Land budget for the entire of Saxony. Any such expenditure falling within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice is consolidated into a single chapter within this section. Offices within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Finance are responsible for planning and managing funds under section 14. Investment-related expenditure for major building works (i.e. those entailing total building costs exceeding 1 million euros) can be attributed to individual facilities and thus, as a rule, to courts or public prosecution offices. However, investment-related expenditure for minor building works cannot be separated according to courts/public prosecution offices. At each individual court and public prosecution office, as well as at the Central Office for Information Technology in the Saxon Justice System and the Saxony State Ministry of Justice, budget planning, administration and execution fall within the purview of the head of office and the budget commissioner. In total – graded according to the volume of funds – more than 50 offices are involved in planning and managing budgetary resources. It is therefore not possible to draw up an organisational diagram. Expenditure is dependent on the number and scale of court/criminal proceedings as well as the number of inmates, all of which are beyond the control of the judicial

(2016): Bavaria

The figure provided covers the budget for the justice system and the administrative jurisdiction

Fiscal, labour and social jurisdictions: NA

Administrative jurisdiction: Question 15-1 includes the overall allocation for the administrative jurisdiction incl. further-training costs

Berlin

Consumer-protection matters, Bar Examinations Office

Brandenburg

Budget plan for 2015/2016 assumed greater expenditure. Total budget calculation for EPL 04 did not include chapter for Europe and consumer-protection departments, Land Office for Occupational Health and Safety, Consumer Protection and Health (LAVG) and INTERREG. Budget indicated includes Land and federal funds only.

Bremen

Figures take account of expenditure in product plan justice as well as justice expenditure in product plan 96, IT budget, of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Lower Saxony

No information

Rhineland-Palatinate

Rhineland-Palatinate Constitutional Court

Saarland

NO INFORMATION

Saxony

Expenditure for the justice system in the Free State of Saxony is estimated in section 06 of the Land budget, with the exception of building and maintenance works/management and rental of real estate. This section thus accounts for all expenditure falling within the portfolio of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice. This portfolio includes the courts and public prosecution offices, prisons, Bobritzsch Training Centre, the Central Office for Information Technology of the Saxon Justice System, and (up until 31 December 2016) the Land Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the Former GDR.

Section 06 is split into various chapters, including chapters for each individual jurisdiction and for the public prosecution offices en bloc. However, it is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of the funds approved in the budget plan and those actually spent over the financial year on each individual branch of the justice system. This is because part of the expenditure earmarked for each branch is estimated in a central chapter and parts of these funds are centrally managed. Budget planning for these funds is also centralised. Expenditure on building and maintenance, as well as management and rental of real estate, is estimated in section 14 of the Land budget for the entire of Saxony. Any such expenditure falling within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Justice is consolidated into a single chapter within this section. Offices within the remit of the Saxony State Ministry of Finance are responsible for planning and managing funds under section 14. Investment-related expenditure for major building works (i.e. those entailing total building costs exceeding 1 million euros) can be attributed to individual facilities and thus, as a rule, to courts or public prosecution offices. However, investment-related expenditure for minor building

(2014): For 2014, no information was available from Hamburg, Saarland, and Thuringia. Six Landers communicated detailed information on the content of their individual budgetary plans. Inasmuch as the other Federal Landers have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete.

(2012): In 2012, six Landers communicated detailed information on the content of their individual budgetary plans. Berlin did not provide any information. Data provided by Bavaria did not include the public annual budget approved and granted for labor, social and finance jurisdiction.

Greece

(2019): The approved budget is always proportionate to the confirmed needs of the justice system. The amount not implemented returns to the General Accounting Office

Hungary

(2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

(2018): The act for implemented state budget of 2018 are not yet adopted by the Parliament.

(2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

Italy

(General Comment): Due to the structure of the Italian judicial system, the Ministry of Justice has one single budget which does not distinguish between the budget allocated to courts, the budget allocated to public prosecution services and the one allocated to the administration. The figures provided in this chapter are the result of a re-classification of the budget statements which takes into consideration several criteria.

(2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been explained that the difference between allocated and implemented budgets is mainly due to the salary of personnel as the retirement age is not exactly foreseeable.

Latvia

(2019): There are included also the budget for Supreme Court and Public Prosecutors System.

(2016): Budget of Prosecution and Constitutional court were not usually included in this question since these are separate institutions with individual budgets. Prosecution budget is provided in Q13 and Approved budget of Constitutional court is 1484895, but we were not able to acquire implemented budget. We will however include Prosecution office and Constitutional court budgets in this question in next cycles and have marked them in Q15-2 and Q15-3, while we did not change sums given above.

Lithuania

(2018): The data above and here below is presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2018 (Law of 12th December, 2017 No. XIII-868):

- the adjusted total was 211 424 800;
- courts (excluding the budget of the National Courts Administration for computerization, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of the National Courts Administration) - budget approved 74 095 000, budget adjusted 74 110 000, budget implemented 74 085 200;
- public prosecution services - budget approved 31 520 000, budget adjusted 31 620 200, budget implemented 31 607 100;
- Ministry of Justice (including prison system) – budget approved 93 951 000, budget adjusted 94 972 100, budget implemented 92 601 000. The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for the whole justice system as presented does not include budget for primary legal aid. The Ministry of Justice implemented less budget because of the economy due to reorganisation, the staff's change and illness, because of the economy of the budget for the acquisition of long-term assets, because the budget for investment was not implemented at the whole scale in the subordinate institution, also because of decreased workload of the advocates providing secondary legal aid;
- prison system - budget approved 69 524 000 (budget adjusted - 68 788 400, budget implemented 66 973 700. The discrepancies arise because of the public procurement procedures.
- the Constitutional Court – budget approved 2 132 000, budget adjusted - 2 132 000, budget implemented 1 943 600. The Constitutional Court implemented less budget than approved because of the staff's illness and parental leave;
- the National Courts Administration – budget approved 8 551 000, budget adjusted - 8 590 500, budget implemented 8 473 800. The difference arises due to termination of the contract for development and installation of centralised payroll system and the decrease of the factual number of state pension beneficiaries (judges).

(2016): The data is presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2016 (Law of 10th December, 2015 No. XII-2161):

- Courts (excluding the budget of National Courts Administration for computerization, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of National Courts Administration) - budget approved 63 983 000 (budget specified - 64 215 400, implemented 64 181 700).

- Public prosecution services - budget approved 34 944 000 (budget specified - 34 962 800, implemented 34 948 500).

- Ministry of Justice – budget approved 30 510 000 (budget specified - 30 722 700, implemented 27 530 700). The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for whole justice system as presented does not include budget for primary legal aid.

The Ministry of Justice implemented less budget because of the economy of the salaries in the subordinate institutions (change of the staff, free vacancies, illness), economy of the budget for the goods and services, for the acquisition of long-term assets, for the repair of premises, decreased workload of the advocates providing secondary legal aid.

- Prison system - budget approved 69 302 000 (budget specified - 69 526 600, implemented 66 477 500). The discrepancies arise because of the public procurement procedures.

- The Constitutional Court – budget approved 2 019 000 (budget specified - 2 022 600, implemented 2 018 300). The Constitutional Court implemented less budget than approved because the budget for investment was not implemented at the whole scale.

- The National Courts Administration – budget approved 13 832 000 (budget specified - 34 962 800, implemented 10 521 900). The difference arises because not all the LITEKO services were acquired, the public procurement procedures prolonged, not all the budget for investments was implemented.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

(2019): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

(2018): /

(2016): The bill containing the implemented budget 2016 has not been approved yet.

Malta

(2019): Most of the increase in the implemented budget lies in the expenditure of the Court Services Agency, the Prison system, the Police and the Refugee Services.

(2014): In 2014, the budget allocations listed within the table relate to recurrent expenditure and do not include capital expenditure.

Netherlands

(2016): Excluding the judiciary part of the Council of State

Poland

(General Comment): The data include budget parts administered by the Minister of Justice, i.e. part 15 Common Courts and part 37 Justice. Part 15 covers the expenses of common judiciary units, the remuneration of retired common court judges and the payment of State Treasury compensation, while Part 37 includes expenses related to the functioning of the Ministry of Justice, organizational units of the prison system, scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution, the College of Criminology and Penitentiary houses, juvenile detention centers and shelters for minors, retirement and disability benefits for prison service officers and retired judges of common courts.

The data does not include other units of the judiciary: common organizational units of the prosecutor's office, administrative judiciary, military judiciary, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Tribunal and the National Council of the Judiciary.

The amount planned in the budget act for part 15 and part 37 was increased in the course of the financial year by funds from the state budget specific reserves and the amended plan for the above-mentioned parts amounted to 3 165 730 000 €.

(2019): The above data include budget parts administered by the Minister of Justice, i.e. part 15 Common Courts and part 37 Justice. Part 15 covers the expenses of common judiciary units, the remuneration of retired common court judges and the payment of State Treasury compensation, while Part 37 includes expenses related to the functioning of the Ministry of Justice, organizational units of the prison system, scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution, the College of Criminology and Penitentiary houses, juvenile detention centers and shelters for minors, retirement and disability benefits for prison service officers and retired judges of common courts.

The data does not include other units of the judiciary: common organizational units of the prosecutor's office, administrative judiciary, military judiciary, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Tribunal and the National Council of the Judiciary.

The amount planned in the budget act for part 15 and part 37 was increased in the course of the financial year by funds from the state budget specific reserves and the amended plan for the above-mentioned parts amounted to 3 165 730 000 €.

(2016): The above data include the budgetary sections of which responsible is the Minister of Justice (part 15 - Common Courts and Part 37 - Justice). Section 15 covers expenditures of common courts, retired judges and the payment of compensation paid from the National Treasury. Part of the expenses are related to the functioning of the Ministry of Justice, prison units, scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution, correctional institutions and juvenile shelters and retirement and disability benefits for prison officials.

Portugal

(General Comment): Before 2015, the budget of the judicial police was included in the category "other services", while starting from 2015, the Criminal Investigation Police (Polícia Judiciária) has been included in the new category "some police services".

(2016): Q.15.1 - The approved budget has increased because the salary cuts that were made in 2012 have been replaced.

Romania

(2014): In 2014, funds allocated for the payment of wage rights of the judiciary staff established by court decisions were even higher than in 2013. Namely, they covered both the installment for the year 2014 (25% of the total amounts stipulated in the writs of execution) and the installment for the year 2015 (25% of the total amounts stipulated in the writs of execution). On the contrary, in 2013, these amounts covered only the installment for the year 2013 (10% of the total amounts stipulated in the writs of execution). _x000D_

Besides, due to the increasing number of occupied posts in 2014 compared to 2013, funds allocated for the payment of employer contributions due, allowances delegation/secondment allowances for transport, rent, medicines, regular medical checks etc. increased. _x000D_

Finally, the entry into force in February 2014 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure has generated additional costs for translation and interpretation services.

(2013): The increase of the budget allocated to the whole justice system between 2010 and 2013 had a double justification. On the one hand, in 2013, funds allocated for the payment of wage rights of the judiciary staff established by court decisions were higher than in previous years. On the other hand, in 2010 the budgetary staff salaries were reduced by 25%, starting with 2011 they increased by 15% and in 2012 they successively increased by 8% and 7.4%.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The global budgetary sum allocated to whole justice system consists of the approved and implemented budgets of four bodies with own individual budget: Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, General Prosecutors Office and Judicial Council. The budget of the Ministry of Justice is composed of two parts– the budget of the prison service and the budget assigned both to courts (except the Supreme Court) and to the ministry itself. The budget of the Supreme Court comprises the budget for its own functioning. Judicial Council of the Slovak republic administers its own budgetary chapter in the state budget.

(2019): A substantial part of the expenditures are covered from the state budget.

(2018): The global budgetary sum allocated to whole justice system consists of the approved and implemented budgets of four bodies with own individual budget: Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, General Prosecutors Office and Judicial Council. The budget of the Ministry of Justice is composed of two parts– the budget of the prison service and the budget assigned both to courts (except the Supreme Court) and to the ministry itself. The budget of the Supreme Court comprises the budget for its own functioning. Judicial Council of the Slovak republic administers its own budgetary chapter in the state budget.

Slovenia

(2019): The most significant increase in budget can be observed at legal aid, probation services, the State Advocacy and other (the Public Prosecution Council). For legal aid, please see Q12. At the Probation Administration, the increase is due to new hiring (the Probation administration was formed in 2018 and significantly increased the number of staff in 2019). At the State Advocacy, the increase is due to additional hiring, a change regarding the salary system and a 100% increase in paid reimbursements on behalf of the state. At the Public Prosecutorial Council, the increase is due to spending for new equipment (relocating) and planned new hiring.

Spain

(2018): National Comision for Judicial Statistics centralizes and provides data.

Question 015-2

Austria

(2015): Source 15-2: “Bundesrechnungsabschluss 2015,” dated June 29th 2015

Belgium

(2015): budget for personnel responsible for the transfer of prisoners and prisoners security in the court is included in the budget of the prison system
en 2015, le budget de la justice a été impute de au moins 75 million d'euro suite au transfert de la compétence des maison de la justice du niveau national vers les états fédérés (communautés flamande, française et germanophones)
two judicial management bodies are created in 2014.

(2014): 2014: Two services of management system have been created by a law in 2014, but the two colleges, on one hand for courts and tribunals and on another hand for the public prosecution service, are formally made up only at the end of 2014 and do not function yet as autonomous managers.

(2012): The National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology is partly financed by the budget of Justice.

Bulgaria

(2015): The budget allocated for the whole justice system includes the budget for the Judiciary (budgets of the courts, Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Bulgaria, Supreme Judicial Council, The Inspectorate at the Supreme Judicial Council and the National Institute of Justice. The budget of courts includes the costs for forensic services, state enforcement services), Legal Aid, Registry agency (property register, commercial register, BULSTAD register and Register of the Property Relations between Spouses), General Directorate Execution of Sanctions (includes the costs for probation services), General Directorate Security (security of the judicial system bodies), Central administration of the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional court.

(2014): For 2014, the budget (approved/implemented) allocated for the whole justice system includes the budget for the Judiciary (courts (including forensic services and State enforcement services), Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Bulgaria, Supreme Judicial Council, Inspectorate at the Supreme Judicial Council and the National Institute of Justice) – 237 789 709 €/235 421 896 €, Legal Aid – 4 306 647 €/4 796 175 €, Registry agency (property register, commercial register, BULSTAD register and Register of the Property Relations between Spouses) – 8 534 524 €/8 274 378 €, General Directorate Execution of Sanctions (includes the costs for probation services) – 60 670 876 €/60 229 567 €, General Directorate Security (security of the judicial system bodies) – 15 508 519 €/15 508 059 €, Central administration of the Ministry of Justice – 9 313 711 €/9 010 504 €, Constitutional court – 1 656 600 €/1 656 600 €.

(2013): For 2013, the budget allocated for the whole justice system includes the budget for the Judiciary (Courts (including forensic services and State enforcement services), Prosecutor's office, Supreme Judicial Council, the Inspectorate at the Supreme Judicial Council and the National Institute of Justice) - 225 753 988 €, Legal Aid - 5 292 135 €, Registry agency (property register, commercial register, BULSTAD register and Register of the Property Relations between Spouses) – 9 448 009 €, General Directorate Execution of Sanctions (includes the costs for probation services) – 52 982 312 €, General Directorate Security (security of the judicial system bodies)– 15 528 857 €, Central administration of the Ministry of Justice – 13 999 008 €, Constitutional court – 1 056 000 €.

Croatia

(2014): In 2014, the difference between allocated and implemented public budget is not significant.

(2013): For 2012 the Ministry of Justice envisaged special costs related to the establishment of the Public Bailiff Service. However, following the amendments to the Enforcement Act, the introduction of the Public Bailiff Service was abandoned, pursuant to which this category is not included in the budget of the judiciary for 2013.

Cyprus

(2018): x

(2015): STATE BUDGET

(2014): In 2014 there is substantial increase of the budget of the judicial system due to inclusion of budgets of the attorney general's office, the police, the prison, Ministry of justice, enforcement and forensic services.

Czech Republic

(2015): Ministry of Justice

Denmark

(2012): The category "other" encompasses the budget of the Danish Court Administration.

France

(2015): The annual public budget above includes the data of the entire justice system, attached to the Ministry of Justice and the Presidency of the Republic.

Other: Access to law and assistance to victims

Sources: Ministry of Justice, General Secretariat, Sub-Directorate for Budget and Accounting, Access to Law and Victim Assistance Unit, and Sub-Directorate for Statistics and Studies

Germany

(2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available.

Information provided by the Länder on the basis of the query lodged with the judicial administrations of the Länder.

(2014): In 2013 and 2014, 7 Länder provided information as for the category "other": Brandenburg (German Judicial Academy); Hesse (IT office of the Hessian Ministry of Justice); Lower Saxony (Northern German University for the Administration of Justice); Rhineland-Palatinate (Constitutional Court of the Rhineland-Palatinate); Saxony (information technology response service of the Saxonian judiciary, Bobritzsch training centre, Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Saxony-Anhalt (area of responsibility of the Land Ministry of Justice includes the Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Thuringia (Judicial Examinations Office).

(2013): In 2013 and 2014, 7 Länder provided information as for the category "other": Brandenburg (German Judicial Academy); Hesse (IT office of the Hessian Ministry of Justice); Lower Saxony (Northern German University for the Administration of Justice); Rhineland-Palatinate (Constitutional Court of the Rhineland-Palatinate); Saxony (information technology response service of the Saxonian judiciary, Bobritzsch training centre, Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Saxony-Anhalt (area of responsibility of the Land Ministry of Justice includes the Land Commissioner for the Files of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic); Thuringia (Judicial Examinations Office).

Hungary

(2015): Sources:

Act C of 2014 on the budget of Hungary in 2015,
Act CLXI of 2011 on the organisation and administration of courts
Act CLXII of 2011 on the legal status and remuneration of judges,
Act CXCV of 2011 on the state finance,
Act LXVI of 2011 on the State Audit Office

(2012): In 2012, as in 2010, the budget allocated to the whole justice system included also the total budget of the Ministry of Justice.

Ireland

(2015): Ireland does not have a Judicial Council, however, the costs of the Judiciary are included under Q 15. Department of Justice and Equality

'Other' includes Administration costs, various Commissions, Equality, Disability, various Public Agencies.

Italy

(2018): In Italy all the above three elements are included.
WARNING: there is a bug in the electronic scheme for this question.

(2015): Some kind of police services are included such as the surveillance of the Ministry of Justice and other specific courts.

Source: Ministry of Justice – Budget and Accounts Department (Direzione generale del bilancio e della contabilità)

(2014): In the ambit of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that the category "police services" subsumes some kinds of police services related to the surveillance of the Ministry of Justice and other specific courts.

Latvia

(2018): In the judicial systems budget is included courts, legal aid and Public prosecutor services.

(2015): Judicial management body is meant Court Administration.

Enforcement services - in the Ministry of Justice budget are included compensation for bailiffs for the enforcement activities. In the section 'other' are included budget for institutions what are under supervision of the Ministry of Justice. Data doesn't include budget for prosecutor system.

Data includes also budget means for financing projects from the EU structural funds and other financial instruments co-financed projects: Approved budget - EUR 6 945 797, implemented EUR 5 610 619.

(2014): For 2014, data includes also the budget means for financing projects from the EU structural funds and other financial instruments co-financed projects (approved budget: 2 127 919 euros/implemented budget: 1 763 536 euros).

Lithuania

(2016): The category "legal aid" encompasses only secondary legal aid that falls within the budget of the Ministry of Justice.

(2015): Other – National Courts Administration. Ministry of Finance according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2015 (Law of 11th December, 2014 No. XII-1408).

The data is presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2015 (Law of 11th December, 2014 No. XII-1408):

-Courts (excluding the budget of National Courts Administration for computerisation, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of National Courts Administration) - budget approved 61 675 389 (budget implemented 61 793 221)

-Public prosecution services - budget approved 28 810 734 budget (implemented 28 835 957)

-Prison system - budget approved 64 271 866 (implemented 64 685 999)

-Constitutional court – budget approved 1 845 285 (budget implemented 1 817 674)

-Ministry of Justice – budget approved 31 916 616 (budget implemented 32 426 279)

-National Courts Administration – budget approved 13 489 687 (budget implemented 9 330 743) □

The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for whole justice system as presented does not include budget for primary legal aid.

It should be noted, that the implemented budget of the Constitutional Court is less than approved due to non-implementation of assets for investments. Due to protracted public procurement procedures, the National Courts Administration didn't assimilate part of assets of Norway grants. The Ministry of Justice also didn't assimilate the assets of Norway grants and the fees, received from the Central Mortgage Office.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 evaluation it is specified that data are presented according to the Law on the approval of State and municipal budget financial rates for 2014 (Law of 12th December, 2013 No. XII-659). The following detailed information could be provided: _x000D_

Courts (excluding the budget of National Courts Administration for computerisation, investment in new buildings, expertise, building repair, trainings, which is included in the budget item of National Courts Administration) - budget approved 58 389 133/budget implemented 59 883 804; _x000D_

Public prosecution services - budget approved 28 563 485/ budget implemented 28 622 712; _x000D_

Prison system - budget approved 58 697 579/budget implemented 58 436 457; _x000D_

Constitutional court – budget approved 1 794 485/budget implemented 1 801 060; _x000D_

Ministry of Justice – budget approved 30 150 070/budget implemented 30 210 177; _x000D_

National Courts Administration – budget approved 9 531 974/budget implemented 5 496 061. _x000D_

The budget for secondary legal aid is included in the budget of the Ministry of Justice. The budget for whole justice system also includes budget for primary legal aid (approved budget 560753,59/implemented budget - 5 43013,22).

Luxembourg

(2019): /

(2018): /

Malta

(2015): The implemented budget could not be compiled because not all the items listed in the Approved budget could be traced for their Implemented budget. Thus the total provided would not compare to the total of the Approved budget.

The total Approved budget is less than the previous year mainly because of historical factors that lie beyond the control of the data collector. Before 2014, the Ministry for Justice was integrated in the Ministry for Home Affairs, and its budget was incorporated within this larger Ministry (previously known as Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs). In 2014, the Ministry for Justice became an independent Ministry (incorporating also Culture and Local Government), and for the first time, was allocated its own budget in 2015. Thus, the budget quoted in this evaluation is a more true reflection of the actual budget of the Ministry for Justice despite the fact that it still incorporates elements that fall outside the remit of justice.

In 2015, the category "notariat" has been included as line item "Notary to Government" within the budget of the Ministry of Justice, Culture and Local Government.

The budget of forensic services outside the budget allocation of the police force (enforcement services) is not available.

The components of the item referring to "police services" are incorporated in the budget of either the "enforcement services" or the "prison system".

(2014): In 2014, the category "other" includes: Justice Reform Commission (€55,000); Malta Mediation Centre (€25,000); Malta Arbitration Centre (€67,000); Refugees and asylum seekers services which encompasses: Detention Services (€2,800,000), European Asylum Support Office (€250,000) and Commissioner for Refugee Office (€600,000). _x000D_ Enforcement services specifically reflect the recurrent budget of the Malta Police Force. _x000D_

It is important to note that most of the budgets listed above fall under the remit of different ministries. Thus for example, the recurrent budgets pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs are: Malta Police Force under Enforcement Services (€53, 108, 000); Prison System (€8,874,000); Probation Services (Euros 763, 000); Detention Services for refugees (€2, 800, 000).

(2013): In 2013, akin to 2012, the approved budgets were spread between different ministries and a breakdown of the amount indicated in accordance with the various information collected was provided for clarity: Attorney General's Office (€1,757,000); Courts (€12,305,000); Probation and Parole Services (€778000); Prison system (€9,059,000); Commissioner for Refugees Office (€600,000); Commission for the Administration of Justice (€30,000); Police (€51,743,000); Budget for Parliamentary Secretary of Justice (€492,000); Legal Aid (€49500).

(2012): As in 2012 the approved budgets were spread between different ministries, a breakdown of the amount indicated in accordance with the various information collected was provided for clarity: Attorney General's Office (€1,828,559); Courts (€11 527 427); Probation and Parole Services (€655,079); Prison system (€8,974,218); Commissioner for Refugees Office (€125,841); Commission for the Administration of Justice (€29,928).

Netherlands

(2018): A value must be entered for each question !

(2016): Comment : the figure is the entire budget of the ministry of security and justice. However other ministries may also finance parts of the justice system. Also third parties may contribute. This is not included here. The Netherlands have no constitutional court as such but the tasks of a constitutional court are performed by the Council of State. Its budget is not included in the figure reported here.

(2012): In the frame of the 2012 exercise, it has been specified that the difference of data between 2010 and 2012 is due to a major reorganization in 2010. On January 1st 2011 the budget of the police services, secret service, fire department amongst others, was transferred from the Ministry of Internal affairs to the Ministry of Justice which is now the Ministry of Security and Justice.

Poland

(2013): In 2010 and 2012 the category “other” encompasses damages paid by the State, other forms of education, social security benefits, the budget of the National School for Judges and Prosecutors.

(2012): In 2010 and 2012 the category “other” encompasses damages paid by the State, other forms of education, social security benefits, the budget of the National School for Judges and Prosecutors.

Portugal

(2018): all values are included

(2015): Before 2015 the budget of the judicial police was included in the category "other services". In 2015, the Criminal Investigation Police (Policia Judiciária) has been included in the new category “some police services”.

(2014): Since 2014, a reference to the Criminal Investigation Police is made within the specific category “some police services” and not in the category “other” which was the case for the previous exercises. Accordingly, there were no changes regarding the budgetary elements for 2014.

(2013): For the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, the category “other” covers the Criminal Investigation Police (Policia Judiciária).

(2012): For the 2010, 2012 and 2013 exercises, the category “other” covers the Criminal Investigation Police (Policia Judiciária).

Romania

(2015): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

(2014): For the last three exercises (2012, 2013 and 2014), the category “other” encompasses other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice, namely the National Trade Register and the National Authority for Citizenship.

Slovakia

(2018): Included: Courts, Legal Aid, Public prosecution services

(2015): The stated sum for the approved budget allocated to whole justice system consists of the overall budget of the Ministry of justice (310 602 195 €) and the budget of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic (8 662 521 €). The implemented budget of the Ministry of justice increased to 400 609 479 € and the implemented budget of the Supreme court increased to 8 700 158 €.

(2014): For 2014, the approved budget of the Ministry of justice was 315 788 884 euros and the approved budget of the Supreme Court was 5 979 697 euros.

(2013): For 2013, the approved budget of the Ministry of justice was 311 166 599 euros and the approved budget of the Supreme Court was 8 788 394 euros.

(2012): In 2012, the increase of the total budget allocated to the whole justice system is due mainly to the increased budget of the prison service.

Slovenia

(2019): The approved budget for courts for 2019 from EU funds at courts was 2.127.000 EUR and implemented budget was 608.772 EUR.

Courts also spent 325.918 EUR of EU funds for ADR from the Ministry of Justice budget in 2019.

(2018): /

(2015): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: total at Q6 without the amounts financed by the Ministry of Justice (approved budget 152.436.526 EUR / implemented budget 155.940.974 EUR),
- Legal aid: amount at Q12 (3.043.999 EUR / 3.184.217 EUR),
- Public prosecution services: amount at Q13 (18.276.528 EUR / 18.134.349 EUR),
- Prison system: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (36.758.054 EUR / 36.048.907 EUR),
- Council of the judiciary: the Judicial Council of the Republic of Slovenia (343.776 EUR / 343.266 EUR),
- Constitutional court: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia (3.955.730 EUR / 3.955.730 EUR),
- State advocacy: State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Slovenia (7.119.832 EUR / 6.981.242 EUR),
- Functioning of the Ministry of justice: the Ministry of Justice (including JTC) without prison system (54.713.839 EUR / 52.990.192 EUR) - the budget includes the EU funds (for EU funds, spent on courts on computerisation and ADR see comment to Q6) and
- Other: the Public Prosecution Council (116.148 EUR / 115.811 EUR).

Spain

(General Comment): Regarding the probation services, depending on the phase of the proceeding (Judgement or Enforcement), the Court competent to order the suspension of the prison penalty can be the Court that has judged the case or other specialized Courts (on Prison Supervision). The subsequent control of the compliance by the person sentenced of the legal conditions is followed by the 'Subdirectorate General for Open Environment and Alternative Penalties and Measures' (within the Ministry of Interior) and also by the competent Court. The Budget for the judicial system includes only the part for Courts and civil servants that serve in Courts. NOT the control carried out by bodies within the Ministry of Interior. Regarding forensic services, these services are under the competences of the Ministry of Justice, and their buildings, material resources and main professionals are part of the budget for Justice provided. Since 2016 the Notariat is included in the whole justice system Budget whereas it was not the case for previous cycles.

(2018): Budgetary data centralized by National Comision for Judicial Statistics.

(2015): The budget approved for the National Agency of the Personal Data Protection and for the Public Registers for the Justice Administration are also included.

In 2014 and 2015, the protection of juveniles was included only partly in the whole justice system budget.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, the category "other" encompasses compensation to peace judges, compensation to psychologists, transferences to autonomous regions and also the budget approved for the National Agency of the Personal Data Protection. _x000D_

For 2014, the budget allocated to the prison system has been included in the figure provided, even though it is of the competence of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and not of the competence of the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, we have included the budget allocated by Cataluña since this region holds competences over the prison system (by the way, in this case the Justice Department holds the competences over the prison system).

(2012): In the ambit of the 2012 exercise, the category "other" includes the following components: compensation to peace judges (2 107 761€); compensation to psychologists (560 610€); transferences to autonomous regions (3 527 352, 85€).

Question 015-3

Austria

(2019): The budget of the whole justice system also includes state funding concerning guardianship (EUR 52.915.000,- approved and implemented) and grants to victim assistance facilities (EUR 7.943.000 approved/EUR 8.498.042,37 implemented), as well as the data protection authority (= Datenschutzbehörde) (EUR 2.282.000,- approved/ EUR 2.707.316,84 implemented), the Federal Administrative Court (= Bundesverwaltungsgericht) (EUR 70.180.000,- approved/EUR 67.310.314,75 implemented) and the Supreme Administrative Court (= Verwaltungsgerichtshof) (EUR 20.934.000,- approved/EUR 21.004.000,- implemented).

(2018): The budget of the whole justice system also includes state funding concerning guardianship (EUR 48.417.000 approved and implemented) and grants to victim assistance facilities (EUR 7.943.000 approved/EUR 7.906.259,21 implemented), as well as the data protection authority (= Datenschutzbehörde) (EUR 1.939.000 approved/ EUR 2.070.864,95 implemented).

(2016): This cycle the budget of the whole justice system also includes state funding concerning guardianship (EUR 35.853.000 approved/EUR 36.143.000 implemented) and grants to victim assistance facilities (EUR 5.589.000 approved/EUR 6.850.674 implemented).

Belgium

(2019): Specialized committees: for example, Center for information on harmful sectarian organizations, Commission on bio-ethics and Commission on euthanasia, Commission for victim assistance, Commission on games of chance, National Commission on the Rights of the Child, Federal Mediation Commission, State security, Cults and secularism.

(2018): Specialized Commissions: e.g. Information Centre, Harmful Sectarian Organizations, Bioethics Commission and Euthanasia Commission, Victims' Assistance Commission, Gambling Commission, National Commission on the Rights of Children, Federal Mediation Commission
State Security
Cults and secularism

(2016): Specialized Commission: eg Information Center, Harmful Sectarian Organisations, Commission of Bioethics and Euthanasia Commission, Commission to help victims, Gambling Commission, Arbitration - Construction and Rental Litigation, National Commission for the Rights of the Child, Federal Mediation Commission, State security, Cults and secularism. The budget for staff responsible for the transfer of prisoners and prisoners in the prison system. Probation Services (Houses of Justice) are transferred to the regional authorities.

Bulgaria

(2019): National Institute of Justice and the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council

(2018): "other" comprises- the National Institute of Justice and the Inspectorate to the Supreme Judicial Council.

Cyprus

(2018): x

Denmark

(2018): Concerning the Refugees and asylum services + immigration service: Due to an reorganisation the area is no longer part of the whole justice system.

(2016): Concerning the Refugees and asylum services the answer for previous cycles was correctly YES. Due to an reorganisation the area is no longer part of the whole justice system. Accordingly, the answer is NO for 2016.

Finland

(General Comment): The category "other" includes: election expenditure as well as some other offices under the administrative sector of the Ministry of Justice such as the Legal Register Centre, the Office of the Bankruptcy Ombudsman, the Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman, the Council for Crime Prevention, the Safety Investigation Authority, the National Research Institute of Legal Policy, the Accident Investigation Board and the Consumer Disputes Board. Another component encompassed in this category for 2010, 2012 and 2013 is the ICT Service Centre for Judicial Administration. In 2014, the ICT services for the overall state administration were centralized to the Government ICT Centre Valtori.

France

(2018): In 2018, the budget of the entire justice system does not yet include all the expenses related to judicial extractions that are borne by the Ministry of the Interior. However, they are intended to be fully supported by the Ministry of Justice by 2019.

(2016): In 2016, the budget allocated to the whole justice system does not yet include all the expenses relating to judicial extractions that are borne by the Ministry of the Interior. However, they are intended to be fully supported by the Ministry of Justice by 2019.

Germany

(2019): Training centres for the administration of justice, such as the German Judicial Academy, the Northern German College for the Administration of Justice and educational / further training centres.

(2018): Training centres for the administration of justice, such as the German Judicial Academy, the Northern German College for the Administration of Justice and educational/further training centres.

(2016): Training centres for the administration of justice, such as the German Judicial Academy, the Northern German College for the Administration of Justice and educational / further training centres.

Ireland

(2019): The Judicial Council was set up on the 17th December 2019. The Judicial Council is tasked with maintaining standards, performance and the training of Judges in Ireland. More information can be found here: <https://judicialcouncil.ie/about-the-judicial-council/>

(2018): Legislation to provide for a Judicial Council is under preparation.

(2016): Ireland does not have a Judicial Council, however the costs of the Judiciary are included under Q15. Legislation to provide for a Judicial Council is under preparation.

Lithuania

(2019): National Courts Administration

(2018): National Courts Administration

(2016): National Courts Administration

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system includes, among other things, budget items relating to subsidies to the bar associations, expenses for setting up and running the anti-money laundering unit, expenses for the organization of additional courses in Luxembourg law and judicial traineeships or relating to judicial assistance (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/04/26/a274/jo>).

(2019): The annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system includes, among other things, budget items relating to subsidies to the bar associations, expenses for setting up and running the anti-money laundering unit, expenses for the organization of additional courses in Luxembourg law and judicial traineeships or relating to judicial assistance (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/04/26/a274/jo>).

(2018): /

Malta

(2019): This category includes:

- the Asset Recovery Bureau
- the Malta Mediation Centre
- the Malta Arbitration Centre
- the Permanent Commission Against Corruption
- the Law Commissioner
- the Department of Justice

(2018): The category 'Other' includes:

- the Malta Arbitration Centre (MAC)
- the Malta Mediation Centre
- the Commission against Corruption
- the Law Commissioner
- the Justice Reform Commission
- the Asset Recovery Bureau (new for this evaluation)
- the Department of Justice (new for this evaluation)

(2016): - the Malta Arbitration Centre (MAC)

- the Malta Mediation Centre
- the Commission against Corruption
- the Law Commissioner
- the Justice Reform Commission

Netherlands

(2019): Raad van State - it is not part of the Ministry of Justice and Safety annual budget, but falls under 'Boek II - Overige hoge colleges van staat' (Book II - Other High colleges of State). Also includes police and secret service.

(2018): Includes police and secret service

(2016): Other: Police, secret service (both since 2011).

Poland

(2019): The budget of the judiciary consists of part 15 Ordinary courts and part 37 Justice, the individual budget components of the above parts are presented below.

part 15 Ordinary courts

section 755 Administration of justice, chap. 75595 Other activities

- expenditure included in the above chapter of the budget classification relate to the payment of State Treasury compensation

part 37 - Justice

department 730 Higher education and science, chap. 73014 Teaching and research activities, subsidy and subsidy for the College of Criminology and Penitentiary Studies

section 755 Administration of justice, chap. 75507 Scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, chap. 75514 National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution

- as part of the above chapters, expenditure related to the functioning of scientific institutes of the Ministry of Justice, the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution and the College of Criminology and Penitentiary Studies

Police services are not part of the budget parts administered by the Minister of Justice, i.e. part 15 Common Courts and part 37 Justice of the Budget Act.

(2018): Expenditure on payments of compensations from National Budget.

Expenditure related to the functioning of research institutes of the Ministry of Justice and National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution.

(2016): Expenditure on payments of compensations from national budget.
Expenditure related to the functioning of research institutes of the Ministry of Justice and National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution.

Portugal

(2019): "other" is not applicable

(2018): "other" is not applicable

(2016): Before 2015, the budget of the judicial police was included in the category "other services", while starting from 2015, the Criminal Investigation Police (Policia Judiciária) has been included in the new category "some police services".

Romania

(2019): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

(2018): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

(2016): Other institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Justice: the National Trade Register, the National Authority for Citizenship

Slovakia

(2019): In the category "other" is stated the budget of the Judicial Academy, which is the educational and training institution for judges, prosecutors and court staff is subsumed.
The used methodology for 2019 data is the same as in the previous cycles.

(2018): In the category "other" the budget of the Judicial Academy which is the educational and training institution for judges, prosecutors and court staff is subsumed.

(2016): In the category "other" the budget of the Judicial Academy is subsumed.

Slovenia

(2019): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: approved 177.095.689 EUR / implemented 177.340.872 - Legal aid: 3.491.590 EUR / 4.116.757
- Public prosecution services: 22.418.592 EUR / 22.345.112 EUR
- Prison system: 48.593.535 EUR / 47.578.925 EUR,
- Probation services: 1.765.534 EUR / 1.629.901 EUR,
- Council of the judiciary: 571.869 EUR / 554.803 EUR,
- Constitutional court: 4.524.995 EUR / 4.319.645 EUR,
- State advocacy: 10.068.143 EUR / 10.029.050 EUR,
- Functioning of the Ministry of justice: 27.334.371 EUR/ 24.991.381 EUR

and

- Other (the Public Prosecution Council) 165.264 EUR / 163.025 EUR.

(2018): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: total at Q6 without the amounts financed by the Ministry of Justice - Legal aid: amount at Q12
 - Public prosecution services: amount at Q13
 - Prison system: approved 41.331.001 EUR / implemented 40.034.390 EUR,
 - Probation services: 938.193 EUR / 830.729 EUR,
 - Council of the judiciary: 501.655 EUR / 506.649 EUR,
 - Constitutional court: 4.496.390 EUR / 4.429.551 EUR,
 - State advocacy: 7.606.421 EUR / 7.431.948 EUR,
 - Functioning of the Ministry of justice: 27.649.968 EUR/ 21.803.961 EUR
- and
- Other (the Public Prosecution Council) 132.321 EUR / 130.932 EUR.
- In 2018, the newly established Probation Administration of the Republic of Slovenia began to function.

(2016): Public budget for the whole justice system includes:

- Courts: total at Q6 without the amounts financed by the Ministry of Justice - Legal aid: amount at Q12
- Public prosecution services: amount at Q13
- Prison system: Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (approved 36.441.312 EUR / implemented 35.027.181 EUR),
- Council of the judiciary: the Judicial Council of the Republic of Slovenia (371.793 EUR/ 369.456 EUR),
- Constitutional court: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia (4.071.218 EUR / 3.912.332 EUR),
- State advocacy: State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Slovenia (12.418.832 EUR/ 12.292.591 EUR),
- Functioning of the Ministry of justice: the Ministry of Justice (including JTC) without prison system (17.731.134 EUR/15.923.488 EUR) and
- Other: the Public Prosecution Council (101.677 EUR/97.882 EUR).

Spain

(2019): "Other": budgets of the National Agency of the Personal Data Protection and the Public Registers for the Justice Administration

(2018): Regarding the probation services, it does not exist a unit or department called 'probation services'. Depending on the phase of the proceeding (Judgement or Enforcement), the Court competent to order the suspension of the prison penalty can be the Court that has judged the case or other specialized Courts (on Prison Supervision). The subsequent control of the compliance by the person sentenced of the legal conditions is followed by the Police, and by the 'Penalty and Alternative Measures Management Services' (both of them within the Ministry of Interior) and also by the competent Court. The Budget for the judicial system includes only the part for Courts and civil servants that serve in Courts. Not the control carried out by bodies within the Ministry of Interior.

Regarding forensic services, these services are under the competences of the Ministry of Justice, and their buildings, material resources and main professionals are part of the budget for Justice provided. Since 2016 the Notariat is included in the whole justice system budget whereas it was not the case for previous cycles.

(2016): Regarding the probation services, depending on the phase of the proceeding (Judgement or Enforcement), the Court competent to order the suspension of the prison penalty can be the Court that has judged the case or other specialized Courts (on Prison Supervision). The subsequent control of the compliance by the person sentenced of the legal conditions is followed by the Police, and by the 'Penalty and Alternative Measures Management Services' (both of them within the Ministry of Interior) and also by the competent Court. The Budget for the judicial system includes only the part for Courts and civil servants that serve in Courts. Not the control carried out by bodies within the Ministry of Interior.

Regarding forensic services, these services are under the competences of the Ministry of Justice, and their buildings, material resources and main professionals are part of the budget for Justice provided. In 2016 the Notariat is included in the whole justice system budget whereas it was not the case for previous cycles.

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

Table 2.1 Number of first instance courts (general and specialised) as legal entities and number of all courts (first, appeal and high courts) as geographic locations from 2012 to 2019 (Q42)

States	Total number of first instance courts (legal entities) in 2019 (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 (1)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (2)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	146	154	132	129	129	129	129	128	128	7	7	18	18	18	18	18	18	149	135	103	103	103	103	102	102
Belgium	213	27	27	13	13	13	13	13	13	262	262	225	225	225	200	200	200	288	288	288	288	267	264	253	232
Bulgaria	145	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	34	34	32	32	32	32	32	32	170	170	168	175	182	182	182	182
Croatia	47	67	65	65	22	22	22	22	30	74	74	74	36	36	36	36	17	158	192	203	203	203	203	205	143
Cyprus	22	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	14	13	13	15	15	15	15	16	21	19	21	22	22	22	21	22
Czech Republic	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Denmark	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Estonia	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	22	22	22	21	22	21	21
Finland	29	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	20	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	82	78	81	79	73	73	71	52
France	1 354	778	783	786	786	786	786	168	168	1 156	1 089	1 094	1 094	1 086	1 086	1 463	1 186	640	641	643	643	641	641	641	641
Germany	998	765	765	761	754	761	753	753	753	250	248	247	247	247	246	245	245	1 108	1 107	1 101	1 095	1 102	1 093	1 076	1 076
Greece	289	402	NA	298	298	289	289	289	289	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	402	NA	329	329	319	319	319	319
Hungary	133	131	131	111	111	111	112	113	113	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	157	157	157	157	157	158	159	159
Ireland	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	105	100	94	94	95	95	95	95
Italy	764	1 231	643	510	510	510	534	531	527	116	116	245	245	245	245	237	237	1 378	790	836	836	836	831	828	828
Latvia	10	34	34	34	28	28	25	9	9	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	48	48	48	49	42	47	52	56
Lithuania	19	59	54	54	54	54	54	17	17	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	67	62	62	62	62	62	22	22
Luxembourg	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Malta	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	12	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Poland	388	287	-	287	-	363	363	363	363	26	-	26	-	26	25	25	25	827	-	NA	-	401	401	401	401
Portugal	580	231	231	292	292	292	150	150	145	102	102	228	228	228	394	394	435	318	319	253	253	253	312	312	316
Romania	242	233	233	233	232	233	233	233	233	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	244	244	244	243	243	243	243	243
Slovakia	63	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	64	64	64	64	64	64	63	64
Slovenia	60	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Spain	3 810	2 349	-	2 224	2 224	2 223	2 282	2 269	2 317	1 459	-	1 443	1 432	1 434	1 451	1 465	1 493	763	-	763	763	763	698	701	702
Sweden	79	60	60	60	60	60	60	48	48	12	12	12	12	10	10	31	31	95	95	95	95	95	95	74	74
Average	353	267	148	231	227	232	229	204	205	144	88	149	153	147	153	169	160	273	199	224	224	230	229	226	222
Median	79	60	55	60	55	55	55	54	54	11	10	12	11	10	10	15	16	105	97	97	97	98	98	98	98
Minimum	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum	3 810	2 349	783	2 224	2 224	2 223	2 282	2 269	2 317	1 459	1 089	1 443	1 432	1 434	1 451	1 465	1 493	1 378	1 107	1 101	1 095	1 102	1 093	1 076	1 076
Nb of values	27	27	25	27	26	27	27	27	27	27	25	27	26	27	27	27	27	27	25	27	26	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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

Table 2.1b Number of first instance courts (general and specialised as legal entities) and number of all courts (first, appeal and high court as geographic locations) per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2019 (Q42, Q43)

States	Total number of first instance courts (legal entities) in 2019 (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 (1)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (2)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	1,64	1,82	1,56	1,50	1,48	1,48	1,47	1,45	1,44	0,08	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,20	1,76	1,59	1,20	1,18	1,18	1,17	1,16	1,15
Belgium	1,86	0,24	0,24	0,12	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	2,35	2,35	2,01	2,00	1,99	1,76	1,75	1,75	2,58	2,58	2,57	2,56	2,36	2,32	2,21	2,03
Bulgaria	2,09	1,55	1,56	1,57	1,58	1,59	1,60	1,61	1,63	0,47	0,47	0,44	0,45	0,45	0,45	0,46	0,46	2,33	2,35	2,33	2,45	2,56	2,58	2,60	2,62
Croatia	1,16	1,57	1,53	1,54	0,52	0,53	0,54	0,54	0,74	1,74	1,74	1,75	0,86	0,87	0,88	0,88	0,42	3,71	4,52	4,80	4,84	4,89	4,94	5,03	3,52
Cyprus	2,48	0,69	0,70	0,70	0,71	0,71	0,70	0,69	0,68	1,62	1,52	1,52	1,77	1,77	1,75	1,71	1,80	2,43	2,21	2,45	2,59	2,59	2,57	2,40	2,48
Czech Republic	0,81	0,82	0,82	0,82	0,81	0,81	0,81	0,81	0,81	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0,93	0,93	0,93	0,93	0,93	0,93	0,92	0,92
Denmark	0,45	0,43	0,43	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,42	0,41	0,41	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,52	0,52	0,51	0,51	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	0,16	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
Finland	0,52	0,50	0,50	0,49	0,49	0,49	0,49	0,49	0,36	0,20	0,20	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
France	2,02	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,18	1,17	1,17	0,25	0,25	1,76	1,65	1,65	1,64	1,62	1,62	2,18	1,77	0,98	0,97	0,97	0,97	0,96	0,95	0,96	0,96
Germany	1,20	0,95	0,95	0,94	0,92	0,93	0,91	0,91	0,91	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,29	1,38	1,37	1,36	1,34	1,34	1,32	1,30	1,29
Greece	2,69	3,63	NA	2,75	2,74	2,68	2,68	2,69	2,69	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,63	NA	3,03	3,03	2,96	2,96	2,97	2,97
Hungary	1,36	1,32	1,33	1,13	1,13	1,13	1,13	1,18	1,16	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,20	1,58	1,59	1,59	1,60	1,60	1,60	1,66	1,63
Ireland	0,10	0,07	0,07	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	2,29	2,17	2,03	2,02	2,03	1,98	1,96	1,93
Italy	1,27	2,06	1,08	0,84	0,84	0,84	0,88	0,88	0,87	0,19	0,19	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,41	0,39	0,39	2,31	1,32	1,38	1,38	1,38	1,37	1,37	1,37
Latvia	0,52	1,66	1,68	1,70	1,42	1,42	1,28	0,47	0,47	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,25	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	2,35	2,37	2,40	2,49	2,13	2,41	2,71	2,94
Lithuania	0,68	1,96	1,83	1,85	1,87	1,90	1,92	0,61	0,61	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,07	0,07	2,23	2,11	2,12	2,15	2,18	2,21	0,79	0,79
Luxembourg	1,28	0,95	0,91	0,89	0,89	0,85	0,83	0,81	0,80	0,57	0,55	0,53	0,53	0,51	0,50	0,49	0,48	1,52	1,45	1,42	1,42	1,35	1,33	1,30	1,28
Malta	2,03	0,24	0,23	0,23	0,22	0,22	0,21	0,21	0,20	1,66	1,63	1,59	1,55	1,52	1,68	1,89	1,82	0,47	0,47	0,45	0,44	0,43	0,42	0,42	0,41
Netherlands	0,07	0,11	0,07	0,07	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	0,36	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,23	0,23	0,23	0,23
Poland	1,01	0,74	-	0,75	-	0,94	0,94	0,95	0,95	0,07	-	0,07	-	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	2,15	-	NA	-	1,04	1,04	1,04	1,04
Portugal	5,63	2,20	2,22	2,81	2,82	2,83	1,46	1,46	1,41	0,97	0,98	2,20	2,20	2,21	3,83	3,83	4,22	3,03	3,06	2,44	2,45	2,45	3,03	3,04	3,07
Romania	1,25	1,09	1,17	1,05	1,17	1,19	1,19	1,20	1,20	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	1,15	1,22	1,10	1,23	1,24	1,24	1,25	1,25
Slovakia	1,15	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,99	0,99	0,99	0,99	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,16	1,17
Slovenia	2,86	2,67	2,67	2,67	2,66	2,66	2,66	2,64	2,62	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
Spain	8,03	5,11	-	4,79	4,79	4,78	4,89	4,83	4,88	3,17	-	3,11	3,08	3,08	3,11	3,12	3,15	1,66	-	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,49	1,49	1,48
Sweden	0,76	0,63	0,62	0,62	0,61	0,60	0,59	0,47	0,46	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,10	0,10	0,30	0,30	0,99	0,98	0,97	0,96	0,95	0,94	0,72	0,72
Average	1,68	1,32	1,03	1,21	1,19	1,17	1,12	1,00	1,00	0,66	0,56	0,69	0,69	0,66	0,72	0,75	0,73	1,87	1,75	1,77	1,79	1,73	1,76	1,69	1,63
Median	1,25	1,00	0,97	0,94	0,91	0,93	0,91	0,81	0,80	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,25	0,21	0,20	0,24	0,24	1,71	1,52	1,54	1,52	1,38	1,37	1,30	1,29
Minimum	0,07	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	0,36	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,23	0,23	0,23	0,23
Maximum	8,03	5,11	2,67	4,79	4,79	4,78	4,89	4,83	4,88	3,17	2,35	3,11	3,08	3,08	3,83	3,83	4,22	3,74	4,52	4,80	4,84	4,89	4,94	5,03	3,67
Nb of values	27	27	25	27	26	27	27	27	27	27	25	27	26	27	27	27	27	27	25	27	26	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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

Table 2.2 Number of (legal entities) first instance specialised courts and its break-down in 2019 (Q43)

States	Total	Commercial courts (excluded 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	Other specialised first instance courts
Austria	18	2	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	2	NAP	NAP	11	1	NAP	2
Belgium	200	9	NAP	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5	NAP	NAP	177
Bulgaria	32	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	28	NAP	3	1
Croatia	17	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3
Cyprus	16	NAP	NAP	3	3	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	1	6
Czech Republic	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	1
Estonia	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2	NAP	NAP	NAP
Finland	9	1	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6	1	NAP	NAP
France	1 186	143	NAP	216	NAP	289	49	9	NAP	42	NAP	NAP	438
Germany	245	NAP	NAP	108	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	51	68	NAP	18
Greece	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	30	NAP	NA	NA
Hungary	20	NAP	NAP	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	20	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ireland	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	237	22	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	58	NAP	NAP	21	NAP	4	132
Latvia	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NA	NAP
Lithuania	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2	NAP	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	13	2	NAP	3	2	3	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	1	1	NAP
Malta	9	1	NAP	NAP	1	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	5
Netherlands	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP
Poland	25	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	16	NAP	9	NAP
Portugal	435	23	NAP	44	51	NAP	6	NAP	NAP	17	NAP	NAP	293
Romania	9	3	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5	NAP
Slovakia	9	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	8	NAP	NAP	NAP
Slovenia	5	NAP	NAP	4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1	1	NAP	NAP
Spain	1 493	74	NAP	365	126	NAP	17	7	NAP	241	NAP	NAP	663
Sweden	31	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	12	NAP	NAP	18
Average	161	24	0,5	60	26	59	22	4	0	23	12	3	135
Median	16	6	0,5	4	2	2	12	2	0	8	1	3	18
Minimum	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Maximum	1 493	143	1	365	126	289	58	9	0	241	68	9	663
Nb of values	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%	4%
% of NAP	4%	56%	93%	52%	74%	81%	78%	81%	96%	15%	78%	67%	48%

Table 2.3 (EC) Variation of the absolute number of all courts (geographic locations) from 2012 to 2019 and from 2018 to 2019 (Q42)

States	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Variation 2018-2019	Variation 2012-2019
Austria	20	149	135	103	103	103	103	102	102	0,0%	-31,5%
Belgium	1	288	288	288	288	267	264	253	232	-8,3%	-19,4%
Bulgaria	2	170	170	168	175	182	182	182	182	0,0%	7,1%
Croatia	11	158	192	203	203	203	203	205	143	-30,2%	-9,5%
Cyprus	13	21	19	21	22	22	22	21	22	4,8%	4,8%
Czech Republic	3	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	0,0%	0,0%
Denmark	4	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	0,0%	0,0%
Estonia	6	22	22	22	22	21	22	21	21	0,0%	-4,5%
Finland	26	82	78	81	79	73	73	71	52	-26,8%	-36,6%
France	10	640	641	643	643	641	641	641	641	0,0%	0,2%
Germany	5	1108	1107	1101	1095	1102	1093	1076	1076	0,0%	-2,9%
Greece	8	402	NA	329	329	319	319	319	319	0,0%	-20,6%
Hungary	17	157	157	157	157	157	158	159	159	0,0%	1,3%
Ireland	7	105	100	94	94	95	95	95	95	0,0%	-9,5%
Italy	12	1378	790	836	836	836	831	828	828	0,0%	-39,9%
Latvia	14	48	48	48	49	42	47	52	56	7,7%	16,7%
Lithuania	15	67	62	62	62	62	62	22	22	0,0%	-67,2%
Luxembourg	16	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0,0%	0,0%
Malta	18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0,0%	0,0%
Netherlands	19	60	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0,0%	-33,3%
Poland	21	827	-	NA	-	401	401	401	401	0,0%	-51,5%
Portugal	22	318	319	253	253	253	312	312	316	1,3%	-0,6%
Romania	23	244	244	244	243	243	243	243	243	0,0%	-0,4%
Slovakia	25	64	64	64	64	64	64	63	64	1,6%	0,0%
Slovenia	24	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	0,0%	0,0%
Spain	9	763	-	763	763	763	698	701	702	0,1%	-8,0%
Sweden	27	95	95	95	95	95	95	74	74	0,0%	-22,1%

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 considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations.

Question 043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

Austria

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 (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 (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

Q042 (General Comment): The reform of the justices of the peace by the law of 25 December 2017 has been gradually implemented between 2016 and 2019. It has resulted in the decrease in the number of justices of the peace and of the geographical establishments.

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): Through the reform of the justices of the peace, Belgium went from 187 cantons to 162. By also closing the double and triple seats in certain cantons, Belgium went from 220 places of hearings to 162 seats of the justices of the peace.

Administrative tribunals are not strictly part of the justice system. They have their own rules on procedure, appointment of judges, organization, and their own budget, etc.

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 (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.

Bulgaria

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

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

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): The category "other" encompasses the Specialized Criminal Court of Republic of Bulgaria, established in 2011, situated in Sofia and treated as a District 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 (2016): 'Other specialised 1st instance courts' - 1 Specialized Criminal Court.

Croatia

Q042 (General Comment): The reform of the judicial map implemented in 2019. removed specialized misdemeanour courts from Croatian judicial system (they were merged into municipal courts of general jurisdiction. Only two municipal courts specialized only for misdemeanour cases were left in two largest cities).

Q042 (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).

Q042 (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.

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 two municipal courts specialized only for misdemeanour cases and one specialized only for criminal cases (Municipal misdemeanour court in Zagreb, Municipal misdemeanour court in Split and the Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb). There was a reform of judicial map implemented in 2019 in which the misdemeanour courts were merged to municipal courts.

Q043 (2019): One criminal and two misdemeanour courts. After the reorganization of courts in 2019 we do not have 22 misdemeanor 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 (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

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 (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 (2016): Assize Courts

Q043 (2015): In 2015, two new Assize courts and one administrative court were established and one Rent Control Tribunal was removed.

Czech Republic

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).

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.

Q043 (General Comment): 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”.

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 (2016): Land Registration 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 21 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.

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 (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.

France

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 (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: $285 \text{ TI} + 4 \text{ TPI} = 289 \text{ TI}$ in total.

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 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.

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.

Germany

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. The Federal Armed Forces do not have any military courts of their own; its members are subject to civil jurisdiction. The category "other" covers 18 Finance Courts.

Q043 (2019): finance courts

Q043 (2018): 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.

Greece

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.

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. 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.

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)

Q043 (General Comment): In Hungary, the only specialized 1st instance courts are the administrative and labour courts (20) that deal with administrative, labour and social security cases. Till 2013, there were 20 Labour courts which became in 2013 Administrative and Labour courts. More precisely, their jurisdiction covers procedures at first instance in individual and collective labour disputes, and in administrative actions. These courts are not a part of the ordinary 1st instance courts (district courts). Their professional management is the duty of the administrative and labour regional departments (6). 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.

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

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.

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 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 29 regional administrative courts (geographic locations) 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 (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 (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.

Latvia

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 change, 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 (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 (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

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 (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

Q042 (General Comment): 42.1: 3 justices of the peace and 2 district courts

42.2: Please note that the total of Q43 is not identical to the total in Q42.2, 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 (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 1st Instance Courts include general jurisdiction and specialised courts, tribunals and boards. Following April 2018, a new Commercial Section was set-up, which sees to claims filed under the Companies Act. There are now nine (9) specialised first instance courts, namely the First Hall, Commercial Section, the First Hall, Family Court, the Rent Regulation Board, the Administrative Tribunal, the Court of First Instance, the Land Arbitration Board, the Rural Leases Control Board, the Small Claims Tribunal and the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction.

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 (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

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.

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 (2015): Currently the commercial court in the Netherlands is the specialized court CBB. Per January first 2017 starts the Netherlands Commercial Court (NCC).

Poland

Q042 (General Comment): First instance courts of general jurisdiction – common courts (regional courts (318), district courts (45)).

First instance specialised courts – administrative courts (16), military courts (regional military courts (7), district military courts (2)).

All the courts – the Supreme Court, common courts (regional courts (318), district courts (45), appeal courts (11)), administrative courts (voivodship administrative courts (16), the Supreme Administrative Court), military courts (regional military courts (7), district military courts (2)).

Q042 (2018): .

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 (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

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 (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 of administrative jurisdiction. Administrative courts are part of another jurisdiction and under our law cannot be considered specialized courts. Other specialised 1st instance courts include: Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts; Intellectual Property and Competition Court; Enforcement Courts.

There are no insolvency courts in Portugal.

Law 31/2012, 14 August, put in force a special eviction procedure that takes place before the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) that is functioning since 8 January 2013. This procedure enables the landlord to obtain an eviction order when the tenant does not vacate the leased premises on the date prescribed by law or by the date fixed by agreement between the parties. This is an electronic procedure that takes place before the rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento). This section is not a court and is dependent on the Ministry of Justice. Only if the tenant opposes the application for eviction is the case referred to a judicial 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 (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.

Romania

Q042 (General Comment): In Romania there are 233 first instance courts of general jurisdiction including 176 judecatorii (first instance courts), 42 tribunals and 15 courts of appeal. The tribunals and the courts of appeal are ruling in more important cases or in the situations where the competence is established in personam.

Q042 (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

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 (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 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.)

Slovenia

Q042 (General Comment): 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 (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 (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): The question refers to the number of first instance specialised courts as legal entities. Although the given answer for the 'labour courts' category is 4 and the 'insurance and/ or social welfare courts' category 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 – Labour and social court in Ljubljana.

Q043 (2019): Please see general comment.

Spain

Q043 (General Comment): The number of Courts given in each category is the number of its kind in Spain. Consideration as “specialized” is a criterion of the CEPEJ. In Spain, “Juzgados de lo Social” (labour courts) and “Juzgados de lo Contencioso-Administrativo” (administrative courts) are simply separate jurisdictions (such as civil and criminal). The increase in commercial and labour courts is due to the trend in Spain to create more courts where they seem necessary. Specialization in family is different. In this case, it does not respond to the creation of new Courts but to the decision of the General Council of the Judiciary that certain civil Courts (already functioning) conduct only family cases (without the creation of a new Court). Therefore, it can be somewhat variable.

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. The Courts of the military jurisdiction, integrate the Judiciary, and administer Justice in the strictly military sphere. The Judges are appointed by the General Council for the Judiciary. The provision of its resources and the enforcement of its judicial decisions depends on the Ministry of Defense.

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 (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.

Indicator 2: The judicial organisation

Comments provided by the national correspondents organised by question no.

Question 042. Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations.

Question 043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

Question 042

Austria

(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 by the law of 25 December 2017 has been gradually implemented between 2016 and 2019. It has resulted in the decrease in the number of justices of the peace and of the geographical establishments.

(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

(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 the judicial map implemented in 2019. removed specialized misdemeanour courts from Croatian judicial system (they were merged into municipal courts of general jurisdiction. Only two municipal courts specialized only for misdemeanour cases were left in two largest cities).

(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 misdemeanour 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

(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

(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.

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 21 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.

(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

(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).

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. 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.

(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)

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.

Latvia

(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.

(2016): There is only one specialised court the administrative court with 5 court houses

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 judgements, decisions, rulings and orders of district courts, so their number is also included in the number of all courts at point 42.3.

(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: 3 justices of the peace and 2 district courts

42.2: Please note that the total of Q43 is not identical to the total in Q42.2, 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 Q43 is not identical to the total in Q42.2, 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

(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.

Poland

(General Comment): First instance courts of general jurisdiction – common courts (regional courts (318), district courts (45)). First instance specialised courts – administrative courts (16), military courts (regional military courts (7), district military courts (2)).

All the courts – the Supreme Court, common courts (regional courts (318), district courts (45), appeal courts (11)), administrative courts (voivodship administrative courts (16), the Supreme Administrative Court), military courts (regional military courts (7), district military courts (2)).

(2018): .

(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

(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.

(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 233 first instance courts of general jurisdiction including 176 judecatorii (first instance courts), 42 tribunals and 15 courts of appeal. The tribunals and the courts of appeal are ruling in more important cases or in the situations where the competence is established in personam.

(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

(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

(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
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.

(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.

(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.

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.

(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)

(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): Through the reform of the justices of the peace, Belgium went from 187 cantons to 162. By also closing the double and triple seats in certain cantons, Belgium went from 220 places of hearings to 162 seats of the justices of the peace.

Administrative tribunals are not strictly part of the justice system. They have their own rules on procedure, appointment of judges, organization, and their own budget, etc.

(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.

(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): The category “other” encompasses the Specialized Criminal Court of Republic of Bulgaria, established in 2011, situated in Sofia and treated as a District 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).

(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 two municipal courts specialized only for misdemeanour cases and one specialized only for criminal cases (Municipal misdemeanour court in Zagreb, Municipal misdemeanour court in Split and the Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb). There was a reform of judicial map implemented in 2019 in which the misdemeanour courts were merged to municipal courts.

(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 misdemeanour 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.

(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

(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

(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): 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”.

(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.

(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

(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 specialised 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.

(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. The Federal Armed Forces do not have any military courts of their own; its members are subject to civil jurisdiction. The category "other" covers 18 Finance Courts.

(2019): finance courts

(2018): 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.

Hungary

(General Comment): In Hungary, the only specialized 1st instance courts are the administrative and labour courts (20) that deal with administrative, labour and social security cases. Till 2013, there were 20 Labour courts which became in 2013 Administrative and Labour courts. More precisely, their jurisdiction covers procedures at first instance in individual and collective labour disputes, and in administrative actions. These courts are not a part of the ordinary 1st instance courts (district courts). Their professional management is the duty of the administrative and labour regional departments (6). 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.

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 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 29 regional administrative courts (geographic locations) 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.

(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.

(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.

(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): Please note that the total of Q43 is not identical to the total in Q42.2, 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): 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.

(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 1st Instance Courts include general jurisdiction and specialised courts, tribunals and boards. Following April 2018, a new Commercial Section was set-up, which sees to claims filed under the Companies Act. There are now nine (9) specialised first instance courts, namely the First Hall, Commercial Section, the First Hall, Family Court, the Rent Regulation Board, the Administrative Tribunal, the Court of First Instance, the Land Arbitration Board, the Rural Leases Control Board, the Small Claims Tribunal and the Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction.

(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

(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.

(2015): Currently the commercial court in the Netherlands is the specialized court CBb. Per January first 2017 starts the Netherlands Commercial Court (NCC).

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 of administrative jurisdiction. Administrative courts are part of another jurisdiction and under our law cannot be considered specialized courts. Other specialised 1st instance courts include: Criminal Instruction Courts, Maritime Courts; Intellectual Property and Competition Court; Enforcement Courts.

There are no insolvency courts in Portugal.

Law 31/2012, 14 August, put in force a special eviction procedure that takes place before the Rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento) that is functioning since 8 January 2013. This procedure enables the landlord to obtain an eviction order when the tenant does not vacate the leased premises on the date prescribed by law or by the date fixed by agreement between the parties. This is an electronic procedure that takes place before the rent and tenancy section (Balcão Nacional do Arrendamento). This section is not a court and is dependent on the Ministry of Justice. Only if the tenant opposes the application for eviction is the case referred to a judicial 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.

(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.

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 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.)

Slovenia

(General Comment): The question refers to the number of first instance specialised courts as legal entities. Although the given answer for the 'labour courts' category is 4 and the 'insurance and/ or social welfare courts' category 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 – Labour and social court in Ljubljana.

(2019): Please see general comment.

Spain

(General Comment): The number of Courts given in each category is the number of its kind in Spain. Consideration as “specialized” is a criterion of the CEPEJ. In Spain, “Juzgados de lo Social” (labour courts) and “Juzgados de lo Contencioso-Administrativo” (administrative courts) are simply separate jurisdictions (such as civil and criminal). The increase in commercial and labour courts is due to the trend in Spain to create more courts where they seem necessary. Specialization in family is different. In this case, it does not respond to the creation of new Courts but to the decision of the General Council of the Judiciary that certain civil Courts (already functioning) conduct only family cases (without the creation of a new Court). Therefore, it can be somewhat variable.

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. The Courts of the military jurisdiction, integrate the Judiciary, and administer Justice in the strictly military sphere. The Judges are appointed by the General Council for the Judiciary. The provision of its resources and the enforcement of its judicial decisions depends on the Ministry of Defense.

(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)

(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.

Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings

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	1 256	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
Slovakia	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	379 199	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	1 256	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2(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	11 620	5 038	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
Slovakia	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	1 562 643	425 573	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	11 620	5 038	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: 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(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	11 602	5 098	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
Slovakia	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	1 497 170	422 119	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	11 602	5 098	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4(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	1 196	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
Slovakia	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	366 071	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	1 196	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: 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 more 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%
Slovakia	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										
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2(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										
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	11 379	4 807	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
Slovakia	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	1 411 257	432 334	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	11 379	4 807	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: 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										
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	11 249	4 857	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
Slovakia	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	1 412 607	425 781	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	11 249	4 857	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4(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										
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	1 256	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
Slovakia	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	363 667	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	1 256	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: 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 more 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	NA	NA	19 367	24,5%
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	47 305	35,2%	NA	NA
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	318	5,2%	30	3,7%
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	NA	NA	27 136	16,6%
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Italy	NA	NA	84 621	51,0%
Latvia	2 603	14,0%	61	4,6%
Lithuania	1 502	6,4%	97	2,1%
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	4 152	42,7%	247	63,7%
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	47 476	23,3%	NA	NA
Romania	17 182	3,1%	1 437	4,5%
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	10 543	30,4%	14	0,4%
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	997	3,5%	126	0,2%
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	313 783	159 981	140 109	95 943	44 166	42 009	2 157	NAP	NAP	13 693	NAP
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
Slovakia	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	645 714	386 830	243 386	216 956	64 165	66 241	186 914	704	8 592	78 816	76 223
Median	206 385	94 328	84 901	77 671	8 399	5 179	6 863	704	1 727	25 278	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	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	26%	22%	30%	30%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	4%	15%
% of NAP	0%	0%	4%	7%	48%	59%	48%	81%	67%	7%	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.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2(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										
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: 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										
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4(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										
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: 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 more 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	3,2%
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	2,6%
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	3,0%
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	10 542	27,3%	8	0,2%
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	865	3,2%	41	0,1%
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%

* 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.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.2(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										
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovakia: 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										
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.1.1.4(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										
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovakia: 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 more 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	1,5%
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	6,3%
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	3,5%
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	9 660	22,9%	7	0,4%
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	763	2,9%	329	0,8%
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.2(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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.4(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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.2(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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.4(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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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.

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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.2(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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.4(2013): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2013 - Pending cases on 31 Dec.

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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.1(2012): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2012 - Pending cases on 1st Jan.

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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.2(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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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(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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.1.1.4(2012): First instance courts, number of other than criminal law cases in 2012 - Pending cases on 31 Dec.

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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.2.1.1(2019): First instance courts, clearance rate in different types 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
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	99,8%	101,2%	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
Slovakia	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	97,3%	97,8%	97,0%	97,6%	94,4%	96,3%	93,7%	96,1%	107,2%	104,5%	102,6%
Median	99,9%	100,2%	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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) in different types 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**
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	1 201
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	7 305	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	86	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	3 301	NAP	NAP	138	NAP
Slovakia	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	258	87	99	97	68	1 011	128	110	347	220
Median	111	213	77	83	15	13	34	128	93	284	171
Minimum	19	86	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: 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 different types 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
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	98,9%	101,0%	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
Slovakia	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	101,3%	100,7%	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%

* 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.

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

Slovakia: 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) in different types 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**
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	1 252
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	7 356	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	94	90	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	112	NA	NAP
Malta	322	440	3	3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 057	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	1 391	NAP	NAP	117	NAP
Slovakia	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	250	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: 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 different types 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
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Ireland: The low CR is a result of a specificity of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovakia: 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) in different types 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**
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	1 118	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 162	296
Czech Republic	163	157	100	121	21	NAP	21	NAP	370	408	1 377
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	7 236	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	1 147	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	2 937	NAP	NAP	114	NAP
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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Table 3.2.1.1(2016): First instance courts, clearance rate in different types 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
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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

Slovakia: 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) in different types 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**
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	1 582	NA
Czech Republic	155	153	92	116	16	NAP	16	NAP	439	421	1 782
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	7 030	NA	NA	375	394
Greece	NA	610	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 086	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	1 464	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	2 900	NAP	NAP	170	NAP
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovakia: 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 different types 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
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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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) in different types 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**
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	1 391	NA
Czech Republic	164	159	107	133	29	NAP	29	NAP	326	437	2 011
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	1 008	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	2 357	NAP	NAP	170	NAP
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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 different types 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
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
Slovakia	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

Slovakia: 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) in different types 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**
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	1 775	NA
Czech Republic	157	163	64	160	20	NAP	20	NAP	24	415	2 236
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	1 408	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	2 919	NAP	NAP	179	NAP
Slovakia	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 specificity of the system where the cases resolved out of court are not obliged to report back to courts

Slovakia: 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 different types 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
Slovakia	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 are not comparable.

Slovakia: 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) in different types 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	1 148	NA
Hungary	NA	169	53	NAP	NA	115	335
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Italy	369	608	193	NAP	NAP	1 043	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	2 036	NAP
Netherlands	91	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	164	NAP
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	NA	386	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NAP
Romania	128	187	39	194	2 249	106	NAP
Slovakia	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 Länder taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Slovakia: 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 different types 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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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) in different types of other than criminal law

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	1 270	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	1 520	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	1 457	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	1 632	272	NAP
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.2.2.1: First instance courts, change of clearance rate (in percentage points) in different types of other than criminal law cases from 2018 to 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
Austria	+0,2	-0,3	-0,3	+0,2	-1,3	-0,9	-2,2	NAP	NAP	+21,0	+0,3
Belgium	-7,6	-11,7	0	NAP	0	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	-7,1	NA
Bulgaria	+1,4	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	-1,1	NA
Croatia	-11,8	-25,0	-9,8	-43,4	-1,4	-1,8	-0,2	NAP	NAP	-7,2	NAP
Cyprus	-27,0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	-49,4	NA
Czech Republic	-1,6	-0,2	-1,6	-1,5	-2,2	NAP	-2,2	NAP	+7,5	+19,1	-30,3
Denmark	+1,0	-3,2	+1,1	+4,0	+0,6	-0,1	+63,6	NAP	+4,2	NA	+0,6
Estonia	-0,5	-6,4	-0,0	+4,9	-1,1	-0,6	-1,5	NAP	NAP	-5,7	NAP
Finland	-11,2	-2,4	-11,7	-11,7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-12,4	+8,9
France	+3,1	+3,9	+2,3	+2,3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-1,9	NAP
Germany	NA	+1,6	NA	NA	NA	NA	-1,2	NA	NA	+11,8	-1,6
Greece	NA	-0,1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Hungary	-5,3	-11,9	-3,8	-1,1	-5,2	NAP	-5,3	-0,5	-15,9	+0,8	-11,2
Ireland	-3,2	-0,1	-7,5	-7,5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0
Italy	+0,4	+1,6	-0,3	-0,3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-5,3	NAP
Latvia	-0,2	-1,2	-0,1	-1,1	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	+0,1	NAP
Lithuania	+0,1	-2,3	-0,5	-0,7	NA	NA	NA	NA	+0,4	+17,0	+1,6
Luxembourg	+1,0	+0,2	+4,3	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	+5,4	-10,7	NAP
Malta	-5,8	-1,6	-18,5	-18,5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	+29,6	NAP
Netherlands	-1,1	-1,0	-1,0	-1,0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-1,5	NAP
Poland	-8,8	+7,2	-11,3	-3,2	-15,3	-16,3	-2,4	NAP	NAP	-6,5	+6,6
Portugal	NA	-4,2	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-4,8	NAP
Romania	-3,3	-2,3	-5,4	-2,9	-14,4	-2,7	-87,5	NAP	NAP	-17,7	NAP
Slovakia	-20,3	-20,7	-20,3	+2,1	-36,0	NAP	-36,0	-	-0,8	-14,7	-10,7
Slovenia	-0,2	-0,4	-1,6	-4,8	+0,3	+0,5	-0,2	NAP	NAP	-2,4	+3,8
Spain	+1,9	+7,3	-4,2	-4,2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-7,4	NAP
Sweden	+3,3	-0,0	-1,5	-1,5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	+4,9	+10,1
Average	-4,0	-2,9	-4,2	-4,3	-6,3	-2,7	-6,2	-0,5	+0,1	-2,1	-1,8
Median	-0,8	-1,0	-1,6	-1,1	-1,4	-0,8	-1,8	-0,5	+2,3	-3,6	+0,5
Minimum	-27,0	-25,0	-20,3	-43,4	-36,0	-16,3	-87,5	-0,5	-15,9	-49,4	-30,3
Maximum	+3,3	+7,3	+4,3	+4,9	+0,6	+0,5	+63,6	-0,5	+7,5	+29,6	+10,1
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	27	26	27
% of NA	11%	7%	19%	19%	15%	15%	11%	12%	15%	4%	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.

Greece: In 2017 new 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

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.2.2: First instance courts, change of clearance rate (in percentage points) in different types of other than criminal law cases from 2012 to 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
Austria	+0,8	-0,1		-0,0		+2,8	+0,4			NAP	
Belgium	NA	NA		NAP		NA	NAP			NA	
Bulgaria	+0,2	NA		NA		NAP	NAP			+6,4	
Croatia	-9,2	-7,6		-32,6		-2,3	NA			+67,7	
Cyprus	+10,9	NA		NA		NA	NA			+95,8	
Czech Republic	-12,9	+2,6		-2,6		NAP	NAP			NAP	
Denmark	-0,5	-17,2		-2,0		+0,0	+29,5			NAP	
Estonia	-11,4	-18,2		-3,8		-0,4	-22,5			-11,3	
Finland	+0,0	-3,4		+0,1		NAP	NAP			-1,2	
France	-0,7	+0,5		-0,3		NAP	NAP			-10,1	
Germany	NA	-1,5		NA		NA	NA			+7,3	
Greece	NA	+28,5		NA		NA	NA			NA	
Hungary	-3,5	-0,7		-6,2		NAP	-4,0			-5,5	
Ireland	NA	NA		NA		NAP	NAP			NAP	
Italy	-5,1	-26,8		+7,9		NAP	NAP			-148,7	
Latvia	-12,4	-15,6		-3,2		NAP	NAP			-25,2	
Lithuania	+0,6	+0,8		-0,2		NA	NA			+6,5	
Luxembourg	NA	-71,7		0		NAP	NAP			+5,4	
Malta	-16,8	-22,0		NAP		NAP	NAP			+80,6	
Netherlands	+0,8	NA		NA		NAP	NAP			-3,9	
Poland	-10,4	+10,8		-3,6		-20,9	+1,8			-1,0	
Portugal	NA	+7,3		NA		NAP	NAP			NAP	
Romania	+4,6	+1,4		-0,2		-12,4	-12,6			+22,2	
Slovakia	+0,1	+28,3		+2,1		NAP	-34,1			+34,2	
Slovenia	-3,8	+7,9		-1,9		-9,6	-0,7			-21,1	
Spain	NA	-5,7		-7,0		NAP	NAP			-31,5	
Sweden	-1,3	-1,4		+2,1		NAP	NAP			-3,1	
Average	-3,5	-4,7		-2,9		-6,1	-5,3			+3,2	
Median	-1,0	-1,0		-1,1		-2,3	-2,3			-1,1	
Standard deviation	+6,8	+20,3		+8,1		+8,5	+18,9			+49,4	
Minimum	-16,8	-71,7		-32,6		-20,9	-34,1			-148,7	
Maximum	+10,9	+28,5		+7,9		+2,8	+29,5			+95,8	
Nb of values	27	27		27		27	27			27	
% of NA	26%	19%		26%		19%	19%			7%	
% of NAP	0%	0%		7%		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 3.2.2.3: First instance courts, variation of disposition time (in %) in different types of other than criminal law cases from 2018 to 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
Austria	2,2%	-0,8%	4,1%	4,8%	8,6%	26,9%	-7,1%	NAP	NAP	-2,2%	2,9%
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	12,9%	NA
Bulgaria	2,7%	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	-4,7%	NA
Croatia	28,2%	30,4%	46,7%	67,9%	16,4%	17,2%	-1,3%	NAP	NAP	-5,1%	NAP
Cyprus	19,8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	1,6%	NA
Czech Republic	-2,5%	-5,8%	0,2%	2,2%	-5,0%	NAP	-5,0%	NAP	-61,6%	-13,7%	-4,1%
Denmark	-22,3%	7,2%	-27,6%	-15,7%	-4,3%	0,5%	-11,8%	NAP	-9,5%	NA	-6,9%
Estonia	6,7%	2,7%	4,3%	-8,1%	4,9%	18,4%	-19,6%	NAP	NAP	14,4%	NAP
Finland	23,1%	2,4%	28,6%	28,6%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	8,4%	-4,1%
France	1,9%	2,8%	-2,4%	-2,4%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-0,4%	NAP
Germany	NA	-1,4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0,7%	NA	NA	-8,8%	2,9%
Greece	NA	13,9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	10,2%	0,5%	28,6%	14,8%	38,2%	NAP	39,4%	-5,0%	61,9%	-4,9%	4,5%
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Italy	-1,5%	1,0%	-3,8%	-3,8%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-7,7%	NAP
Latvia	-10,5%	-10,0%	4,3%	12,6%	-	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	-9,4%	NAP
Lithuania	-2,9%	3,8%	-9,2%	-16,4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,9%	-25,1%	-23,6%
Luxembourg	NA	-9,3%	-16,7%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-16,5%	NA	NAP
Malta	6,7%	5,8%	1695,4%	1695,4%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-20,6%	NAP
Netherlands	-0,9%	0,3%	-4,9%	-4,9%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	7,7%	NAP
Poland	36,1%	-1,1%	69,3%	8,2%	106,4%	113,4%	8,3%	NAP	NAP	4,5%	4,8%
Portugal	NA	-12,5%	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-8,8%	NAP
Romania	-1,4%	-3,0%	18,1%	57,1%	21,0%	9,3%	137,2%	NAP	NAP	18,0%	NAP
Slovakia	21,0%	8,5%	51,1%	-25,6%	726,4%	NAP	725,8%	NAP	-7,2%	29,0%	-29,8%
Slovenia	-9,0%	-0,6%	-8,6%	-5,9%	-11,6%	-13,0%	1,0%	NAP	NAP	27,0%	-15,8%
Spain	-0,7%	-2,4%	6,0%	6,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2,1%	NAP
Sweden	-9,2%	0,3%	1,6%	1,6%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-14,2%	-14,2%
Average	+4,7%	+1,4%	+94,3%	+95,6%	+90,1%	+24,6%	+78,7%	-5,0%	-3,5%	+0,0%	-7,6%
Median	+1,9%	+0,3%	+4,2%	+2,2%	+12,5%	+17,2%	-0,7%	-5,0%	-8,4%	-2,2%	-4,1%
Minimum	-22,3%	-12,5%	-27,6%	-25,6%	-11,6%	-13,0%	-19,6%	-5,0%	-61,6%	-25,1%	-29,8%
Maximum	+36,1%	+30,4%	+1695,4%	+1695,4%	+726,4%	+113,4%	+725,8%	-5,0%	+61,9%	+29,0%	+4,8%
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	26	26	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	22%	15%	26%	22%	19%	15%	15%	11%	15%	11%	19%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	7%	42%	58%	44%	85%	63%	4%	41%

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.2.2.4: First instance courts, variation of disposition time (in %) in different types of other than criminal law cases from 2012 to 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
Austria	8,0%	1,1%		-8,4%		-49,4%	NA			NAP	
Belgium	NA	NA		NAP		NAP	NA			NA	
Bulgaria	25,4%	NA		NA		NAP	NAP			-28,9%	
Croatia	-2,2%	6,7%		179,1%		-4,3%	NA			-64,2%	
Cyprus	65,2%	NA		NA		NA	NA			-61,1%	
Czech Republic	35,6%	-19,6%		174,7%		NAP	NAP			NAP	
Denmark	13,7%	34,2%		34,0%		10,8%	8,2%			NA	
Estonia	-28,2%	-11,9%		-9,0%		19,6%	-82,3%			26,2%	
Finland	4,8%	-14,1%		9,4%		NAP	NAP			2,6%	
France	40,9%	38,8%		117,4%		NAP	NAP			-5,9%	
Germany	NA	18,3%		NA		NA	NA			12,2%	
Greece	NA	35,8%		NA		NA	NA			NA	
Hungary	NA	57,4%		-28,2%		NAP	NA			-29,7%	
Ireland	NA	NA		NA		NAP	NAP			NAP	
Italy	-6,0%	-9,8%		4,2%		NAP	NAP			-7,4%	
Latvia	-86,4%	-11,6%		25,0%		NAP	NAP			-25,2%	
Lithuania	17,4%	-1,1%		-31,7%		NA	NA			-33,2%	
Luxembourg	NA	17,0%		NAP		NAP	NAP			NA	
Malta	-51,3%	-32,0%		NAP		NAP	NAP			-42,4%	
Netherlands	-4,8%	NA		NA		NAP	NAP			32,0%	
Poland	123,8%	38,3%		29,4%		617,9%	201,8%			9,6%	
Portugal	NA	-45,6%		NA		NAP	NAP			NA	
Romania	-6,0%	-21,1%		-19,7%		52,1%	102,3%			-49,0%	
Slovakia	-38,2%	-61,0%		-49,0%		NAP	738,4%			-29,4%	
Slovenia	-50,4%	-11,5%		-67,3%		-58,6%	-19,3%			296,1%	
Spain	NA	33,7%		40,6%		NAP	NAP			-20,8%	
Sweden	-7,1%	-6,8%		-3,0%		NAP	NAP			-1,2%	
Average	+2,9%	+1,6%		+23,4%		+84,0%	+158,2%			-1,0%	
Median	-2,2%	-3,9%		+4,2%		+10,8%	+55,2%			-20,8%	
Standard deviation	+46,3%	+30,0%		+71,1%		+238,6%	+301,2%			+76,9%	
Minimum	-86,4%	-61,0%		-67,3%		-58,6%	-82,3%			-64,2%	
Maximum	+123,8%	+57,4%		+179,1%		+617,9%	+738,4%			+296,1%	
Nb of values	27	27		27		27	27			27	
% of NA	30%	19%		26%		15%	30%			19%	
% of NAP	0%	0%		11%		59%	48%			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, Slovakia: 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.

Table 3.3.1(2019): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2019 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2019	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2019	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2019	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2019	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2019	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2019
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
Slovakia	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 3.3.1(2018): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2018 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2018	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2018	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2018	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2018	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2018	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2018
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
Slovakia	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 3.3.1(2017): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2017 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2017	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2017	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2017	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2017	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2017	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2017
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
Slovakia	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 3.3.1(2016): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2016 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2016	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2016	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2016	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2016	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2016	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2016
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
Slovakia	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 3.3.1(2015): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2015 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2015	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2015	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2015	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2015	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2015	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2015
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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.3.1(2014): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2014 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2014	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2014	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2014	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2014	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2014	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2014
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
Slovakia	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%

Slovakia: 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 3.3.1(2013): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2013 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2013	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2013	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2013	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2013	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2013	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2013
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
Slovakia	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%

Slovakia: In all evaluation cycles, 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.

Table 3.3.1(2012): First instance courts, number of cases for specific case categories in 2012 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases				Employment dismissal cases				Insolvency cases			
	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2012	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2012	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2012	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2012	Pending cases on 1st Jan. 2012	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. 2012
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
Slovakia	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%

Slovakia: 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 Länder taken into consideration within the reply is different for the 2012 and 2013 exercises. Consequently, data are not comparable.

Table 3.4.1(2019): First instance courts, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2019 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	1 401	NA	NA
Czech Republic	100,0%	121	NA	NA	104,0%	1 201
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%	1 031
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
Slovakia	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%	1 146
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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.4.1(2018): First instance courts, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2018 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	1 419
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%	1 144
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
Slovakia	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%	1 302
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%

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.4.1(2017): First instance courts, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2017 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	1 370	NA	NA
Czech Republic	103,2%	119	NA	NA	152,6%	1 572
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
Slovakia	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%	1 402
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%

Slovakia: The new structure of judicial data introduced in 2016 might cause the discrepancies and incompatibility of the data with the previous 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 3.4.1(2016): First instance courts, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2016 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	1 012	NA	NA
Czech Republic	104,9%	125	NA	NA	70,3%	2 085
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
Slovakia	79,4%	208	111,9%	354	81,3%	489
Slovenia	104,6%	163	97,9%	240	81,9%	1 050
Spain	97,1%	298	107,0%	175	109,5%	1 436
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%

Slovakia: The new structure of judicial data introduced in 2016 might cause the discrepancies and incompatibility of the data with the previous 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 3.4.1(2015): First instance courts, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2015 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	2 319
Bulgaria	101,2%	138	108,7%	151	110,1%	282
Croatia	96,6%	268	123,5%	442	30,4%	1 132
Cyprus	98,4%	190	117,9%	1 023	NA	NA
Czech Republic	102,9%	142	NA	NA	52,0%	2 377
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
Slovakia	100,2%	212	82,0%	681	86,2%	217
Slovenia	107,8%	178	105,2%	211	54,6%	1 288
Spain	97,7%	301	105,4%	184	113,8%	1 606
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.

Slovakia: 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 3.4.1(2014): First instance courts, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2014 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	3 012
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%	2 236
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%	1 049
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
Slovakia	100,5%	197	78,4%	NA	89,2%	166
Slovenia	100,7%	204	115,3%	204	41,2%	1 231
Spain	94,6%	298	100,0%	243	77,5%	1 873
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
Standard deviation	8,9%	97	11,1%	221	34,5%	880
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%

Slovakia: 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, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2013 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	1 292	NA	NA
Czech Republic	99,3%	148	NA	NA	39,6%	1 829
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%	2 423
Latvia	109,3%	231	131,3%	290	68,7%	1 135
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
Slovakia	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%

Slovakia: 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(2012): First instance courts, clearance rate and disposition time (in days) in 2012 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (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%	1 001	NA	NA
Czech Republic	101,8%	155	NA	NA	34,4%	1 669
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%	2 648
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
Slovakia	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%	1 965
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%

Slovakia: 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 3.4.2: First instance courts, change of clearance rate (in percentage points) and disposition time (in %) from 2018 to 2019 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases		Employment dismissal cases		Insolvency cases	
	Clearance Rate (points)	Disposition Time (%)	Clearance Rate (points)	Disposition Time (%)	Clearance Rate (points)	Disposition Time (%)
Austria	-5,9	+11,2%	NA	NA	1,0	-2,2%
Belgium	-7,2	NA	4,8	+5,8%	NA	NA
Bulgaria	2,8	-4,8%	-8,9	+24,7%	-23,8	-0,7%
Croatia	-1,8	+8,2%	-28,9	+35,2%	9,9	-2,5%
Cyprus	-2,2	+0,4%	-115,4	+48,7%	NA	NA
Czech Republic	-1,7	+0,9%	NA	NA	-30,1	-15,4%
Denmark	-4,0	-5,1%	NA	NA	20,6	-33,3%
Estonia	3,9	-11,9%	1,4	-9,1%	3,8	+52,2%
Finland	10,8	-18,2%	NA	NA	4,0	-2,6%
France	8,2	NA	12,6	NA	3,6	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	-3,8	-12,2%	-21,5	+6,4%	-13,9	+49,1%
Ireland	4,1	NA	-3,0	NA	-17,4	NA
Italy	4,2	-2,4%	7,2	-5,0%	-2,5	-2,3%
Latvia	-1,4	-1,5%	-22,7	+37,2%	-12,7	+3,6%
Lithuania	0,9	-17,8%	21,8	-20,9%	-7,4	-15,7%
Luxembourg	8,6	-41,0%	0,5	NA	0,0	NAP
Malta	1,2	+18,0%	NAP	NAP	46,4	-9,9%
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	4,2	-0,5%	-2,2	+2,2%	0,0	-0,9%
Portugal	-2,4	-9,4%	-5,6	+14,6%	-1,3	-12,7%
Romania	4,2	-5,4%	-2,3	+0,2%	6,0	-12,5%
Slovakia	1,3	-7,8%	-14,6	+19,8%	1,8	-45,3%
Slovenia	5,8	+1,5%	-5,2	+1,3%	-12,5	+0,7%
Spain	-0,1	+0,8%	-3,8	+6,9%	-9,6	-12,0%
Sweden	3,4	-7,2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	+1,4	-5,0%	-10,3	+11,2%	-1,6	-3,5%
Median	+1,2	-4,8%	-3,4	+6,4%	0	-2,6%
Minimum	-7,2	-41,0%	-115,4	-20,9%	-30,1	-45,3%
Maximum	+10,8	+18,0%	+21,8	+48,7%	+46,4	+52,2%
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: In 2018 and 2019 incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.4.3: First instance courts, change of clearance rate (in percentage points) and disposition time (in %) from 2012 to 2019 (litigious divorce, employment dismissal and insolvency cases) (Q101)

States	Litigious divorce cases		Employment dismissal cases		Insolvency cases	
	Clearance Rate (points)	Disposition Time (%)	Clearance Rate (points)	Disposition Time (%)	Clearance Rate (points)	Disposition Time (%)
Austria	-3,9	+11,8%	NA	NA	-0,2	-8,3%
Belgium	3,1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	1,8	+5,4%	0,2	+58,1%	17,4	-26,6%
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyprus	-2,8	+5,8%	17,5	+40,0%	NA	NA
Czech Republic	-1,8	-21,9%	NA	NA	69,6	-28,0%
Denmark	-9,5	+2,9%	NA	NA	-10,2	+46,5%
Estonia	8,9	-58,4%	3,0	-29,1%	3,3	-7,2%
Finland	4,8	-11,9%	NA	NA	1,6	+1,4%
France	2,0	NA	15,0	NA	19,3	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	-8,8	-10,4%	-0,7	-15,3%	-24,3	-18,6%
Ireland	4,7	NA	NA	NA	11,7	NA
Italy	12,1	-33,8%	NA	NA	6,7	-95,8%
Latvia	-7,1	+5,4%	-41,6	-35,7%	43,3	-40,4%
Lithuania	0,7	-29,1%	7,8	+21,6%	23,2	-40,3%
Luxembourg	NA	NA	41,0	NA	NA	NAP
Malta	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	2,0	+23,3%	3,6	+29,5%	-1,1	+57,7%
Portugal	-2,2	-48,3%	-7,8	-40,4%	5,1	-41,7%
Romania	-0,2	+6,2%	-5,7	+4,3%	18,6	-0,2%
Slovakia	4,2	-29,7%	30,0	NA	8,9	-72,1%
Slovenia	3,9	-11,4%	4,6	-16,0%	74,1	-41,7%
Spain	2,3	+2,4%	16,9	-3,9%	39,9	-41,7%
Sweden	3,7	-12,5%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	+0,9	-11,4%	+6,0	+1,2%	17,04	-22,3%
Median	+2,0	-10,9%	+4,1	-3,9%	10,30	-27,3%
Standard deviation	+5,4	+21,9%	+19,3	+32,5%	25,57	+38,6%
Minimum	-9,5	-58,4%	-41,6	-40,4%	-24,32	-95,8%
Maximum	+12,1	+23,3%	+41,0	+58,1%	74,06	+57,7%
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	22%	33%	44%	56%	33%	37%
% of NAP	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	4%

Belgium: In 2018 and 2019 incoming insolvency cases do not include cases dealt by the new Regsol platform since mid 2017.

Czech Republic, Slovakia: 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.

Table 3.5.1: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.5.2: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.5.3: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.5.4: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Cyprus, Malta have a two tier system therefore the Supreme Court is the second, highest and final instance court.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.5.5: Second instance courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases pending more 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%	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	665	0,9%	NAP	NAP
Slovakia	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%	56%	56%
% of NAP	0%	0%	30%	30%

Romania: Cases older than 3 years are presented.

Table 3.6.1: Second instance courts, clearance rate (in %) in different types 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
Slovakia	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%
Standard deviation	9,0%	10,0%	6,3%	6,2%	9,4%	6,5%	8,8%		7,1%	8,2%	13,2%
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%

* 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.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.6.2: Second instance courts, disposition time (in days) in different types 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	1 953	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 724	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
Slovakia	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
Standard deviation	425	239	54	52	90	103	91		106	423	88
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%

* 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.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.1: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.2: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.3: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.4: 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.7.5: Supreme courts, number of civil and commercial litigious and administrative cases pending more 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%
Slovakia	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.

Table 3.8.1: Supreme courts, clearance rate (in %) in different types 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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.8.2: Supreme courts, disposition time (in days) in different types 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	1 283	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	1 119	1 302	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.1(2019): First instance courts: Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2019 (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	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	1,9	0,8	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
Slovakia	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	1,9	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.2(2019): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2019 (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	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	0,2	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.1(2018): First instance courts: Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2018 (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	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	0,8	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.2(2018): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2018 (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	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	0,2	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.1(2017): First instance courts: Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2017 (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	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.2(2017): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2017 (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	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.1(2016): First instance courts: Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2016 (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	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.2(2016): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2016 (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	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

Greece: Any deviations from the 2015 figures are due to a new way of collecting statistics.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.1(2015): First instance courts: Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2015 (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	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.2(2015): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2015 (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	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
Slovakia	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%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.1(2014): First instance courts: incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2014 (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	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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.2(2014): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2014 (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	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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.1(2013): First instance courts: Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2013 (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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.2(2013): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2013 (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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.1(2012): First instance courts: Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants in 2012 (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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.2(2012): First instance courts: Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants in 2012 (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
Slovakia	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.

Slovakia: 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 3.9.3: First instance courts, variation of incoming cases per 100 inhabitants from 2018 to 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
Austria	-2,2%	-0,9%	-1,3%	-3,3%	2,1%	2,2%	2,1%	NAP	NAP	-24,0%	-3,9%
Belgium	-7,3%	-8,6%	-0,8%	NAP	-0,8%	NAP	-0,8%	NAP	NAP	2,3%	NA
Bulgaria	0,3%	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	12,3%	NA
Croatia	13,7%	11,3%	14,4%	64,2%	4,9%	5,2%	3,7%	NAP	NAP	-2,5%	NAP
Cyprus	-1,9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	-3,9%	NA
Czech Republic	2,3%	2,4%	1,1%	-0,5%	7,0%	NAP	7,0%	NAP	14,7%	-11,0%	33,5%
Denmark	25,6%	16,6%	27,3%	0,2%	33,0%	33,8%	-24,6%	NAP	10,8%	NA	6,8%
Estonia	0,6%	19,8%	-0,5%	8,7%	-2,4%	0,4%	-5,1%	NAP	NAP	1,8%	NAP
Finland	4,5%	2,4%	5,0%	5,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3,2%	-10,6%
France	-4,4%	-6,4%	-2,5%	-2,5%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	8,5%	NAP
Germany	NA	1,4%	NA	0,1%	NA	1,7%	4,7%	NA	NA	-9,3%	0,7%
Greece	NA	-3,2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	-9,4%	-1,2%	-11,3%	-14,3%	-9,6%	NAP	-9,9%	17,6%	-3,8%	-5,8%	-15,5%
Ireland	1,5%	1,7%	0,9%	0,9%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	16,8%
Italy	-1,9%	-4,4%	-0,1%	-0,1%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2,0%	NAP
Latvia	13,3%	9,4%	13,7%	6,3%	15,0%	15,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	2,2%	NAP
Lithuania	-4,9%	-6,5%	-6,7%	-5,5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	-16,3%	-4,2%	6,5%
Luxembourg	0,1%	2,8%	-5,6%	-0,4%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-6,9%	14,6%	NAP
Malta	6,5%	-0,6%	27,7%	27,7%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-14,8%	NAP
Netherlands	0,5%	2,3%	-0,3%	-0,3%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5,5%	NAP
Poland	24,5%	-5,3%	30,1%	-0,8%	60,8%	80,0%	-13,1%	NAP	NAP	6,5%	-9,3%
Portugal	NA	8,7%	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11,9%	NAP
Romania	4,1%	4,5%	4,3%	4,0%	5,6%	3,9%	16,2%	NAP	NAP	-1,2%	NAP
Slovakia	35,2%	-8,2%	66,5%	28,9%	143,6%	NAP	143,7%	NAP	-0,6%	9,0%	18,5%
Slovenia	-1,9%	-9,8%	-0,6%	-0,3%	-0,7%	-0,1%	-3,6%	NAP	NAP	-12,0%	-3,5%
Spain	7,2%	-0,2%	16,7%	16,7%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	14,7%	NAP
Sweden	4,6%	4,9%	2,9%	2,9%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	4,9%	0,1%
Average	4,6%	1,3%	8,2%	6,3%	21,5%	15,8%	10,0%	17,6%	-0,4%	0,4%	3,3%
Median	1,0%	1,4%	1,0%	0,1%	5,2%	3,9%	0,6%	17,6%	-2,2%	2,1%	0,4%
Standard deviation											
Minimum	-9,4%	-9,8%	-11,3%	-14,3%	-9,6%	-0,1%	-24,6%	17,6%	-16,3%	-24,0%	-15,5%
Maximum	35,2%	19,8%	66,5%	64,2%	143,6%	80,0%	143,7%	17,6%	14,7%	14,7%	33,5%
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%	7%	15%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	4%	41%	56%	44%	85%	63%	4%	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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.9.4: First instance courts, variation of the pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants from 2018 to 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
Austria	0,1%	-2,0%	2,3%	1,6%	9,5%	28,5%	-7,2%	NAP	NAP	-8,2%	-0,8%
Belgium	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	8,6%	NA
Bulgaria	4,5%	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	5,8%	NA
Croatia	29,4%	12,8%	51,9%	75,2%	20,3%	21,1%	2,1%	NAP	NAP	-13,2%	NAP
Cyprus	-7,9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	-24,3%	NA
Czech Republic	-1,8%	-3,7%	-0,4%	0,2%	-0,5%	NAP	-0,5%	NAP	-53,5%	-6,6%	-0,9%
Denmark	-1,4%	20,7%	-6,9%	-12,2%	28,0%	34,3%	26,5%	NAP	4,7%	NA	0,0%
Estonia	6,8%	15,2%	3,8%	5,1%	1,3%	18,1%	-24,8%	NAP	NAP	9,8%	NAP
Finland	15,1%	2,5%	20,1%	20,1%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-0,5%	-6,3%
France	0,5%	0,2%	-2,6%	-2,6%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5,9%	NAP
Germany	NA	1,7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,2%	NA	NA	-7,2%	2,0%
Greece	NA	10,1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	-5,1%	-10,8%	9,9%	-2,8%	18,7%	NAP	19,2%	11,1%	33,5%	-9,6%	-19,2%
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Italy	-3,0%	-1,9%	-4,2%	-4,2%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-9,4%	NAP
Latvia	1,1%	-2,7%	18,4%	18,4%			NAP	NAP	NAP	-7,3%	NAP
Lithuania	-7,5%	-5,1%	-15,7%	-21,5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	-5,9%	-14,3%	-17,3%
Luxembourg	NA	-6,6%	-18,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-18,0%	NA	NAP
Malta	6,9%	3,3%	1798,3%	1798,3%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-10,3%	NAP
Netherlands	-1,5%	1,5%	-6,1%	-6,1%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11,8%	NAP
Poland	54,4%	1,0%	95,6%	4,0%	180,1%	219,6%	-8,1%	NAP	NAP	4,4%	2,4%
Portugal	NA	-8,5%	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-2,4%	NAP
Romania	-0,6%	-0,9%	16,6%	58,6%	9,6%	10,3%	9,0%	NAP	NAP	-0,9%	NAP
Slovakia	33,8%	-16,2%	100,8%	-2,0%	1199,7%	NAP	1199,7%	NAP	-8,4%	19,1%	-24,6%
Slovenia	-11,0%	-10,6%	-10,6%	-10,4%	-11,9%	-12,7%	-2,8%	NAP	NAP	8,9%	-15,6%
Spain	8,7%	5,6%	18,4%	18,4%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	8,5%	NAP
Sweden	-1,8%	5,2%	3,0%	3,0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-5,4%	-4,7%
Average	5,7%	0,5%	103,7%	102,2%	145,5%	45,6%	110,5%	11,1%	-7,9%	-1,6%	-7,7%
Median	0,1%	0,2%	3,4%	1,6%	14,2%	21,1%	2,1%	11,1%	-7,2%	-2,4%	-4,7%
Standard deviation											
Minimum	-11,0%	-16,2%	-18,0%	-21,5%	-11,9%	-12,7%	-24,8%	11,1%	-53,5%	-24,3%	-24,6%
Maximum	54,4%	20,7%	1798,3%	1798,3%	1199,7%	219,6%	1199,7%	11,1%	33,5%	19,1%	2,4%
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%

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.1 (EC): Disposition time* (in days) for total of first instance other than criminal cases*, from 2012 to 2019 (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
Austria	20	54	53	NA	53	57	59	57	59
Belgium	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	2	74	78	78	78	84	83	91	93
Croatia	11	133	129	134	132	117	114	102	130
Cyprus	13	534	NA	903	839	862	1 118	737	882
Czech Republic	3	116	76	157	164	155	163	162	158
Denmark	4	17	18	19	17	21	22	24	19
Estonia	6	44	NA	33	39	40	24	30	32
Finland	26	101	97	103	111	113	118	86	105
France	10	275	274	304	304	312	300	381	388
Germany	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8	677	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17	NA	NA	63	59	57	63	63	69
Ireland	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	12	391	369	377	393	387	399	373	367
Latvia	14	186	167	179	38	33	29	28	25
Lithuania	15	44	53	54	50	41	44	53	52
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	18	707	789	558	447	446	331	322	344
Netherlands	19	84	91	91	87	83	83	80	80
Poland	21	50	-	55	-	85	73	82	111
Portugal	22	860	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	23	161	128	148	154	154	161	154	152
Slovakia	25	218	235	231	240	98	107	111	135
Slovenia	24	113	111	102	82	72	65	61	56
Spain	9	NA	-	242	238	227	258	276	274
Sweden	27	149	146	133	126	133	151	152	138

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$\text{Calculated Disposition Time (days)} = \frac{\text{Number of pending cases at the end of a period}}{\text{Number of resolved cases in a period}} \times 365$$

Table 3.10.2 (EC): Disposition time* (in days) for first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, from 2012 to 2019 (Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	135	135	130	131	133	141	138	137
Belgium	1	NA	NA	NA	87	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	11	457	386	380	391	364	387	374	488
Cyprus	13	NA	638	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	3	174	187	163	159	153	157	149	140
Denmark	4	165	164	177	174	176	172	207	222
Estonia	6	167	130	125	136	139	140	143	147
Finland	26	325	288	289	332	252	258	273	280
France	10	311	308	348	346	353	341	420	432
Germany	5	183	192	198	190	196	204	220	217
Greece	8	469	407	330	378	610	479	559	637
Hungary	17	97	169	144	159	159	181	151	152
Ireland	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	12	590	608	532	527	514	548	527	532
Latvia	14	241	247	255	238	217	208	236	213
Lithuania	15	88	94	97	96	88	85	84	87
Luxembourg	16	73	53	103	86	91	108	94	86
Malta	18	685	750	536	445	432	435	440	465
Netherlands	19	NA	NA	132	115	121	124	110	110
Poland	21	195	-	203	-	225	232	273	270
Portugal	22	369	386	NA	315	289	250	229	200
Romania	23	193	187	146	154	153	167	157	152
Slovakia	25	437	505	524	401	130	171	157	170
Slovenia	24	318	301	270	277	280	292	283	281
Spain	9	264	-	318	325	282	329	362	353
Sweden	27	179	171	157	152	164	159	166	167

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$\text{Calculated Disposition Time (days)} = \frac{\text{Number of pending cases at the end of a period}}{\text{Number of resolved cases in a period}} \times 365$$

Table 3.10.3 (EC): Disposition time (in days) for first instance administrative law cases, from 2012 to 2019 (Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	380	446	449	440
Belgium	1	NA	NA	625	444	429	497	370	418
Bulgaria	2	150	110	124	122	108	116	112	107
Croatia	11	523	493	426	413	319	258	197	187
Cyprus	13	1 270	775	1 775	1 391	1 582	2 162	487	495
Czech Republic	3	NAP	NAP	415	437	421	408	412	356
Denmark	4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Estonia	6	108	139	141	117	108	108	119	136
Finland	26	248	277	280	271	279	255	235	254
France	10	302	284	305	313	314	290	285	284
Germany	5	354	357	367	349	375	421	435	397
Greece	8	1 520	1 148	NA	964	1 086	735	601	NA
Hungary	17	147	115	148	110	109	116	109	103
Ireland	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	12	886	1 043	984	1 008	925	887	889	821
Latvia	14	300	203	155	200	228	249	248	225
Lithuania	15	144	290	310	236	72	76	129	96
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	18	1 457	2 036	1 408	495	1 464	1 147	1 057	839
Netherlands	19	163	164	171	168	178	165	200	215
Poland	21	112	-	139	-	143	121	118	123
Portugal	22	NA	NA	NA	989	911	988	928	846
Romania	23	272	106	179	170	170	114	117	138
Slovakia	25	733	746	397	374	203	317	401	518
Slovenia	24	130	126	112	122	282	448	406	516
Spain	9	427	-	361	317	312	322	331	338
Sweden	27	126	126	114	105	115	147	146	125

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$\text{Calculated Disposition Time (days)} = \frac{\text{Number of pending cases at the end of a period}}{\text{Number of resolved cases in a period}} \times 365$$

Table 3.10.4 (EC): Clearance rate* (in %) for total of first instance other than criminal cases*, from 2012 to 2019 (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
Austria	20	99,6%	100,8%	NA	100,2%	100,4%	100,6%	100,2%	100,4%
Belgium	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	102,2%	NA	108,4%	100,8%
Bulgaria	2	98,9%	100,9%	102,0%	99,0%	98,8%	97,4%	97,6%	99,1%
Croatia	11	102,0%	102,2%	103,2%	101,6%	101,8%	101,7%	104,5%	92,8%
Cyprus	13	87,0%	NA	88,5%	90,2%	106,2%	113,2%	124,9%	97,9%
Czech Republic	3	113,7%	96,8%	97,3%	102,3%	105,2%	101,0%	102,3%	100,8%
Denmark	4	101,1%	100,3%	100,0%	100,0%	99,6%	99,7%	99,6%	100,6%
Estonia	6	111,4%	NA	98,2%	139,7%	97,7%	104,0%	100,5%	100,0%
Finland	26	94,8%	99,9%	102,3%	98,8%	98,1%	96,4%	106,0%	94,8%
France	10	100,2%	98,2%	94,9%	97,7%	98,5%	103,7%	96,3%	99,4%
Germany	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8	65,4%	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%
Ireland	7	NA	NA	72,8%	76,6%	76,1%	81,6%	78,6%	75,4%
Italy	12	108,4%	106,6%	109,3%	111,7%	104,5%	102,9%	102,9%	103,3%
Latvia	14	112,4%	105,7%	100,4%	101,0%	101,0%	101,1%	100,2%	100,0%
Lithuania	15	100,5%	97,3%	98,8%	100,5%	101,7%	102,0%	101,0%	101,2%
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	101,6%	98,7%	98,9%	99,8%
Malta	18	108,2%	104,1%	102,2%	110,5%	107,4%	95,8%	97,1%	91,3%
Netherlands	19	98,8%	98,5%	99,1%	100,6%	100,2%	99,6%	100,7%	99,6%
Poland	21	100,6%	-	101,9%	-	92,9%	100,6%	99,0%	90,2%
Portugal	22	96,0%	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%
Slovakia	25	90,9%	90,7%	101,9%	105,1%	106,2%	108,6%	111,4%	91,1%
Slovenia	24	105,6%	101,9%	103,8%	107,4%	106,1%	103,9%	102,0%	101,8%
Spain	9	NA	-	101,1%	99,7%	104,6%	93,8%	91,7%	93,6%
Sweden	27	101,7%	100,7%	103,1%	103,5%	95,9%	93,4%	97,1%	100,4%

* 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.

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

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$\text{Clearance Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Resolved cases in a period}}{\text{Incoming Cases in a period}} \times 100$$

Table 3.10.5 (EC): Clearance rate* (in %) for first instance civil and commercial litigious cases from 2012 to 2019 (Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	100,6%	101,0%	103,0%	102,0%	102,0%	98,9%	100,8%	100,4%
Belgium	1	NA	NA	97,9%	98,9%	102,5%	112,3%	112,5%	100,8%
Bulgaria	2	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%
Cyprus	13	NA	78,3%	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%
Denmark	4	109,0%	107,1%	102,2%	101,9%	101,2%	102,4%	95,0%	91,8%
Estonia	6	112,5%	107,6%	104,2%	102,1%	97,6%	99,3%	100,6%	94,2%
Finland	26	103,2%	106,3%	104,6%	94,2%	124,8%	110,8%	102,2%	99,9%
France	10	99,2%	97,5%	94,4%	97,7%	99,0%	102,5%	95,8%	99,7%
Germany	5	100,4%	99,4%	100,2%	102,0%	102,7%	101,3%	97,2%	98,9%
Greece	8	57,7%	80,1%	113,1%	101,7%	99,1%	96,0%	86,3%	86,2%
Hungary	17	105,1%	97,9%	104,3%	99,0%	98,4%	96,4%	116,3%	104,4%
Ireland	7	NA	NA	55,6%	63,2%	59,2%	72,8%	63,1%	63,0%
Italy	12	131,3%	118,1%	119,3%	120,1%	113,2%	106,4%	102,9%	104,5%
Latvia	14	117,7%	109,2%	98,5%	108,6%	107,4%	119,4%	103,4%	102,1%
Lithuania	15	100,5%	98,9%	97,5%	102,5%	98,4%	102,1%	103,6%	101,3%
Luxembourg	16	172,8%	181,6%	96,8%	105,4%	100,0%	96,3%	101,0%	101,2%
Malta	18	113,8%	109,6%	101,3%	107,3%	107,3%	97,0%	93,4%	91,8%
Netherlands	19	NA	NA	99,1%	100,4%	100,7%	99,1%	101,2%	100,2%
Poland	21	88,5%	-	99,3%	-	98,8%	93,8%	92,1%	99,3%
Portugal	22	97,7%	103,2%	NA	116,3%	112,3%	113,0%	109,2%	105,0%
Romania	23	99,0%	112,2%	108,7%	104,7%	102,0%	99,2%	102,7%	100,4%
Slovakia	25	81,6%	80,6%	91,7%	132,8%	132,0%	129,2%	130,6%	109,9%
Slovenia	24	101,5%	102,4%	109,1%	104,9%	106,4%	108,0%	109,8%	109,4%
Spain	9	99,6%	-	98,0%	94,7%	103,1%	87,9%	86,7%	94,0%
Sweden	27	98,8%	101,0%	103,9%	103,9%	99,3%	99,7%	97,5%	97,5%

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$\text{Clearance Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Resolved cases in a period}}{\text{Incoming Cases in a period}} \times 100$$

Table 3.10.6 (EC): Clearance rate* (in %) for first instance administrative law cases, from 2012 to 2019 (Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	90,8%	79,5%	89,7%	110,7%
Belgium	1	NA	NA	88,2%	116,8%	120,9%	100,8%	118,8%	111,8%
Bulgaria	2	92,1%	108,6%	100,8%	99,0%	104,2%	94,7%	99,7%	98,6%
Croatia	11	41,1%	64,3%	85,8%	92,7%	109,3%	126,5%	115,9%	108,8%
Cyprus	13	74,0%	57,5%	103,5%	119,8%	112,8%	73,6%	219,2%	169,8%
Czech Republic	3	NAP	NAP	90,9%	92,1%	80,2%	91,7%	88,0%	107,2%
Denmark	4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Estonia	6	105,5%	90,9%	90,4%	104,5%	105,6%	99,4%	100,0%	94,3%
Finland	26	101,0%	94,8%	97,1%	101,8%	79,4%	107,4%	112,3%	99,8%
France	10	106,7%	104,2%	96,3%	98,3%	99,1%	102,1%	98,4%	96,5%
Germany	5	101,7%	99,7%	100,3%	102,6%	92,3%	84,0%	97,1%	109,0%
Greece	8	143,2%	153,4%	NA	183,4%	148,1%	166,0%	163,5%	NA
Hungary	17	108,0%	104,3%	92,1%	105,3%	99,7%	102,1%	101,7%	102,5%
Ireland	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	12	279,8%	190,2%	155,6%	141,9%	153,5%	156,2%	136,3%	131,1%
Latvia	14	130,5%	163,3%	143,9%	106,0%	95,3%	99,7%	105,2%	105,3%
Lithuania	15	98,1%	65,4%	89,4%	99,7%	144,4%	113,0%	87,6%	104,6%
Luxembourg	16	69,8%	93,5%	93,5%	90,7%	97,7%	94,3%	86,0%	75,2%
Malta	18	40,2%	40,1%	148,7%	410,7%	114,4%	146,9%	91,2%	120,8%
Netherlands	19	97,5%	100,3%	98,9%	103,0%	95,3%	105,1%	95,2%	93,7%
Poland	21	99,6%	-	96,5%	-	103,0%	107,1%	105,1%	98,6%
Portugal	22	NA	NA	NA	79,8%	111,5%	105,0%	111,0%	106,2%
Romania	23	78,1%	130,2%	161,0%	132,7%	91,8%	102,2%	118,0%	100,3%
Slovakia	25	47,2%	84,6%	124,8%	124,1%	112,0%	118,1%	96,1%	81,4%
Slovenia	24	110,0%	101,8%	103,0%	101,0%	87,1%	67,5%	91,3%	88,9%
Spain	9	123,7%	-	112,5%	117,3%	111,6%	104,5%	99,6%	92,2%
Sweden	27	104,8%	100,7%	102,8%	103,7%	93,9%	89,8%	96,8%	101,7%

* 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.

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

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

$$\text{Clearance Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Resolved cases in a period}}{\text{Incoming Cases in a period}} \times 100$$

Table 3.10.7 (EC): Number of first instance other than criminal* pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2019 (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
Austria	20	6,1	5,8	NA	5,5	5,8	5,9	5,8	5,8
Belgium	1	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
Croatia	11	9,6	9,2	8,4	7,9	7,5	7,2	6,3	8,2
Cyprus	13	5,4	NA	6,1	7,2	6,0	6,2	6,0	5,5
Czech Republic	3	3,6	3,3	3,8	4,9	4,4	4,3	4,0	3,9
Denmark	4	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,5
Estonia	6	2,8	NA	1,6	2,7	2,7	1,4	1,8	2,0
Finland	26	2,5	2,5	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,8	2,3	2,6
France	10	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,8	2,8
Germany	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8	7,8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17	NA	NA	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,3
Ireland	7	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
Latvia	14	2,0	1,8	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,3
Lithuania	15	1,1	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,0
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	18	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,3
Netherlands	19	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5
Poland	21	3,6	-	4,0	-	6,1	6,0	6,3	9,8
Portugal	22	15,5	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
Slovakia	25	6,4	7,5	7,3	6,8	4,9	5,0	3,7	5,0
Slovenia	24	14,7	13,8	12,2	9,3	7,2	5,9	5,3	4,7
Spain	9	NA	-	3,1	3,1	2,8	3,0	3,4	3,7
Sweden	27	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,8	1,0	1,0	1,0

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.8 (EC): Number of first instance civil and commercial litigious pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	0,5	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
Bulgaria	2	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
Cyprus	13	NA	6,1	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
Denmark	4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5
Estonia	6	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,4	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
France	10	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,5
Germany	5	1,0	0,9	1,0	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
Hungary	17	1,2	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6
Ireland	7	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
Latvia	14	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,0	1,0	0,9
Lithuania	15	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,8
Luxembourg	16	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Malta	18	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,0	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1
Netherlands	19	NA	NA	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Poland	21	1,3	-	1,8	-	1,9	2,1	2,4	2,4
Portugal	22	3,5	3,4	NA	3,1	2,7	2,3	2,0	1,8
Romania	23	2,7	2,4	3,0	3,0	2,9	3,0	2,8	2,8
Slovakia	25	2,9	3,4	3,7	3,0	1,7	2,1	1,3	1,1
Slovenia	24	2,7	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,0	1,9	1,7	1,5
Spain	9	2,8	-	1,8	2,0	1,7	2,0	2,3	2,5
Sweden	27	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.9 (EC): Number of first instance administrative law pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,8
Belgium	1	NA	NA	0,3	0,3	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
Croatia	11	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Cyprus	13	0,6	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,5
Czech Republic	3	NAP	NAP	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Denmark	4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Estonia	6	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
France	10	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Germany	5	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0
Greece	8	3,5	3,1	NA	2,4	2,2	1,9	1,5	NA
Hungary	17	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Ireland	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	12	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2
Latvia	14	0,2	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
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	18	0,1	0,2	0,2	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
Poland	21	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
Romania	23	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2
Slovakia	25	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	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
Spain	9	0,6	-	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
Sweden	27	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,6

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.10 (EC): Number of first instance other than criminal* incoming cases per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2019 (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
Austria	20	41,3	39,9	NA	37,8	37,6	36,7	37,0	36,2
Belgium	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,7	4,4	9,3	8,6
Bulgaria	2	5,4	4,9	4,4	4,8	4,8	5,6	5,4	5,4
Croatia	11	25,8	25,6	22,2	21,6	23,2	22,9	21,7	24,6
Cyprus	13	4,3	NA	2,8	3,5	2,4	1,8	2,4	2,3
Czech Republic	3	10,0	16,5	9,1	10,8	9,8	9,5	8,8	9,0
Denmark	4	46,9	41,2	40,4	45,4	38,8	39,5	39,2	49,3
Estonia	6	20,6	NA	18,1	18,0	24,7	20,3	22,6	22,7
Finland	26	9,7	9,5	8,1	8,1	8,2	9,0	9,1	9,5
France	10	3,3	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,2	2,8	2,7
Germany	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8	6,4	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
Ireland	7	NA	NA	5,4	5,3	5,0	4,7	4,6	4,7
Italy	12	6,7	7,0	6,6	5,7	6,0	5,7	5,8	5,7
Latvia	14	3,5	3,8	3,6	15,7	16,2	16,4	16,5	18,7
Lithuania	15	9,3	10,1	10,7	11,1	11,7	9,5	7,5	7,2
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,9
Malta	18	1,1	1,0	1,5	1,6	1,5	2,3	2,5	2,6
Netherlands	19	7,5	7,4	7,5	7,4	7,3	7,2	6,9	7,0
Poland	21	26,1	-	26,0	-	28,0	30,3	28,6	35,6
Portugal	22	6,8	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
Slovakia	25	11,8	12,8	11,3	9,9	17,0	15,7	10,9	14,7
Slovenia	24	45,1	44,7	42,3	38,8	34,4	32,2	30,7	30,1
Spain	9	NA	-	4,6	4,8	4,2	4,6	4,9	5,3
Sweden	27	2,1	2,1	2,0	1,9	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,7

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.11 (EC): Number of first instance civil and commercial litigious incoming cases per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9
Belgium	1	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,8	6,4	1,9	6,7	6,1
Bulgaria	2	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
Cyprus	13	NA	4,5	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
Denmark	4	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8
Estonia	6	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,4
Finland	26	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
France	10	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,2	2,1
Germany	5	2,0	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5
Greece	8	5,8	6,2	2,2	2,1	1,4	1,9	2,0	1,9
Hungary	17	4,4	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,4	1,4
Ireland	7	3,9	4,2	3,1	3,0	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7
Italy	12	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,4
Latvia	14	2,2	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,0	1,5	1,4	1,6
Lithuania	15	3,6	3,6	4,0	3,6	4,4	4,1	3,6	3,3
Luxembourg	16	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
Malta	18	1,0	0,9	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,8	1,8
Netherlands	19	NA	NA	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8
Poland	21	2,8	-	3,2	-	3,1	3,5	3,4	3,3
Portugal	22	3,5	3,1	NA	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,9	3,1
Romania	23	5,2	4,2	6,9	6,8	6,8	6,6	6,4	6,7
Slovakia	25	3,0	3,0	2,8	2,1	3,7	3,5	2,3	2,1
Slovenia	24	3,0	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,5	2,2	2,0	1,8
Spain	9	3,8	-	2,2	2,3	2,1	2,5	2,7	2,7
Sweden	27	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7

* 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.

Greece: In 2017 new IT management systems were introduced for civil as well as administrative cases and some variations can be noticed.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

Table 3.10.12 (EC): Number of first instance administrative law incoming cases per 100 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q91)

States / Entities	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,6
Belgium	1	NA	NA	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
Bulgaria	2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Croatia	11	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
Czech Republic	3	NAP	NAP	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Denmark	4	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Estonia	6	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	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
France	10	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
Greece	8	0,6	0,6	NA	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	NA
Hungary	17	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Ireland	7	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	12	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
Lithuania	15	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
Luxembourg	16	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Malta	18	0,08	0,08	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03
Netherlands	19	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6
Poland	21	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
Romania	23	1,1	1,0	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,4
Slovakia	25	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
Slovenia	24	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1
Spain	9	0,4	-	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Sweden	27	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,7

* 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.

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.

Slovakia: Because of changes in the structure of the caseload data the number of cases is not comparable between different cycles.

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 097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

Question 099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

Question 101. Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.

Austria

Q091 (General Comment): There is no overall distinction between litigious and non-litigious proceedings in the statistics. Accordingly, the numbers are sums of certain kinds of proceedings mentioned in the corresponding comments. As litigious are counted all proceedings in the categories related to civil matters, labour and social security cases at first instance courts, which are marked as being litigious in the court register (i.e. from the second court hearing on).

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 (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 (General Comment): The category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases for all of cycles includes: commencement of bankruptcy proceedings; bankruptcy proceedings; composition proceedings; non-litigious proceedings about rent, nonprofit 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.

Q092 (2014): For the year 2014, this category has been extended to the enforcement cases.

Q093 (General Comment): The category of other cases encompasses: probate proceedings; cases concerning the administration of justice; cancellation proceedings and proceedings in connection with [official] declaration of death; authentication of signatures; proceedings intended 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.

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.

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 (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 (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 (General Comment): 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 (so-called commercial courts).

Civil and family court: no data for pending cases. In particular, cases where there is a permanent referral are now counted as one case. Juvenile courts: no data for resolved or pending cases due to lack of uniform practices and limited registration of the closing of cases. Administrative affairs: Council of State, Council for foreigners litigation, de Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingscollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

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 (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 vergunningenbetwistingen".

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.

Q092 (General Comment): Company Court (2.2.2): non-contentious cases relating to the business register: the number of new cases equals the number of cases handled, because only the filing date is known. For this reason, it was decided to indicate the same number in both columns. This way of proceeding relates only to acts registered by the legal persons department of the company courts (former commercial courts) and concerns the following acts: act of constitution and modification of ASBLs (and non-ASBLs), (modification of) statutes, directors, persons delegated to the daily management, auditors, dissolutions, liquidations, liquidators, copies of the members' register, annual accounts, general meeting, various texts and updating statutes. For acts filed electronically, the instruments of constitution and the instruments of modification have been counted.

Q093 (General Comment): Legally minors cannot commit crimes. They do not fall under criminal law, but protective rules. The "protection cases" also concern the situations of "minor in danger" (MD) in which the judges take decisions in relation to minors without there being an offense (eg placing a child whose parents have mental problems). For this reason, the statistical service prefers to keep these files in cases other than criminal under the heading "other cases".

Q097 (General Comment): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labor courts and cases of appeal against decisions of the justices of the peace and police courts, at the level of first instance.

Court of Appeal (civil matters): Cases pending on 01/01/2019 = 32,350; cases pending on 12/31/2019 = 30,662; Cases pending for more than 2 years from the date on which the case is brought before the courts of 2nd instance = 12434. Bron: datawarehouse. Labour court: Cases pending on 01/01/2019 = 6210; cases pending on 12/31/2019 = 6,076; Cases pending for more than 2 years from the date on which the case is brought before the courts of 2nd instance = 1694. Bron: datawarehouse. No data of cases pending appeal against decisions of the justices of the peace and courts of police, at first instance level.

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 (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.

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 (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.

Q101 (General Comment): New bankruptcy files: concerns all files registered concerning a "nature of the case" bankruptcy, files to which a bankruptcy number has been assigned or files registered on a specific bankruptcy register.

• Only cases recorded in the IT application of the company courts called TCKH are reflected in these figures. Cases have also been handled by company courts which are only registered in the RegSol IT application (since mid-2017) in the context of bankruptcy proceedings, for example between the receiver and the bankruptcy judge. Cases only registered in RegSol are not included in these figures, so there is an underestimation. It therefore appears that the number of bankruptcy cases has decreased in recent years, while this is not the case. For your information, you will find below the number of new bankruptcies (note: does not correspond to the number of declared bankruptcies) of the last three years, which is increasing:

2016: 12560

2017: 13301

2018: 13917

2019: 14567

• Liquidation / dissolution cases, WCO and business inquiries (without bankruptcy proceedings) are not included.

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 (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 and register of non-profit organizations, 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 (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".

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 and register of non-profit organizations, 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 second 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 (2019): See General comments

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.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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 (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.

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 (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 (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.

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 (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).

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.

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 (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 (General Comment): The number of litigious and non-litigious cases cannot be separated and constitute one overall category of civil cases.

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 (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.

Q093 (General Comment): In Cyprus the number of cases presented in Q91 includes military court cases, rent tribunal cases, labour court cases and admiralty cases.

Q097 (General Comment): Cyprus has a two tier system therefore the supreme court is the second, highest and final instance court.

Q097 (2019): The Administrative law cases include the cases from the administrative court which was established in 2018.

Q097 (2016): The Supreme Court is the appeal court. Accordingly, data is provided under question 99.

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

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.

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 (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 (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 discribes 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.

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 (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 (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.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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 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 (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 (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 of deceased persons, notary, insolvency cases not included under 2.2.2. above.

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.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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.

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 (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.

Q097 (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.

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.

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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.

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.

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 (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 (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.

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 (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.

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 (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.

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 (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 perimeter.

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 (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 (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 (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 (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 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.

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).

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.

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.

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 (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 Lander 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 Lander 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 (2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

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.

Q097 (2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

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.

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 (2016): Previous data concerning the total did not include administrative law cases.

Q101 (2019): Competent Authorities and Courts did not provide us with the relevant data

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 (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.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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.

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.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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): Civil cases. – We have adopted a different classification of civil cases ensuring a better distinction between litigious and non-litigious. Notably, we have classified as litigious the order for payment procedures and the procedures for validation of eviction, the precautionary proceedings and the proprietary measures. According to the Italian Law, the order for payment procedure and the procedure for validation of eviction, together with the summary judgment procedure (giudizio sommario di cognizione), belong to the category of "Summary proceedings" (Title IV of the Italian Code of Civil Procedure). Summary proceedings perform the same function as the ordinary ones, with the only difference that the judge bases the decision on a summary assessment of the case. The judge's decision shall be enforceable. These procedures can be activated when certain conditions are met and provide faster legal protection of the claimant's rights in these circumstances. Precautionary proceedings allow the claimant to obtain an interim decision in protection of his legal rights pending a final decision and often in anticipation of it. These types of cases thus differ from the non-litigious ones, which refer to matters not opposed or controverted, but for the management of which the law requires the participation of a neutral third party judge. 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.

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 (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.

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. · The Supreme Court does not deal with “non litigious cases”. Most frequent subjects for “Litigious cases” are: Tributes, Immigration, Employment and Welfare.

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 (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.)._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.

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.

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 (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.

Land registry cases are treated in a different manner at first instance compared to other civil cases at the first instance (hence they represent a separate group of cases in the first instance), but land registry cases appealed to a court of second instance are treated in exactly the same manner as other civil cases in the second instance court (hence they are not a separate group of cases in the second instance).

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 (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 (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).

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, nor in second instance. 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 nor in second instance. Land registry cases are treated in a different manner at first instance compared to other civil cases at the first instance (hence they represent a separate group of cases in the first instance), but land registry cases appealed to a court of second instance are treated in exactly the same manner as other civil cases in the second instance court (hence they are not a separate group of cases in the second instance).

Q097 (2019): Decrease of pending administrative cases is due to many result 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 (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.

Q099 (General Comment): It shall be mentioned that working on cases we see that even in situations where normally a cassation appeal is not possible a case might come to the Supreme Court under specific procedure of a protest submitted by the Prosecutors General Office. We acknowledge that for years before 2019 there was no clear understanding of concept of NA and NAP. Hopefully, this has been resolved and for the next coming years the Supreme Court together with the Courts Administration can set up a clear and understandable model of reporting.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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. The changes mainly are influenced by changes in number of incoming cases (developments of constitutional doctrine or amendments in law, etc.).

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 (1 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 (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.

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 (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 (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).

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 (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 (General Comment): To date, it is not possible to provide information on pending cases older than 2 years. Concerning pending administrative law cases: the statistical tool incorporated in the administrative court's "JANGA" database does not currently allow for the exact production of the requested figures. An update of our database is planned in the near future, which should significantly improve the reliability of our statistical tool.

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 (General Comment): The figures given (with the exception of those for the administrative court) are those of the two district courts (Luxembourg and Diekirch).

Please note that the figure given under 2.1 corresponds to the European Payment Order emitted by the two district courts. These procedures are resolved immediately, so that the other figures on that question are NAP. The non-litigious cases include mostly non litigious divorce cases, adoptions, minutes of wills, exequaturs, certificates, vacant successions, ASBL homologation, designation of provisional depositary notary, cases related to guardianship of underage children and adults as well as cases opened on requests for bankruptcy on confession.

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.

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.

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 (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 (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 (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.

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 (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.

Q099 (2016): In Malta the 2nd instance courts are the highest instance. Hence the NAP answer to this section.

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 (2016): Litigious cases: the number of incoming and resolved cases has been on the increased every year.

Netherlands

Q091 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that in the Netherlands, it is not possible to say whether incoming or pending cases will be litigious or non-litigious. This distinction can be made retroactively. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the beginning of the year is not available. 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. Land and business registry cases are not handled in Dutch courts. As to the insolvency cases, their number cannot be identified separately and is encompassed within the general category of civil and commercial litigious cases. The category “civil and commercial non-litigious cases” includes uncontested civil/commercial summons, and civil requests (verzoekschriften), both commercial and family cases.

Q091 (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.

Q091 (2018): In the Netherlands, there are some registers that are kept by the judiciary. Those do not include a land- or 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.

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.

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 (2016): Administrative law cases, litigious plus non-litigious.

Q099 (General Comment): Please note that for Dutch administrative law, there are three other courts that may act as supreme court: the Administrative Jurisdiction Division of the Council of the State, the Administrative Court for Trade and Industry, and the Central Appeals Court for Public Service and Social Security matters. However, numbers of these courts are not included in the current table.

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 (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.

Q101 (General Comment): As to the insolvency cases, their number cannot be identified separately, and is encompassed within the general category of civil and commercial litigious cases.

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 (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 (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 (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.

Q097 (General Comment): 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, while Q99 is replied by NA.

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 (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.

Q099 (General Comment): 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, while Q99 is replied by NA.

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 proceeded 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.

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 (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

Q091 (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.

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 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 (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.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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.

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 (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 (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 (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 (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%.

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 (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.

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 (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.

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 (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 decrees 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 was 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. The new applied methodology for data 2019 should be comparable with the CEPEJ methodology .

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 (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.

Q097 (General Comment): The new structure of data presented by the Ministry of Justice should not cause the discrepancies and incompatibility with the previous cycles for second instance courts as it used to be in the past. At the level of the appeal courts the category "non-litigious cases" include appeals against the decision in cases related to minor child, inheritance cases, enforcement cases. The number of "administrative law cases" at the level of appeal courts encompasses administrative cases arisen from the previous expiring legislation (appeals lodged against decisions held by the District courts). The appeals against the decisions of the Regional courts as the administrative courts are tried by the Supreme court whose statistical data are included in Q 99.

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 (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.

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 (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 - Pohotovosť 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 (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.

Q101 (General Comment): 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 .

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 (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 also includes 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 (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 (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. In 2019, family law cases (e.g. divorce cases) were established as non-litigious cases and are included in this category.

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.

Q097 (General Comment): The distribution of cases for Q97 is the same as for Q91.

Inconsistences noticed are due the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

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 (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.

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.

Please note that the procedure of manifested inadmissibility cases are included in the figures above.

Inconsistences noticed are due the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

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 (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.

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 (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 by the court in the statistics, the Court can do a 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 (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.

Q097 (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 Lawyer of the Administration of Justice 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. It is noteworthy that 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.

Regarding "other non-litigious cases", the most correct answer is NA (because we can appeal against certain decisions of 'voluntary jurisdiction' not included in the CEPEJ categories).

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 lawsuits 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.

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 (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 first 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.

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 (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 097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.

Question 099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of "other than criminal law" cases:

Question 101. Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.

Question 091

Austria

(General Comment): There is no overall distinction between litigious and non-litigious proceedings in the statistics. Accordingly, the numbers are sums of certain kinds of proceedings mentioned in the corresponding comments. As litigious are counted all proceedings in the categories related to civil matters, labour and social security cases at first instance courts, which are marked as being litigious in the court register (i.e. from the second court hearing on).

(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.

(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

(General Comment): 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 (so-called commercial courts).

Civil and family court: no data for pending cases. In particular, cases where there is a permanent referral are now counted as one case. Juvenile courts: no data for resolved or pending cases due to lack of uniform practices and limited registration of the closing of cases. Administrative affairs: Council of State, Council for foreigners litigation, de Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingcollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

(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 Milieuhandhavingcollege en de Raad voor Verkiezingsbetwistingen.

(2016): Administrative cases: Council of State, Aliens Litigation Council, Raad voor Vergunningsbetwistingen, het Milieuhandhavingcollege 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 and register of non-profit organizations, 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.).

(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

(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.

(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

(General Comment): The number of litigious and non-litigious cases cannot be separated and constitute one overall category of civil cases.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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 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.

(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.

(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

(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.

(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.

(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

(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.

(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

(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.

(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 Lander 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 Lander.

Greece

(2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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): Civil cases. – We have adopted a different classification of civil cases ensuring a better distinction between litigious and non-litigious. Notably, we have classified as litigious the order for payment procedures and the procedures for validation of eviction, the precautionary proceedings and the proprietary measures. According to the Italian Law, the order for payment procedure and the procedure for validation of eviction, together with the summary judgment procedure (giudizio sommario di cognizione), belong to the category of “Summary proceedings” (Title IV of the Italian Code of Civil Procedure). Summary proceedings perform the same function as the ordinary ones, with the only difference that the judge bases the decision on a summary assessment of the case. The judge’s decision shall be enforceable. These procedures can be activated when certain conditions are met and provide faster legal protection of the claimant’s rights in these circumstances. Precautionary proceedings allow the claimant to obtain an interim decision in protection of his legal rights pending a final decision and often in anticipation of it. These types of cases thus differ from the non-litigious ones, which refer to matters not opposed or controverted, but for the management of which the law requires the participation of a neutral third party judge. 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.

Land registry cases are treated in a different manner at first instance compared to other civil cases at the first instance (hence they represent a separate group of cases in the first instance), but land registry cases appealed to a court of second instance are treated in exactly the same manner as other civil cases in the second instance court (hence they are not a separate group of cases in the second instance).

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.

(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.

(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.

(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

(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. The changes mainly are influenced by changes in number of incoming cases (developments of constitutional doctrine or amendments in law, etc.).

(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.

(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

(General Comment): To date, it is not possible to provide information on pending cases older than 2 years. Concerning pending administrative law cases: the statistical tool incorporated in the administrative court's "JANGA" database does not currently allow for the exact production of the requested figures. An update of our database is planned in the near future, which should significantly improve the reliability of our statistical tool.

(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.

(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

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that in the Netherlands, it is not possible to say whether incoming or pending cases will be litigious or non-litigious. This distinction can be made retroactively. Accordingly, the number of pending cases at the beginning of the year is not available. 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 than 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. Land and business registry cases are not handled in Dutch courts. As to the insolvency cases, their number cannot be identified separately and is encompassed within the general category of civil and commercial litigious cases. The category "civil and commercial non-litigious cases" includes uncontested civil/commercial summons, and civil requests (verzoekschriften), both commercial and family 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.

(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.

(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.

(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 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.

(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 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-word trend in respect of the number of pending cases, namely civil and commercial litigious cases

(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

(2019): 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.

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 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.

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).

(2016): 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.

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 was 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. The new applied methodology for data 2019 should be comparable with the CEPEJ methodology .

(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

(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 also includes 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.

(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.

(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 by the court in the statistics, the Court can do a 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.

(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

(General Comment): The category of civil and commercial non-litigious cases for all of cycles includes: commencement of bankruptcy proceedings; bankruptcy proceedings; composition proceedings; non-litigious proceedings about rent, nonprofit 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.

(2014): For the year 2014, this category has been extended to the enforcement cases.

Belgium

(General Comment): Company Court (2.2.2): non-contentious cases relating to the business register: the number of new cases equals the number of cases handled, because only the filing date is known. For this reason, it was decided to indicate the same number in both columns. This way of proceeding relates only to acts registered by the legal persons department of the company courts (former commercial courts) and concerns the following acts: act of constitution and modification of ASBLs (and non-ASBLs), (modification of) statutes, directors, persons delegated to the daily management, auditors, dissolutions, liquidations, liquidators, copies of the members' register, annual accounts, general meeting, various texts and updating statutes. For acts filed electronically, the instruments of constitution and the instruments of modification have been counted.

Croatia

(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

(General Comment): The figures given (with the exception of those for the administrative court) are those of the two district courts (Luxembourg and Diekirch).

Please note that the figure given under 2.1 corresponds to the European Payment Order emitted by the two district courts. These procedures are resolved immediately, so that the other figures on that question are NAP. The non-litigious cases include mostly non litigious divorce cases, adoptions, minutes of wills, exequaturs, certificates, vacant successions, ASBL homologation, designation of provisional depository notary, cases related to guardianship of underage children and adults as well as cases opened on requests for bankruptcy on confession.

(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.

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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. In 2019, family law cases (e.g. divorce cases) were established as non-litigious cases and are included in this category. 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, Pl, Plg, D, Pr.

(2012): 2012 "Civil and commercial non-litigious cases at first instance include: N, Ng, Pl, 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

Austria

(General Comment): The category of other cases encompasses: probate proceedings; cases concerning the administration of justice; cancellation proceedings and proceedings in connection with [official] declaration of death; authentication of signatures; proceedings intended 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.

Belgium

(General Comment): Legally minors cannot commit crimes. They do not fall under criminal law, but protective rules. The "protection cases" also concern the situations of "minor in danger" (MD) in which the judges take decisions in relation to minors without there being an offense (eg placing a child whose parents have mental problems). For this reason, the statistical service prefers to keep these files in cases other than criminal under the heading "other cases".

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.

Cyprus

(General Comment): In Cyprus the number of cases presented in Q91 includes military court cases, rent tribunal cases, labour court cases and admiralty cases.

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 of deceased persons, 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 097

Austria

(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

(General Comment): Number of cases before courts of appeal, labor courts and cases of appeal against decisions of the justices of the peace and police courts, at the level of first instance.

Court of Appeal (civil matters): Cases pending on 01/01/2019 = 32,350; cases pending on 12/31/2019 = 30,662; Cases pending for more than 2 years from the date on which the case is brought before the courts of 2nd instance = 12434. Bron: datawarehouse. Labour court: Cases pending on 01/01/2019 = 6210; cases pending on 12/31/2019 = 6,076; Cases pending for more than 2 years from the date on which the case is brought before the courts of 2nd instance = 1694. Bron: datawarehouse. No data of cases pending appeal against decisions of the justices of the peace and courts of police, at first instance level.

(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.

(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 and register of non-profit organizations, 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 second 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.

(2019): See General comments

(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.

(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.

(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

(General Comment): Cyprus has a two tier system therefore the supreme court is the second, highest and final instance court.

(2019): The Administrative law cases include the cases from the administrative court which was established in 2018.

(2016): The Supreme Court is the appeal court. Accordingly, data is provided under question 99.

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).

(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.

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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.

(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.

(2012): For the 2012 exercise, the totals do not include the number of non-litigious business registry cases which is not available.

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

(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.

(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.

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.

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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_

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As to the administrative matters, 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.

Finland

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

France

(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

(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

(2019): The Council of State did not provide the Ministry of Justice with data regarding the Administrative law cases

(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".

(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.
The category “other” encompasses insolvency cases and labour cases.

Ireland

(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.

(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, nor in second instance.

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 nor in second instance. Land registry cases are treated in a different manner at first instance compared to other civil cases at the first instance (hence they represent a separate group of cases in the first instance), but land registry cases appealed to a court of second instance are treated in exactly the same manner as other civil cases in the second instance court (hence they are not a separate group of cases in the second instance).

(2019): Decrease of pending administrative cases as due to many result 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.

(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 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.

(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).

(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

(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.

(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 than 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"

(2016): Administrative law cases, litigious plus non-litigious.

Poland

(General Comment): 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, while Q99 is replied by NA.

(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%.

(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.

(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.

(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

(General Comment): The new structure of data presented by the Ministry of Justice should not cause the discrepancies and incompatibility with the previous cycles for second instance courts as it used to be in the past. At the level of the appeal courts the category “non-litigious cases” include appeals against the decision in cases related to minor child, inheritance cases, enforcement cases. The number of “administrative law cases” at the level of appeal courts encompasses administrative cases arisen from the previous expiring legislation (appeals lodged against decisions held by the District courts). The appeals against the decisions of the Regional courts as the administrative courts are tried by the Supreme court whose statistical data are included in Q 99.

(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

(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 to the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

(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.

(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

(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 Lawyer of the Administration of Justice 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. It is noteworthy that 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.

Regarding "other non-litigious cases", the most correct answer is NA (because we can appeal against certain decisions of 'voluntary jurisdiction' not included in the CEPEJ categories).

(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 099

Austria

(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.

(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

(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

(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.

(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

(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

(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.

(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.

(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

(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.

(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.”

(2016): Previous data concerning the total did not include administrative law cases.

Hungary

(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.

(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. - The Supreme Court does not deal with “non litigious cases”. Most frequent subjects for “Litigious cases” are: Tributes, Immigration, Employment and Welfare.

(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.

(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

(General Comment): It shall be mentioned that working on cases we see that even in situations where normally a cassation appeal is not possible a case might come to the Supreme Court under specific procedure of a protest submitted by the Prosecutors General Office. We acknowledge that for years before 2019 there was no clear understanding of concept of NA and NAP. Hopefully, this has been resolved and for the next coming years the Supreme Court together with the Courts Administration can set up a clear and understandable model of reporting.

(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

(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

(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.

(2014): 2014: several categories are in NAP because the Court of Cassation has no jurisdiction over these categories.

Malta

(2016): In Malta the 2nd instance courts are the highest instance. Hence the NAP answer to this section.

Netherlands

(General Comment): Please note that for Dutch administrative law, there are three other courts that may act as supreme court: the Administrative Jurisdiction Division of the Council of the State, the Administrative Court for Trade and Industry, and the Central Appeals Court for Public Service and Social Security matters. However, numbers of these courts are not included in the current table.

(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)

(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

(General Comment): 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, while Q99 is replied by NA.

(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 31st 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 proceed 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.

(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

(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.

(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.

(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 - Pohotovosť 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.

(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.

Please note that the procedure of manifested inadmissibility cases are included in the figures above. Inconsistences noticed are due the Data Warehouse system explained in Q91.

(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.

(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 these 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.

(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 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).

(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

(General Comment): New bankruptcy files: concerns all files registered concerning a "nature of the case" bankruptcy, files to which a bankruptcy number has been assigned or files registered on a specific bankruptcy register.

- Only cases recorded in the IT application of the company courts called TCKH are reflected in these figures. Cases have also been handled by company courts which are only registered in the RegSol IT application (since mid-2017) in the context of bankruptcy proceedings, for example between the receiver and the bankruptcy judge. Cases only registered in RegSol are not included in these figures, so there is an underestimation. It therefore appears that the number of bankruptcy cases has decreased in recent years, while this is not the case. For your information, you will find below the number of new bankruptcies (note: does not correspond to the number of declared bankruptcies) of the last three years, which is increasing:

2016: 12560

2017: 13301

2018: 13917

2019: 14567

- Liquidation / dissolution cases, WCO and business inquiries (without bankruptcy proceedings) are not included.

(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).

(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.

(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.

(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 is 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.

(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.

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.

(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.

(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.

(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

(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.

(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.

(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 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)

(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.

(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

(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

(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"

(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.

(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

(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.

(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

(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.

(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.

(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

(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.

(2016): Litigious cases: the number of incoming and resolved cases has been on the increased every year.

Netherlands

(General Comment): As to the insolvency cases, their number cannot be identified separately, and is encompassed within the general category of civil and commercial litigious cases.

(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

(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

(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.

(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

(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.

(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.

(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

(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

(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

(General Comment): 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 .

(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).

(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

(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.

(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

(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: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts

Table 4.1: Modalities of monitoring systems in 2019 (Q81, Q70)

States	Annual activity report	Total number of monitoring elements	Regular monitoring:													
			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	costs of the judicial procedures	number of appeals	appeal ratio	clearance rate	disposition time	other
Austria		9														
Belgium		5														
Bulgaria		8														
Croatia		9														
Cyprus		6														
Czech Republic		7														
Denmark		7														
Estonia		13														
Finland		11														
France		9														
Germany		11														
Greece		7														
Hungary		12														
Ireland		3														
Italy		10														
Latvia		13														
Lithuania		8														
Luxembourg		10														
Malta		10														
Netherlands		9														
Poland		10														
Portugal		11														
Romania		13														
Slovakia		10														
Slovenia		13														
Spain		10														
Sweden		7														
Yes	20		27	27	26	26	25	17	7	10	5	21	14	19	17	10
No	7		0	0	1	1	2	10	20	17	22	6	13	8	10	17
No answer	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.2: Performance and evaluation of the judicial systems in 2019 (Q77, Q73, Q73.1, Q66, Q67)

States	Performance and evaluation of courts at court level			National policies applied in courts	
	Defined performance and quality indicators (Q77)	Regular evaluation of court performance (Q73)	Evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of means (Q73.1)	Quality standards defined (Q66)	Specialised court staff entrusted with quality policy and/or quality system (Q67)
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	23	17	15	7
No	2	4	10	12	20
No answer	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator 4: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts

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

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

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

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

Question 081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Austria

Q070 (General Comment): The category other encompasses for example certain kinds of decisions.

Q081 (2019): Administrative Courts: The activity report is prepared once a year by every administrative court and publicly available. The report contains, among others, the number of incoming and resolved cases, the number of cases, which were still open at the end of the year, type of proceedings, duration of proceedings, number of staff, etc. The reports are published. Administrative Supreme Court: The activity reports includes general remarks, personnel structure, statistics of pending and completed cases and a selection from the case law. The report is transmitted to the Federal Chancellor and other important state authorities.

Belgium

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

Q081 (2019): The annual report is intended for parliament, Minister of Justice and the High Council of Justice. It contains information on the composition of the body in terms of human resources and statistical data (number of new cases, closed and pending cases).

Q081 (2018): The report covers the general functioning of the court/public prosecutor's office (staff resources, logistical resources, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, changes in workload, changes in the judicial backlog).

Q081 (2016): The report deals with the general functioning of the court/public prosecution (staff resources, logistical means, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, evolution of the workload, evolution of the judicial backlog). the operating reports are transmitted to the head of the immediately superior court, the Minister of Justice, the High Council of Justice and the presidents of the federal legislative chambers.

Bulgaria

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.

Q081 (General Comment): The Annual reports on the activity of the courts are prepared according to the requirements of the Judiciary System Act, the provisions of the Regulation for the administration in courts and the guidance of the Supreme Judicial Council. Content - Staffing (number of judges and administrative staff); Summarized data on the Court's activity on administration of justice (number of incoming cases, cases for examination, cases completed, pending cases, workload – as per establishment plan and actual workload, quality of judicial acts - confirmed, amended, repealed and returned); Material, financial and technical resources. Audience - Judges, upper court, Supreme Judicial Council, citizens.

Croatia

Q066 (General Comment): The quality standards (policy of organisational quality or judges' quality) are defined by Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges and the quality of judges' work is measured by a methodology of assessment of performance of judicial duties which is determined by the State Judiciary Council, with a previous opinion of the Council composed by presidents of all the Judiciary Councils in the Republic of Croatia and the Plenary session of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia. According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 82/16, 67/18, 126/19), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge according to Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgments delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgments that should have been delivered, according to the Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgments and drafting of judgments, quality of judgments on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges. The Framework Criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. According to the State Judiciary Council Act, the president of the court is obliged to initiate disciplinary proceedings against a judge if he/she establishes: that a judge, without a justified reason, did not pass a number of judgements determined by the Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges in the period of one year, or that a judge did not perform judicial duties accurately. Judges, except for the judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, are evaluated in the process of appointment in another court and when they stand as candidates for the president of court. According to the State Attorney's Office Act (Official Gazette, number 67/18), performance of duties of State Attorneys and Deputy State Attorneys is evaluated according to the Framework for the workload of Deputy State Attorneys and the average work results of county and municipal State Attorney's Offices for the previous three-year period following the standards on the achieved results in resolving cases based on the number of assigned cases, quality of decisions on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions, orderly performance of state attorney duties such as respecting deadlines during the proceedings and other activities, experience in performing state attorney duties and compliance of conduct with the Code of Ethics of State Attorneys and Deputy State Attorneys. Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice with the prior opinion of the General State Attorney. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a deputy state attorney.

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.

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

Q073 (2015):

Q081 (2016): The reason for change in answer is that since 2016 the Ministry of Justice has access to all data through eFile and other court systems, and courts no longer have the obligation to submit reports.

Cyprus

Q066 (General Comment): 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

Q081 (General Comment): The Supreme Court prepares an activity report on the reserved judgments and the period for which they are reserved. There is no report prepared by each court on the number of cases.

Q081 (2019): The report contains the number of cases resolved by each judge, the number of incoming and pending cases, the number of judges and the needs and problems of each court.

Q081 (2016): The report is sent to the Supreme Court

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.

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 (2016): As above.

Q070 (General Comment): For the last evaluations it is explained with regard to the category "other" that goals have been defined for percentiles number of cases that are completed within different time brackets, i.e. 3 months, 6 months, etc. The Danish Court Administration produces an annual report concerning cases where violent behaviour and rape cases are included.

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

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

Q073-1 (General Comment): The Danish Court administration takes action on the half-yearly figures where more extended reports and productivity figures are worked out. These data are used to allocate funds and judges etc.

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

Q081 (General Comment): The Danish Court Administration works out general statistical data on case flows, target attainment, turnover time, weighted cases and productivity and numbers of staff. It is then expected that the individual courts work out a report where they explain the development in the court, plans they might have to deal with problems and challenges and the main occurrences during the year.

Q081 (2019): It is very much up to the court. Typically it will go over the different sections of the court showing where it did good and where it did not perform so good. It will analyze why the result is so and what in particular influenced that year.

Q081 (2018): The content is very much up to the courts. But case flow, goals attainments and an essay of what happened and influenced the court during the year is being examined.

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.

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 (2016): see general comments

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

Q081 (2016): The reporting system has changed. There is no longer obligation to present reports to the Ministry of Justice. It only applies to cases older than 2 years.

Finland

Q066 (General Comment): There are quality projects covering civil and/or 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 district courts 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.

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

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.

Q070 (General Comment): All courts keep statistics of the mentioned court activities in the operational case management systems. 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 (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>

Q081 (General Comment): The annual report should include information on the court's activities such as number of incoming cases, number of decisions given and average length of the proceedings. The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the general public and the media.

Q081 (2016): The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the public.

France

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 (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.

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 (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

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.

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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.

Q081 (2019): Administrative justice: The report takes stock of the human and budgetary resources granted to the court as well as activity statistics. The document is distributed annually to all heads of courts in a dematerialised manner.

Q081 (2016): Civil and criminal courts provide oral activity counts in the frame of the solemn hearings on the occasion of the judicial re-entry in January, in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Judicial Organisation, or by means of management tools, but this is not an activity report in the precise sense of the term. As for the administrative courts, they make an activity report which is intended only for the Vice-President of the State Council (Conseil d'Etat). Activity reports may be prepared, but this is not an obligation.

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”. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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 (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.). _x000D_

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).

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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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Greece

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

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.)

Q081 (General Comment): Individual courts are asked to prepare an annual activity report but it is not required by law.

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.

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 (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,
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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,
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- number of appealed cases,
- the subject of incoming / finished / pending cases,
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- 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.

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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.

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. _x000D_

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.

Q073-1 (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.

Q081 (General Comment): The president of each court has to present an annual report about the performance of the court that is presented at the conference of judges and made available on the intranet site of the court.

Furthermore, the presidents of the Regional Courts and Regional Courts of Appeal have to present their reports to the NOJ as well. The President of the Supreme Court (Kúria) has to present the annual report to the Parliament and make it available on the website of the Kúria.

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.

Q081 (General Comment): The Courts Service is required by statute to provide an annual report on its activity during the year concerned. The report would include data on caseload for each court jurisdiction.

Q081 (2019): The Report is available to public, and is part of a larger annual report

Q081 (2015): With regard to Questions 70 to 77, quarterly reports are provided to the Courts Service's Senior Management Team by the Operational Directorates administering the various court jurisdictional areas on caseload volume and waiting times to trial.

The Courts Service provides and publishes in its Annual report a range of caseload data including (a) average length of time of proceedings from issue to conclusion, (b) volume of incoming cases and cases determined by the courts or notified to the courts as resolved in each year and (c) waiting times to trial for various categories of proceedings and applications for the various jurisdictions see Chapter 3 (Statistics) of its Annual Report for 2015, and in particular pages 59 to 62 and 69 to 71 thereof:

[http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/\(WebFiles\)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/\\$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf](http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/(WebFiles)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf)

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.

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.

Latvia

Q066 (General Comment): 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 (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 (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.

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

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).

Q073-1 (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.

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

Q081 (General Comment): There are publicly available statistical reports on all courts and cases at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>.

Q081 (2016): Court Administration provides statistics for most of the courts with the exception for Supreme court, that provides data individually. Individual court reports are made by its staff for the purpose of planning their day-to-day work. It is not required by law or Court Administration. These courts however use data provided by Court Administration that is available online.

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.

Q081 (2019): Court activity reports publish changes in court staff, the outcome of the proceedings (statistics), the internal administration of the court, the material and financial provision, aspects of the court's relations with the media and the public. The reports are intended to acquaint the public with the activities of the court.

Q081 (2016): It is the annual report of the court activity that is intended not only to the courts, but also to all the publicity.

Luxembourg

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 a punctual basis and upon request of the competent authorities.

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 a 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 be 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 (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 report 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 (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.

Q081 (2019): The report is public and available in its integrity.

<https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2019.pdf>

A condensed version is published in the series "Les chiffres de la Justice".

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Q081 (2016): All the services of the judiciary report to the Prosecutor general who then assembles the data in a general report that is transmitted to the Ministry of Justice. The report contains figures as well as comments and remarks on these figures and also general considerations on the functioning of the judiciary. The report is published on the internet site of the judiciary (<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>).

Q081 (2015): The activity reports of the courts and prosecutors's offices can be found at following URL:

<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>

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 (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 (General Comment): 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.

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.

Q070 (2019): Other: age of pending caseload

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. _x000D_

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.

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.

Q073-1 (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.

Q077 (General Comment): 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.

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

Q081 (2016): All the individual courts with pending cases over 5 years old have to draw an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases and the age of these cases. This report is an internal report addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not made public and it is not even distributed internally to the court administration or to the respective Ministry. The report referenced in this comment is the only 'activity' report that individual courts are expected to submit on an annual basis, and in paper format, to the Chief Justice.

Q081 (2015): In view of the new question at 81.1, question 81 was answered differently than previous years. The individual courts do prepare an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases that they have, and the age of these cases. However this report is internal and addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not distributed neither to the administration nor to the general public.

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').

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.

Q081 (2019): An annual report for all courts is published. Some courts choose to publish individual annual reports, but this is not required. There are other institutes as well that publish reports, but these are more broad in character than just the functioning of the courts (e.g. WODC publishes monitors on criminal activity).

Q081 (2018): An annual report for all courts is published. Some Courts still publish an individual annual report. This is not required.

Poland

Q066 (General Comment): The most important indicator - the stability of jurisprudence - is related to the assessment of judgments by appeal courts (second instance). It is based on the ratio of judgments amended or repealed in the appeal proceedings to judgments maintained in force.

Another important indicator is the indicator of controlling the inflow of court cases which informs whether courts examine all inflowing cases in a given statistical period (e.g. during a year), or whether backlog of inflowing cases increases. In addition, the judging time of inflowing court cases (whether it lengthens or shortens) is checked - the statistical periods are compared (e.g. year to year).

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.

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 (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.

Q081 (2019): The president of the court of appeal draws up an annual report on the activities of the courts operating in the area of appeal in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after giving the general assembly of appellate judges, submits to the Minister of Justice, no later than the end of April each year. The president of the regional court draws up annual information on the activities of the courts operating in the area of the district, within the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after being approved by the general assembly of district judges, submits to the president of the court of appeal, no later than by the end of February each year. The president of the district court prepares annual information on the court's activities in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after consulting the judges of this court, submits to the chairman of the district court no later than the end of January each year (Article 37h of the Law on the system of common courts).

Q081 (2016): The presidents of appellate courts are required to submit, not later than the end of April of each year, the annual information on the activities of the courts acting in the appellate field.

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.

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

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

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.

Q081 (General Comment): Generally, the waiting time during court procedures is not monitored. However, in some courts, there are such practices.

Romania

Q066 (General Comment): The reply to this question varied over the evaluation cycles because 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 71. 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.

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

Q070 (2016): - suspended cases etc.

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.

Q073-1 (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.

Slovakia

Q066 (General Comment): According to the Act on the courts (No. 757/2004 Coll.) each court should undergo the internal inspection usually every five years.

The internal inspection examines the current state of performing of justice at the given court to detect the reasons for possible weaknesses and to propose the remedies. The report on the internal inspection is discussed and approved by the Judicial Council of the Slovak republic.

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-government-of-the-slovak-republic-for-the-period-of-2010-2014.pdf_x000D_

http://www.vlada.gov.sk/data/files/855_the-manifesto-of-the-government-of-the-slovak-republic-for-the-period-of-2010-2014.pdf_x000D_

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

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/>.

Q073 (General Comment): Each court has to provide monthly the Ministry of Justice with the detailed statistical output concerning the number of the incoming and resolved cases, the types of the cases, length of proceedings, the result of the case etc. Moreover, as explained in the frame of question 66, each court has to undergo an internal inspection every five years, aimed at reviewing the current state of performing of justice in order to detect reasons for potential weaknesses and to propose remedies. The report on the internal inspection is discussed and approved by the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic. Among the assessed parameters are: personal and material conditions and workload of judges; status and reason of existing backlogs and eventual delays in proceedings; observance of procedural rules and legal time limits; timeliness of executing and dispatching of court decisions; the quality of preparation and the course of hearings; the effective utilization of the trial days and the reasons of adjourning of court sessions; the quality of work of court departments, record offices and court files; allocation of files according to the working schedule; the dignity of professional conduct of judges, judicial officials and court staff as well as the dignity of the court environment; the effectiveness of the complaint procedure.

Q073 (2018): See general comment

Q081 (General Comment): The majority of the data are collected monthly from the courts via application on collection of statistical data.

Q081 (2018): For previous cycle we indicated answer yes. We considered the monthly statistical reports of the court as the kind of activity report.

With the change of the system of the statistical data collection the courts are not required to send the monthly statistical reports to the Ministry of Justice anymore. Within the cooperation project between Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic and CEPEJ the pilot courts were asked to draft the activity reports according to the CEPEJ methodology. In the reference year 2018 the courts were not required to prepare an activity report.

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>.

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. 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. _x000D_ 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: _x000D_

1. Management of courts_x000D_
2. Solving of oldest unresolved cases_x000D_
3. Business process – Time management of judicial procedures and the reform of civil enforcement procedure_x000D_
4. Disburdening the judges_x000D_
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 – _x000D_ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=sl&pubId=7757>.

Q067 (General Comment): For courts and public prosecution specialised personnel at the Supreme Court and the Supreme public prosecution office.

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).

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.

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.

Q081 (General Comment): According to the Courts Act (art. 60.a) every court has to prepare the annual report, which includes data on human resources (such as the number of judges), court statistics (such as the number of solved cases, unsolved cases, legal remedies, their outcome), and time frames of judicial proceedings (such as clearance rate or the number of solved cases considered backlogs). Beside that, the court has to analyse the achieving of objectives, set in the yearly plan (look below) of work. The law provides for annual report to be submitted to higher court, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice. The reports are sent electronically, the courts are also recommended to make their annual reports publicly available through their web pages, however this is not mandatory.

Q081 (2018): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

Q081 (2016): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

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.

Q070 (General Comment): The category 'other' includes many other activities that are reported and evaluated through judicial statistics.

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

Q077 (General Comment): 1.- Among the functions of the Inspection Service of the General Council of the Judiciary is to verify the degree of compliance with the pre-established standards in the functioning of the courts, as well as the current situation of the courts and the detection of possible deviations. For this purpose, it uses, among other tools, the statistics that the Statistics Section draws up, on the basis of the bulletins that the Courts send every three months.

2.- In the beginning of the implementation of the judicial offices (2010), a quality management system with own indicators for this kind of offices were designed and implemented (2011). One of its tools is the handbook of proceedings, which aims to standardize tasks and unify work practices in judicial offices according to the process model of quality.

3.- 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.

4.- Finally, the hierarchical structure of the national body *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 implementation of electronic tools).

Q081 (2016): The statistics contain, among other data, cases entered, resolved, by type of procedure, hearings held, pending writings, resolutions adopted, sense of the decisions (if they are estimative or not), enforcement proceedings, appeals (entered and resolved), data on judges, judicial counsellor and staff. The statistic report is sent to the statistic department of the Council for the Judiciary.

Indicator 4: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts

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

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

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

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

Question 081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Question 066

Croatia

(General Comment): The quality standards (policy of organisational quality or judges' quality) are defined by Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges and the quality of judges' work is measured by a methodology of assessment of performance of judicial duties which is determined by the State Judiciary Council, with a previous opinion of the Council composed by presidents of all the Judiciary Councils in the Republic of Croatia and the Plenary session of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia. According to the Courts Act (Official Gazette, number 28/13, 33/15, 82/15, 82/16, 67/18, 126/19), the president of the court evaluates the work of every single judge according to Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges in the period of one year following the standards on the number of judgments delivered by a judge compared with the number of judgments that should have been delivered, according to the Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges, result of work in different kinds of cases, respecting deadlines in delivery of judgments and drafting of judgments, quality of judgments on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions and other activities of judges. The Framework Criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice on the proposal of the General Assembly of Supreme Court. According to the State Judiciary Council Act, the president of the court is obliged to initiate disciplinary proceedings against a judge if he/she establishes: that a judge, without a justified reason, did not pass a number of judgements determined by the Framework Criteria for the Workload of Judges in the period of one year, or that a judge did not perform judicial duties accurately. Judges, except for the judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, are evaluated in the process of appointment in another court and when they stand as candidates for the president of court. According to the State Attorney's Office Act (Official Gazette, number 67/18), performance of duties of State Attorneys and Deputy State Attorneys is evaluated according to the Framework for the workload of Deputy State Attorneys and the average work results of county and municipal State Attorney's Offices for the previous three-year period following the standards on the achieved results in resolving cases based on the number of assigned cases, quality of decisions on the grounds of expressed remedies in legal actions, orderly performance of state attorney duties such as respecting deadlines during the proceedings and other activities, experience in performing state attorney duties and compliance of conduct with the Code of Ethics of State Attorneys and Deputy State Attorneys. Framework criteria are adopted by the Minister of Justice with the prior opinion of the General State Attorney. The Criteria prescribe the number of decisions that need to be rendered every year by a deputy state attorney.

(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.

Cyprus

(General Comment): 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 civil and/or 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 district courts 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.

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

(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

(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).

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): 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.

(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.

(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.

(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').

(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 most important indicator - the stability of jurisprudence - is related to the assessment of judgments by appeal courts (second instance). It is based on the ratio of judgments amended or repealed in the appeal proceedings to judgments maintained in force.

Another important indicator is the indicator of controlling the inflow of court cases which informs whether courts examine all inflowing cases in a given statistical period (e.g. during a year), or whether backlog of inflowing cases increases. In addition, the judging time of inflowing court cases (whether it lengthens or shortens) is checked - the statistical periods are compared (e.g. year to year).

(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.

Romania

(General Comment): The reply to this question varied over the evaluation cycles because 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 71. 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

(General Comment): According to the Act on the courts (No. 757/2004 Coll.) each court should undergo the internal inspection usually every five years.

The internal inspection examines the current state of performing of justice at the given court to detect the reasons for possible weaknesses and to propose the remedies. The report on the internal inspection is discussed and approved by the Judicial Council of the Slovak republic.

(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: _x000D_
http://www.vlada.gov.sk/data/files/855_the-manifesto-of-the-governmentof-the-slovak-republic-for-the-period-of-2010-2014.pdf_x000D_

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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(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. _x000D_
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: _x000D_

1. Management of courts_x000D_
2. Solving of oldest unresolved cases_x000D_
3. Business process – Time management of judicial procedures and the reform of civil enforcement procedure_x000D_
4. Disburdening the judges_x000D_
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 – _x000D_
<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

Denmark

(2019): As above

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

(2016): As above.

France

(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.

Malta

(General Comment): 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.

(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.

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.

Slovakia

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

Slovenia

(General Comment): For courts and public prosecution specialised personnel at the Supreme Court and the Supreme public prosecution office.

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 070

Austria

(General Comment): The category other encompasses for example certain kinds of decisions.

Belgium

(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

(General Comment): For the last evaluations it is explained with regard to the category "other" that goals have been defined for percentiles number of cases that are completed within different time brackets, i.e. 3 months, 6 months, etc. The Danish Court Administration produces an annual report concerning cases where violent behaviour and rape cases are included.

(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.

(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).

(2016): see general comments

Finland

(General Comment): All courts keep statistics of the mentioned court activities in the operational case management systems. 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

(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).

(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.

(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.)._x000D_

(2013): In 2013, seven Landers communicated information on their regular monitoring system. For example, Baden-Württemberg referred 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 acknowledgement, 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.)

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

(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

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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

(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.

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(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.

(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 a punctual basis and upon request of the competent authorities.

(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

(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.

Poland

(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

(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"

(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.

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

(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' includes many other activities that are reported and evaluated through judicial statistics.

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

Question 073

Belgium

(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 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.

(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):

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 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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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. _x000D_

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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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. _x000D_

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.

(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

(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>).

(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>) .

(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.

Portugal

(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

(General Comment): Each court has to provide monthly the Ministry of Justice with the detailed statistical output concerning the number of the incoming and resolved cases, the types of the cases, length of proceedings, the result of the case etc. Moreover, as explained in the frame of question 66, each court has to undergo an internal expectation every five years, aimed at reviewing the current state of performing of justice in order to detect reasons for potential weaknesses and to propose remedies. The report on the internal inspection is discussed and approved by the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic. Among the assessed parameters are: personal and material conditions and workload of judges; status and reason of existing backlogs and eventual delays in proceedings; observance of procedural rules and legal time limits; timeliness of executing and dispatching of court decisions; the quality of preparation and the course of hearings; the effective utilization of the trial days and the reasons of adjourning of court sessions; the quality of work of court departments, record offices and court files; allocation of files according to the working schedule; the dignity of professional conduct of judges, judicial officials and court staff as well as the dignity of the court environment; the effectiveness of the complaint procedure.

(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 073-1

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.

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Denmark

(General Comment): The Danish Court administration takes action on the half-yearly figures where more extended reports and productivity figures are worked out. These data are used to allocate funds and judges etc.

Estonia

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

France

(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.

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

(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.

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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.

(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

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Malta

(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.

Romania

(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 077

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

(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>

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

(General Comment): According to the Law on Judicial Power, 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 (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.

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

Malta

(General Comment): 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.

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

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): 1.- Among the functions of the Inspection Service of the General Council of the Judiciary is to verify the degree of compliance with the pre-established standards in the functioning of the courts, as well as the current situation of the courts and the detection of possible deviations. For this purpose, it uses, among other tools, the statistics that the Statistics Section draws up, on the basis of the bulletins that the Courts send every three months.

2.- In the beginning of the implementation of the judicial offices (2010), a quality management system with own indicators for this kind of offices were designed and implemented (2011). One of its tools is the handbook of proceedings, which aims to standardize tasks and unify work practices in judicial offices according to the process model of quality.

3.- 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.

4.- Finally, the hierarchical structure of the national body 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 implementation of electronic tools).

Question 081

Austria

(2019): Administrative Courts: The activity report is prepared once a year by every administrative court and publicly available. The report contains, among others, the number of incoming and resolved cases, the number of cases, which were still open at the end of the year, type of proceedings, duration of proceedings, number of staff, etc. The reports are published.

Administrative Supreme Court: The activity reports includes general remarks, personnel structure, statistics of pending and completed cases and a selection from the case law. The report is transmitted to the Federal Chancellor and other important state authorities.

Belgium

(2019): The annual report is intended for parliament, Minister of Justice and the High Council of Justice. It contains information on the composition of the body in terms of human resources and statistical data (number of new cases, closed and pending cases).

(2018): The report covers the general functioning of the court/public prosecutor's office (staff resources, logistical resources, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, changes in workload, changes in the judicial backlog).

(2016): The report deals with the general functioning of the court/public prosecution (staff resources, logistical means, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, evolution of the workload, evolution of the judicial backlog). the operating reports are transmitted to the head of the immediately superior court, the Minister of Justice, the High Council of Justice and the presidents of the federal legislative chambers.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The Annual reports on the activity of the courts are prepared according to the requirements of the Judiciary System Act, the provisions of the Regulation for the administration in courts and the guidance of the Supreme Judicial Council. Content - Staffing (number of judges and administrative staff); Summarized data on the Court's activity on administration of justice (number of incoming cases, cases for examination, cases completed, pending cases, workload – as per establishment plan and actual workload, quality of judicial acts - confirmed, amended, repealed and returned); Material, financial and technical resources. Audience - Judges, upper court, Supreme Judicial Council, citizens.

Croatia

(2016): The reason for change in answer in that since 2016 the Ministry of Justice has access to all data through eFile and other court systems, and courts no longer have the obligation to submit reports.

Cyprus

(General Comment): The Supreme Court prepares an activity report on the reserved judgments and the period for which they are reserved. There is no report prepared by each court on the number of cases.

(2019): The report contains the number of cases resolved by each judge, the number of incoming and pending cases, the number of judges and the needs and problems of each court.

(2016): The report is sent to the Supreme Court

Denmark

(General Comment): The Danish Court Administration works out general statistical data on case flows, target attainment, turnover time, weighted cases and productivity and numbers of staff. It is then expected that the individual courts work out a report where they explain the development in the court, plans they might have to deal with problems and challenges and the main occurrences during the year.

(2019): It is very much up to the court. Typically it will go over the different sections of the court showing where it did good and where it did not perform so good. It will analyze why the result is so and what in particular influenced that year.

(2018): The content is very much up to the courts. But case flow, goals attainments and an essay of what happened and influenced the court during the year is being examined.

Estonia

(2016): The reporting system has changed. There is no longer obligation to present reports to the Ministry of Justice. It only applies to cases older than 2 years.

Finland

(General Comment): The annual report should include information on the court's activities such as number of incoming cases, number of decisions given and average length of the proceedings. The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the general public and the media.

(2016): The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the public.

France

(2019): Administrative justice: The report takes stock of the human and budgetary resources granted to the court as well as activity statistics. The document is distributed annually to all heads of courts in a dematerialised manner.

(2016): Civil and criminal courts provide oral activity counts in the frame of the solemn hearings on the occasion of the judicial re-entry in January, in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Judicial Organisation, or by means of management tools, but this is not an activity report in the precise sense of the term. As for the administrative courts, they make an activity report which is intended only for the Vice-President of the State Council (Conseil d'Etat). Activity reports may be prepared, but this is not an obligation.

Greece

(General Comment): Individual courts are asked to prepare an annual activity report but it is not required by law.

Hungary

(General Comment): The president of each court has to present an annual report about the performance of the court that is presented at the conference of judges and made available on the intranet site of the court. Furthermore, the presidents of the Regional Courts and Regional Courts of Appeal have to present their reports to the NOJ as well. The President of the Supreme Court (Kúria) has to present the annual report to the Parliament and make it available on the website of the Kúria.

Ireland

(General Comment): The Courts Service is required by statute to provide an annual report on its activity during the year concerned. The report would include data on caseload for each court jurisdiction.

(2019): The Report is available to public, and is part of a larger annual report

(2015): With regard to Questions 70 to 77, quarterly reports are provided to the Courts Service's Senior Management Team by the Operational Directorates administering the various court jurisdictional areas on caseload volume and waiting times to trial.

The Courts Service provides and publishes in its Annual report a range of caseflow data including (a) average length of time of proceedings from issue to conclusion, (b) volume of incoming cases and cases determined by the courts or notified to the courts as resolved in each year and (c) waiting times to trial for various categories of proceedings and applications for the various jurisdictions see Chapter 3 (Statistics) of its Annual Report for 2015, and in particular pages 59 to 62 and 69 to 71 thereof:

[http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/\(WebFiles\)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/\\$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf](http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/(WebFiles)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf)

Latvia

(General Comment): There are publicly available statistical reports on all courts and cases at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>.

(2016): Court Administration provides statistics for most of the courts with the exception for Supreme court, that provides data individually. Individual court reports are made by its staff for the purpose of planing their day-to-day work. It is not required by law or Court Administration. These courts however use data provided by Court Administration that is available online.

Lithuania

(2019): Court activity reports publish changes in court staff, the outcome of the proceedings (statistics), the internal administration of the court, the material and financial provision, aspects of the court's relations with the media and the public. The reports are intended to acquaint the public with the activities of the court.

(2016): It is the annual report of the court activity that is intended not only to the courts, but also to all the publicity.

Luxembourg

(2019): The report is public and available in its integrity.

<https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2019.pdf>
A condensed version is published in the series "Les chiffres de la Justice".

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(2016): All the services of the judiciary report to the Prosecutor general who then assembles the data in a general report that is transmitted to the Ministry of Justice. The report contains figures as well as comments and remarks on these figures and also general considerations on the functioning of the judiciary. The report is published on the internet site of the judiciary (<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>).

(2015): The activity reports of the courts and prosecutors's offices can be found at following URL:

<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>

Malta

(2016): All the individual courts with pending cases over 5 years old have to draw an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases and the age of these cases. This report is an internal report addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not made public and it is not even distributed internally to the court administration or to the respective Ministry. The report referenced in this comment is the only 'activity' report that individual courts are expected to submit on an annual basis, and in paper format, to the Chief Justice.

(2015): In view of the new question at 81.1, question 81 was answered differently than previous years. The individual courts do prepare an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases that they have, and the age of these cases. However this report is internal and addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not distributed neither to the administration nor to the general public.

Netherlands

(2019): An annual report for all courts is published. Some courts choose to publish individual annual reports, but this is not required. There are other institutes as well that publish reports, but these are more broad in character than just the functioning of the courts (e.g. WODC publishes monitors on criminal activity).

(2018): An annual report for all courts is published. Some Courts still publish an individual annual report. This is not required.

Poland

(2019): The president of the court of appeal draws up an annual report on the activities of the courts operating in the area of appeal in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after giving the general assembly of appellate judges, submits to the Minister of Justice, no later than the end of April each year. The president of the regional court draws up annual information on the activities of the courts operating in the area of the district, within the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after being approved by the general assembly of district judges, submits to the president of the court of appeal, no later than by the end of February each year. The president of the district court prepares annual information on the court's activities in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after consulting the judges of this court, submits to the chairman of the district court no later than the end of January each year (Article 37h of the Law on the system of common courts).

(2016): The presidents of appellate courts are required to submit, not later than the end of April of each year, the annual information on the activities of the courts acting in the appellate field.

Portugal

(General Comment): Generally, the waiting time during court procedures is not monitored. However, in some courts, there are such practices.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The majority of the data are collected monthly from the courts via application on collection of statistical data.

(2018): For previous cycle we indicated answer yes. We considered the monthly statistical reports of the court as the kind of activity report.

With the change of the system of the statistical data collection the courts are not required to send the monthly statistical reports to the Ministry of Justice anymore. Within the cooperation project between Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic and CEPEJ the pilot courts were asked to draft the activity reports according to the CEPEJ methodology. In the reference year 2018 the courts were not required to prepare an activity report.

Slovenia

(General Comment): According to the Courts Act (art. 60.a) every court has to prepare the annual report, which includes data on human resources

(such as the number of judges), court statistics (such as the number of solved cases, unsolved cases, legal remedies, their outcome), and time frames of judicial proceedings (such as clearance rate or the number of solved cases considered backlogs). Beside that, the court has to analyse the achieving of objectives, set in the yearly plan (look below) of work. The law provides for annual report to be submitted to higher court, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice. The reports are sent electronically, the courts are also recommended to make their annual reports publicly available through their web pages, however this is not mandatory.

(2018): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

(2016): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

Spain

(2016): The statistics contain, among other data, cases entered, resolved, by type of procedure, hearings held, pending writings, resolutions adopted, sense of the decisions (if they are estimative or not), enforcement proceedings, appeals (entered and resolved), data on judges, judicial counsellor and staff. The statistic report is sent to the statistic department of the Council for the Judiciary.

Indicator 5: Legal aid

Table 5.1: Type of legal aid (other than criminal cases) in 2019 (Q16)

States	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		
Slovakia		
Slovenia		
Spain		
Sweden		
Yes	27	27
No	0	0
NAP	0	0
No answer	0	0

Table 5.2: Legal aid coverage of court fees in 2019 (Q17, Q18, Q19)

States	Coverage of or exemption from court fees	Enforcement of judicial decisions	Other costs (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			
Slovakia			
Slovenia			
Spain			
Sweden			
Yes	23	22	19
No	2	5	6
NAP	2	0	2
No answer	0	0	0

Table 5.3.1 Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid by type in 2019 (Q12)

States	Total annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid				Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid Cases brought to court			Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid cases not brought to court		
	Total (1 + 2) (a + b)	Per inhabitant	Criminal cases (a)	Other than criminal cases (b)	Total 1	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases	Total 2	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Austria	21 000 000 €	2,4 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	110 855 000 €	9,7 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	4 216 113 €	0,6 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	13 279 279 €	3,3 €	12 750 955 €	528 324 €	NA	NA	270 202 €	NA	NA	258 122 €
Cyprus	2 611 010 €	2,9 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	142 817 000 €	24,5 €	75 161 912 €	67 655 088 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	3 603 944 €	2,7 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	90 200 000 €	16,3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	543 319 313 €	8,1 €	NA	NA	506 716 963 €	NA	NA	36 602 350 €	NA	NA
Germany	747 653 492 €	9,0 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	21 296 725 €	2,0 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	770 922 €	0,1 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	102 098 000 €	20,7 €	61 302 000 €	40 796 000 €	NA	61 302 000 €	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Italy	333 226 015 €	5,5 €	192 045 652 €	141 180 363 €	333 226 015 €	192 045 652 €	141 180 363 €	0 €	0 €	0 €
Latvia	2 007 508 €	1,1 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	6 847 794 €	2,5 €	NAP	NAP	540 000 €	NAP	NAP	6 307 794 €	NAP	NAP
Luxembourg	8 300 000 €	13,3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	450 000 €	0,9 €	NA	NA	450 000 €	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	444 400 000 €	25,5 €	162 400 000 €	282 000 000 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA	29 028 000 €	15 865 000 €	13 164 000 €	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	111 625 624 €	10,8 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	15 019 354 €	0,8 €	13 967 945 €	1 051 409 €	15 019 354 €	13 967 945 €	1 051 409 €	NA	NA	NA
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	5 402 145 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 491 590 €	1,7 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain	312 855 690 €	6,6 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	302 135 700 €	29,3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	139 336 670 €	8,3 €	86 271 411 €	76 944 761 €	147 496 722 €	70 795 149 €	38 916 494 €	14 303 381 €		129 061 €
Median	21 148 363 €	4,4 €	68 231 956 €	40 796 000 €	22 023 677 €	38 583 500 €	7 107 705 €	6 307 794 €		129 061 €
Minimum	450 000 €	0,1 €	12 750 955 €	528 324 €	450 000 €	13 967 945 €	270 202 €			
Maximum	747 653 492 €	29,3 €	192 045 652 €	282 000 000 €	506 716 963 €	192 045 652 €	141 180 363 €	36 602 350 €		258 122 €
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	11%	11%	74%	70%	78%	81%	81%	85%	85%	85%
% of NAP	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	4%	11%	7%

Portugal: In 2019 total legal aid amount for the first time includes the court fees covered by legal aid

Table 5.3.2 Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid by type in 2019 (Q12-1)

States	Total annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid				Annual implemented aid Cases brought to court			Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid Cases not brought to court		
	Total (1 + 2) (a + b)	Per inhabitant	Criminal cases (a)	Other than criminal cases (b)	Total 1	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases	Total 2	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Austria	21 278 000 €	2,39 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belgium	106 628 956 €	9,33 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bulgaria	3 924 219 €	0,56 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	13 264 181 €	3,27 €	12 750 955 €	513 226 €	NA	NA	255 448 €	NA	NA	257 778 €
Cyprus	1 863 817 €	2,10 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	21 484 408 €	2,01 €	15 547 111 €	5 937 297 €	21 484 408 €	15 547 111 €	5 937 297 €	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	152 327 262 €	26,16 €	79 390 355 €	72 936 907 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	3 603 944 €	2,72 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	90 200 000 €	16,32 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	528 101 885 €	7,87 €	NA	NA	492 100 591 €	NA	NA	36 001 294 €	NA	NA
Germany	647 481 494 €	7,79 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	7 561 650 €	0,71 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	105 888 000 €	21,52 €	65 092 000 €	40 796 000 €	NA	65 092 000 €	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Italy	333 226 015 €	5,53 €	192 045 652 €	141 180 363 €	333 226 015 €	192 045 652 €	141 180 363 €	0 €	0 €	0 €
Latvia	1 912 508 €	1,00 €	1 778 248 €	134 260 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	6 837 270 €	2,45 €	NA	NA	529 476 €	NA	NA	6 307 794 €	NA	NA
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	409 015 €	0,83 €	NA	NA	409 015 €	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	417 800 000 €	24,00 €	152 100 000 €	265 700 000 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA	28 405 000 €	13 590 000 €	14 816 000 €	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	131 136 461 €	12,74 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	15 011 547 €	0,77 €	13 960 738 €	1 050 809 €	15 011 547 €	13 960 738 €	1 050 809 €	NA	NA	NA
Slovakia	NA	NA	NA	8 768 732 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	4 116 757 €	1,96 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spain	321 636 719 €	6,78 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	306 339 600 €	29,66 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	140 957 987 €	8,2 €	66 583 132 €	59 668 622 €	127 309 436 €	60 047 100 €	32 647 983 €	14 103 029 €		128 889 €
Median	21 484 408 €	3,3 €	40 319 556 €	8 768 732 €	21 484 408 €	15 547 111 €	5 937 297 €	6 307 794 €		128 889 €
Minimum	409 015 €	0,6 €	1 778 248 €	134 260 €	409 015 €	13 590 000 €	255 448 €			
Maximum	647 481 494 €	29,7 €	192 045 652 €	265 700 000 €	492 100 591 €	192 045 652 €	141 180 363 €	36 001 294 €		257 778 €
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	15%	15%	70%	67%	74%	81%	81%	85%	89%	89%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%	4%

Portugal: In 2019 total legal aid amount for the first time includes the court fees covered by legal aid

Table 5.4.1 Total annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid from 2012 to 2019 (absolute number and per inhabitant) (Q1, Q12)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.
Austria	19 000 000 €	2,2 €	19 000 000 €	2,2 €	19 000 000 €	2,2 €	19 000 000 €	2,2 €	19 500 000 €	2,2 €	19 500 000 €	2,2 €	19 500 000 €	2,2 €	21 000 000 €	2,4 €
Belgium	87 024 000 €	7,8 €	85 241 000 €	7,6 €	84 628 000 €	7,5 €	77 891 000 €	6,9 €	82 869 725 €	7,3 €	91 893 000 €	8,1 €	100 370 000 €	8,8 €	110 855 000 €	9,7 €
Bulgaria	3 579 030 €	0,5 €	4 588 828 €	0,6 €	4 306 647 €	0,6 €	4 785 010 €	0,7 €	4 202 804 €	0,6 €	4 785 010 €	0,7 €	4 774 886 €	0,7 €	4 216 113 €	0,6 €
Croatia	8 071 016 €	1,9 €	6 694 673 €	1,6 €	11 464 658 €	2,7 €	11 529 667 €	2,8 €	10 810 000 €	2,6 €	10 007 450 €	2,4 €	13 338 643 €	3,3 €	13 279 279 €	3,3 €
Cyprus	1 526 738 €	1,8 €	1 098 226 €	1,3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 076 200 €	2,4 €	2 387 000 €	2,8 €	2 305 000 €	2,6 €	2 611 010 €	2,9 €
Czech Republic	24 142 835 €	2,3 €	20 805 554 €	2,0 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	83 643 048 €	14,9 €	102 427 178 €	18,2 €	129 010 156 €	22,8 €	129 435 262 €	22,7 €	139 692 531 €	24,3 €	135 994 117 €	23,5 €	139 254 575 €	24,0 €	142 817 000 €	24,5 €
Estonia	3 835 000 €	3,0 €	3 835 000 €	2,9 €	3 835 000 €	2,9 €	3 838 326 €	2,9 €	3 835 000 €	2,9 €	3 934 000 €	3,0 €	4 131 000 €	3,1 €	3 603 944 €	2,7 €
Finland	67 697 000 €	12,5 €	71 208 000 €	13,1 €	65 276 000 €	11,9 €	77 700 000 €	14,2 €	89 400 000 €	16,2 €	97 700 000 €	17,7 €	93 700 000 €	17,0 €	90 200 000 €	16,3 €
France	367 180 000 €	5,6 €	369 270 787 €	5,6 €	366 887 166 €	5,5 €	389 200 710 €	5,8 €	365 684 483 €	5,5 €	455 671 354 €	6,8 €	514 790 357 €	7,7 €	543 319 313 €	8,1 €
Germany	344 535 431 €	4,3 €	345 878 597 €	4,3 €	686 978 779 €	8,5 €	673 149 670 €	8,2 €	725 056 049 €	8,8 €	NA	NA	755 656 823 €	9,1 €	747 653 492 €	9,0 €
Greece	8 300 000 €	0,8 €	7 970 370 €	0,7 €	10 225 994 €	0,9 €	12 010 629 €	1,1 €	10 321 925 €	1,0 €	18 501 360 €	1,7 €	21 323 380 €	2,0 €	21 296 725 €	2,0 €
Hungary	907 974 €	0,1 €	612 980 €	0,1 €	570 980 €	0,1 €	788 773 €	0,1 €	804 784 €	0,1 €	804 679 €	0,1 €	772 908 €	0,1 €	770 922 €	0,1 €
Ireland	83 159 000 €	18,1 €	84 623 000 €	18,4 €	80 126 000 €	17,3 €	79 971 000 €	17,1 €	82 390 000 €	17,6 €	89 010 000 €	18,6 €	89 577 000 €	18,4 €	102 098 000 €	20,7 €
Italy	153 454 322 €	2,6 €	160 755 405 €	2,7 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	233 477 724 €	3,9 €	285 534 786 €	4,7 €	317 861 899 €	5,3 €	333 226 015 €	5,5 €
Latvia	962 294 €	0,5 €	962 294 €	0,5 €	1 650 291 €	0,8 €	1 863 989 €	0,9 €	2 514 338 €	1,3 €	2 207 598 €	1,1 €	2 212 650 €	1,2 €	2 007 508 €	1,1 €
Lithuania	4 543 826 €	1,5 €	4 561 226 €	1,5 €	5 900 767 €	2,0 €	5 925 285 €	2,1 €	5 500 227 €	1,9 €	6 203 031 €	2,2 €	6 224 861 €	2,2 €	6 847 794 €	2,5 €
Luxembourg	3 500 000 €	6,7 €	3 000 000 €	5,5 €	3 000 000 €	5,3 €	3 500 000 €	6,2 €	4 000 000 €	6,8 €	6 000 000 €	10,0 €	7 500 000 €	12,2 €	8 300 000 €	13,3 €
Malta	49 500 €	0,1 €	49 500 €	0,1 €	70 000 €	0,2 €	51 000 €	0,1 €	100 000 €	0,2 €	150 000 €	0,3 €	400 000 €	0,8 €	450 000 €	0,9 €
Netherlands	495 300 000 €	29,5 €	498 200 000 €	29,6 €	430 000 000 €	25,4 €	417 100 000 €	24,6 €	440 400 000 €	25,8 €	447 157 000 €	26,0 €	460 600 000 €	26,7 €	444 400 000 €	25,5 €
Poland	24 107 000 €	0,6 €	-	-	25 029 000 €	0,7 €	-	-	65 738 000 €	1,7 €	57 628 000 €	1,5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	55 184 100 €	5,3 €	42 241 300 €	4,1 €	33 403 315 €	3,2 €	35 466 326 €	3,4 €	31 816 000 €	3,1 €	49 496 172 €	4,8 €	53 213 075 €	5,2 €	111 625 624 €	10,8 €
Romania	7 958 050 €	0,4 €	8 739 157 €	0,4 €	9 518 975 €	0,4 €	8 877 666 €	0,4 €	10 306 534 €	0,5 €	9 971 887 €	0,5 €	10 371 363 €	0,5 €	15 019 354 €	0,8 €
Slovakia	1 771 287 €	0,3 €	1 687 629 €	0,3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	5 514 089 €	2,7 €	4 059 128 €	2,0 €	3 414 646 €	1,7 €	3 043 999 €	1,5 €	3 200 000 €	1,5 €	3 200 000 €	1,5 €	2 700 000 €	1,3 €	3 491 590 €	1,7 €
Spain	253 034 641 €	5,5 €	-	-	237 581 907 €	5,1 €	254 818 057 €	5,5 €	260 079 600 €	5,6 €	281 031 297 €	6,0 €	299 789 366 €	6,4 €	312 855 690 €	6,6 €
Sweden	236 399 146 €	24,7 €	255 679 979 €	26,5 €	244 442 713 €	25,1 €	268 378 957 €	27,2 €	332 168 392 €	33,2 €	371 055 816 €	36,7 €	358 275 646 €	35,0 €	302 135 700 €	29,3 €
Average	86 828 864 €	5,8 €	84 127 592 €	6,1 €	106 796 565 €	6,7 €	112 651 151 €	7,1 €	117 037 773 €	7,1 €	102 075 982 €	7,6 €	136 610 143 €	8,2 €	139 336 670 €	8,3 €
Median	19 000 000 €	2,6 €	8 739 157 €	2,2 €	19 000 000 €	2,9 €	15 505 315 €	3,2 €	19 500 000 €	2,9 €	19 000 680 €	2,9 €	20 411 690 €	4,2 €	21 148 363 €	4,4 €
Minimum	49 500 €	0,1 €	49 500 €	0,1 €	70 000 €	0,1 €	51 000 €	0,1 €	100 000 €	0,1 €	150 000 €	0,1 €	400 000 €	0,1 €	450 000 €	0,1 €
Maximum	495 300 000 €	29,5 €	498 200 000 €	29,6 €	686 978 779 €	25,4 €	673 149 670 €	27,2 €	725 056 049 €	33,2 €	455 671 354 €	36,7 €	755 656 823 €	35,0 €	747 653 492 €	29,3 €
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	15%	15%	15%	7%	7%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Italy: Only since 2018 the budget allocated to legal aid is comprehensive of administrative justice

Malta: In 2015 the Agency for legal aid was established and the budget increases due to capacity building each year

Slovakia: The sum stated for the years 2010, 2012 and 2013 represents exclusively the budget of the Legal Aid Centre which grants legal aid in other than criminal cases to persons in material need

Portugal: In 2019 total legal aid amount for the first time includes the court fees covered by legal aid

Table 5.4.2 Total annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid from 2012 to 2019 (absolute number and per inhabitant) (Q1, Q12-1)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.	Absolute number	Per inh.
Austria	19 000 000 €	2,2 €	19 000 000 €	2,2 €	21 070 101 €	2,5 €	20 800 000 €	2,4 €	19 700 000 €	2,3 €	18 860 000 €	2,1 €	19 828 000 €	2,2 €	21 278 000 €	2,4 €
Belgium	87 024 000 €	7,8 €	85 241 000 €	7,6 €	91 998 158 €	8,2 €	81 734 000 €	7,3 €	82 832 591 €	7,3 €	88 269 746 €	7,8 €	102 929 000 €	9,0 €	106 628 956 €	9,3 €
Bulgaria	3 579 030 €	0,5 €	4 588 828 €	0,6 €	4 796 175 €	0,7 €	4 660 132 €	0,7 €	4 197 520 €	0,6 €	4 377 135 €	0,6 €	4 129 570 €	0,6 €	3 924 219 €	0,6 €
Croatia	8 071 016 €	1,9 €	6 694 673 €	1,6 €	10 939 335 €	2,6 €	11 529 654 €	2,8 €	10 809 907 €	2,6 €	10 002 517 €	2,4 €	13 243 256 €	3,2 €	13 264 181 €	3,3 €
Cyprus	1 526 738 €	1,8 €	1 098 226 €	1,3 €	895 700 €	1,0 €	NA	NA	1 907 617 €	2,2 €	1 636 640 €	1,9 €	1 713 791 €	2,0 €	1 863 817 €	2,1 €
Czech Republic	24 142 835 €	2,3 €	20 805 554 €	2,0 €	20 433 489 €	1,9 €	20 622 005 €	2,0 €	21 135 536 €	2,0 €	21 273 542 €	2,0 €	21 045 390 €	2,0 €	21 484 408 €	2,0 €
Denmark	83 643 048 €	14,9 €	102 427 178 €	18,2 €	134 146 776 €	23,7 €	135 270 967 €	23,7 €	129 857 618 €	22,6 €	120 344 241 €	20,8 €	112 470 945 €	19,4 €	152 327 262 €	26,2 €
Estonia	3 835 000 €	3,0 €	3 835 000 €	2,9 €	3 989 764 €	3,0 €	3 838 326 €	2,9 €	3 835 000 €	2,9 €	3 603 108 €	2,7 €	4 090 000 €	3,1 €	3 603 944 €	2,7 €
Finland	67 697 000 €	12,5 €	71 208 000 €	13,1 €	65 276 000 €	11,9 €	77 700 000 €	14,2 €	89 400 000 €	16,2 €	97 392 000 €	17,7 €	91 300 000 €	16,5 €	90 200 000 €	16,3 €
France	367 180 000 €	5,6 €	369 270 787 €	5,6 €	381 268 078 €	5,7 €	319 155 587 €	4,8 €	338 820 356 €	5,1 €	433 291 526 €	6,4 €	506 719 237 €	7,6 €	528 101 885 €	7,9 €
Germany	344 535 431 €	4,3 €	345 878 597 €	4,3 €	647 401 631 €	8,0 €	711 636 303 €	8,7 €	676 027 512 €	8,2 €	NA	NA	647 411 572 €	7,8 €	647 481 494 €	7,8 €
Greece	8 300 000 €	0,8 €	7 970 370 €	0,7 €	7 348 223 €	0,7 €	6 788 015 €	0,6 €	6 120 564 €	0,6 €	4 177 398 €	0,4 €	7 026 655 €	0,7 €	7 561 650 €	0,7 €
Hungary	907 974 €	0,1 €	612 980 €	0,1 €	970 353 €	0,1 €	NA	NA	1 140 272 €	0,1 €	NA	NA	648 746 €	0,1 €	NA	NA
Ireland	83 159 000 €	18,1 €	84 623 000 €	18,4 €	85 346 304 €	18,4 €	87 308 145 €	18,7 €	91 666 000 €	19,6 €	100 622 672 €	21,0 €	111 463 335 €	22,9 €	105 888 000 €	21,5 €
Italy	153 454 322 €	2,6 €	160 755 405 €	2,7 €	143 915 571 €	2,4 €	172 851 135 €	2,8 €	233 477 724 €	3,9 €	285 534 786 €	4,7 €	317 861 899 €	5,3 €	333 226 015 €	5,5 €
Latvia	962 294 €	0,5 €	962 294 €	0,5 €	1 159 625 €	0,6 €	1 691 382 €	0,9 €	2 035 197 €	1,0 €	1 786 933 €	0,9 €	1 726 526 €	0,9 €	1 912 508 €	1,0 €
Lithuania	4 543 826 €	1,5 €	4 561 226 €	1,5 €	5 883 027 €	2,0 €	5 917 807 €	2,0 €	5 494 755 €	1,9 €	5 994 497 €	2,1 €	6 220 085 €	2,2 €	6 837 270 €	2,4 €
Luxembourg	3 500 000 €	6,7 €	3 000 000 €	5,5 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 805 606 €	11,5 €	9 114 644 €	15,1 €	6 572 492 €	10,7 €	NA	NA
Malta	49 500 €	0,1 €	49 500 €	0,1 €	70 000 €	0,2 €	51 000 €	0,1 €	161 662 €	0,4 €	249 326 €	0,5 €	304 137 €	0,6 €	409 015 €	0,8 €
Netherlands	495 300 000 €	29,5 €	498 200 000 €	29,6 €	455 000 000 €	26,9 €	403 110 000 €	23,7 €	468 300 000 €	27,4 €	433 005 000 €	25,2 €	413 900 000 €	23,9 €	417 800 000 €	24,0 €
Poland	24 107 000 €	0,6 €	-	-	23 328 000 €	0,6 €	-	-	27 427 000 €	0,7 €	52 913 000 €	1,4 €	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	55 184 100 €	5,3 €	42 241 300 €	4,1 €	68 342 718 €	6,6 €	59 549 714 €	5,8 €	60 335 899 €	5,9 €	59 688 085 €	5,8 €	54 522 686 €	5,3 €	131 136 461 €	12,7 €
Romania	7 958 050 €	0,4 €	8 739 157 €	0,4 €	9 511 348 €	0,4 €	8 824 399 €	0,4 €	10 173 620 €	0,5 €	9 962 207 €	0,5 €	10 351 642 €	0,5 €	15 011 547 €	0,8 €
Slovakia	1 771 287 €	0,3 €	1 687 629 €	0,3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	5 514 089 €	2,7 €	4 059 128 €	2,0 €	3 492 487 €	1,7 €	3 184 217 €	1,5 €	3 091 043 €	1,5 €	3 359 682 €	1,6 €	3 980 358 €	1,9 €	4 116 757 €	2,0 €
Spain	253 034 641 €	5,5 €	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	262 316 223 €	5,6 €	275 567 743 €	5,9 €	296 294 718 €	6,3 €	321 636 719 €	6,8 €
Sweden	236 399 146 €	24,7 €	255 679 979 €	26,5 €	257 883 019 €	26,5 €	276 604 518 €	28,1 €	361 941 952 €	36,2 €	377 635 918 €	37,3 €	364 053 128 €	35,6 €	306 339 600 €	29,7 €
Average	86 828 864 €	5,8 €	84 127 592 €	6,1 €	101 852 745 €	6,5 €	114 896 538 €	7,3 €	112 269 661 €	7,3 €	100 777 598 €	7,8 €	124 792 287 €	7,6 €	140 957 987 €	8,2 €
Median	19 000 000 €	2,6 €	8 739 157 €	2,2 €	20 751 795 €	2,4 €	20 800 000 €	2,8 €	20 417 768 €	2,8 €	20 066 771 €	2,6 €	19 828 000 €	3,2 €	21 484 408 €	3,3 €
Minimum	49 500 €	0,1 €	49 500 €	0,1 €	70 000 €	0,1 €	51 000 €	0,1 €	161 662 €	0,1 €	249 326 €	0,4 €	304 137 €	0,1 €	409 015 €	0,6 €
Maximum	495 300 000 €	29,5 €	498 200 000 €	29,6 €	647 401 631 €	27 €	711 636 303 €	28,1 €	676 027 512 €	36,2 €	433 291 526 €	37,3 €	647 411 572 €	35,6 €	647 481 494 €	29,7 €
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	19%	19%	4%	4%	11%	11%	7%	7%	15%	7%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Italy: Only since 2018 the budget allocated to legal aid is comprehensive of administrative justice

Malta: In 2015 the Agency for legal aid was established and the budget increases due to capacity building each year

Slovakia: The sum stated for the years 2010, 2012 and 2013 represents exclusively the budget of the Legal Aid Centre which grants legal aid in other than criminal cases to persons in material need

Portugal: In 2019 total legal aid amount for the first time includes the court fees covered by legal aid

Table 5.6: Court fees required to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction in 2019 (Q8)

States	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		
Slovakia		
Slovenia		
Spain		
Sweden		
Yes	4	21
No	23	6
No answer	0	0

Table 5.7 (EC): Coverage of legal aid (other than criminal cases) in 2019 (Q16, Q17)

States	EC Code	Legal aid applies to representation in court	Legal aid applies to legal advice	Legal aid includes coverage of or exemption from court fees	Legal aid covers the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions	Legal aid covers other costs
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Croatia	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Czech Republic	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	26	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP
Ireland	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Italy	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lithuania	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	16	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes	No
Malta	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Poland	21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Slovenia	24	Yes	Yes	NAP	Yes	Yes
Spain	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	27	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Indicator 5: Legal aid

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

Question 012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 016. Does legal aid apply to:

Question 017. Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

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.)?

Austria

Q008 (General Comment): The duty to pay court fees arises from the starting of the civil procedure at the court, but the proceedings itself are not dependent on the payment of this fee. The most important (at least preliminary) exemption from court fees is the attribution of legal aid to the claimant according to the respective provisions of the civil procedure code (Zivilprozessordnung – ZPO, in particular §§ 63 and 64) and §§ 8 and 9 of the court fee act (Gerichtsgebührengesetz - GGG). Detailed information can be derived from the legal aid factsheet on the website of the European Network for Civil and Commercial Matters (http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/legal_aid/legal_aid_aus_en.htm). Other exemptions are laid down in various other provisions as listed in § 10, § 13 and Art. VI Nr. 28 GGG.

Q008 (2019): Court fees have to be paid upfront, but the payment is not a precondition to start proceedings. Exceptions include legal aid; minors are also exempted from court fees in non-contentious matters.

Q008 (2016): The duty to pay court fees arises from the starting of the civil procedure at the court, but the proceedings itself are not dependent on the payment of this fee. The most important (at least preliminary) exemption from court fees is the attribution of legal aid to the claimant according to the respective provisions of the civil procedure code (Zivilprozessordnung – ZPO, in particular §§ 63 and 64) and §§ 8 and 9 of the court fee act (Gerichtsgebührengesetz - GGG). Detailed information can be derived from the legal aid factsheet on the website of the European Network for Civil and Commercial Matters (http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/legal_aid/legal_aid_aus_en.htm). Other exemptions are laid down in various other provisions as listed in § 10, § 13 and Art. VI Nr. 28 GGG.

Q008 (2015): Detailed information can be derived from the legal aid factsheet on the website of the European Network for Civil and Commercial Matters (http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/legal_aid/legal_aid_aus_en.htm).

Other exemptions are laid down in various other provisions as listed in § 10, § 13 and Art. VI Nr. 28 GGG.

Q012 (General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012 (2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service”. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service” is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012 (2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012 (2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service”. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service” is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2015): A lump sum of € 19.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 20.800.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Q012-1 (2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, a lump sum of € 19 Mio represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget in this respect is € 21 070 101. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

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.

Q017 (General Comment): In civil cases:

As far as civil cases are concerned, according to § 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 § 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.

Q017 (2019): see general comments

Q017 (2016): 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 trail 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 trail in front of a jury or of a court of lay assessors;

•during the trail 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 trail 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

Q017 (2015): 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

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.

Belgium

Q008 (General Comment): There are no scheduling rights for disputes before the labour court, tax disputes with a value of less than EUR 250 000 and cases that are brought under Book XX of the Commercial Law Code.

Q008 (2019): From the 1st February 2019, new court fees (commonly called scheduling fees) apply. This is provided for in the law of 14th October 2018, which reforms scheduling rights.

The payment of the scheduling fee is moved to the end of the procedure and must be paid by the losing party. The amount is determined by the level of the relevant jurisdiction. It varies from € 50 for the justice of the peace to € 650 for the Supreme Court.

Q008 (2016): There are no duty levied for entry on the hearings schedule for labor disputes and tax disputes with a value of less than 250 000 EUR.

Q008 (2015): There are no assignment rights for labor disputes and tax disputes with a value of less than EUR 250 000.

Q008 (2014): In criminal, correctional or police matters, even if there is a civil party, no court fees are required for starting the procedure. In other than criminal matters, court fees concern the registration of a case, request or application to the registry (article 269/1 of the Code of court fees and fees related to registration and mortgage). In respect of particular categories of cases, the law provides for exemption from court fees. Such exemption is also granted with regard to cases transferred to other courts in compliance with the law on the use of languages in administrative matters or in case of a judgment declining jurisdiction.

Q008 (2012): In criminal, correctional or police matters, even if there is a civil party, no court fees are required for starting the procedure. In other than criminal matters, court fees concern the registration of a case, request or application to the registry (article 269/1 of the Code of court fees and fees related to registration and mortgage). In respect of particular categories of cases, the law provides for exemption from court fees. Such exemption is also granted with regard to cases transferred to other courts in compliance with the law on the use of languages in administrative matters or in case of a judgment declining jurisdiction.

Q012 (2019): Following the resignation of the government in December 2018 and the general elections in 2019, the 2019 budget was not officially approved. This is a provisional budget.

Q012 (2012): The increase in the approved budget allocated to legal aid between 2008 and 2010 can be explained by an increase in costs and expenses.

Q012-1 (2016): Intervention in the costs related to the organization of legal aid offices and payment for lawyers responsible for legal aid greater than the initial budget

Q016 (General Comment): In Belgium there are three types of "legal aid": first-line legal aid, second-line legal aid and legal aid.

First-line legal aid consists of practical information, legal information, a first legal opinion or referral to a specialized 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 within the framework or not of a procedure or assistance within the framework of a trial including representation. Legal aid consists of exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary income to meet the costs of a procedure, from paying the related costs which will therefore be covered by the budget of the State (article 664 of the Judicial Code). Legal aid can be obtained in civil or criminal matters and in any procedure (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).

Q017 (General Comment): Legal aid consists of exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the means of existence necessary to meet the costs of a procedure, even extrajudicial, from paying the various fees. These include fees for registration, registry, shipping and other related costs. It also ensures that the interested parties receive free access to the ministry of public and ministerial officers, under the conditions determined below. It also allows interested parties to benefit from free assistance from a technical advisor during legal expertises.

Q017 (2018): Legal aid consists in exempting, in total or in part, those who do not have the means of subsistence necessary to meet the costs of proceedings, even the extrajudicial ones, the costs of the various duties of registration, registry and expedition and the other costs that it entails. It also ensures that the Ministry of Public and Ministerial Officers is free of charge for the interested parties, under the conditions set out below. It also allows interested parties to benefit from the free assistance of a technical advisor during judicial expertises.

Q017 (2016): Legal assistance in Belgium provides for the coverage or exemption of legal costs. On the other hand, second-line legal aid (assistance and representation by a lawyer) does not concern legal costs but only "lawyer fees". Article 664 of the Judiciary Code provides that "legal assistance consists in dispensing in whole or in part, those who do not have the income necessary to meet the costs of proceedings, even extra-judicial, to pay the fees, registration fees, registry fees and shipping and other expenses incurred by it. It also ensures free access to the Ministry of Public and Ministerial Officers under the conditions specified below. It also allows interested parties to benefit from the free assistance of a technical advisor during judicial appraisals. "

Q017 (2012): Legal aid refers to the concept of legal assistance, that is to say the benefit of free proceedings.

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.

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 (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 (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

Q008 (General Comment): No state fee is due for the consideration of criminal cases of general nature. A certain category of crimes is not prosecuted according to the general procedure, but only if there is a private complaint. In these cases, a state fee is paid for the consideration of the criminal case of a private nature. According to Art. 81, para. 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a document evidencing the payment of a state fee shall be attached to the complaint.

According to Art. 71 of the Civil Procedure Code / CPC / State fees on the cost of action and court costs shall be collected upon conduct of the case. Where the action is unappraisable, the amount of the state fee shall be determined by the court. Where the subject matter of the case is a right of ownership or other rights in rem to an immovable property, as well as in actions for the existence, for annulment or for rescission of a contract which has as its subject any rights in rem to an immovable property and for conclusion of a final contract having such subject, the amount of the state fee shall be set at one-fourth of the cost of action. Art. 83 of the Civil Procedure Code provides for exemption from fees and expenses in the cases provided for in the provision, namely: by the plaintiffs who are factory or office workers or cooperative members in respect of any actions arising from employment relationships; by the plaintiffs: in respect of any actions for maintenance obligations; on any actions brought by a prosecutor; by the plaintiff: in respect of any actions for damages sustained as a result of a tort or delict, for which a sentence has entered into effect; by the ad hoc representatives of the party whose address is unknown, appointed by the court. Fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs.

According to Art. 12 of the Code of Administrative Procedure, no state fees shall be collected and no court costs shall be paid on any proceedings under this Code, unless so provided for therein or in another law, as well as in the cases of a judicial appeal against administrative acts and upon bringing a legal action under this Code.

Q008 (2016): According to article 83 of the Code of Civil Procedure, fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited: by the plaintiffs who are factory or office workers or cooperative members in respect of any actions arising from employment relationships; by the plaintiffs in respect of any actions for maintenance obligations; on any actions brought by a prosecutor; by the plaintiff in respect of any actions for damages sustained as a result of a tort or offence, for which a sentence has entered into effect; by the ad hoc representatives of the party whose address is unknown, appointed by the court. Besides, fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs. Considering the petition for waiver, the court shall take into consideration: the income accruing to the person and to the family thereof; the property status, as certified by a declaration; the family situation; the health status; the employment status; the age; other circumstances ascertained. In all these cases, the costs of the proceeding shall be paid from the amounts allocated under the budget of the court.

According to article 84 of the Code of Civil Procedure, payment of stamp duty but not of court costs shall be waived for: the State and the government institutions, except in actions for private state receivables and rights to corporeal things constituting private state property; the Bulgarian Red Cross; the municipalities, except in actions for private municipal receivables and rights to corporeal things constituting private municipal property.

Q008 (2015): Article 5 of the Stamp Duty Act states:

The following shall be exempt from stamp duties:

- a) applications filed with the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the Council of Ministers;
- b) documentation in relation to the labour activities of workers and employees, regulated by the Labour Protection Law and the by-laws regulating their enforcement, as well as the labour contracts - both individual and collective;
- c) claimants - workers and officers - on claims for remuneration for performed work, and on other claims, ensuing from labour contracts;
- d) claimants, who are members of production cooperatives on claims for remuneration for the work performed by them in the same cooperatives;
- e) (repealed);
- f) claimants on remuneration claims, ensuing from rights on inventions;
- g) claimants on claims for support;
- h) registration of birth and death certificates and adoption certificates and the initial registration certificates of civil status;
- i) (repealed);
- k) all documents and papers concerning: criminal trials of general nature; lawsuits for money support; lawsuits for guardianship; lawsuits for establishing of origin; papers and documents for setting and granting relief to mothers of many children; for social and legal protection of minors; for social support, for obtaining the right to pension; for establishment, registration, and other changes of cooperatives;
- l) papers and documents in relations to the activities of the mutual aid funds;
- m) all types of requests, applications, enrollment forms, education certificates and certificates for completed training courses, as well as any other certificates, and duplicates thereof, which are issued by the educational and tutorial establishments for obtaining elementary and high education and by the Ministry of Education and Science;
- n) foreign citizens, by the virtue of international agreements and understandings for participation in competitions for admission in the state higher and semi-higher educational establishments;
- o) the disabled, pregnant, and mothers of children under 6 years of age, orphans, in the events of transfer from one educational establishment to another, from one specialty or form of study to another due to health reasons, established by the findings of a medical commission;
- p) the Bulgarian Red Cross;
- q) applications for recording school boards in the regional court register;
- r) cases provided for in the international contracts effective for the Republic of Bulgaria;

Civil Procedure Code - Court fees on the cost of action and court costs are collected upon conduct of the case. Where the action is unappraisable, the amount of the court fees is determined by the court. Where the subject matter of the case is a right of ownership or other rights in rem to an immovable, the amount of the court fees is determined on one-fourth of the cost of action.

Fees and costs of the proceeding in the cases do not be deposited:

1. by the plaintiffs who are factory or office workers or cooperative members in respect

Q012 (General Comment): The annual budget for legal aid in the Republic of Bulgaria is not granted by type of cases and type of legal aid. Legal aid can be provided for all types of civil cases including non-litigious cases. The budget is common to all types of legal aid – consultation (pre-litigation advice for which the Law on legal aid strictly defines the categories of persons amenable to be granted with) with the purpose to achieve a settlement before initiation of court proceedings or filing a case, preparation of documents for filing a case, litigation, and litigation in event of detainment by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior and the Customs Act. By contrast, the annual budget for legal aid does not include means of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The annual budget for legal aid is common to all types of criminal, civil and administrative cases. It includes remuneration of the attorneys providing legal aid, remuneration of the Bar Councils for the work carried out by the administration of legal aid, funds for necessary expenses to visit the places of detention or retention and protection in another village. The National Legal Aid Bureau is an independent State authority, a legal entity and a second grade disposer of budget credits to the Minister of Justice. Its competence consists in preparing a draft budget of legal aid and disposing the funds in the budget of legal aid. The Ministry of Justice supervises the planning and reporting of funds in respect of the budget of legal aid. The annual budget of legal aid is part of the budget of the Ministry of Justice – Chapter 'Policy of Justice'.

Q012 (2014): The implemented budget of legal aid exceeds the approved one because of a large number of cases of serious crimes and a large number of civil cases with high material interest justifying higher legal fees.

Q012 (2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid between 2010 and 2012 was due to the increase of the number of disadvantaged citizens.

Q012-1 (2019): The number of cases for legal representation, which accounts for 90% of legal aid, has decreased significantly as a result of the developed and approved by the National Legal Aid Bureau ("NLAB") minimum standards and unified procedures for granting, reporting and control of legal aid. The standards and unified procedures for legal aid have been developed in the implementation of the project "Strategic Reforms in the National Legal Aid Bureau" funded under Operational Program "Good Governance" and mandatory for the bodies of the legal aid system - NLAB, courts, bar associations and lawyers. Another main reason for the decrease in the number of cases for legal aid for legal representation is the growing network of Regional Counseling Centers / RCCs /, established at thirteen bar councils in the country. The consultations provided in the RCC, as well as through the National Telephone for Legal Aid at the NLAB, create preconditions for a significant reduction in the number of cases of inadmissible and unfounded requests from citizens to the courts, resp. until the reduction in the number of cases of legal aid for legal representation.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference between the approved and implemented budget for legal aid is due to the control exercised by the National Legal Aid Bureau on the authorities providing such aid (as investigation authorities and courts) to comply with the statutory procedure for admission of legal aid with a view to the appropriate disposal of the budget funds for legal aid and, in this respect, the reduced number of cases for which legal aid is granted.

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.

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.

Q017 (General Comment): Legal aid does not include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees but according to the Code of Civil Procedure fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs.

Q017 (2015): Legal aid does not include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees but according to the Code of Civil Procedure fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs.

Q019 (General Comment): The travel expenses of an official defence counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Q019 (2019): Art 38 an.5 LAA The travel expenses of an official defence counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Croatia

Q008 (2019): According to the Court Fees Act (Official Gazette, No. 118/18) 20 subjects are exempt from paying court fees, such as state government bodies, public authorities, employees in administrative and labour disputes, vulnerable groups of society, etc.

Q008 (2018): According to the Court Fees Act (Official Gazette, No. 74/95, 57/96, 137/02, 26/03, 125/11, 112/12, 157/13, 110/15) 19 subjects are exempt from paying court fees, such as state government bodies, public authorities, employees in administrative and labour disputes, vulnerable groups of society, etc.

Q008 (2016): According to the Court Fees Act (Official Gazette, No. 74/95, 57/96, 137/02, 26/03, 125/11, 112/12, 157/13, 110/15), 19 subjects are exempt from paying court fees, such as state government bodies, public authorities, employees in administrative and labour disputes, vulnerable groups, etc.

Q008 (2015): According to the Court Fees Act (OG 74/95, 57/96, 137/02, (26/03), 125/11, 112/12, 157/13, 110/15), the following subjects are exempt from paying court fees:

1. The Republic of Croatia and state government bodies
2. Persons and bodies performing public authorities for the performance of such authorities
3. Workers and employees in labour disputes and officials in administrative disputes with regard to exercising their rights from official relations
4. Workers in administrative disputes arising from pre-bankruptcy settlement
5. Disabled veterans of the Homeland War, based on adequate documents proving their status
6. Spouses, children and parents of veterans who were killed, missing or captured in the Homeland War, based on adequate documents proving their status
7. Spouses, children and parents of those who were killed, missing or captured in the Homeland War, based on adequate documents proving their status
8. Displaced persons, refugees and returnees, based on adequate documents proving their status
9. Social aid beneficiaries who receive a subsistence allowance
10. Humanitarian organisations and organisations dedicated to the protection of disabled persons and families of those who were killed, missing or captured during the performance of humanitarian activities
11. Children as parties in proceedings for child care support or in proceedings regarding claims based on that right
12. Plaintiffs in proceedings for acknowledgement of maternity and paternity, and for costs incurred from extramarital pregnancy and childbirth
13. Parties requesting the restoration of working competence
14. Minors requesting the acquisition of working competence based on becoming parents
15. Parties in procedures for transferring custody of a child and for reaching a decision on organizing meetings and spending time with the child
16. Plaintiffs in disputes regarding rights from mandatory pension and basic health insurance, rights of unemployed persons based on regulations on employment and social welfare rights
17. Plaintiffs, i.e. applicants in procedures for the protection of constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms against final decisions in individual acts, i.e. for protection due to unlawful actions
18. Plaintiffs in disputes regarding the compensation of damages for environmental pollution
19. Unions and higher level union associations in civil procedure acts for a replacement court agreement and in collective labour disputes, and union representatives in civil procedure acts performing the authority of a worker's council.

Foreign countries are exempt from paying fees if that is determined by an international agreement or subject to reciprocity.

Q012 (2019): Approved budget for other than criminal cases brought to courts decreased. Each year, the budget for secondary legal aid, i.e. for legal aid which includes representation of the parties before the court, is planned in accordance with last year's budget implementation related to this item. Therefore, in 2019, the budget for this item had been planned in a smaller amount than it was in 2018. Namely, payments for provided secondary legal aid depend on the number of submitted and approved requests for secondary legal aid and are paid after the completion of the procedure in which secondary legal aid was provided. Budget for other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Funds for primary legal aid are allocated each year to authorized associations and law faculties on the basis of a tender, within the funds provided for that purpose in the state budget. This is project financing and funds are allocated on the basis of an approved project. Upon completion of the approved project, primary legal aid providers submit annual (descriptive and financial) reports on project implementation. Taking into account the comments of stakeholders in the primary legal aid system, the Ministry of Justice seeks to increase allocations for primary legal aid, depending on the constraints and possibilities of the state budget.

Q012 (2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

Q012 (2016): The annual approved public budget allocated in other than criminal cases to primary legal aid (for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court) in 2016 was significantly reduced, which results in great differences in total amount approved in other than criminal cases to legal aid in 2014/2015 and 2016.

Q012 (2014): For 2014, the amount of legal aid approved and also allocated for cases brought before courts (primary legal aid) was 1.450.000,00 kuna, while legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court (secondary legal aid) was 2.570.000,00 kuna. The figures provided in the table are calculated according to the currency for 31st December 2014 (1 €=7,6577 kuna).

Q012 (2013): In 2013, the budget for legal aid was increased as a response to the observed trend of increased number of requests for granting legal aid. Besides, 253 750 euro represent the funds allocated to legal aid in the budget of Croatia intended for free legal aid under the Free Legal Aid Act (civil and administrative proceedings). There also exist funds paid as per submitted requests for granting legal aid - 236 000 euro.

Q012 (2012): In 2012, due to the decreased budget planned for the Ministry of Justice because of the economic situation, the amount allocated to legal aid is lower than in 2010.

Q012-1 (2019): The number of other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

Q012-1 (2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

Q012-1 (2016): In the Ministry of Justice of the RoC there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases and it keeps records on the total annual and implemented budget for legal aid in other than criminal cases in detail. The costs for the legal aid in other than criminal cases are paid after the end of the dispute before the first instance court. The amount in 2016 for "other than criminal cases brought to court" is higher because more bills had to be paid in 2016. Namely, court proceedings last for several years, and probably in 2016 more bills for paying the costs of court experts and interpreters had been received since the Free Legal Aid Act (OG 143/13), which grants the exemption from paying the costs of court experts and interpreters, came into force on 1 January 2014. Different methodologies were used in 2014 and 2016 for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. According to the methodology used in 2016, the total amount for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court in 2014 would be 346779, while the amount for criminal cases would be 255 830.

Q012-1 (2015): The Ministry of Justice of the RoC keeps statistical records on the total annual approved and implemented budget for legal aid (separate for the other than criminal cases and separate for courts and public prosecution services). Since in the Ministry of Justice there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases, it is possible to keep a track record on these cases in detail. However, it is not possible to present in detail all the other data for approved and implemented budget (total - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court; criminal cases - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court).

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.

Q017 (General Comment): The approval of the exemption from payment of court proceeding costs includes the exemption from payment of court fees, namely the exemption from payment of an advance for the costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, inspections, announcements and other costs prescribed in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure. When necessary for the conduct of the proceedings, the advance for the costs of the court proceedings shall be covered from the funds of the concerned court, and in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure, the obligation for payment of the advance lies with the beneficiary of legal aid. Any funds paid from the court funds form part of the costs of the proceedings, and the court shall decide on the reimbursement of such costs from the adversary of the party who is the beneficiary of the legal aid, pursuant to the provisions of the applicable rules of procedure on the reimbursement of costs. The court shall recover any costs paid out of the court budget, in accordance with the official duty, from the party which is required to refund them in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure. If the party opposing the beneficiary of the legal aid is ordered to refund the costs of the proceedings, and it is established that he or she is not capable of paying such costs, the court may subsequently order for the costs to be paid in full or partially by the beneficiary of the legal aid from the money awarded to him or her, if the amount of the awarded sum affects the material situation of the beneficiary insofar as it justifies the refund. This does not touch on the rights of the beneficiary to request, in that case, the repayment from his or her adversary for what he or she has paid.

Q017 (2019): Legal aid includes the exemption from payment of court fees in all civil and administrative court proceedings.

Q017 (2018): The legal aid includes the exemption from payment of court fees in all civil and administrative court proceedings.

Q017 (2016): The legal aid includes the exemption from court fees in all civil and administrative court proceedings.

Q018 (General Comment): According to the amendments of the Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 98/19), the exemption from payment of court fees could be granted in all judicial proceedings including enforcement procedures.

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 (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): In civil cases, legal aid may be approved for the exemption from payment of litigation costs. The latter applies to the exemptions from depositing in advance the costs of witnesses, interpreters, expert witnesses, investigations and judicial advertisement. 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 (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

Q008 (General Comment): when a party in a court case is represented by the office of the Attorney General or the party is the Redundancy fund the exemption to the court fee applies.

Q012 (General Comment): The amount of legal aid is included in the amount for cost of criminal prosecutions, civil procedure and procedures in Family courts

Q012 (2013): In 2013, there were less applications for legal aid. Besides, the budget allocated to legal aid decreased on account of the austerity measures.

Q012-1 (2016): In 2016 there was an increase in the number of legal aid cases.

Q018 (General Comment): There is no provision in the law for this.

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.

Czech Republic

Q008 (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.

Q012 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that before 2014, the implemented budget was provided instead of the approved one.

The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Q012 (2016): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Q012 (2014): Data on the approved budget allocated to legal aid is not available because the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their accounting system.

The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

Q012-1 (2016): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system.

The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

Q012-1 (2015): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approval budget is not divided to this level. The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system.

The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

Q012-1 (2012): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their respective economic systems.

Q017 (General Comment): There is a possibility for participants in the 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 of law.

Q017 (2016): There is a possibility for participant in the proceedings to ask for waiver of court fees ordered by the court, such release should be justified by the participant's personal situation and may not serve as 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 (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

Q008 (General Comment): As a rule, legal fees must be paid in all civil cases. However, there are types of cases that are exempt from court fees. Cases of marriage, custody and paternity are examples of cases where there is no legal charge. If you have been given a free trial to prosecute, you will not pay a court fee.

Q012 (2019): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Q012 (2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Q012 (2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Q012 (2014): The budget foreseen for legal aid in 2012 and 2013 proved to be far less than the actual costs these years. Accordingly, the 2014 approved budget was increased considerably. Thus, there is not a significant increase in expenditure rather that budget is adapted to the actual consumption.

Q012 (2013): The 2012 approved budget allocated to legal aid was well below the actual result for that year. Accordingly, the 2013 budget has been increased.

Q012-1 (2019): The difference between total budget and total accounts is approx. 9 pct. and is primarily due to increased expenses for legal assistance in extensive litigations with many defendants and many court days.

The increasing expenses compared to previous years are partly due to an increased effort to reduce case processing times and case stocks in the criminal case chain. In 2019, further expenses were incurred in connection with the implementation of several commissions of inquiry set up by the government.

Q012-1 (2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Q012-1 (2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

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.

Q017 (General Comment): If a party is granted legal aid (fri proces) in a case before the court, the party is inter alia exempt from paying court fees. Legal aid can also be provided in the form of free legal advice (retshjælp).

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.

Estonia

Q012 (2013): For 2013, according to the implemented budget, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 980 235 euros from the total (3 835 000). From this total, 2 226 315 euros were allocated to legal aid for criminal cases and 718 922 euros to legal aid for civil and administrative cases, the rest was allocated to legal aid for misdemeanor, enforcement procedure, administrative procedure and review procedure cases and legal consultation.

Q012 (2012): For 2012, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 857 850 euros from the total (3 835 000). In this respect, the difference with the amount provided for 2010 is not such important (2 307 334 euros). On the contrary, the IT costs included in the budget of legal aid for both of the exercises are especially high in 2012 due to the implementation of a new IT system.

Q017 (General Comment): Legal aid does not include coverage of or exemption from court fees but there is another procedure for it in civil and administrative cases – procedural assistance. A person can request procedural assistance for bearing procedural expenses. As a result of it, court may release a person, in part or in full, from payment of the State fee or enable to pay it in installments. This procedure is not related to public budget, because the person is released from these fees and these are not compensated to the State or to the court.

Q017 (2019): Partial or full exemption from the court fees (depending on the financial situation of the person).

Q017 (2018): Partial or full exemption from the court fees (depending on the financial situation of the person).

Q017 (2016): Partial or full exemption from the court fees (depending on the financial situation of the person).

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 (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

Q008 (General Comment): The court fees are defined in Tuomioistuinmaksulaki (1455/2015) ("Law on Court Fees") and in Oikeusministeriön asetus tuomioistuinmaksulain 2§:ssä säädettyjen maksujen tarkistamisesta (1383/2018) ("The Degree of the Ministry of Justice on the revision of fees stipulated in the paragraph 2 of the Law on Court Fees")

The fee is collected after the court proceedings have finished. The person who initiated the proceedings (a plaintiff, an applicant or an appellant) is responsible for paying the court fee. A person who has been granted legal aid free of charge is exempted from the court fee. Certain parties are exempted from the court fee, for example the police, the prosecutors and the enforcement authorities.

Certain matters are handled free of charge, for example coercive measures such as confiscation and detention.

No court fee is collected in criminal cases that have been brought to the court by the prosecutor.

If the judgment or decision of a lower court in a criminal case is amended to the appellant's advantage in a court of appeal or the Supreme Court, no court fee is collected. If the judgment or decision is amended to the appellant's advantage in an administrative court, the Supreme Administrative Court or the Insurance Court, no court fee is collected.

Q008 (2015): In 2015, the litigants did not have to pay fees in criminal cases. However, it has to be noted that this has changed in the beginning of 2016.

Q008 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that a government proposal on extending the field of application of court fees is currently pending. It is presented that the fees should be higher and that the group of matters handled free of charge should be reduced.

Q012 (General Comment): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts.

Q012 (2019): The allocated budget in 2019 was 90 200 000 €. A part of the legal aid expenses comes from cases which are not heard in courts, and the budget does not separate legal aid expenditures in terms of court cases and non-court cases.

Furthermore, there are no separate allocations for criminal and non-criminal cases. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.7 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers (net EUR 66.5 million).

Q012 (2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 24.500.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 69.200.000).

Q012 (2016): The legal aid expenses have increased. This is due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. Also the number of refugees getting legal aid has increased.

Q012 (2014): Legal aid expenses have been increasing. In 2014 this was due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. In 2015 this is due to the increase in the number of refugees to whom legal aid was granted.

Q012-1 (2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.100.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 68.200.000).

In 2018, the legal aid offices issued approximately 3.300 new legal aid decisions in matters concerning international protection, which was approximately 1.000 decisions less than the year before. The reduction in the number of new asylum seekers applying for legal aid ensued from a drop in the number of persons applying for asylum in Finland.

Q012-1 (2016): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in court. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers. Private lawyers were paid EUR 66.4 million as fees and compensations in legal aid matters, which is 24 per cent more than in the previous year. Expenses have grown as the number of clients has grown. In 74 per cent of the 15,600 legal aid decisions made concerning asylum seekers applying for international protection, the applicant was assisted by a private lawyer.

Q012-1 (2015): Q12: A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts. The total amount includes the expenses of the legal aid offices (24,2 milj. €) and the expenses paid to the Private lawyers (53,5 milj. €).

Q017 (General Comment): The court fees, other handling fees, document fees and other similar charges are waived for a recipient of legal aid.

Q017 (2019): The granting of legal aid exempts the recipient from liability for handling charges, document charges and the compensation of other miscellaneous expenses in the authority seized of the main matter; such charges are likewise not to be collected by other authorities for their measures and documents in so far as they are necessary for the matter being dealt with. A person is exempted to pay his/her own legal fees. However, there is a deductible rate depending on the person's available means. According to the monthly available means the person receives legal aid for free or pays from the lawyer's bill 20%, 30%, 40%, 55% or 75%. Other assets exceeding 5000€ can also lower the state-provided legal aid coverage, although certain items are excluded while calculating the person's assets (e.g. his/her primary home).

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 (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)).

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 (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.

France

Q008 (2019): This rule applies only in certain civil matters: Indeed, there is a fee payable by the parties to the appeal proceedings where the appointment of lawyer is compulsory before the Court of appeal. The fee is paid by the lawyer applying on behalf of his/her client either by means of mobile stamps or by electronic means. It is not due by the party receiving legal aid. The amount of this fee is allocated to the compensation fund of the profession of "avoué" (FIDA) at the courts of appeal.

Q008 (2018): This rule applies only in certain civil matters: indeed, a fee is imposed by the parties to the appeal proceedings when the appointment of a lawyer is mandatory before the Court of Appeal. The fee is paid by the applicant lawyer on behalf of his client either by mobile stamps or electronically. It is not due by the party receiving legal aid. The proceeds of this right are allocated to the Professional Indemnification Fund (IFAD) at the Courts of Appeal.

Question 8 concerns the terms of Article 1635 bis P of the General Tax Code and Article 97 of the Finance Act No. 2014-1654, in which a duty of €225 is imposed on the parties to the appeal proceedings when the appointment of a lawyer is mandatory before the Court of Appeal. The fee is paid by the applicant lawyer on behalf of his client either by mobile stamps or electronically. It is not due by the party receiving legal aid. The proceeds of this right are allocated to the compensation fund for the profession of attorneys at law at the courts of appeal.

Q008 (2016): The procedure before the civil and penal judge is free of charge in first and third instance, which is not the case concerning the appeal. The procedure before the administratif judge (first instance, appeal and Conseil d'Etat) is also free of charge.

Q008 (2014): The 2014 Law on Finance repealed the contribution that had been established by the 1991 Law on Finance. Proceedings before civil courts of first instance and cassation are free of charge, in contrast with the appeal. Proceedings before administrative courts at all instances are free of charge.

Q008 (2012): The 1991 Law on Finance, as amended in 2011, has established a contribution of 35 € aimed at financing legal aid. A beneficiary of legal aid is exempted from paying this contribution. The latter is not required before certain courts or court divisions (e.g. guardianship judge, children's judge, liberty and custody judge, Compensation Board for victims of crimes). An exemption is granted for certain proceedings which should be, according to the law, free of charge (especially social security disputes).

Finally, the contribution can be covered by the costs paid by the adverse party according to the court's decision.

Q012 (General Comment): In France, the law pertaining to legal aid has several components: legal aid granted to litigants before courts as well as for out of court proceedings (transactions, participatory procedures in civil matters that are not brought to court); legal aid granted for consultation out of any proceedings; legal aid covering legal representation by a lawyer granted to individuals detained in custody, individuals detained in the frame of disciplinary proceedings, or in matters of mediation and plea bargaining procedures; legal aid granted for legal consultation (Legal Advice Centres and legal access points created by Departmental Councils for Access to the Law offer court users free legal consultations by lawyers, notaries and bailiffs).

Q012 (2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (423,716,957 Euro + 83,0006 Euro REBAJ = 506,716,963 Euro).

Q012 (2016): As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

Q012 (2015): Thus the implemented budget for legal aid allocated to criminal cases increased significantly between 2014 and 2015 (by 141%).

The 90% decrease between 2014 and 2015 regarding the annual implemented public budget relating to legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court results from the different presentation. The related legal aid costs, including those attributed to custody, have been included in the annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid for cases brought to courts.

This also explains the decrease in other than criminal cases (by 53%). In the basis of calculation have been included the expenses relating to criminal field, the costs for custody (*garde à vue*), mediation and penal composition, assistance to prisoners, protocols art. 91 and the custodial agreements. The portion of other than criminal expenses is reduced by the same amount.

Q012 (2012): The methodology of presentation of data is different for 2010 and 2012. For 2012, legal aid for non-litigious proceedings amounts to 49,732,000 euros. Therefore, for all criminal cases (brought to court and out of court) 49,732,000 euros should be added to the 88,730,000 euros, bringing the figure to 138,462,000 euros. The increase stems from increased custody costs as a result of the 2011 reform.

Q012-1 (2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (409 100 585 Euro+ 83000006 euro REBAJ = 492 100 591 Euro).

Q012-1 (2018): The provisional budget is calculated on the basis of a theoretical trend; the executed budget is slightly lower.

Q012-1 (2016): The budget has indeed increased significantly by 36% (+ 2,0M€) between 2015 and 2016, going from 5 166 600 to 7 083 912 Euros, as a result of the reform of the system of financing legal aid, aimed at progressively developing legal consultations prior to or as alternatives to the referral to the judge, within access points to the law in the courts. This is a new measure specified by the Finance Act 2016, in order to analyse the validity of the citizen's request, to facilitate, if necessary, the examination of his/her application for legal aid and to propose, if necessary, a referral to other institutions, namely a mediator. This preliminary consultation was implemented within the framework of an agreement between the departmental councils for access to law (CDAD) and the first instance courts (TGI).

As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

Q017 (General Comment): According to articles 40 and 40-1 of the Law on Legal Aid of 10 July 1991, the recipient of legal aid has the right to legal assistance provided by a lawyer and all public or government officials (namely bailiffs and notaries). S/he is also exempted from payment of advance or deposit of all charges relating to the proceedings, procedures or actions for which it was granted (expertise, social investigation, family mediation ...), except from the hearing right (13 €) for certain procedures. Beneficiaries of full legal aid are exempt from this hearing right when it comes to minors subject to criminal prosecution, adults prosecuted through immediate summons, foreigners under administrative detention, or appeal against an expulsion of a foreigner (administrative procedure).

Q017 (2019): Article 24 of the aforementioned law provides for that "the expenses that would be incurred by the beneficiary of legal aid if s/he did not have this aid shall be borne by the State".

Q017 (2018): Article 24 of the above-mentioned Act provides that "the expenses that would be borne by the beneficiary of legal aid if he did not have such aid shall be borne by the State".

Q017 (2016): Legal aid consists in exempting the beneficiary from payment, 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.). According to article 40 of Law No. 91-647 of 10 July 1991 on Legal Aid, "legal aid concerns all costs relating to proceedings, procedures or acts for which it has been granted, with the exception of the right to plead. The beneficiary of the aid shall be exempt from payment, advance or deposit of such costs. The costs incurred by the investigation measures are advanced 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 (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 (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.

Germany

Q008 (General Comment): In civil matters, the court is to serve the statement of claim to the respondent party only after the fee covering the proceedings in general has been paid. Thus, any proceedings fundamentally will become pending by service of the statement of claim only after such payment has been received. Where the demand for relief is expanded, no court action is to be taken prior to payment of the fee for the proceedings; this rule also applies before the courts of appeals (section 12 (1) of the German Law on the Costs of Court Proceedings).

There are exceptions in place for counterclaims, for European small claims procedures (ESCP), for disputes about inventions made by an employee inasmuch as the courts have exclusive competence for patent disputes, and for actions for retrial of a case pursuant to section 580 number 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This applies to a counterclaim in light of its close ties to a court dispute already pending; in all other regards, particular reasons are given that relate to the proceedings. Further exceptions have been provided for if a petitioner has been granted legal aid for the costs of the proceedings, if the petitioner is entitled to a release from the obligation to pay fees, or if legitimate interests are given for bringing an action or defending against an action, but the petitioner is unable to make the advance payment or if the delay caused to the proceedings by the obligation to pay the fees in advance would result in damages that it is impossible to compensate, or only with difficulty.

Q008 (2019): See general comments.

Q012 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that all data concerning the budget should be construed in the light of the federal State structure of Germany. Accordingly, variations for which no particular explanation has been notified are often due to the fact that for the different evaluation cycles a different number of Lander provided a reply. Owing to this peculiarity, the information remains most of the time incomplete.

The figures include the federal budget as well as the budgets indicated by the respondent Landers.

Q012 (2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated "NA" in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, "NA" was indicated.

Q012 (2014): For 2014, Hamburg, Saarland, and Thuringia did not reply. In as much as the other Federal Lander have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. In contrast with the previous cycles, figures indicated by individual Lander only in respect of the total are encompassed in the total (in 2012 the sum of € 304,584,278 was not included in the total and in 2013 - € 316,707,568). Since a number of Lander have provided only the aggregate amount, the reply in respect of the sub-categories is NA.

Q012 (2013): For 2013, only figures concerning Lander which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total (Berlin, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine/Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia). As to individual Lander that communicated only totals (Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein), these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 316,707,568).

Q012 (2012): In 2012, 3 Lander did not provide any information. Only figures concerning Lander which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total. As to individual Lander that communicated only totals, these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 304,584,278). According to the Legal Advice and Assistance Act, the so-called legal advice and assistance is a social benefit provided by the State to persons seeking justice who cannot afford the assistance of or representation by a lawyer. Legal advice and assistance is granted for asserting one's rights outside of court proceedings as well as for obligatory conciliation proceedings.

Q012-1 (2019): Bavaria

Administrative courts:

no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts:

No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here. Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

Q012-1 (2018): Bavaria

Administrative courts: no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts: No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because – as explained under questions 6 and 7 – legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here.

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

Q012-1 (2015):

The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12.1. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated “NA” in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, “NA” was indicated.

Q016 (General Comment): With regard to criminal cases: There is a kind of legal aid for legal representation. Under specific conditions the law provides for the so called “necessary defense”. This implies mandatory legal representation, which is initially financed by the State.

Q017 (General Comment): Pursuant to section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the granting of legal aid has the effect that the Treasury can only assert court costs if the court had ordered payment (in installments) on account of the financial situation of the person requesting legal aid. Moreover, the recipient of legal aid is not obligated to pay any potential advance on costs.

Q018 (General Comment): In principle in civil matters, legal aid in compulsory enforcement is granted for the entire enforcement proceeding and not for individual enforcement measures.

Q018 (2016): Legal aid in compulsory enforcement is granted for the entire enforcement proceedings and not for individual enforcement measures.

Q019 (General Comment): If granted, legal aid covers all of the costs of the legal dispute. 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 (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

Q008 (General Comment): Free access to all courts applies only for those who have been provided with legal aid.

Q012 (2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

Q012 (2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

Q012 (2016): A reassessment of the annual budgetary needs in legal aid was made by the Courts Building Fund. The annual cost is not a stable amount and depends on the number of cases where the legal aid is used.

Q012 (2014): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2014 stems to some extent from time limitations. On 31 December 2014, there were unpaid expenses. Generally, legal aid is entirely paid from the budget of the Courts Building Fund, a legal entity of public law, which draws its budget according to its expected annual revenues and its expected annual needs.

Q012 (2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2012 is due to accumulated debts from previous years.

Q012-1 (2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

Q012-1 (2016): The difference observed between the allocated budget to legal aid and the implemented one, is a result of several unpaid obligations due to the very large number of cases of legal aid in comparison to the staff assigned with the task of paying the beneficiaries.

Q017 (General Comment): Exoneration from paying court fees in civil and commercial cases covers specifically stamp fees, writ fees and their super additions, witnesses' fees, expert fees or appointed advocates fees, notary or court bailiffs' fees and the obligation of guarantee for such fees.

Exoneration in administrative cases includes specifically (court) stamp fees and deposit.

Q017 (2019): article 9 par. 1 and 2 of law 3226/2004 (as amended with articles 41-47 of law 4689/2020): includes in particular the exemption from several court fees

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.

Q019 (General Comment): 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.

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

Hungary

Q008 (2019): As a rule, litigants are required to pay court fees. However, if a person is not able to pay the amount because of his/her financial situation, he/she may be granted an exemption from paying the court fee. Besides, some civil societies (e.g. churches, associations, foundations) are exempted from paying court fees ex lege. Moreover, the Hungarian legislation provides for a regime of exemptions with regard to specific categories of cases covering numerous law fields, namely: family law, labour law, trade law, administrative law, electoral law, tax law, intellectual property law, criminal law, procedural law etc. The regime of exemptions applies also in respect of enforcement proceedings, liquidation proceedings, proceedings initiated on the basis of favorable decision by the Constitutional Court, court mediation, different auxiliary proceedings related to the main case in criminal matters, etc. According to the law, there could be a reduction of the court fee in some particular situations. For example, the duty is 10% of the duty on judicial proceedings if, during the first hearing, the plaintiff withdraws his claim, the legal action is suspended and subsequently dismissed, the defendant acknowledges the claim, the parties reach a settlement or jointly file for dismissal, the court ex officio rejects the petition. The duty is 30% of the court fee for cases dismissed by suspension following the first hearing or due to the plaintiff's withdrawal, or if jointly requested by the parties. The duty is 50% of the court fee if a settlement is concluded between the parties after the first hearing. Exceptionally, in criminal cases, a court fee should be paid if the cases arrive to court by a private indictment (e.g. slander or defamation cases).

Q012 (2013): The annual public budget allocated to legal aid decreased between 2012 and 2013 as a consequence of the strengthening of the legal aid service.

Q012-1 (2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

Q012-1 (2018): The Public budget does not have a limit, the amounts actually paid depends on the number of cases.

Q012-1 (2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

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.

Q017 (General Comment): In civil proceedings there are three types of cost benefits: exemption from costs which includes exemption from court charges, exemption from advance payment and costs to be borne during the proceedings and the opportunity to request for a court-appointed lawyer; exemption from court charges through which the party is exempted from the obligation to pay court charges but is not entitled to receive further benefits going together with exemption from costs; right to levy registration implying exemption from paying charges in advance; and in such a case the party obliged by court will have to pay the charges after the proceedings are over. In criminal proceedings, if it is probable that, due to his/her income or financial situation, the accused will not be able to pay the costs of the proceedings and he/she certifies this, the court or the prosecutor decides on the authorization of personal exemption of costs. The latter includes: appointment of a defence attorney; exemption from court charges related to the provision of copies of documents; exemption from fees and certified out-of-pocket costs of the court-appointed lawyer.

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).

Ireland

Q008 (General Comment): Family Law Proceedings are exempt from court fees.

Q012 (General Comment): The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in one year. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

- (1) The Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
- (2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.

Q012 (2019): The budget for Criminal Legal Aid increased due to the overrun in the previous year (Where a supplementary €15 million was required)

Q012-1 (2019): The excess of €3.79 million compared with the original allocation of €61.302 million is reflected in part in the supplementary estimate for the subhead. The additional requirement arose due to the number and category of criminal matters coming before the courts in which legal aid certificates were issued. Under the Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962 the Judiciary are responsible for the granting of legal aid. This is a demand led scheme and the fees and expenses due to the legal practitioners are paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the scheme.

Q012-1 (2015): In the answer to Question 12 - the category 'other than criminal cases' is the amount as per the Grant in Aid which the Legal Aid Board received for the Government

In the answer to Question 12.1 - under the category 'Total annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid - other criminal cases' this amount includes the Grant in Aid, Client Contributions, Costs Recovered and Other Incomes

'The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in 2015. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

(1) the Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
(2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.'

Q017 (General Comment): Court fees are not charged in criminal cases. Other than criminal cases: Civil legal aid will pay the person's own costs subject to the possibility of recovering them either from the other party or from any money or property recovered or preserved on behalf of the legally aided person.

It is noteworthy that Ireland has a mixed model of service provision whereby civil legal aid is provided mainly by solicitors who are civil servants supplemented by referrals to solicitors working in private practice. Solicitors in private practice are mainly used in domestic violence cases, private family law applications concerning children, and asylum appeals. The system is administered by an independent public body, the Legal Aid Board.

Q017 (2015): Court fees are not charged in criminal cases.

Other than criminal cases: Civil legal aid will pay the person's own costs subject to the possibility of recovering them either from the other party or from any money or property recovered or preserved on behalf of the legally aided person.

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.

Italy

Q008 (General Comment): Generally, litigants are required to pay court fees in respect of other than criminal law cases, except for cases concerning employment, agriculture, family matters and other specific cases explicitly enumerated by law (DPR 115/2002).

Q008 (2019): Generally, litigants are required to pay court fees in respect of other than criminal law cases, except for cases concerning employment, agriculture, family matters and other specific cases explicitly enumerated by law (DPR 115/2002).

Q008 (2015): Except for cases concerning employment, agriculture, family matters and other specific cases as per law DPR 115/2002

Q012 (General Comment): In Italy there is not a specific budget allocated to legal aid. Legal aid is part of the general budget allocated to justice expenses.

More generally, due to the structure of the Italian judicial system, the Ministry of Justice has one single budget which does not distinguish between the budget allocated to courts, the budget allocated to public prosecution services and the one allocated to the administration. The figures provided in this chapter are the result of a re-classification of the budget statements which takes into consideration several criteria.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice has not experienced any payment yet.

Q012 (2018): Please note that when it comes to legal aid in civil and criminal cases, there is not a specifically approved budget destined for legal aid. For this reason legal aid expenses are paid to the parties regardless of the budget. For statistical reasons, the approved budget is considered as equivalent to the implemented budget. Please also note that the budget allocated to legal aid for administrative justice is 2.071.809 €

Q012 (2016): In Italy, legal aid claims which are legitimate (i.e. the claimant lives under a certain income threshold) are always honoured. In other words, legal aid covers all judicial expenses regardless available funds. In order to reflect this reality, the approved budget appears equal to the implemented one.

Q012 (2013): The impact of the “annual public budget allocated to legal aid for cases not brought to court” on the total is extremely low. Therefore -essentially- the budget allocated for cases brought to court may be considered as the total budget allocated to legal aid.

Q012-1 (2018): Other than criminal cases at Q.12.1 include both Civil and Administrative Justice.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice hasn't experienced any payment yet.

The implemented public budget allocated to legal aid in 2018 is much higher than in 2016. Generally speaking, legal aid expenses grows at a very high pace. A possible reason for such increase in 2016-2018 might be due to the legal aid granted to migrants. Please also note that such expenses do not exactly reflect the same growth rate of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted because of a temporal gap between the twos

Q012-1 (2016): The increase experienced during the period 2014-2016 is very likely due to the higher number of cases for which legal aid was granted.

Q016 (General Comment): Legal advice does not exist as such in Italy, but lawyers play a role in ADR procedures

Q017 (General Comment): According to the general rule, people granted with legal aid are not required to pay court fees.

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.

Latvia

Q008 (General Comment): Exceptions are set forth by article 43 of the Civil Procedure Law. According to this provision:

o Fourteen exhaustively enumerated categories of persons shall be exempt from payment of court costs to the State. Different law fields are affected by the regime of exemptions, namely labour law, family law, criminal law, financial law, insolvency matters etc.;

o If a public prosecutor or State or local government institutions or persons who are conferred the right by law, to defend in court other persons' rights and interests protected by law, of other persons in court, withdraws from an application which has been submitted on behalf of another person, but such person demands adjudication of the matter on the merits, the court costs shall be paid in accordance with generally applicable provisions.

o The parties may also be exempted from payment of court costs to the State in other cases provided for by law.

o A court or a judge, upon considering the material situation of a natural person, shall exempt him or her partly or fully from payment of court costs into State revenues, as well as postpone payment of court costs adjudged into State revenues, or divide payment thereof into instalments.

o In claims for dissolution of marriage upon the request of the plaintiff the judge shall postpone payment of State fees or divide payment thereof into instalments if a minor child is in the care of the plaintiff.

Q008 (2016): Exceptions are regulated with Civil Procedure Law Article 43. (1) The following persons shall be exempt from payment of court costs to the State: 1) plaintiffs – in claims for recovery of remuneration for work and other claims of employees arising from legal employment relations or related to such; 1.1) plaintiffs – in claims arising from agreement on performance of work, if the plaintiff is a person who serves his or her sentence at a place of imprisonment; 2) plaintiffs – in regard to claims arising from personal injuries that result in mutilation or other damage to health, or the death of a person; 3) plaintiffs – in claims for recovery of child or parent support, as well as in claims for determination of paternity, if the action is brought concurrently with the claim for recovery of child support; 3.1) submitters of applications – in regard to recognition or recognition and enforcement of a decision of a foreign country on recovery of child or parent support; 4) plaintiffs – in claims for compensation for financial loss and moral injury resulting from criminal offences; 5) public prosecutors, state or local government institutions and persons who are conferred the right by law to defend the rights, and interests protected by law, of other persons in court; 6) the submitters of applications – in matters regarding restricting the capacity to act of a person due to mental disorders or other health disorders, revising the restriction of capacity to act or restoration of capacity to act; 6.1) the submitters of applications – in regard to establishment and termination of temporary trusteeship; 7) the submitters of applications – in regard to restricting the capacity to act of a person or establishment of trusteeship for a person due to a dissolute or spendthrift lifestyle, as well as excessive use of alcohol or other intoxicating substances; 8) defendants – in matters regarding reduction of child or parent support adjudged by a court, and reduction of such payments as the court has assessed in claims arising from personal injuries resulting in mutilation or other damage to health, or the death of a person; 9.1) the submitters of applications – in matters regarding the unlawful movement of children across borders or detention; 10) administrators – in claims that are brought for the benefit of persons in respect of which insolvency proceedings of a legal person and insolvency proceedings of a natural person have been announced, as well as when submitting an application in a matter regarding insolvency proceedings of a legal person in the case specified in Section 51, Paragraph three of the Insolvency Law; 11) judgment creditors – in execution matters regarding recoveries for payment into State revenues; 11.1) collectors – in execution matters when recovery should be performed according to the uniform instrument permitting enforcement of claims in the requested Member State; 12) tax (fee) administration – in applications in matters regarding insolvency proceedings of a legal person; 13) the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs – in matters regarding revocation of Latvian citizenship; and 14) the State Social Insurance Agency – in matters regarding recovery of financial resources in the State budget in the part regarding overpayment of social insurance services or State social allowances or disbursement of social insurance services or State social allowances due to road traffic accidents. (2) If a public prosecutor or state or local government institutions or persons who are conferred the right by law, to defend in court other persons' rights and interests protected by law, of other persons in court, withdraws from an application which has been submitted on behalf of another person, but such person demands adjudication of the matter on the merits, the court costs shall be paid in accordance with generally applicable provisions. (3) The parties may also be exempted from payment of court costs to the State in other cases provided for by law. (4) A court or a judge, upon considering the material situation of a natural person, shall exempt him or her partly or fully from payment of court costs into State revenues, as well as postpone payment of court costs adjudged into State revenues, or divide payment thereof into instalments. (5) In claims for dissolution of marriage upon the request of the plaintiff the judge shall postpone payment of State fees or divide payment thereof into instalments if a minor child is in the care of the plaintiff.

Q012 (General Comment): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 “Regulations on the Extent of the State Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof” of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. In accordance with this Regulation, the following shall be covered from the funds allocated for the provision of legal aid: certain types of legal aid (for example provision of legal consultations, drafting an appellate complaint, representation at court sittings etc.) in criminal matters, civil matters, administrative matters and cross-border dispute matters, as well as in out-of-court dispute matters. Furthermore, reimbursable expenses (road (transportation) expenses and hotel expenses) shall also be paid from the aforementioned funds.

Q012 (2016): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

Q012 (2014): Through developing the State ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised compensation for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015. From 1 May, 2015 it has reached the maximum limit.

Q012-1 (General Comment): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

Q012-1 (2019): Public budget funds are allocated on the basis of forecasts. The forecasts are influenced by several variables: the number of legal disputes, the number of low-income and needy people, the number of initiated criminal proceedings. Implemented public budget in 2019 is close to the adopted forecasts.

Q012-1 (2018): The payments in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were significantly affected by the overall decrease of the number of criminal proceedings and, accordingly, the reduction of the number of criminal proceedings in which was provided the state ensured legal aid. Based on this, the Legal Aid Administration made proposals and the Ministry of Justice drafted legal act's projects that foresee redistribution of funds, including increasing the amount of remuneration for legal aid providers, giving fiscal impact for the coming years. On April 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, the relevant regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers came into force, which provides increasing the amount of payment for certain types of legal aid and introducing new ones.

Q012-1 (2016): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 July, 2016.

Q012-1 (2015): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 May, 2015 and 1 July, 2016.

Q017 (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) or by the person directing the proceedings in criminal matters (Criminal Procedure Law). Since 1 January, 2016 for all recipients of the state ensured legal aid in civil cases there is automatically base of exemptions from the payment of court costs. In criminal and administrative cases a legal framework provides for exemptions from the payment of court costs both on the basis of law automatically and the judge or the person directing the proceedings deciding on the person exemption from the payment of court costs.

Q017 (2019): For all recipients of the state ensured legal aid in civil cases there is automatically base of exemptions from the payment of court costs. In criminal and administrative cases a legal framework provides for exemptions from the payment of court costs both on the basis of law automatically and the judge or the person directing the proceedings deciding on the person exemption from the payment of court costs.

Q017 (2016): Since 1 January, 2016 for all recipients of the state ensured legal aid in civil cases there is automatically base of exemptions from the payment of court costs. In criminal and administrative cases a legal framework provides for exemptions from the payment of court costs both on the basis of law automatically and the judge or the person directing the proceedings deciding on the person exemption from the payment of court costs.

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 (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 (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 (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 (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

Q008 (General Comment): The Code of Civil Procedure enumerates categories of persons to be exempted from payment of court costs. Different law fields are affected by the regime of exemptions, namely labour, family, criminal, procedural, financial, bankruptcy law and other cases provided for by the law. The court, while taking into consideration the person's material situation, shall be entitled by means of summary proceedings to release him in part from the payment of the official fee at the request of the person. A petition to release a person in part from the payment of the official fee must be reasoned. Proof confirming the grounds of the request must be annexed to the petition. The court ruling concerning this petition must be reasoned.

Q008 (2018): According to Article 83(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, the following shall be released from the payment of the stamp duty (court fee) in cases which are heard by a court:

- 1) employees in cases concerning all claims arising from the legal relationships of employment and consumers in cases concerning unfair terms of consumer contracts;
- 2) plaintiffs in cases concerning the adjudication on maintenance;
- 3) plaintiffs in cases concerning compensation of material and non-material damages, connected with an incident of harm to a person's health, the loss of his life in an accident at work, or a professional illness;
- 4) plaintiffs in cases concerning compensation of material and non-material damages created by criminal act; 5) a prosecutor, State and municipal institutions, other persons when a claim or petition is lodged in order to defend public, State and/or municipal interests in that part of a case, in which it is sought to defend a public, State and/or municipal interest;
- 6) parties in cases concerning damages, which have arisen due to an unlawful conviction, unlawful arrest by the use of custodial measures, unlawful detention, unlawful use of coercion measures, or unlawful imposition of an administrative penalty - arrest, as well as damages, which have arisen due to the unlawful actions of a judge or a court in hearing a civil case;
- 7) parties in cases concerning property loss in connection with political repressions;
- 8) an enterprise (establishment), against which a bankruptcy or restructuring case has been lodged or in which an extrajudicial bankruptcy procedure is being executed, or natural person, against whom the bankruptcy case has been lodged, or other participating persons in a case – for lodging appeals and cassation petitions in these cases; 9) plaintiffs and parties, lodging property claims in bankruptcy or restructuring cases (apart from the situations referred to in Article 80(1)(9) of the Code of Civil Procedure);
- 10) State and municipal institutions (establishments) when lodging claims on the recovery of funds;
- 11) the Bank of Lithuania, the State enterprise Turto Bankas, and the State enterprise State Property Fund;
- 12) spouses when lodging petitions to dissolve a marriage by mutual consent and on petition of one of the spouses;
- 13) applicants when lodging applications by the procedure established in Part V, Chapters XXIX (adoption cases) and XXXIX (cases on courts permissions or confirmation of facts, administration of property, the application of procedures of inheritance and other cases, which are heard by a simplified procedure established by the Civil Code and other law) of the Code of Civil Procedure;
- 14) parties in cases concerning restriction of parental authority, abolition of the restriction of parental authority, separation of the child from the parents (father or mother) or abolition of this separation;
- 15) applicants in cases concerning establishment and abolition of the permanent guardianship or care of a child, the appointment, dismissal or removal from duties of a guardian or carer of a child;
- 16) persons in other circumstances, referred to in the Code of Civil Procedure and other law. Article 83(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure establishes that by means of summary proceedings, taking into consideration the person's material situation, the court can partly release from payment of stamp duty. An application for partial release of the stamp duty shall be reasoned. Proof providing the necessity of release of the stamp duty shall be annexed to the application. The court decision on the application has to be motivated.

In accordance with Article 36 of the Law on Administrative Proceedings of the Republic of Lithuania, the stamp duty shall not be imposed on complaints (applications) related to:

Q008 (2016): According to Article 83(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania there are 14 subjects to be released from the payment of the stamp duty (court fee) in cases which are heard by a court. For instance:

- 1) employees in cases concerning all claims arising from the legal relationships of employment and consumers in cases concerning unfair terms of consumer contracts;
- 2) plaintiffs in cases concerning compensation of material and non-material damages, connected with an incident of harm to a person's health, the loss of his life in an accident at work, or a professional illness; 3) a prosecutor, State and municipal institutions, other persons when a claim or petition is lodged in order to defend public, State and/or municipal interests in that part of a case, in which it is sought to defend a public, State and/or municipal interest;
- 4) spouses when lodging petitions to dissolve a marriage by mutual consent and on petition of one of the spouses;
- 5) applicants when lodging applications by the procedure established in Part V, Chapters XXIX (adoption cases) and XXXIX (cases on courts permissions or confirmation of facts, administration of property, the application of procedures of inheritance and other cases, which are heard by a simplified procedure established by the Civil Code and other law) of the Code of Civil Procedure; 6) persons in other circumstances, referred to in the Code of Civil Procedure and other law. Article 83(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure establishes that by means of summary proceedings, taking into consideration the person's material situation, the court can partly release from payment of stamp duty. An application for partial release of the stamp duty shall be reasoned. Proof providing the necessity of release of the stamp duty shall be annexed to the application. The court decision on the application has to be motivated.

Q012 (General Comment): In Lithuania, two types of legal aid are ensured. On the one hand, primary legal aid comprises the delivering of legal information, legal advice (consultations), drafting of documents to be submitted to State and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents, advice on out-of-court settlement of a dispute, actions for amicable settlement of a dispute and drafting of a settlement agreement.

On the other hand, secondary legal aid comprises preparation of documents, defence and representation in courts, including the process of enforcement, representation in preliminary extrajudicial consideration of a dispute, where such a procedure has been laid down by laws or by a court decision (e.g. settlement of a dispute in the Labour disputes commission).

Q012 (2019): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6847794 (€ 540000 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 6307794 for secondary legal aid (drafting of procedural documents, defence and representation).

In 2019 funds were increased for the organization and provision of state-guaranteed legal aid. This was necessary due to a lack of funds to pay for the services provided.

Q012 (2014): Within the approved public budget for legal aid for 2014 (5900767,4 EUR), 560753,59 EUR concern primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR concern secondary legal aid (covering remuneration of lawyers and other legal aid costs). The implemented budget is 5 43013,22 EUR for primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR for secondary legal aid. 17740,39 EUR of funds allocated to primary legal aid remained unused and were returned to the State budget. In 2014, 1985027 EUR were paid to lawyers providing legal aid in criminal cases and 1583728,53 EUR for civil and administrative cases.

Q012 (2013): For 2013, the annual approved public budget for primary legal aid is 519 868 EUR and this for secondary legal aid is 4 041 358 EUR. The latter comprises remuneration for lawyers and, in contrast with 2012, other secondary legal aid costs.

Q012 (2012): The 2012 total encompasses the budget of both primary (513 681,15 €) and secondary legal aid (4 030 144,9 € from which 1 350 333,83 € for civil and administrative cases and 1 955 879,07 € for criminal cases). The latter includes the remuneration for lawyers and excludes other State-guaranteed legal aid expenses (e.g. costs related to collection of evidence, interpretation etc.).

Q012-1 (2019): Implemented public budget in 2019 was € 6837270 as € 10524 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2018): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6224861 (€ 520865 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 5703996 for secondary legal aid (drafting of documents, defence and representation). Implemented public budget in 2018 was € 6220085 as € 4776 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2016): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 5500227 (€ 563000 for primary legal aid and € 4937227 for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2016 was € 5494755 as € 5472 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

Q012-1 (2015): Approved public budget for legal aid was 5 925 285 € (562 356 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2015 was 5 917 807,4 € (554 878,4 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). 7 477,6 € of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and returned to the state budget.

Q017 (General Comment): According to the Law on State-Guaranteed Legal Aid, persons eligible for secondary legal aid in civil and administrative proceedings as well as for civil actions brought in criminal cases, shall be exempt from the court fees, other litigation costs and the costs of the proceedings.

Q018 (General Comment): Secondary legal aid covers costs of the execution process. The State-guaranteed legal aid shall not cover costs incurred by the debtor in the execution process.

Q019 (General Comment): The costs of secondary legal aid from which the applicant shall be exempted are: litigation costs incurred in civil and 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, part 2 of the Law on Legal Aid).

The costs of State-guaranteed legal aid shall also cover the costs of interpretation of communications 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, part 10 of the Law on 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 the applicant shall be borne by the State-guaranteed legal aid services from the State budget funds allocated for that purpose (Article 20, part 2 of the Law on Legal Aid).

Luxembourg

Q008 (General Comment): It is not necessary to pay a tax or fees to start a proceeding before an ordinary court. It may be, however, that one of the parties be ordered to pay the costs and expenses but the amount of this type of sentences is very low (a few euros).

Q012 (2018): The number of people seeking legal aid has increased over the years and the budget has had to be adapted.

Q012 (2016): There is no isolated budget for non-litigious cases or criminal cases.

Q012 (2012): It is not possible to differentiate the amount of legal aid allocated to criminal and non-criminal cases, whether they are contentious or not.

Q012-1 (General Comment): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

Q012-1 (2019): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or not) and types of cases (litigious or not). However, the budget does not distinguish a specific amount of legal aid available per matter or type of case.

Q012-1 (2018): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or otherwise) and types of cases (contentious or not). On the other hand, the budget does not distinguish the precise amount of available legal aid by subject or type of case.

Q012-1 (2016): The bill containing the implemented budget of 2016 has not been approved yet.

Q017 (2019): The organisation of the legal aid system is described in details at the following link: http://mj.public.lu/services_citoyens/assistance_judiciaire/index.html

Q017 (2016): There is no exemption from legal fees.

Q017 (2015): There are no court fees.

Q017 (2012): Legal aid covers all costs pertaining to proceedings, procedures or actions for which it is granted, namely: stamp and registration duties; court fees; lawyers' fees; bailiffs' fees; notaries' fees; expenses for technical staff; witness fees; translators and interpreters' fees; costs of custom certificates; travelling expenses; expenses related to registration, mortgage and pledge, etc.

Q018 (2018): An enforcement agent may be required to have a judicial decision executed.

Malta

Q008 (General Comment): If a litigant is granted legal aid, he/she is exempted from paying court fees or taxes which are borne by the Government. There are no such taxes or fees in relation to criminal cases.

Q008 (2016): NAP

Q012 (2018): The communicated data represents the full amount allocated to the Legal Aid Agency for its operation. However it is not possible to distinguish between the budget allocated to criminal cases, and that allocated to other than criminal cases. There has been an increase in the approved budget since 2015 when the Legal Aid Agency became an independently functioning Agency. Since 2017, not only has there been a recruitment drive in the Agency that now employs more lawyers and an administrative structure, but the conditions and financial package of the lawyers was also improved. Hence the increase in the budget year after year. The Legal Aid Agency is set to expand and therefore further increases in the Agency's budget are expected.

Q012 (2016): The Legal Aid budget does not differentiate between the services offered for criminal cases or the services offered for non-criminal cases. However Legal Aid in Malta is offered mainly for litigation purposes, and not for consultation, and hence the NAP response to question 12.2. 2016 was the first year in which the legal Aid Agency had a budget of its' own. The actual financial requirements needed to run the Agency.

Q012 (2012): In contrast with the 2010 exercise for which the provided figures were more generic, data communicated for 2012 are more accurate.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to renovation of the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

Q012-1 (2019): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to upgrading the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

Q012-1 (2018): The implemented budget did not reach the projections of the approved budget. This was mainly due to the fact that allowance was made for the possible recruitment of more lawyers and their cost in wages, but these lawyers were either employed late in the year, or less lawyers were actually recruited than projected.

Q012-1 (2016): The difference between the approved budget and the implemented budget for the Legal Aid Agency results from additional funds requested in 2016 in order to cover the increase in the honoraria of the lawyers and legal procurators offering their services to the Agency (also see answer to Q208)

It is possible that there will be an additional increase in the budget in the forthcoming evaluations.

It is not possible to differentiate between the budget allocated to criminal and 'other than criminal cases' and that is why it is marked as NAP (There are no means to distinguish between the two).

Q012-1 (2015): Up to 2015, the funds allocated to Legal Aid were not itemised separately from the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. Therefore whilst there was no approved a priori Legal Aid budget, any related costs were borne out of the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. The cost of Legal Aid throughout 2015 is the amount outlined in Question 12.1, and it does not discriminate on whether the funds were used for other-than-criminal or criminal cases.

Q016 (General Comment): All the information related to how Legal Aid functions in Malta in both criminal and non-criminal cases can be found at: <https://www.legalaidmalta.gov.mt>. Whilst in previous evaluations we used to declare that in Malta Legal Aid attends only to Representation in Court, the Agency is in fact offering legal Advice in both civil and criminal cases within specific context. Thus, in criminal cases, the Legal Aid Agency started providing legal advice to persons under arrest, as per EU Directive 2013/ 48 relative to the right of access to a lawyer during interrogation stage. On the other hand, in civil cases the Agency offers legal advice during mediation and arbitration cases.

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.

Q017 (General Comment): All court related fees are borne by the Government.

Q017 (2018): Litigants benefitting from Legal Aid are exempt from court fees.

Q017 (2016): Litigants benefitting from Legal Aid are exempt from Court Fees.

Q018 (General Comment): The legal aid lawyer will see to the merits of the case till it is totally finalized. 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 (2016): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

Netherlands

Q008 (General Comment): A court fee is required in Administrative Law and Civil Law procedures. Only in insolvency cases, child care cases, psychiatric patient cases and asylum cases one does not have to pay a court tax or fee. There are no other exceptions.

Q008 (2016): "A court fee is required in Administrative Law en Civil Law procedures. Only in insolvency cases, child care cases, psychiatric patient cases and asylum cases people do not have to pay a court tax or fee. "

Q012 (General Comment): The Dutch legal aid system encompasses three 'lines' that provide legal aid and constitutes a mixed model consisting of a public preliminary provision, public first-line and private second-line help. o Firstly, the preliminary provision of the interactive online application called Roadmap to Justice offers digital help to people to find solutions for their legal problems in an interactive manner, initially in the area of divorce. This online platform provides information, objective criteria and self-help tools. With the aid of a reviewer the agreements can be finalized in a divorce settlement. In the near future, after-care will also be possible. The Legal Services Counters also have a website that can be seen as a preliminary provision. o Secondly, the Legal Services Counters (LSC) who are financed by the Legal Aid Board, act as what is commonly known as the 'front office' (primary help). Legal matters are being clarified to clients and information and advice given. If necessary, clients will be referred to other professionals or support agencies. Clients may also be referred to a private lawyer or mediator who acts as the secondary line of legal aid. Clients may also apply for legal aid from a subsidised lawyer or mediator directly. o Finally, private lawyers and mediators provide legal aid in more complicated or time-consuming matters (secondary help). They are paid by the Legal Aid Board to provide their services to clients of limited means. Generally they are paid a fixed fee according to the type of case, although exceptions can be made for more extensive cases. Since 2010 it is possible to get subsidized legal aid for criminal cases that do not go to court. However, for subsidized legal aid in criminal cases it is not possible to make the distinction between "cases brought to court" and "non-litigious cases". Until 2013 the number of non-litigious criminal cases was negligible. So they were ignored. On the contrary, currently the number of cases is growing and becoming substantial. So they can no longer be ignored, but the actual figures are not available. It is noteworthy that subsidized legal aid has an open end funding, meaning that all applications that meet the criteria are awarded, regardless of the original budget. Accordingly, the difference between the proposed budget and the implemented one could be contentious. The budget intended to the Legal Counters (one of the providers of primary legal aid) is not included.

Q012 (2014): The ongoing decrease over the period 2012-2014 in the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid with regard to other than criminal cases brought to court might be due to cutbacks in budget. Figures communicated for the previous evaluation cycles reflect the implemented budget.

Q012 (2013): In 2013, the indicated amount does not include expenditures related to detention of illegal aliens, forced hospitalization for psychiatric problems, divorce and legal guardianship of children.

Q017 (General Comment): The court fees are lower for litigants with low incomes. However this is not a part of the legal aid budget.

Only a part of the court fee has to be paid when legal aid is provided.

Q018 (2019): Article 12, Law on Legal Aid (Wet op de Rechtsbijstand)

Q018 (2018): 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.

Poland

Q008 (General Comment): Comment concerning civil cases :

The general rule implies that a litigant must pay an initial fee. There are two kinds of exceptions. Firstly, there are categories of cases (mainly employment and child support) for which there is no initial fee. Secondly, litigants can be granted exemption from paying court fees after having filled a motion in this respect. Also public benefit organizations operating on the basis of public benefit and voluntary work regulations are not obliged to pay fees, with the exception of matters relating to the economic activity conducted by these organizations, in matters related to the implementation of a public task commissioned on the basis of public benefit and voluntary work regulations. Other social organizations whose task does not consist in running a business, may be granted exemption from court costs by the court in their own cases conducted in connection with social, scientific, educational, cultural, sport, charity, selfhelp, consumer protection, environmental protection and social welfare. While granting exemption from court costs, the court takes into account primarily the statutory objectives of the organization's activities and the possibilities and needs to achieve these objectives through civil proceedings.

Comment concerning criminal cases: The public prosecution procedure mostly covers the offences listed in the Criminal Code and in the special laws. The public prosecutor before all courts is the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor does not pay a fee for initiating proceedings and that is the rule. In criminal cases, if prosecutor does not bring an accusation, court fee is paid by entity who is initiating a criminal proceeding (cases from a private or subsidiary prosecution). Legal aid includes also the coverage of or the exemption from this fee.

The initial fee in criminal proceedings is paid in private prosecution cases. The victim may, as a private prosecutor, bring and support a private prosecution.

Private prosecution cases are: - intentional slight bodily harm; - unintentional slight bodily harm; - defamation; - insult; - violation of bodily integrity

The initial fee of PLN 300 (72 euro) is paid :

1. by the party initiating the case with the guilt of private prosecution (of the prosecuted cases in the Penal Code). The money must be paid in the court's cashier's office or bank account, and proof of payment must be attached to the private indictment.

2. the subsidiary subsidy - all prosecutions for public prosecution, in cases when, after fulfilling the criminal proceedings specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure premises, the prosecutor did not decide to accuse; the fee is paid by the aggrieved party.

The court or legal secretary of the court shall relieve a person, in whole or in part, from payment of the costs payable in respect of the lodging of a pleading where that person has proved that, having regard to his family situation, his financial situation and his income, it would be too burdensome to pay them.

Q008 (2019): Exceptions:

In civil proceedings, numerous exceptions are regulated in Title IV of the Act of 28 July 2005 on court costs in civil matters regarding exemptions from court costs. Also a party may be exempted from court costs if he makes a declaration from which it appears that he is unable to bear them without compromising the maintenance necessary for himself and his family.

In criminal proceedings:

The Prosecutor does not pay a fee for initiating proceedings and that is the rule. Exceptions: The initial fee in criminal proceedings is paid in private prosecution cases (according to criminal code - - intentional slight bodily harm; - unintentional slight bodily harm; - defamation; - insult; - violation of bodily integrity) and the subsidiary subsidy.

Q008 (2018): The fee of PLN 300 is paid by the party initiating the case with the guilt of private prosecution (of the prosecuted cases in the Penal Code) and the subsidiary subsidy (all prosecutions for public prosecution, in cases when, after fulfilling the criminal proceedings specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure) premises, the prosecutor did not decide to accuse); the fee is paid by the aggrieved party.

In civil proceedings, numerous exceptions are regulated in Title IV of the Act of 28 July 2005 on court costs in civil matters regarding exemptions from court costs. A party may be exempted from court costs if he or she makes a declaration from which it appears that it is unable to bear them without compromising the maintenance necessary for himself and his family.

Q012 (2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were higher than in 2014 but they were not fully used. For that reason we see increase in the amount of approved budgets for legal aid but in fact the implemented legal aid is on the same level as 2014.

Q012-1 (2019): Apart from the expenses for legal aid granted ex officio, financed from part 15 of the Common Courts, the expenses in the field of legal assistance are realized from part 85 of the Voivod's Budget, division 755 Justice, chapter 75515 Free legal assistance in connection with the implementation of tasks resulting from of August 5, 2015 on free legal assistance, free civic counseling and legal education (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 294, as amended). The total amount of subsidy for the implementation of tasks resulting from the above-mentioned of the act, secured in the Budget Act for 2019, amounted to PLN 100 914 000 PLN, i.e. 23 697 000 €.

Q012-1 (2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were lower than expected . The amount of funds disbursed by the courts for defense is directly attributable to the number of incoming cases and the number of beneficiaries of unpaid legal aid granted ex officio, therefore implementation of the plan in this group of expenses during the financial year is independent of the activities of the financial services of individual courts.

Q016 (General Comment): Legal aid is applicable in criminal matters, other than criminal matters and includes legal advice, mediation and other legal services. In addition to the regulations in the Code of Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure, the Act on Free Legal Aid, Free Civic Counseling and Legal Education was amended in 2019.

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.

Q017 (General Comment): 1.Civil Procedure

a.Legal aid, that is appointment of an attorney ex officio:

- In order to obtain free legal assistance, it is necessary to obtain total or partial exemption from court fees.

- The proposal for the establishment of a lawyer or solicitor page throws together with the application for exemption from court fees or separately, in writing or orally to the Protocol, in the Court in which the case is to be there are many irregularities or no longer takes place. A natural person who is not resident at the seat of the Court, may submit an application for the establishment of an advocate or solicitor in the district court competent for the place of his residence, which shall immediately forward the request to the competent court (art. 117 § 4 K.P.C)

b.Exemption from court fees: In civil proceedings, a natural person may be exempted from court costs if he makes a declaration showing that he is unable to pay them without prejudice to the maintenance necessary for himself and the family. The application for exemption from court costs should be accompanied by a declaration including detailed data on the family status, property, income and sources of income of the person applying for the exemption from costs. The statement is made according to the established formula. The court may collect a promise from a person seeking an exemption from court fees (Article 102 of the Act on court costs in civil cases). The court may grant exemption from court costs for a legal person or organizational unit that is not a legal person, which the law grants legal capacity, if it showed that there are insufficient funds to pay it.

2.Criminal proceeding

a.Legal aid, that is appointment of an attorney ex officio:

- Persons other than the parties (e.g. witnesses) do not obtain the right to appoint an attorney ex officio, although they retain the right to appoint such an attorney personally. This right is exercised only at the request of an authorized entity and in principle the authority cannot refuse to appoint such an attorney (Article 87a § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

- A party other than the accused who does not have a proxy of his own choice may demand that a proxy be appointed ex officio if he duly proves that he is not able to bear the costs of the power of attorney without prejudice to the necessary maintenance of himself and his family (Article 78 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)

b.Exemption from court fees:

In criminal proceedings, the court may dismiss the accused or the auxiliary prosecutor in whole or in part from payment of court costs to the State Treasury if there are grounds to consider that it would be too burdensome for them to pay due to family, property and income, as well as when it is justified (Article 624 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Q017 (2016): Anyone who is unable to pay court fees without prejudice to the maintenance of himself and his family is entitled to exemption from such fees.

The application and the material situation must be sustained.

Q018 (General Comment): Legal aid covers costs related to the enforcement agents' fees and actions.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 (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 (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.

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 (2016): Expert fees and travel cost reimbursement.

Portugal

Q012 (2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

Q012 (2018): In 2016, in fact, the amounts of budget allocated to legal aid considered in the approved budget were lower than in 2018. However, in 2016 the execution amount was very much in line with the approved budget and the amount implemented in 2018.

Q012 (2014): The decrease in the approved budget allocated to legal aid for 2014 is due to budget cutbacks justified by the economic and financial situation. However, in the past years, the approved budget has been revised and increased on the course of the year. In fact, legal aid expenses have not decreased, quite the opposite, if one refers to the implemented budget. The approved budget for 2014 was in deficit regarding the needs of the year.

Q012 (2013): The decrease in the budget of legal aid in 2013 is due to financial constraints faced by the Portuguese government in the past years.

Q012-1 (2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

Q012-1 (2015): The public budget implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid because the annual approved budget was in deficit regarding the needs of the year, therefore it was necessary to strengthen an endowment by the Ministry of Finance

Q017 (General Comment): The Portuguese law provides for the total or partial exemption from court fees and other expenses related to the case.

Namely, legal aid, includes: - 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 (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.

Romania

Q012 (2019): The observed increase in the budget of legal aid between 2018 and 2019 stems from the fact that the amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

Q012 (2016): Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Q012-1 (2019): The amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

Q012-1 (2016): Despite the reply NA in respect of the category 12.2, the indicated totals are correct. In fact, the budget of this item is included in the budget concerning "other than criminal law cases". There is no separate budget classification for the moment with regard to litigious and non-litigious matters. Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Q017 (General Comment): According to Article 6 letter d) of the Government Emergency Ordinance 51/2008, legal aid can also be granted as waivers, discounts, time schedules or delays at the payment of the stamp duties stipulated by law, inclusively of those owed in the enforcement phase.

Q018 (General Comment): In the light of the explanation provided in respect of question 17, 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 (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 (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

Q008 (General Comment): There is a general rule that the plaintiff is obliged to pay a court fee to commence the civil proceedings. The Act on the Court fees (No. 71/1992 Coll.) provides for the exceptions to the general obligation to pay the court fee. The law stipulates the exhaustive list of the subjects who as a litigants are not obliged to pay the court fee (e.g. the state, prosecutor, foundations, consumers in disputes arisen from consumer contracts etc.) as well as the list of specific types of court proceedings wholly exempted from the court fees (e. g. the proceedings on guardianship and trusteeship, the maintenance proceedings, etc.).

Q008 (2019): Except for the situations stipulated in the Act on the court fees, in the civil procedure the court is entitled to grant the exoneration from the court fees in consideration the social and economical circumstances of the litigant.

Q008 (2018): There is a general rule that the plaintiff is obliged to pay a court fee to commence the civil proceedings. The Act on the Court fees (No. 71/1992 Coll.) provides for the exceptions to the general obligation to pay the court fee. The law stipulates the exhaustive list of the subjects who as a litigants are not obliged to pay the court fee (e.g. the state, prosecutor, foundations, consumers in disputes arisen from consumer contracts etc.) as well as the list of specific types of court proceedings wholly exempted from the court fees (e. g. the proceedings on guardianship and trusteeship, the maintenance proceedings, etc.).

Except for the situations stipulated in the Act on the court fees, in the civil procedure the court is entitled to grant the exoneration from the court fees in consideration the social and economical circumstances of the litigant.

Q012 (General Comment): The sum stated in the table represents exclusively the approved budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Centre which is the institution granting legal aid to persons in material need in all types of legal disputes except for criminal cases. As regards the criminal cases, the costs for legal aid represents the fees for counsels appointed by the court "ex officio" to defendants in case of compulsory defense. These costs are not predetermined in the budget of courts and they are paid continuously from the budget allocated to the functioning of the courts and therefore cannot be separated. The sum stated in approved public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).

Q012 (2019): The provided sum represents solely the budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Center, state organization providing legal aid in civil cases. In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared approved budget.

Q012 (2018): The provided sum represents solely the budget of the Legal Aid Center. Its budget has increased significantly compared to previous years mainly in connection with the amendment to Act on Bankruptcy and Restructuring as of 1 March 2017 which introduced the new model of debt relief of natural persons (personal bankruptcy). The new role of the Legal Aid Center was connected with this amendment. If the applicant (the debtor) seeking for personal bankruptcy meets the legal requirements for granting legal aid, the Center pays the remuneration to the bankruptcy administrator in the total amount of € 500.

Q012-1 (General Comment): The sum stated in implemented public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.). The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy).

Q012-1 (2019): The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy). In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared implemented budget.

Q012-1 (2018): The increase in implemented budget of the Legal Aid Center is related to the implementation of amendment of Act No. 7/2005 Coll. on bankruptcy and restructuring (personal bankruptcy), wage and salary indexation and the related increase in insurance levies, and the implementation of the National Project Strengthening and Completion of Legal Assistance and Prevention of Escalation of Legal Problems.

Q017 (General Comment): According to the Code of the Civil litigious procedure the person who is granted legal aid may file a motion for exoneration of court fees on the basis of its social and economical circumstances.

Q017 (2019): It is specified in law no. 655/2004 Z. z. and law no. 327/2005 Z. z. Legal Aid Centre (Centrum právnej pomoci) provides comprehensive legal assistance in defined areas to people who cannot use legal services due to lack of money and property. The Centre thus seeks to provide people in hardship with effective legal protection and access to exercise their rights.

According to the Code of the Civil litigious procedure the person who is granted legal aid may file a motion for exoneration of court fees on the basis of its social and economical circumstances. These fees are not included in the amounts in the Q9, Q12 and Q 12-1.

Q019 (General Comment): 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

Q008 (General Comment): According to the Court Fees Act the court shall exempt from payment of court fees a party, if such payment would significantly affect the funds needed for the maintenance of the party or his/her family members.

The exceptions to paying court fees, according to the legislation:

collective labour disputes,

social disputes,

individual labour disputes on conclusion, existence and termination of labour contract when started by worker,

civil enforcement procedure, when enforcing a decisions related to workers and labour disputes or when recovering debt, if the debt in question is alimony

starting an insolvency proceedings, when filled by the debtor

proceedings to establish personal or family status, when started by the State and local authorities and their bodies and Social Service Centres and humanitarian organizations

proceedings regarding disabilities and discrimination, when started by disabled or their organizations

applications for free legal aid, court fees exemptions and international protection

In criminal cases, the payment of court fees is required for assuming prosecution as an injured party or filing a private charge only. The public prosecutor is not required to pay the court fees to start the proceeding before a criminal court, however if the accused is found guilty, he is required to pay the court fees.

Q008 (2015): According to the Court Fees Act the court shall exempt from payment of court fees a party, if such payment would significantly affect the funds needed for the maintenance of the party or his/her family members.

A worker is not required to pay a court fee in individual labour disputes on conclusion, existence and termination of labour contract.

The Labour and Social Courts Act specifies that in collective labour disputes and social disputes no court tax is required.

The parties are not required to pay court fees in court proceedings for judicial enforcement, when:

- enforcing decisions related to workers and labour disputes or
- recovering debt, if the debt in question is alimony.

In criminal cases, the payment of court fees is required for assuming prosecution as an injured party or filing a private charge only. The public prosecutor is not required to pay the court fees to start the proceeding before a criminal court, however if the accused is found guilty, he is required to pay the court fees.

Q012 (General Comment): The law 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 1).

Further on the law defines that legal aid may be approved for legal advice, legal representation and other legal services laid down in this Act, 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 7).

On the other hand the approved legal aid shall not cover the costs of the proceeding and actual expenditure of and remuneration for the person authorised by the opposing party (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 9).

The law specifically lists the costs that can be covered by the approved legal aid (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 26): - 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:

1. 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;
2. Security deposits for the costs or of the costs, of the implementation of the proceeding (advance payments);
3. Costs of public documents and receipts required for the proceeding before a court;
4. Other costs of the proceeding."

In the adoption of the budget, no separation between the amounts that will be allocated for legal aid in criminal or other cases or cases brought to court (or not) is made.

Q012 (2019): The reason for the increase in approved budget in 2019 is due to raise in the attorney tariff in april 2019 (which resulted in higher costs of legal services to be covered by legal aid).

Q012 (2014): The further decrement in the budget for legal aid in 2014 can be attributed to the amendment of insolvency legislation in 2013, which abolished the right for legal persons to apply for legal aid for financing advances of the costs of bankruptcy proceedings (legal persons are now exempt from paying the advance in bankruptcy proceedings in all cases, without having to apply for legal aid).

Q012-1 (General Comment): The data on budget, spent on criminal and other than criminal cases is available at the level of the case management system, however the sum will differ from final budgetary data reported above due to accounting rules. Detailed budgetary data on cases brought to court or not is currently not available, due to the data structure of the case management system. In single "legal aid" cases, the request can be granted for multiple forms (costs) of legal aid (general comment to Q12), some of them fitting in the category "cases, brought to court" while others not (i.e. in one case, legal aid can be granted for verification of documents and representation before courts), however the amount spent for legal aid is currently not recorded by form of legal aid, therefore the sums for cases brought to court or not cannot be calculated.

Q012-1 (2018): The difference between adopted and implemented budget is due to hiring additional court staff to reduce the backlogs in this area (legal aid).

Q012-1 (2015): According to art. 26 of the Free Legal Aid Act, legal aid may (in addition to expenses, related to cases, brought to court) also be granted for:

- legal advice;
- the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements;
- legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement;
- legal advice and representation involving constitutional action;
- legal advice and representation before international courts;
- legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and
- in form of exemption from payment of the costs of the extrajudicial proceedings.

No distinction is possible for the budget allocated to legal aid for:

- cases brought to court and cases not brought to court or
- civil or criminal matters.

Q017 (General Comment): Since 2008, the exemption from court fees, which was previously regulated by the Free Legal Aid Act, is regulated by the Court Fees Act (see answer to Q8). The exemption is decided upon by the court at which the main proceeding takes place. The financial criteria is the same as for legal aid, however, the rejection for lack of the merits of the case is not possible. In case the applicant has already been granted free legal aid for this case (i.e. for representation in court), the application can be granted without the new procedure of reviewing the material criteria.

Q017 (2019): The exemption from court fees is possible outside the free legal aid system. See general comment.

Q017 (2018): The exemption from court fees is possible outside the free legal aid system. See general comment.

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 (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.

Spain

Q008 (General Comment): The Law 10/2012 that regulates certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice requires to pay court fees to start the proceeding only to companies, not to natural persons.

Q008 (2016): Nowadays in Spain, the Law 10/2012 that regulates certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice requires to pay court fees to start the proceeding only to companies, not to natural persons. The Law mentioned was amended on this point by the Royal Decree 1/2015, 27 February.

Q012 (2014): In contrast with the 2014 data, the 2012 data did not include the budget allocated by the autonomous communities to legal aid. The total budget for legal aid in 2012, including the budget of the autonomous communities, is 253.034.641 euros.

Q017 (General Comment): Till 2013, legal aid was covering fees related to the activity of lodging appeals. The Act on Legal Aid has been modified and since 2013, a person who has been granted legal aid would have an overall exemption of paying court fees.

Q018 (General Comment): 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.

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.

Indicator 5: Legal aid

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:

Question 012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

Question 016. Does legal aid apply to:

Question 017. Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?

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 008

Austria

(General Comment): The duty to pay court fees arises from the starting of the civil procedure at the court, but the proceedings itself are not dependent on the payment of this fee. The most important (at least preliminary) exemption from court fees is the attribution of legal aid to the claimant according to the respective provisions of the civil procedure code (Zivilprozessordnung – ZPO, in particular §§ 63 and 64) and §§ 8 and 9 of the court fee act (Gerichtsgebührengesetz - GGG). Detailed information can be derived from the legal aid factsheet on the website of the European Network for Civil and Commercial Matters (http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/legal_aid/legal_aid_au_en.htm). Other exemptions are laid down in various other provisions as listed in § 10, § 13 and Art. VI Nr. 28 GGG.

(2019): Court fees have to be paid upfront, but the payment is not a precondition to start proceedings. Exceptions include legal aid; minors are also exempted from court fees in non-contentious matters.

(2016): The duty to pay court fees arises from the starting of the civil procedure at the court, but the proceedings itself are not dependent on the payment of this fee. The most important (at least preliminary) exemption from court fees is the attribution of legal aid to the claimant according to the respective provisions of the civil procedure code (Zivilprozessordnung – ZPO, in particular §§ 63 and 64) and §§ 8 and 9 of the court fee act (Gerichtsgebührengesetz - GGG). Detailed information can be derived from the legal aid factsheet on the website of the European Network for Civil and Commercial Matters (http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/legal_aid/legal_aid_au_en.htm). Other exemptions are laid down in various other provisions as listed in § 10, § 13 and Art. VI Nr. 28 GGG.

(2015): Detailed information can be derived from the legal aid factsheet on the website of the European Network for Civil and Commercial Matters (http://ec.europa.eu/civiljustice/legal_aid/legal_aid_au_en.htm). Other exemptions are laid down in various other provisions as listed in § 10, § 13 and Art. VI Nr. 28 GGG.

Belgium

(General Comment): There are no scheduling rights for disputes before the labour court, tax disputes with a value of less than EUR 250 000 and cases that are brought under Book XX of the Commercial Law Code.

(2019): From the 1st February 2019, new court fees (commonly called scheduling fees) apply. This is provided for in the law of 14th October 2018, which reforms scheduling rights.

The payment of the scheduling fee is moved to the end of the procedure and must be paid by the losing party. The amount is determined by the level of the relevant jurisdiction. It varies from € 50 for the justice of the peace to € 650 for the Supreme Court.

(2016): There are no duty levied for entry on the hearings schedule for labor disputes and tax disputes with a value of less than 250 000 EUR.

(2015): There are no assignment rights for labor disputes and tax disputes with a value of less than EUR 250 000.

(2014): In criminal, correctional or police matters, even if there is a civil party, no court fees are required for starting the procedure. In other than criminal matters, court fees concern the registration of a case, request or application to the registry (article 269/1 of the Code of court fees and fees related to registration and mortgage). In respect of particular categories of cases, the law provides for exemption from court fees. Such exemption is also granted with regard to cases transferred to other courts in compliance with the law on the use of languages in administrative matters or in case of a judgment declining jurisdiction.

(2012): In criminal, correctional or police matters, even if there is a civil party, no court fees are required for starting the procedure. In other than criminal matters, court fees concern the registration of a case, request or application to the registry (article 269/1 of the Code of court fees and fees related to registration and mortgage). In respect of particular categories of cases, the law provides for exemption from court fees. Such exemption is also granted with regard to cases transferred to other courts in compliance with the law on the use of languages in administrative matters or in case of a judgment declining jurisdiction.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): No state fee is due for the consideration of criminal cases of general nature. A certain category of crimes is not prosecuted according to the general procedure, but only if there is a private complaint. In these cases, a state fee is paid for the consideration of the criminal case of a private nature. According to Art. 81, para. 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a document evidencing the payment of a state fee shall be attached to the complaint.

According to Art. 71 of the Civil Procedure Code / CPC / State fees on the cost of action and court costs shall be collected upon conduct of the case. Where the action is unappraisable, the amount of the state fee shall be determined by the court. Where the subject matter of the case is a right of ownership or other rights in rem to an immovable property, as well as in actions for the existence, for annulment or for rescission of a contract which has as its subject any rights in rem to an immovable property and for conclusion of a final contract having such subject, the amount of the state fee shall be set at one-fourth of the cost of action. Art. 83 of the Civil Procedure Code provides for exemption from fees and expenses in the cases provided for in the provision, namely: by the plaintiffs who are factory or office workers or cooperative members in respect of any actions arising from employment relationships; by the plaintiffs: in respect of any actions for maintenance obligations; on any actions brought by a prosecutor; by the plaintiff: in respect of any actions for damages sustained as a result of a tort or delict, for which a sentence has entered into effect; by the ad hoc representatives of the party whose address is unknown, appointed by the court. Fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs.

According to Art. 12 of the Code of Administrative Procedure, no state fees shall be collected and no court costs shall be paid on any proceedings under this Code, unless so provided for therein or in another law, as well as in the cases of a judicial appeal against administrative acts and upon bringing a legal action under this Code.

(2016): According to article 83 of the Code of Civil Procedure, fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited: by the plaintiffs who are factory or office workers or cooperative members in respect of any actions arising from employment relationships; by the plaintiffs in respect of any actions for maintenance obligations; on any actions brought by a prosecutor; by the plaintiff in respect of any actions for damages sustained as a result of a tort or offence, for which a sentence has entered into effect; by the ad hoc representatives of the party whose address is unknown, appointed by the court. Besides, fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs. Considering the petition for waiver, the court shall take into consideration: the income accruing to the person and to the family thereof; the property status, as certified by a declaration; the family situation; the health status; the employment status; the age; other circumstances ascertained. In all these cases, the costs of the proceeding shall be paid from the amounts allocated under the budget of the court.

According to article 84 of the Code of Civil Procedure, payment of stamp duty but not of court costs shall be waived for: the State and the government institutions, except in actions for private state receivables and rights to corporeal things constituting private state property; the Bulgarian Red Cross; the municipalities, except in actions for private municipal receivables and rights to corporeal things constituting private municipal property.

(2015): Article 5 of the Stamp Duty Act states:

The following shall be exempt from stamp duties:

- a) applications filed with the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the Council of Ministers;
- b) documentation in relation to the labour activities of workers and employees, regulated by the Labour Protection Law and the by-laws regulating their enforcement, as well as the labour contracts - both individual and collective;
- c) claimants - workers and officers - on claims for remuneration for performed work, and on other claims, ensuing from labour contracts;
- d) claimants, who are members of production cooperatives on claims for remuneration for the work performed by them in the same cooperatives;
- e) (repealed);
- f) claimants on remuneration claims, ensuing from rights on inventions;
- g) claimants on claims for support;
- h) registration of birth and death certificates and adoption certificates and the initial registration certificates of civil status;
- i) (repealed);
- k) all documents and papers concerning: criminal trials of general nature; lawsuits for money support; lawsuits for guardianship; lawsuits for establishing of origin; papers and documents for setting and granting relief to mothers of many children; for social and legal protection of minors; for social support, for obtaining the right to pension; for establishment, registration, and other changes of cooperatives;
- l) papers and documents in relations to the activities of the mutual aid funds;
- m) all types of requests, applications, enrollment forms, education certificates and certificates for completed training courses, as well as any other certificates, and duplicates thereof, which are issued by the educational and tutorial establishments for obtaining elementary and high education and by the Ministry of Education and Science;
- n) foreign citizens, by the virtue of international agreements and understandings for participation in competitions for admission in the state higher and semi-higher educational establishments;
- o) the disabled, pregnant, and mothers of children under 6 years of age, orphans, in the events of transfer from one educational establishment to another, from one specialty or form of study to another due to health reasons, established by the findings of a medical commission;
- p) the Bulgarian Red Cross;
- q) applications for recording school boards in the regional court register;
- r) cases provided for in the international contracts effective for the Republic of Bulgaria;

Civil Procedure Code - Court fees on the cost of action and court costs are collected upon conduct of the case. Where the action is unappraisable, the amount of the court fees is determined by the court. Where the subject matter of the case is a right of ownership or other rights in rem to an immovable, the amount of the court fees is determined on one-fourth of the cost of action.

Fees and costs of the proceeding in the cases do not be deposited:

1. by the plaintiffs who are factory or office workers or cooperative members in respect

Croatia

(2019): According to the Court Fees Act (Official Gazette, No. 118/18) 20 subjects are exempt from paying court fees, such as state government bodies, public authorities, employees in administrative and labour disputes, vulnerable groups of society, etc.

(2018): According to the Court Fees Act (Official Gazette, No. 74/95, 57/96, 137/02, 26/03, 125/11, 112/12, 157/13, 110/15) 19 subjects are exempt from paying court fees, such as state government bodies, public authorities, employees in administrative and labour disputes, vulnerable groups of society, etc.

(2016): According to the Court Fees Act (Official Gazette, No. 74/95, 57/96, 137/02, 26/03, 125/11, 112/12, 157/13, 110/15), 19 subjects are exempt from paying court fees, such as state government bodies, public authorities, employees in administrative and labour disputes, vulnerable groups, etc.

(2015): According to the Court Fees Act (OG 74/95, 57/96, 137/02, (26/03), 125/11, 112/12, 157/13, 110/15), the following subjects are exempt from paying court fees:

1. The Republic of Croatia and state government bodies
2. Persons and bodies performing public authorities for the performance of such authorities
3. Workers and employees in labour disputes and officials in administrative disputes with regard to exercising their rights from official relations
4. Workers in administrative disputes arising from pre-bankruptcy settlement
5. Disabled veterans of the Homeland War, based on adequate documents proving their status
6. Spouses, children and parents of veterans who were killed, missing or captured in the Homeland War, based on adequate documents proving their status
7. Spouses, children and parents of those who were killed, missing or captured in the Homeland War, based on adequate documents proving their status
8. Displaced persons, refugees and returnees, based on adequate documents proving their status
9. Social aid beneficiaries who receive a subsistence allowance
10. Humanitarian organisations and organisations dedicated to the protection of disabled persons and families of those who were killed, missing or captured during the performance of humanitarian activities
11. Children as parties in proceedings for child care support or in proceedings regarding claims based on that right
12. Plaintiffs in proceedings for acknowledgement of maternity and paternity, and for costs incurred from extramarital pregnancy and childbirth
13. Parties requesting the restoration of working competence
14. Minors requesting the acquisition of working competence based on becoming parents
15. Parties in procedures for transferring custody of a child and for reaching a decision on organizing meetings and spending time with the child
16. Plaintiffs in disputes regarding rights from mandatory pension and basic health insurance, rights of unemployed persons based on regulations on employment and social welfare rights
17. Plaintiffs, i.e. applicants in procedures for the protection of constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms against final decisions in individual acts, i.e. for protection due to unlawful actions
18. Plaintiffs in disputes regarding the compensation of damages for environmental pollution
19. Unions and higher level union associations in civil procedure acts for a replacement court agreement and in collective labour disputes, and union representatives in civil procedure acts performing the authority of a worker's council.

Foreign countries are exempt from paying fees if that is determined by an international agreement or subject to reciprocity.

Cyprus

(General Comment): when a party in a court case is represented by the office of the Attorney General or the party is the Redundancy fund the exemption to the court fee applies.

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.

Denmark

(General Comment): As a rule, legal fees must be paid in all civil cases. However, there are types of cases that are exempt from court fees. Cases of marriage, custody and paternity are examples of cases where there is no legal charge. If you have been given a free trial to prosecute, you will not pay a court fee.

Finland

(General Comment): The court fees are defined in Tuomioistuinmaksulaki (1455/2015) ("Law on Court Fees") and in Oikeusministeriön asetus tuomioistuinmaksulain 2§:ssä säädettyjen maksujen tarkistamisesta (1383/2018) ("The Degree of the Ministry of Justice on the revision of fees stipulated in the paragraph 2 of the Law on Court Fees")

The fee is collected after the court proceedings have finished. The person who initiated the proceedings (a plaintiff, an applicant or an appellant) is responsible for paying the court fee. A person who has been granted legal aid free of charge is exempted from the court fee. Certain parties are exempted from the court fee, for example the police, the prosecutors and the enforcement authorities.

Certain matters are handled free of charge, for example coercive measures such as confiscation and detention.

No court fee is collected in criminal cases that have been brought to the court by the prosecutor.

If the judgment or decision of a lower court in a criminal case is amended to the appellant's advantage in a court of appeal or the Supreme Court, no court fee is collected. If the judgment or decision is amended to the appellant's advantage in an administrative court, the Supreme Administrative Court or the Insurance Court, no court fee is collected.

(2015): In 2015, the litigants did not have to pay fees in criminal cases. However, it has to be noted that this has changed in the beginning of 2016.

(2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that a government proposal on extending the field of application of court fees is currently pending. It is presented that the fees should be higher and that the group of matters handled free of charge should be reduced.

France

(2019): This rule applies only in certain civil matters: Indeed, there is a fee payable by the parties to the appeal proceedings where the appointment of lawyer is compulsory before the Court of appeal. The fee is paid by the lawyer applying on behalf of his/her client either by means of mobile stamps or by electronic means. It is not due by the party receiving legal aid. The amount of this fee is allocated to the compensation fund of the profession of "avoué" (FIDA) at the courts of appeal.

(2018): This rule applies only in certain civil matters: indeed, a fee is imposed by the parties to the appeal proceedings when the appointment of a lawyer is mandatory before the Court of Appeal. The fee is paid by the applicant lawyer on behalf of his client either by mobile stamps or electronically. It is not due by the party receiving legal aid. The proceeds of this right are allocated to the Professional Indemnification Fund (IFAD) at the Courts of Appeal.

Question 8 concerns the terms of Article 1635 bis P of the General Tax Code and Article 97 of the Finance Act No. 2014-1654, in which a duty of €225 is imposed on the parties to the appeal proceedings when the appointment of a lawyer is mandatory before the Court of Appeal. The fee is paid by the applicant lawyer on behalf of his client either by mobile stamps or electronically. It is not due by the party receiving legal aid. The proceeds of this right are allocated to the compensation fund for the profession of attorneys at law at the courts of appeal.

(2016): The procedure before the civil and penal judge is free of charge in first and third instance, which is not the case concerning the appeal. The procedure before the administratif judge (first instance, appeal and Conseil d'Etat) is also free of charge.

(2014): The 2014 Law on Finance repealed the contribution that had been established by the 1991 Law on Finance. Proceedings before civil courts of first instance and cassation are free of charge, in contrast with the appeal. Proceedings before administrative courts at all instances are free of charge.

(2012): The 1991 Law on Finance, as amended in 2011, has established a contribution of 35 € aimed at financing legal aid. A beneficiary of legal aid is exempted from paying this contribution. The latter is not required before certain courts or court decisions (e.g. guardianship judge, children's judge, liberty and custody judge, Compensation Board for victims of crimes). An exemption is granted for certain proceedings which should be, according to the law, free of charge (especially social security disputes).

Finally, the contribution can be covered by the costs paid by the adverse party according to the court's decision.

Germany

(General Comment): In civil matters, the court is to serve the statement of claim to the respondent party only after the fee covering the proceedings in general has been paid. Thus, any proceedings fundamentally will become pending by service of the statement of claim only after such payment has been received. Where the demand for relief is expanded, no court action is to be taken prior to payment of the fee for the proceedings; this rule also applies before the courts of appeals (section 12 (1) of the German Law on the Costs of Court Proceedings).

There are exceptions in place for counterclaims, for European small claims procedures (ESCP), for disputes about inventions made by an employee inasmuch as the courts have exclusive competence for patent disputes, and for actions for retrial of a case pursuant to section 580 number 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This applies to a counterclaim in light of its close ties to a court dispute already pending; in all other regards, particular reasons are given that relate to the proceedings. Further exceptions have been provided for if a petitioner has been granted legal aid for the costs of the proceedings, if the petitioner is entitled to a release from the obligation to pay fees, or if legitimate interests are given for bringing an action or defending against an action, but the petitioner is unable to make the advance payment or if the delay caused to the proceedings by the obligation to pay the fees in advance would result in damages that it is impossible to compensate, or only with difficulty.

(2019): See general comments.

Greece

(General Comment): Free access to all courts applies only for those who have been provided with legal aid.

Hungary

(2019): As a rule, litigants are required to pay court fees. However, if a person is not able to pay the amount because of his/her financial situation, he/she may be granted an exemption from paying the court fee. Besides, some civil societies (e.g. churches, associations, foundations) are exempted from paying court fees ex lege. Moreover, the Hungarian legislation provides for a regime of exemptions with regard to specific categories of cases covering numerous law fields, namely: family law, labour law, trade law, administrative law, electoral law, tax law, intellectual property law, criminal law, procedural law etc. The regime of exemptions applies also in respect of enforcement proceedings, liquidation proceedings, proceedings initiated on the basis of favorable decision by the Constitutional Court, court mediation, different auxiliary proceedings related to the main case in criminal matters, etc. According to the law, there could be a reduction of the court fee in some particular situations. For example, the duty is 10% of the duty on judicial proceedings if, during the first hearing, the plaintiff withdraws his claim, the legal action is suspended and subsequently dismissed, the defendant acknowledges the claim, the parties reach a settlement or jointly file for dismissal, the court ex officio rejects the petition. The duty is 30% of the court fee for cases dismissed by suspension following the first hearing or due to the plaintiff's withdrawal, or if jointly requested by the parties. The duty is 50% of the court fee if a settlement is concluded between the parties after the first hearing. Exceptionally, in criminal cases, a court fee should be paid if the cases arrive to court by a private indictment (e.g. slander or defamation cases).

Ireland

(General Comment): Family Law Proceedings are exempt from court fees.

Italy

(General Comment): Generally, litigants are required to pay court fees in respect of other than criminal law cases, except for cases concerning employment, agriculture, family matters and other specific cases explicitly enumerated by law (DPR 115/2002).

(2019): Generally, litigants are required to pay court fees in respect of other than criminal law cases, except for cases concerning employment, agriculture, family matters and other specific cases explicitly enumerated by law (DPR 115/2002).

(2015): Except for cases concerning employment, agriculture, family matters and other specific cases as per law DPR 115/2002

Latvia

(General Comment): Exceptions are set forth by article 43 of the Civil Procedure Law. According to this provision:

o Fourteen exhaustively enumerated categories of persons shall be exempt from payment of court costs to the State. Different law fields are affected by the regime of exemptions, namely labour law, family law, criminal law, financial law, insolvency matters etc.;

o If a public prosecutor or State or local government institutions or persons who are conferred the right by law, to defend in court other persons' rights and interests protected by law, of other persons in court, withdraws from an application which has been submitted on behalf of another person, but such person demands adjudication of the matter on the merits, the court costs shall be paid in accordance with generally applicable provisions.

o The parties may also be exempted from payment of court costs to the State in other cases provided for by law.

o A court or a judge, upon considering the material situation of a natural person, shall exempt him or her partly or fully from payment of court costs into State revenues, as well as postpone payment of court costs adjudged into State revenues, or divide payment thereof into instalments.

o In claims for dissolution of marriage upon the request of the plaintiff the judge shall postpone payment of State fees or divide payment thereof into instalments if a minor child is in the care of the plaintiff.

(2016): Exceptions are regulated with Civil Procedure Law Article 43. (1) The following persons shall be exempt from payment of court costs to the State: 1) plaintiffs – in claims for recovery of remuneration for work and other claims of employees arising from legal employment relations or related to such; 1.1) plaintiffs – in claims arising from agreement on performance of work, if the plaintiff is a person who serves his or her sentence at a place of imprisonment; 2) plaintiffs – in regard to claims arising from personal injuries that result in mutilation or other damage to health, or the death of a person; 3) plaintiffs – in claims for recovery of child or parent support, as well as in claims for determination of paternity, if the action is brought concurrently with the claim for recovery of child support; 3.1) submitters of applications – in regard to recognition or recognition and enforcement of a decision of a foreign country on recovery of child or parent support; 4) plaintiffs – in claims for compensation for financial loss and moral injury resulting from criminal offences; 5) public prosecutors, state or local government institutions and persons who are conferred the right by law to defend the rights, and interests protected by law, of other persons in court; 6) the submitters of applications – in matters regarding restricting the capacity to act of a person due to mental disorders or other health disorders, revising the restriction of capacity to act or restoration of capacity to act; 6.1) the submitters of applications – in regard to establishment and termination of temporary trusteeship; 7) the submitters of applications – in regard to restricting the capacity to act of a person or establishment of trusteeship for a person due to a dissolute or spendthrift lifestyle, as well as excessive use of alcohol or other intoxicating substances; 8) defendants – in matters regarding reduction of child or parent support adjudged by a court, and reduction of such payments as the court has assessed in claims arising from personal injuries resulting in mutilation or other damage to health, or the death of a person; 9.1) the submitters of applications – in matters regarding the unlawful movement of children across borders or detention; 10) administrators – in claims that are brought for the benefit of persons in respect of which insolvency proceedings of a legal person and insolvency proceedings of a natural person have been announced, as well as when submitting an application in a matter regarding insolvency proceedings of a legal person in the case specified in Section 51, Paragraph three of the Insolvency Law; 11) judgment creditors – in execution matters regarding recoveries for payment into State revenues; 11.1) collectors – in execution matters when recovery should be performed according to the uniform instrument permitting enforcement of claims in the requested Member State; 12) tax (fee) administration – in applications in matters regarding insolvency proceedings of a legal person; 13) the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs – in matters regarding revocation of Latvian citizenship; and 14) the State Social Insurance Agency – in matters regarding recovery of financial resources in the State budget in the part regarding overpayment of social insurance services or State social allowances or disbursement of social insurance services or State social allowances due to road traffic accidents. (2) If a public prosecutor or state or local government institutions or persons who are conferred the right by law, to defend in court other persons' rights and interests protected by law, of other persons in court, withdraws from an application which has been submitted on behalf of another person, but such person demands adjudication of the matter on the merits, the court costs shall be paid in accordance with generally applicable provisions. (3) The parties may also be exempted from payment of court costs to the State in other cases provided for by law. (4) A court or a judge, upon considering the material situation of a natural person, shall exempt him or her partly or fully from payment of court costs into State revenues, as well as postpone payment of court costs adjudged into State revenues, or divide payment thereof into instalments. (5) In claims for dissolution of marriage upon the request of the plaintiff the judge shall postpone payment of State fees or divide payment thereof into instalments if a minor child is in the care of the plaintiff.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The Code of Civil Procedure enumerates categories of persons to be exempted from payment of court costs. Different law fields are affected by the regime of exemptions, namely labour, family, criminal, procedural, financial, bankruptcy law and other cases provided for by the law. The court, while taking into consideration the person's material situation, shall be entitled by means of summary proceedings to release him in part from the payment of the official fee at the request of the person. A petition to release a person in part from the payment of the official fee must be reasoned. Proof confirming the grounds of the request must be annexed to the petition. The court ruling concerning this petition must be reasoned.

(2018): According to Article 83(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, the following shall be released from the payment of the stamp duty (court fee) in cases which are heard by a court:

- 1) employees in cases concerning all claims arising from the legal relationships of employment and consumers in cases concerning unfair terms of consumer contracts;
 - 2) plaintiffs in cases concerning the adjudication on maintenance;
 - 3) plaintiffs in cases concerning compensation of material and non-material damages, connected with an incident of harm to a person's health, the loss of his life in an accident at work, or a professional illness;
 - 4) plaintiffs in cases concerning compensation of material and non-material damages created by criminal act; 5) a prosecutor, State and municipal institutions, other persons when a claim or petition is lodged in order to defend public, State and/or municipal interests in that part of a case, in which it is sought to defend a public, State and/or municipal interest;
 - 6) parties in cases concerning damages, which have arisen due to an unlawful conviction, unlawful arrest by the use of custodial measures, unlawful detention, unlawful use of coercion measures, or unlawful imposition of an administrative penalty - arrest, as well as damages, which have arisen due to the unlawful actions of a judge or a court in hearing a civil case;
 - 7) parties in cases concerning property loss in connection with political repressions;
 - 8) an enterprise (establishment), against which a bankruptcy or restructuring case has been lodged or in which an extrajudicial bankruptcy procedure is being executed, or natural person, against whom the bankruptcy case has been lodged, or other participating persons in a case – for lodging appeals and cassation petitions in these cases; 9) plaintiffs and parties, lodging property claims in bankruptcy or restructuring cases (apart from the situations referred to in Article 80(1)(9) of the Code of Civil Procedure);
 - 10) State and municipal institutions (establishments) when lodging claims on the recovery of funds;
 - 11) the Bank of Lithuania, the State enterprise Turto Bankas, and the State enterprise State Property Fund;
 - 12) spouses when lodging petitions to dissolve a marriage by mutual consent and on petition of one of the spouses;
 - 13) applicants when lodging applications by the procedure established in Part V, Chapters XXIX (adoption cases) and XXXIX (cases on courts permissions or confirmation of facts, administration of property, the application of procedures of inheritance and other cases, which are heard by a simplified procedure established by the Civil Code and other law) of the Code of Civil Procedure;
 - 14) parties in cases concerning restriction of parental authority, abolition of the restriction of parental authority, separation of the child from the parents (father or mother) or abolition of this separation;
 - 15) applicants in cases concerning establishment and abolition of the permanent guardianship or care of a child, the appointment, dismissal or removal from duties of a guardian or carer of a child;
 - 16) persons in other circumstances, referred to in the Code of Civil Procedure and other law. Article 83(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure establishes that by means of summary proceedings, taking into consideration the person's material situation, the court can partly release from payment of stamp duty. An application for partial release of the stamp duty shall be reasoned. Proof providing the necessity of release of the stamp duty shall be annexed to the application. The court decision on the application has to be motivated.
- In accordance with Article 36 of the Law on Administrative Proceedings of the Republic of Lithuania, the stamp duty shall not be imposed on complaints (applications) related to:

(2016): According to Article 83(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania there are 14 subjects to be released from the payment of the stamp duty (court fee) in cases which are heard by a court. For instance:

- 1) employees in cases concerning all claims arising from the legal relationships of employment and consumers in cases concerning unfair terms of consumer contracts;
- 2) plaintiffs in cases concerning compensation of material and non-material damages, connected with an incident of harm to a person's health, the loss of his life in an accident at work, or a professional illness; 3) a prosecutor, State and municipal institutions, other persons when a claim or petition is lodged in order to defend public, State and/or municipal interests in that part of a case, in which it is sought to defend a public, State and/or municipal interest;
- 4) spouses when lodging petitions to dissolve a marriage by mutual consent and on petition of one of the spouses;
- 5) applicants when lodging applications by the procedure established in Part V, Chapters XXIX (adoption cases) and XXXIX (cases on courts permissions or confirmation of facts, administration of property, the application of procedures of inheritance and other cases, which are heard by a simplified procedure established by the Civil Code and other law) of the Code of Civil Procedure; 6) persons in other circumstances, referred to in the Code of Civil Procedure and other law. Article 83(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure establishes that by means of summary proceedings, taking into consideration the person's material situation, the court can partly release from payment of stamp duty. An application for partial release of the stamp duty shall be reasoned. Proof providing the necessity of release of the stamp duty shall be annexed to the application. The court decision on the application has to be motivated.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): It is not necessary to pay a tax or fees to start a proceeding before an ordinary court. It may be, however, that one of the parties be ordered to pay the costs and expenses but the amount of this type of sentences is very low (a few euros).

Malta

(General Comment): If a litigant is granted legal aid, he/she is exempted from paying court fees or taxes which are borne by the Government. There are no such taxes or fees in relation to criminal cases.

(2016): NAP

Netherlands

(General Comment): A court fee is required in Administrative Law and Civil Law procedures. Only in insolvency cases, child care cases, psychiatric patient cases and asylum cases one does not have to pay a court tax or fee. There are no other exceptions.

(2016): "A court fee is required in Administrative Law en Civil Law procedures. Only in insolvency cases, child care cases, psychiatric patient cases and asylum cases people do not have to pay a court tax or fee. "

Poland

(General Comment): Comment concerning civil cases :

The general rule implies that a litigant must pay an initial fee. There are two kinds of exceptions. Firstly, there are categories of cases (mainly employment and child support) for which there is no initial fee. Secondly, litigants can be granted exemption from paying court fees after having filled a motion in this respect. Also public benefit organizations operating on the basis of public benefit and voluntary work regulations are not obliged to pay fees, with the exception of matters relating to the economic activity conducted by these organizations, in matters related to the implementation of a public task commissioned on the basis of public benefit and voluntary work regulations. Other social organizations whose task does not consist in running a business, may be granted exemption from court costs by the court in their own cases conducted in connection with social, scientific, educational, cultural, sport, charity, selfhelp, consumer protection, environmental protection and social welfare. While granting exemption from court costs, the court takes into account primarily the statutory objectives of the organization's activities and the possibilities and needs to achieve these objectives through civil proceedings.

Comment concerning criminal cases: The public prosecution procedure mostly covers the offences listed in the Criminal Code and in the special laws. The public prosecutor before all courts is the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor does not pay a fee for initiating proceedings and that is the rule. In criminal cases, if prosecutor does not bring an accusation, court fee is paid by entity who is initiating a criminal proceeding (cases from a private or subsidiary prosecution). Legal aid includes also the coverage of or the exemption from this fee.

The initial fee in criminal proceedings is paid in private prosecution cases. The victim may, as a private prosecutor, bring and support a private prosecution.

Private prosecution cases are: - intentional slight bodily harm; - unintentional slight bodily harm; - defamation; - insult; - violation of bodily integrity

The initial fee of PLN 300 (72 euro) is paid :

1. by the party initiating the case with the guilt of private prosecution (of the prosecuted cases in the Penal Code). The money must be paid in the court's cashier's office or bank account, and proof of payment must be attached to the private indictment.

2. the subsidiary subsidy - all prosecutions for public prosecution, in cases when, after fulfilling the criminal proceedings specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure premises, the prosecutor did not decide to accuse; the fee is paid by the aggrieved party.

The court or legal secretary of the court shall relieve a person, in whole or in part, from payment of the costs payable in respect of the lodging of a pleading where that person has proved that, having regard to his family situation, his financial situation and his income, it would be too burdensome to pay them.

(2019): Exceptions:

In civil proceedings, numerous exceptions are regulated in Title IV of the Act of 28 July 2005 on court costs in civil matters regarding exemptions from court costs. Also a party may be exempted from court costs if he makes a declaration from which it appears that he is unable to bear them without compromising the maintenance necessary for himself and his family.

In criminal proceedings:

The Prosecutor does not pay a fee for initiating proceedings and that is the rule. Exceptions: The initial fee in criminal proceedings is paid in private prosecution cases (according to criminal code - - intentional slight bodily harm; - unintentional slight bodily harm; - defamation; - insult; - violation of bodily integrity) and the subsidiary subsidy.

(2018): The fee of PLN 300 is paid by the party initiating the case with the guilt of private prosecution (of the prosecuted cases in the Penal Code) and the subsidiary subsidy (all prosecutions for public prosecution, in cases when, after fulfilling the criminal proceedings specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure) premises, the prosecutor did not decide to accuse); the fee is paid by the aggrieved party.

In civil proceedings, numerous exceptions are regulated in Title IV of the Act of 28 July 2005 on court costs in civil matters regarding exemptions from court costs. A party may be exempted from court costs if he or she makes a declaration from which it appears that it is unable to bear them without compromising the maintenance necessary for himself and his family.

Slovakia

(General Comment): There is a general rule that the plaintiff is obliged to pay a court fee to commence the civil proceedings.

The Act on

the Court fees (No. 71/1992 Coll.) provides for the exceptions to the general obligation to pay the court fee. The law stipulates the

exhaustive list of the subjects who as a litigants are not obliged to pay the court fee (e.g. the state, prosecutor, foundations, consumers in

disputes arisen from consumer contracts etc.) as well as the list of specific types of court proceedings wholly exempted from the court

fees (e. g. the proceedings on guardianship and trusteeship, the maintenance proceedings, etc.).

(2019): Except for the situations stipulated in the Act on the court fees, in the civil procedure the court is entitled to grant the exoneration from

the court fees in consideration the social and economical circumstances of the litigant.

(2018): There is a general rule that the plaintiff is obliged to pay a court fee to commence the civil proceedings. The Act on the Court fees (No. 71/1992 Coll.) provides for the exceptions to the general obligation to pay the court fee. The law stipulates the exhaustive list of the subjects who as a litigants are not obliged to pay the court fee (e.g. the state, prosecutor, foundations, consumers in disputes arisen from consumer contracts etc.) as well as the list of specific types of court proceedings wholly exempted from the court fees (e. g. the proceedings on guardianship and trusteeship, the maintenance proceedings, etc.).

Except for the situations stipulated in the Act on the court fees, in the civil procedure the court is entitled to grant the exoneration from

the court fees in consideration the social and economical circumstances of the litigant.

Slovenia

(General Comment): According to the Court Fees Act the court shall exempt from payment of court fees a party, if such payment would significantly affect the funds needed for the maintenance of the party or his/her family members.

The exceptions to paying court fees, according to the legislation:

collective labour disputes,

social disputes,

individual labour disputes on conclusion, existence and termination of labour contract when started by worker,

civil enforcement procedure, when enforcing a decisions related to workers and labour disputes or when recovering debt, if the debt in question is alimony

starting an insolvency proceedings, when filled by the debtor

proceedings to establish personal or family status, when started by the State and local authorities and their bodies and Social Service Centres and humanitarian organizations

proceedings regarding disabilities and discrimination, when started by disabled or their organizations

applications for free legal aid, court fees exemptions and international protection

In criminal cases, the payment of court fees is required for assuming prosecution as an injured party or filing a private charge only. The public prosecutor is not required to pay the court fees to start the proceeding before a criminal court, however if the accused is found guilty, he is required to pay the court fees.

(2015): According to the Court Fees Act the court shall exempt from payment of court fees a party, if such payment would significantly affect the funds needed for the maintenance of the party or his/her family members.

A worker is not required to pay a court fee in individual labour disputes on conclusion, existence and termination of labour contract.

The Labour and Social Courts Act specifies that in collective labour disputes and social disputes no court tax is required.

The parties are not required to pay court fees in court proceedings for judicial enforcement, when:

- enforcing decisions related to workers and labour disputes or

- recovering debt, if the debt in question is alimony.

In criminal cases, the payment of court fees is required for assuming prosecution as an injured party or filing a private charge only. The public prosecutor is not required to pay the court fees to starts the proceeding before a criminal court, however if the accused is found guilty, he is required to pay the court fees.

Spain

(General Comment): The Law 10/2012 that regulates certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice requires to pay court fees to start the proceeding only to companies, not to natural persons.

(2016): Nowadays in Spain, the Law 10/2012 that regulates certain fees in the area of the Administration of Justice requires to pay court fees to start the proceeding only to companies, not to natural persons. The Law mentioned was amended on this point by the Royal Decree 1/2015, 27 February.

Question 012

Austria

(General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service". The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for "pro bono" representation of parties and the "stand-by legal counselling service" is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for "pro bono" representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

Belgium

(2019): Following the resignation of the government in December 2018 and the general elections in 2019, the 2019 budget was not officially approved. This is a provisional budget.

(2012): The increase in the approved budget allocated to legal aid between 2008 and 2010 can be explained by an increase in costs and expenses.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The annual budget for legal aid in the Republic of Bulgaria is not granted by type of cases and type of legal aid. Legal aid can be provided for all types of civil cases including non-litigious cases. The budget is common to all types of legal aid – consultation (pre-litigation advice for which the Law on legal aid strictly defines the categories of persons amenable to be granted with) with the purpose to achieve a settlement before initiation of court proceedings or filing a case, preparation of documents for filing a case, litigation, and litigation in event of detainment by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior and the Customs Act. By contrast, the annual budget for legal aid does not include means of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The annual budget for legal aid is common to all types of criminal, civil and administrative cases. It includes remuneration of the attorneys providing legal aid, remuneration of the Bar Councils for the work carried out by the administration of legal aid, funds for necessary expenses to visit the places of detention or retention and protection in another village. The National Legal Aid Bureau is an independent State authority, a legal entity and a second grade disposer of budget credits to the Minister of Justice. Its competence consists in preparing a draft budget of legal aid and disposing the funds in the budget of legal aid. The Ministry of Justice supervises the planning and reporting of funds in respect of the budget of legal aid. The annual budget of legal aid is part of the budget of the Ministry of Justice – Chapter 'Policy of Justice'.

(2014): The implemented budget of legal aid exceeds the approved one because of a large number of cases of serious crimes and a large number of civil cases with high material interest justifying higher legal fees.

(2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid between 2010 and 2012 was due to the increase of the number of disadvantaged citizens.

Croatia

(2019): Approved budget for other than criminal cases brought to courts decreased. Each year, the budget for secondary legal aid, i.e. for legal aid which includes representation of the parties before the court, is planned in accordance with last year's budget implementation related to this item. Therefore, in 2019, the budget for this item had been planned in a smaller amount than it was in 2018. Namely, payments for provided secondary legal aid depend on the number of submitted and approved requests for secondary legal aid and are paid after the completion of the procedure in which secondary legal aid was provided. Budget for other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Funds for primary legal aid are allocated each year to authorized associations and law faculties on the basis of a tender, within the funds provided for that purpose in the state budget. This is project financing and funds are allocated on the basis of an approved project. Upon completion of the approved project, primary legal aid providers submit annual (descriptive and financial) reports on project implementation. Taking into account the comments of stakeholders in the primary legal aid system, the Ministry of Justice seeks to increase allocations for primary legal aid, depending on the constraints and possibilities of the state budget.

(2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2016): The annual approved public budget allocated in other than criminal cases to primary legal aid (for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court) in 2016 was significantly reduced, which results in great differences in total amount approved in other than criminal cases to legal aid in 2014/2015 and 2016.

(2014): For 2014, the amount of legal aid approved and also allocated for cases brought before courts (primary legal aid) was 1.450.000,00 kuna, while legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court (secondary legal aid) was 2.570.000,00 kuna. The figures provided in the table are calculated according to the currency for 31st December 2014 (1 €=7,6577 kuna).

(2013): In 2013, the budget for legal aid was increased as a response to the observed trend of increased number of requests for granting legal aid. Besides, 253 750 euro represent the funds allocated to legal aid in the budget of Croatia intended for free legal aid under the Free Legal Aid Act (civil and administrative proceedings). There also exist funds paid as per submitted requests for granting legal aid - 236 000 euro.

(2012): In 2012, due to the decreased budget planned for the Ministry of Justice because of the economic situation, the amount allocated to legal aid is lower than in 2010.

Cyprus

(General Comment): The amount of legal aid is included in the amount for cost of criminal prosecutions, civil procedure and procedures in Family courts

(2013): In 2013, there were less applications for legal aid. Besides, the budget allocated to legal aid decreased on account of the austerity measures.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that before 2014, the implemented budget was provided instead of the approved one. The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

(2016): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approved budget is not divided to this level.

(2014): Data on the approved budget allocated to legal aid is not available because the approved budget is not divided to this level.

Denmark

(2019): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2014): The budget foreseen for legal aid in 2012 and 2013 proved to be far less than the actual costs these years. Accordingly, the 2014 approved budget was increased considerably. Thus, there is not a significant increase in expenditure rather that budget is adapted to the actual consumption.

(2013): The 2012 approved budget allocated to legal aid was well below the actual result for that year. Accordingly, the 2013 budget has been increased.

Estonia

(2013): For 2013, according to the implemented budget, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 980 235 euros from the total (3 835 000). From this total, 2 226 315 euros were allocated to legal aid for criminal cases and 718 922 euros to legal aid for civil and administrative cases, the rest was allocated to legal aid for misdemeanor, enforcement procedure, administrative procedure and review procedure cases and legal consultation.

(2012): For 2012, the sums paid to lawyers represent 2 857 850 euros from the total (3 835 000). In this respect, the difference with the amount provided for 2010 is not such important (2 307 334 euros). On the contrary, the IT costs included in the budget of legal aid for both of the exercises are especially high in 2012 due to the implementation of a new IT system.

Finland

(General Comment): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts.

(2019): The allocated budget in 2019 was 90 200 000 €. A part of the legal aid expenses comes from cases which are not heard in courts, and the budget does not separate legal aid expenditures in terms of court cases and non-court cases. Furthermore, there are no separate allocations for criminal and non-criminal cases. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.7 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers (net EUR 66.5 million).

(2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 24.500.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 69.200.000).

(2016): The legal aid expenses have increased. This is due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. Also the number of refugees getting legal aid has increased.

(2014): Legal aid expenses have been increasing. In 2014 this was due to the 4 % increase made in the legal fees. In 2015 this is due to the increase in the number of refugees to whom legal aid was granted.

France

(General Comment): In France, the law pertaining to legal aid has several components: legal aid granted to litigants before courts as well as for out of court proceedings (transactions, participatory procedures in civil matters that are not brought to court); legal aid granted for consultation out of any proceedings; legal aid covering legal representation by a lawyer granted to individuals detained in custody, individuals detained in the frame of disciplinary proceedings, or in matters of mediation and plea bargaining procedures; legal aid granted for legal consultation (Legal Advice Centres and legal access points created by Departmental Councils for Access to the Law offer court users free legal consultations by lawyers, notaries and bailiffs).

(2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (423,716,957 Euro + 83,0006 Euro REBAJ = 506,716,963 Euro).

(2016): As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

(2015): Thus the implemented budget for legal aid allocated to criminal cases increased significantly between 2014 and 2015 (by 141%).

The 90% decrease between 2014 and 2015 regarding the annual implemented public budget relating to legal aid for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court results from the different presentation. The related legal aid costs, including those attributed to custody, have been included in the annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid for cases brought to courts.

This also explains the decrease in other than criminal cases (by 53%). In the basis of calculation have been included the expenses relating to criminal field, the costs for custody (garde à vue), mediation and penal composition, assistance to prisoners, protocols art. 91 and the custodial agreements. The portion of other than criminal expenses is reduced by the same amount.

(2012): The methodology of presentation of data is different for 2010 and 2012. For 2012, legal aid for non-litigious proceedings amounts to 49,732,000 euros. Therefore, for all criminal cases (brought to court and out of court) 49,732,000 euros should be added to the 88,730,000 euros, bringing the figure to 138,462,000 euros. The increase stems from increased custody costs as a result of the 2011 reform.

Germany

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that all data concerning the budget should be construed in the light of the federal State structure of Germany. Accordingly, variations for which no particular explanation has been notified are often due to the fact that for the different evaluation cycles a different number of Länder provided a reply. Owing to this peculiarity, the information remains most of the time incomplete.

The figures include the federal budget as well as the budgets indicated by the respondent Länder.

(2015): The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated "NA" in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, "NA" was indicated.

(2014): For 2014, Hamburg, Saarland, and Thuringia did not reply. In as much as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. In contrast with the previous cycles, figures indicated by individual Länder only in respect of the total are encompassed in the total (in 2012 the sum of € 304,584,278 was not included in the total and in 2013 - € 316,707,568). Since a number of Länder have provided only the aggregate amount, the reply in respect of the sub-categories is NA.

(2013): For 2013, only figures concerning Lander which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total (Berlin, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North Rhine/Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia). As to individual Lander that communicated only totals (Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein), these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 316,707,568).

(2012): In 2012, 3 Lander did not provide any information. Only figures concerning Lander which provided complete data for the total and the sub-categories were represented in the total. As to individual Lander that communicated only totals, these amounts were not taken into account (a sum of € 304,584,278). According to the Legal Advice and Assistance Act, the so-called legal advice and assistance is a social benefit provided by the State to persons seeking justice who cannot afford the assistance of or representation by a lawyer. Legal advice and assistance is granted for asserting one's rights outside of court proceedings as well as for obligatory conciliation proceedings.

Greece

(2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

(2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

(2016): A reassessment of the annual budgetary needs in legal aid was made by the Courts Building Fund. The annual cost is not a stable amount and depends on the number of cases where the legal aid is used.

(2014): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2014 stems to some extent from time limitations. On 31 December 2014, there were unpaid expenses. Generally, legal aid is entirely paid from the budget of the Courts Building Fund, a legal entity of public law, which draws its budget according to its expected annual revenues and its expected annual needs.

(2012): The increase in the budget allocated to legal aid in 2012 is due to accumulated debts from previous years.

Hungary

(2013): The annual public budget allocated to legal aid decreased between 2012 and 2013 as a consequence of the strengthening of the legal aid service.

Ireland

(General Comment): The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in one year. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

(1) The Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.

(2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.

(2019): The budget for Criminal Legal Aid increased due to the overrun in the previous year (Where a supplementary €15 million was required)

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy there is not a specific budget allocated to legal aid. Legal aid is part of the general budget allocated to justice expenses.

More generally, due to the structure of the Italian judicial system, the Ministry of Justice has one single budget which does not distinguish between the budget allocated to courts, the budget allocated to public prosecution services and the one allocated to the administration. The figures provided in this chapter are the result of a re-classification of the budget statements which takes into consideration several criteria.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice has not experienced any payment yet.

(2018): Please note that when it comes to legal aid in civil and criminal cases, there is not a specifically approved budget destined for legal aid. For this reason legal aid expenses are paid to the parties regardless of the budget. For statistical reasons, the approved budget is considered as equivalent to the implemented budget. Please also note that the budget allocated to legal aid for administrative justice is 2.071.809 €

(2016): In Italy, legal aid claims which are legitimate (i.e. the claimant lives under a certain income threshold) are always honoured. In other words, legal aid covers all judicial expenses regardless available funds. In order to reflect this reality, the approved budget appears equal to the implemented one.

(2013): The impact of the “annual public budget allocated to legal aid for cases not brought to court” on the total is extremely low. Therefore -essentially- the budget allocated for cases brought to court may be considered as the total budget allocated to legal aid.

Latvia

(General Comment): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 “Regulations on the Extent of the State Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof” of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. In accordance with this Regulation, the following shall be covered from the funds allocated for the provision of legal aid: certain types of legal aid (for example provision of legal consultations, drafting an appellate complaint, representation at court sittings etc.) in criminal matters, civil matters, administrative matters and cross-border dispute matters, as well as in out-of-court dispute matters. Furthermore, reimbursable expenses (road (transportation) expenses and hotel expenses) shall also be paid from the aforementioned funds.

(2016): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

(2014): Through developing the State ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised compensation for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2015. From 1 May, 2015 it has reached the maximum limit.

Lithuania

(General Comment): In Lithuania, two types of legal aid are ensured. On the one hand, primary legal aid comprises the delivering of legal information, legal advice (consultations), drafting of documents to be submitted to State and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents, advice on out-of-court settlement of a dispute, actions for amicable settlement of a dispute and drafting of a settlement agreement.

On the other hand, secondary legal aid comprises preparation of documents, defence and representation in courts, including the process of enforcement, representation in preliminary extrajudicial consideration of a dispute, where such a procedure has been laid down by laws or by a court decision (e.g. settlement of a dispute in the Labour disputes commission).

(2019): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6847794 (€ 540000 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 6307794 for secondary legal aid (drafting of procedural documents, defence and representation). In 2019 funds were increased for the organization and provision of state-guaranteed legal aid. This was necessary due to a lack of funds to pay for the services provided.

(2014): Within the approved public budget for legal aid for 2014 (5900767,4 EUR), 560753,59 EUR concern primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR concern secondary legal aid (covering remuneration of lawyers and other legal aid costs). The implemented budget is 5 43013,22 EUR for primary legal aid and 5340013,9 EUR for secondary legal aid. 17740,39 EUR of funds allocated to primary legal aid remained unused and were returned to the State budget. In 2014, 1985027 EUR were paid to lawyers providing legal aid in criminal cases and 1583728,53 EUR for civil and administrative cases.

(2013): For 2013, the annual approved public budget for primary legal aid is 519 868 EUR and this for secondary legal aid is 4 041 358 EUR. The latter comprises remuneration for lawyers and, in contrast with 2012, other secondary legal aid costs.

(2012): The 2012 total encompasses the budget of both primary (513 681,15 €) and secondary legal aid (4 030 144,9 € from which 1 350 333,83 € for civil and administrative cases and 1 955 879,07 € for criminal cases). The latter includes the remuneration for lawyers and excludes other State-guaranteed legal aid expenses (e.g. costs related to collection of evidence, interpretation etc.).

Luxembourg

(2018): The number of people seeking legal aid has increased over the years and the budget has had to be adapted.

(2016): There is no isolated budget for non-litigious cases or criminal cases.

(2012): It is not possible to differentiate the amount of legal aid allocated to criminal and non-criminal cases, whether they are contentious or not.

Malta

(2018): The communicated data represents the full amount allocated to the Legal Aid Agency for its operation. However it is not possible to distinguish between the budget allocated to criminal cases, and that allocated to other than criminal cases. There has been an increase in the approved budget since 2015 when the Legal Aid Agency became an independently functioning Agency. Since 2017, not only has there been a recruitment drive in the Agency that now employs more lawyers and an administrative structure, but the conditions and financial package of the lawyers was also improved. Hence the increase in the budget year after year. The Legal Aid Agency is set to expand and therefore further increases in the Agency's budget are expected.

(2016): The Legal Aid budget does not differentiate between the services offered for criminal cases or the services offered for non-criminal cases. However Legal Aid in Malta is offered mainly for litigation purposes, and not for consultation, and hence the NAP response to question 12.2. 2016 was the first year in which the legal Aid Agency had a budget of its' own. The actual financial requirements needed to run the Agency.

(2012): In contrast with the 2010 exercise for which the provided figures were more generic, data communicated for 2012 are more accurate.

Netherlands

(General Comment): The Dutch legal aid system encompasses three 'lines' that provide legal aid and constitutes a mixed model consisting of a public preliminary provision, public first-line and private second-line help. o Firstly, the preliminary provision of the interactive online application called Roadmap to Justice offers digital help to people to find solutions for their legal problems in an interactive manner, initially in the area of divorce. This online platform provides information, objective criteria and self-help tools. With the aid of a reviewer the agreements can be finalized in a divorce settlement. In the near future, after-care will also be possible. The Legal Services Counters also have a website that can be seen as a preliminary provision. o Secondly, the Legal Services Counters (LSC) who are financed by the Legal Aid Board, act as what is commonly known as the 'front office' (primary help). Legal matters are being clarified to clients and information and advice given. If necessary, clients will be referred to other professionals or support agencies. Clients may also be referred to a private lawyer or mediator who acts as the secondary line of legal aid. Clients may also apply for legal aid from a subsidised lawyer or mediator directly. o Finally, private lawyers and mediators provide legal aid in more complicated or time-consuming matters (secondary help). They are paid by the Legal Aid Board to provide their services to clients of limited means. Generally they are paid a fixed fee according to the type of case, although exceptions can be made for more extensive cases. Since 2010 it is possible to get subsidized legal aid for criminal cases that do not go to court. However, for subsidized legal aid in criminal cases it is not possible to make the distinction between "cases brought to court" and "non-litigious cases". Until 2013 the number of non-litigious criminal cases was negligible. So they were ignored. On the contrary, currently the number of cases is growing and becoming substantial. So they can no longer be ignored, but the actual figures are not available. It is noteworthy that subsidized legal aid has an open end funding, meaning that all applications that meet the criteria are awarded, regardless of the original budget. Accordingly, the difference between the proposed budget and the implemented one could be contentious. The budget intended to the Legal Counters (one of the providers of primary legal aid) is not included.

(2014): The ongoing decrease over the period 2012-2014 in the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid with regard to other than criminal cases brought to court might be due to cutbacks in budget. Figures communicated for the previous evaluation cycles reflect the implemented budget.

(2013): In 2013, the indicated amount does not include expenditures related to detention of illegal aliens, forced hospitalization for psychiatric problems, divorce and legal guardianship of children.

Poland

(2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were higher than in 2014 but they were not fully used. For that reason we see increase in the amount of approved budgets for legal aid but in fact the implemented legal aid is on the same level as 2014.

Portugal

(2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

(2018): In 2016, in fact, the amounts of budget allocated to legal aid considered in the approved budget were lower than in 2018. However, in 2016 the execution amount was very much in line with the approved budget and the amount implemented in 2018.

(2014): The decrease in the approved budget allocated to legal aid for 2014 is due to budget cutbacks justified by the economic and financial situation. However, in the past years, the approved budget has been revised and increased on the course of the year. In fact, legal aid expenses have not decreased, quite the opposite, if one refers to the implemented budget. The approved budget for 2014 was in deficit regarding the needs of the year.

(2013): The decrease in the budget of legal aid in 2013 is due to financial constraints faced by the Portuguese government in the past years.

Romania

(2019): The observed increase in the budget of legal aid between 2018 and 2019 stems from the fact that the amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

(2016): Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Slovakia

(General Comment): The sum stated in the table represents exclusively the approved budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Centre which is the institution granting legal aid to persons in material need in all types of legal disputes except for criminal cases. As regards the criminal cases, the costs for legal aid represents the fees for counsels appointed by the court "ex officio" to defendants in case of compulsory defense. These costs are not predetermined in the budget of courts and they are paid continuously from the budget allocated to the functioning of the courts and therefore cannot be separated. The sum stated in approved public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).

(2019): The provided sum represents solely the budget/part of the budget of the Legal Aid Center, state organization providing legal aid in civil cases. In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared approved budget.

(2018): The provided sum represents solely the budget of the Legal Aid Center. Its budget has increased significantly compared to previous years mainly in connection with the amendment to Act on Bankruptcy and Restructuring as of 1 March 2017 which introduced the new model of debt relief of natural persons (personal bankruptcy). The new role of the Legal Aid Center was connected with this amendment. If the applicant (the debtor) seeking for personal bankruptcy meets the legal requirements for granting legal aid, the Center pays the remuneration to the bankruptcy administrator in the total amount of € 500.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The law 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 1).

Further on the law defines that legal aid may be approved for legal advice, legal representation and other legal services laid down in this Act, 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 (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 7).

On the other hand the approved legal aid shall not cover the costs of the proceeding and actual expenditure of and remuneration for the person authorised by the opposing party (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 9).

The law specifically lists the costs that can be covered by the approved legal aid (Free Legal Aid Act, Article 26): - 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:

1. 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;
2. Security deposits for the costs or of the costs, of the implementation of the proceeding (advance payments);
3. Costs of public documents and receipts required for the proceeding before a court;
4. Other costs of the proceeding."

In the adoption of the budget, no separation between the amounts that will be allocated for legal aid in criminal or other cases or cases brought to court (or not) is made.

(2019): The reason for the increase in approved budget in 2019 is due to raise in the attorney tariff in april 2019 (which resulted in higher costs of legal services to be covered by legal aid).

(2014): The further decrement in the budget for legal aid in 2014 can be attributed to the amendment of insolvency legislation in 2013, which abolished the right for legal persons to apply for legal aid for financing advances of the costs of bankruptcy proceedings (legal persons are now exempt from paying the advance in bankruptcy proceedings in all cases, without having to apply for legal aid).

Spain

(2014): In contrast with the 2014 data, the 2012 data did not include the budget allocated by the autonomous communities to legal aid. The total budget for legal aid in 2012, including the budget of the autonomous communities, is 253.034.641 euros.

Question 012-1

Austria

(General Comment): The indicated sum includes only the lump sum paid to the bar for representation of parties 'pro bono'. It does not include court fees or fees for translation or experts, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Accordingly, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2019): A lump sum of € 21.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service”. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties and the “stand-by legal counselling service” is € 21.240.000 (for civil and criminal cases). Furthermore, there is another 38.000,- EUR implemented budget in the area of the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht).

The difference between the approved and the implemented budget is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases. These figures do, however, not include court fees or fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2018): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.828.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2016): A lump sum of € 19.500.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 19.700.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2015): A lump sum of € 19.000.000 represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties is € 20.800.000. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

These figures do, however, not include court fees for expertise or interpretation, which are also covered by legal aid, but not isolated within the budget. Therefore, no figures can be provided as regards the whole regime of legal aid.

(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, a lump sum of € 19 Mio represents the approved public budget for payment to the bar for “pro bono” representation of parties. The implemented public budget in this respect is € 21 070 101. The difference between these two figures is mainly due to advance payments to the bar for “pro bono” representation in overlong cases.

Belgium

(2016): Intervention in the costs related to the organization of legal aid offices and payment for lawyers responsible for legal aid greater than the initial budget

Bulgaria

(2019): The number of cases for legal representation, which accounts for 90% of legal aid, has decreased significantly as a result of the developed and approved by the National Legal Aid Bureau (“NLAB”) minimum standards and unified procedures for granting, reporting and control of legal aid. The standards and unified procedures for legal aid have been developed in the implementation of the project "Strategic Reforms in the National Legal Aid Bureau" funded under Operational Program "Good Governance" and mandatory for the bodies of the legal aid system - NLAB, courts, bar associations and lawyers. Another main reason for the decrease in the number of cases for legal aid for legal representation is the growing network of Regional Counseling Centers / RCCs /, established at thirteen bar councils in the country. The consultations provided in the RCC, as well as through the National Telephone for Legal Aid at the NLAB, create preconditions for a significant reduction in the number of cases of inadmissible and unfounded requests from citizens to the courts, resp. until the reduction in the number of cases of legal aid for legal representation.

(2018): The difference between the approved and implemented budget for legal aid is due to the control exercised by the National Legal Aid Bureau on the authorities providing such aid (as investigation authorities and courts) to comply with the statutory procedure for admission of legal aid with a view to the appropriate disposal of the budget funds for legal aid and, in this respect, the reduced number of cases for which legal aid is granted.

Croatia

(2019): The number of other than criminal cases not brought to court increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2018): In 2018 annual approved public budget for legal aid has been increased. Having regard to the comments of the stakeholders of the legal aid system (NGO's registered in the Register of primary legal aid providers Faculties of Law, attorneys), the Ministry of Justice strives to increase the allocations for legal aid, depending on the limits and possibilities of the public budget.

(2016): In the Ministry of Justice of the RoC there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases and it keeps records on the total annual and implemented budget for legal aid in other than criminal cases in detail. The costs for the legal aid in other than criminal cases are paid after the end of the dispute before the first instance court. The amount in 2016 for "other than criminal cases brought to court" is higher because more bills had to be paid in 2016. Namely, court proceedings last for several years, and probably in 2016 more bills for paying the costs of court experts and interpreters had been received since the Free Legal Aid Act (OG 143/13), which grants the exemption from paying the costs of court experts and interpreters, came into force on 1 January 2014. Different methodologies were used in 2014 and 2016 for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. According to the methodology used in 2016, the total amount for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court in 2014 would be 346779, while the amount for criminal cases would be 255 830.

(2015): The Ministry of Justice of the RoC keeps statistical records on the total annual approved and implemented budget for legal aid (separate for the other than criminal cases and separate for courts and public prosecution services). Since in the Ministry of Justice there is a Department for legal aid in other than criminal cases, it is possible to keep a track record on these cases in detail. However, it is not possible to present in detail all the other data for approved and implemented budget (total - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court; criminal cases - cases brought to court and cases not brought to court).

Cyprus

(2016): In 2016 there was an increase in the number of legal aid cases.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their accounting system. The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2016): The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system. The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2015): The data on approved budget allocated to legal aid do not exist, the approval budget is not divided to this level. The data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their economic system. The provided data covers only financial means from the State budget and only cases brought to court. Besides, legal aid is also provided by the Czech Bar Association on its own expenses (or on the expenses of the individual lawyers) and it could cover also cases not brought to court.

(2012): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that data on implemented budget are obtained from individual courts from their respective economic systems.

Denmark

(2019): The difference between total budget and total accounts is approx. 9 pct. and is primarily due to increased expenses for legal assistance in extensive litigations with many defendants and many court days.

The increasing expenses compared to previous years are partly due to an increased effort to reduce case processing times and case stocks in the criminal case chain. In 2019, further expenses were incurred in connection with the implementation of several commissions of inquiry set up by the government.

(2018): The amount listed in Q12.1. also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

(2016): The amount listed also includes expenses for non-litigious cases or cases not brought to court. It is not currently possible to separate these amounts

Finland

(2018): The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23.100.000) and the fees and compensations paid to the private lawyers in legal aid matters (EUR 68.200.000).

In 2018, the legal aid offices issued approximately 3.300 new legal aid decisions in matters concerning international protection, which was approximately 1.000 decisions less than the year before. The reduction in the number of new asylum seekers applying for legal aid ensued from a drop in the number of persons applying for asylum in Finland.

(2016): A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in court. The total amount includes the expenses of the public legal aid offices (net EUR 23 million) and the expenses paid to private lawyers. Private lawyers were paid EUR 66.4 million as fees and compensations in legal aid matters, which is 24 per cent more than in the previous year. Expenses have grown as the number of clients has grown. In 74 per cent of the 15,600 legal aid decisions made concerning asylum seekers applying for international protection, the applicant was assisted by a private lawyer.

(2015): Q12: A part of the expenses of the legal aid comes from cases which are not heard in the courts. The total amount includes the expenses of the legal aid offices (24,2 milj. €) and the expenses paid to the Private lawyers (53,5 milj. €).

France

(2019): The annual public budget for cases brought to court (Q12.1) has two components: the approved budget and the REBAJ (legal aid extra-budgetary resources) which are not voted appropriations in the strict sense (409 100 585 Euro+ 83000006 euro REBAJ = 492 100 591 Euro).

(2018): The provisional budget is calculated on the basis of a theoretical trend; the executed budget is slightly lower.

(2016): The budget has indeed increased significantly by 36% (+ 2,0M€) between 2015 and 2016, going from 5 166 600 to 7 083 912 Euros, as a result of the reform of the system of financing legal aid, aimed at progressively developing legal consultations prior to or as alternatives to the referral to the judge, within access points to the law in the courts. This is a new measure specified by the Finance Act 2016, in order to analyse the validity of the citizen's request, to facilitate, if necessary, the examination of his/her application for legal aid and to propose, if necessary, a referral to other institutions, namely a mediator. This preliminary consultation was implemented within the framework of an agreement between the departmental councils for access to law (CDAD) and the first instance courts (TGI).

As regards the difference between the approved budget and the implemented one, significant cuts have affected the legal aid budget. In addition, several observations (concerning in particular the complexity of the system, the incoherence of the scale of remuneration, the obsolete nature of geographical modulation) have highlighted the need for a major overhaul of the system of financing legal aid. In the Finance Act for 2015, a first step consisted in diversifying the sources of funding of legal aid in order to meet needs that are tending to increase, particularly as a result of changes in European law. The main facets of the reform are aimed at better respond to the demand for law, to better reward the work of the actors and to move towards better governance and optimised management of legal aid.

The general economy of the reform was as follows: 1) reconsidering the system to make it fairer, simpler and better adapted to local situations: the generalised and revalued unit of value, a contractualisation between the courts and the bar associations allowing additional remuneration for lawyers; 2) raising the ceiling on resources for access to full legal aid to €1,000 and raising the ceiling on partial legal aid accordingly; almost 100,000 new litigants will thus be eligible with this scheme; 3) development of the use of alternative dispute resolution methods.

Germany

(2019): Bavaria

Administrative courts:

no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts:

No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here. Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure. The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

Saxony

Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

Saxony-Anhalt

Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

Schleswig-Holstein

In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

(2018): Bavaria

Administrative courts: no separate estimate for legal aid

Labour and social courts: No answer can be provided regarding question 12 because – as explained under questions 6 and 7 – legal aid and court costs etc. are estimated together in one budgetary item. For this reason, only question 12.1 can be answered here.

Brandenburg

The budget plan for 2017/2018 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

The expenditure depends on the number of court proceedings and their value. This means that it cannot be controlled by the justice administration. The target was derived from a prognosis based on the actual numbers of previous years, taking into account any changes made to the law governing costs.

Bremen:

Actual expenditure over the financial year fell behind the approved funds.

Hesse

As regards questions 12 and 12.1, it should be noted that the amount indicated only refers to attorney fees paid within the framework of legal aid. No data can be provided regarding court costs paid within the framework of legal aid – especially regarding costs for experts or interpreters and witness compensation – as these data are not collected separately.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The budget plan for 2018/2019 was based on an assumption of greater expenditure.

Lower Saxony

As concerns the estimation of legal aid, no separation is made between criminal cases and cases other than criminal cases. It is not possible to differentiate between the areas of law in which legal aid was granted.

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Expenditure is dependent on the number of court proceedings and the value of the subject matter, both of which are beyond the control of the judicial administration. The target is therefore based on a prognosis reached on the basis of how expenditure has developed in previous years, taking into account any possible changes to the law governing costs.

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Legal assistance in line with the Act on Legal Advice and Assistance

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In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided since most jurisdictions include legal aid expenditure in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters, which is why it cannot be shown separately. In terms of legal aid, no target data can be provided (legal aid is only estimated in one of the jurisdiction chapters in a separate budgetary item; apart from that, legal aid is included in the estimate of expenditure on legal matters; see explanations to question 6.3).

Thuringia

The information provided with regard to questions 12.2 and 12.1.2 (non-litigious cases) refers to expenditure for legal advice and assistance.

No information has been provided in this regard by the other Federal Länder.

(2015):

The data refer to the year 2014. At present, no more recent data are available. Some of the Länder were unable to provide data regarding question 12.1. Accordingly, the information provided here is incomplete and is not comparable with the 2013 data. Inasmuch as the other Federal Länder have provided data, these were added to the aggregate amount. Since a number of Länder have provided the aggregate amount, but have otherwise indicated “NA” in all or some of the cases, it is not possible to form a sum total under 12.1 or 12.2. For this reason, “NA” was indicated.

Greece

(2019): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2019 but also of previous years.

(2018): The difference in the approved and implemented budget is because the approved budget concerns economic obligations not only of 2018 but also of previous years.

(2016): The difference observed between the allocated budget to legal aid and the implemented one, is a result of several unpaid obligations due to the very large number of cases of legal aid in comparison to the staff assigned with the task of paying the beneficiaries.

Hungary

(2019): The implemented budget of 2019 not yet approved by the Parliament.

(2018): The Public budget does not have a limit, the amounts actually paid depends on the number of cases.

(2015): Annual implemented public budget of 2015 not yet approved.

Ireland

(2019): The excess of €3.79 million compared with the original allocation of €61.302 million is reflected in part in the supplementary estimate for the subhead. The additional requirement arose due to the number and category of criminal matters coming before the courts in which legal aid certificates were issued. Under the Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962 the Judiciary are responsible for the granting of legal aid. This is a demand led scheme and the fees and expenses due to the legal practitioners are paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the scheme.

(2015): In the answer to Question 12 - the category 'other than criminal cases' is the amount as per the Grant in Aid which the Legal Aid Board received for the Government

In the answer to Question 12.1 - under the category 'Total annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid - other criminal cases' this amount includes the Grant in Aid, Client Contributions, Costs Recovered and Other Incomes

'The annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid in other than criminal cases is the state funding received by the Legal Aid Board in 2015. The annual public budget implemented regarding legal aid is the total expenditure of the Legal Aid Board. Please note that:

- (1) the Legal Aid Board receives funding from sources other than state funding, in the form of contributions paid by legally aided persons and costs recovered from legally aided persons. This funding is paid into the same Legal Aid Fund as the state funding and therefore it is not possible to distinguish expenditure funded from this source as distinct as from state funding.
- (2) The Legal Aid Board does not separately account for the money it spends on the provision of legal advice to the money it spends on the provision of legal representation. Nor does it separately account for the costs of the mediation service from that of the law centre service, and even if it did, that would not represent the full total of the Board's spending on non-litigious cases for the above reason.'

Italy

(2018): Other than criminal cases at Q.12.1 include both Civil and Administrative Justice.

In Italy, legal aid can be granted for all categories of civil cases: litigious, non-litigious and also ADR. Nevertheless, in respect of the latter, so far the Ministry of Justice hasn't experienced any payment yet.

The implemented public budget allocated to legal aid in 2018 is much higher than in 2016. Generally speaking, legal aid expenses grows at a very high pace. A possible reason for such increase in 2016-2018 might be due to the legal aid granted to migrants. Please also note that such expenses do not exactly reflect the same growth rate of the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted because of a temporal gap between the twos

(2016): The increase experienced during the period 2014-2016 is very likely due to the higher number of cases for which legal aid was granted.

Latvia

(General Comment): Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has revised amount of the payment due to the legal aid providers for the provision of legal aid, anticipating an annual increase starting with January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016. Moreover additional funds were allocated from the state budget in 2014 to extend the provision of legal aid to the victims (Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law on May 29, 2014).

(2019): Public budget funds are allocated on the basis of forecasts. The forecasts are influenced by several variables: the number of legal disputes, the number of low-income and needy people, the number of initiated criminal proceedings. Implemented public budget in 2019 is close to the adopted forecasts.

(2018): The payments in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were significantly affected by the overall decrease of the number of criminal proceedings and, accordingly, the reduction of the number of criminal proceedings in which was provided the state ensured legal aid. Based on this, the Legal Aid Administration made proposals and the Ministry of Justice drafted legal act's projects that foresee redistribution of funds, including increasing the amount of remuneration for legal aid providers, giving fiscal impact for the coming years. On April 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019, the relevant regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers came into force, which provides increasing the amount of payment for certain types of legal aid and introducing new ones.

(2016): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 July, 2016.

(2015): The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 1493 "Regulations on the Extent of the state Ensured Legal Aid, the Amount of the Payment Due to the Legal Aid Providers, Reimbursable Expenses and Payment Procedure Thereof" of December 22, 2009 provides for the types and extent of legal aid, the amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers and the reimbursable expenses arising from the provision of legal aid, as well as the amount and payment procedure thereof. Through developing the state ensured legal aid system, the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers has revised amount of payment to be paid to the legal aid providers from 1 May, 2015 and 1 July, 2016.

Lithuania

(2019): Implemented public budget in 2019 was € 6837270 as € 10524 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2018): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 6224861 (€ 520865 for primary legal aid (the provision of legal information, legal advice and drafting of the documents to be submitted to state and municipal institutions, with the exception of procedural documents) and € 5703996 for secondary legal aid (drafting of documents, defence and representation). Implemented public budget in 2018 was € 6220085 as €4776 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2016): Approved public budget for legal aid was € 5500227 (€ 563000 for primary legal aid and € 4937227 for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2016 was € 5494755 as €5472 of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and given back to the state budget.

(2015): Approved public budget for legal aid was 5 925 285 € (562 356 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). Implemented public budget in 2015 was 5 917 807,4 € (554 878,4 € for primary legal aid and 5 362 929 € for secondary legal aid). 7 477,6 € of funds allocated to primary legal aid were unused and returned to the state budget.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): At the date set for answering the CEPEJ questionnaire (01/10), these data are not yet available, as the regulation of the general account for the financial year is voted and generally published in December of the year following the financial year in question. Thus, the law on the regulation of the general account for the financial year 2018 was only signed on December 20, 2019 (<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/12/20/a885/jo>).

(2019): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or not) and types of cases (litigious or not). However, the budget does not distinguish a specific amount of legal aid available per matter or type of case.

(2018): The budget allocated for legal aid covers legal aid for all matters (criminal or otherwise) and types of cases (contentious or not). On the other hand, the budget does not distinguish the precise amount of available legal aid by subject or type of case.

(2016): The bill containing the implemented budget of 2016 has not been approved yet.

Malta

(General Comment): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to renovation of the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

(2019): The main increase in the budget results from the expenses related to the relocation of the premises of Legal Aid. Despite the fact that this relocation happened in 2020, expenses related to upgrading the new premises with facilities and also initial payments of rent account for the biggest difference in the budget expenditure in 2019. In addition, in 2019, some Legal Aid lawyers were trained abroad, and the Agency also recruited temporary support staff to assist in legal duties.

(2018): The implemented budget did not reach the projections of the approved budget. This was mainly due to the fact that allowance was made for the possible recruitment of more lawyers and their cost in wages, but these lawyers were either employed late in the year, or less lawyers were actually recruited than projected.

(2016): The difference between the approved budget and the implemented budget for the Legal Aid Agency results from additional funds requested in 2016 in order to cover the increase in the honoraria of the lawyers and legal procurators offering their services to the Agency (also see answer to Q208)

It is possible that there will be an additional increase in the budget in the forthcoming evaluations.

It is not possible to differentiate between the budget allocated to criminal and 'other than criminal cases' and that is why it is marked as NAP (There are no means to distinguish between the two).

(2015): Up to 2015, the funds allocated to Legal Aid were not itemised separately from the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. Therefore whilst there was no approved a priori Legal Aid budget, any related costs were borne out of the budget of the Office of the Attorney General. The cost of Legal Aid throughout 2015 is the amount outlined in Question 12.1, and it does not discriminate on whether the funds were used for other-than-criminal or criminal cases.

Poland

(2019): Apart from the expenses for legal aid granted ex officio, financed from part 15 of the Common Courts, the expenses in the field of legal assistance are realized from part 85 of the Voivod's Budget, division 755 Justice, chapter 75515 Free legal assistance in connection with the implementation of tasks resulting from of August 5, 2015 on free legal assistance, free civic counseling and legal education (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 294, as amended). The total amount of subsidy for the implementation of tasks resulting from the above-mentioned of the act, secured in the Budget Act for 2019, amounted to PLN 100 914 000 PLN, i.e. 23 697 000 €.

(2016): In 2016 the costs of implementing changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the field of free legal aid granted ex officio were lower than expected. The amount of funds disbursed by the courts for defense is directly attributable to the number of incoming cases and the number of beneficiaries of unpaid legal aid granted ex officio, therefore implementation of the plan in this group of expenses during the financial year is independent of the activities of the financial services of individual courts.

Portugal

(2019): Prior to 2019, a part of the advance money paid in legal aid was accounted by reducing the court fees received by the State in the same amount. In 2019 this situation has been corrected and now all the revenue and the expense are accounted separately. This has represented a significant increase in the value of the annual income of court fees received by the State.

(2015): The public budget implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved budget allocated to legal aid because the annual approved budget was in deficit regarding the needs of the year, therefore it was necessary to strengthen an endowment by the Ministry of Finance

Romania

(2019): The amounts of public legal aid have increased compared to previous charges - according to the Protocol on the establishment of fees due to lawyers for legal aid (as amended in 2019) lawyers' fees have been increased by at least 2.40%.

(2016): Despite the reply NA in respect of the category 12.2, the indicated totals are correct. In fact, the budget of this item is included in the budget concerning "other than criminal law cases". There is no separate budget classification for the moment with regard to litigious and non-litigious matters. Expenditure on legal aid covers costs incurred for beneficiaries' justice. Thus, they do not have the character of regularity and depend on different factors (number of cases, such legal assistance: in civil, criminal, international judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, the service provided, the number of persons the court accepts the application for legal aid and the amount granted, etc.).

Slovakia

(General Comment): The sum stated in implemented public budget allocated to legal aid is adjusted according the explanatory note (Question 12.).The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy).

(2019): The increase in the budget for the Legal Aid Center is in connection with the implementation of Act no. 7/2005 Coll. on Bankruptcy and Restructuring and on Amendments to Certain Acts, as amended (personal bankruptcy). In comparison with the previous year 2018 the represented sum was adjusted according to the explanatory note "Administrative costs resulting from such procedures (e.g. salaries of free legal aid services staff) should be excluded", therefore there is decrease in the declared implemented budget.

(2018): The increase in implemented budget of the Legal Aid Center is related to the implementation of amendment of Act No. 7/2005 Coll. on bankruptcy and restructuring (personal bankruptcy), wage and salary indexation and the related increase in insurance levies, and the implementation of the National Project Strengthening and Completion of Legal Assistance and Prevention of Escalation of Legal Problems.

Slovenia

(General Comment): The data on budget, spent on criminal and other than criminal cases is available at the level of the case management system, however the sum will differ from final budgetary data reported above due to accounting rules. Detailed budgetary data on cases brought to court or not is currently not available, due to the data structure of the case management system. In single "legal aid" cases, the request can be granted for multiple forms (costs) of legal aid (general comment to Q12), some of them fitting in the category "cases, brought to court" while others not (i.e. in one case, legal aid can be granted for verification of documents and representation before courts), however the amount spent for legal aid is currently not recorded by form of legal aid, therefore the sums for cases brought to court or not cannot be calculated.

(2018): The difference between adopted and implemented budget is due to hiring additional court staff to reduce the backlogs in this area (legal aid).

(2015): According to art. 26 of the Free Legal Aid Act, legal aid may (in addition to expenses, related to cases, brought to court) also be granted for:

- legal advice;
- the formulation, verification and certification of documents on legal relations, facts and statements;
- legal advice and representation in cases of out-of-court settlement;
- legal advice and representation involving constitutional action;
- legal advice and representation before international courts;
- legal advice and representation involving the filing of a petition for the assessment of constitutionality and
- in form of exemption from payment of the costs of the extrajudicial proceedings.

No distinction is possible for the budget allocated to legal aid for:

- cases brought to court and cases not brought to court or
- civil or criminal matters.

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.

Belgium

(General Comment): In Belgium there are three types of "legal aid": first-line legal aid, second-line legal aid and legal aid. First-line legal aid consists of practical information, legal information, a first legal opinion or referral to a specialized 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 within the framework or not of a procedure or assistance within the framework of a trial including representation. Legal aid consists of exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the necessary income to meet the costs of a procedure, from paying the related costs which will therefore be covered by the budget of the State (article 664 of the Judicial Code). Legal aid can be obtained in civil or criminal matters and in any procedure (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.

(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.

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. Under specific conditions the law provides for the so called "necessary defense". This implies mandatory legal representation, which is initially financed by the State.

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.

Italy

(General Comment): Legal advice does not exist as such in Italy, but lawyers play a role in ADR procedures

Malta

(General Comment): All the information related to how Legal Aid functions in Malta in both criminal and non-criminal cases can be found at: <https://www.legalaidmalta.gov.mt>. Whilst in previous evaluations we used to declare that in Malta Legal Aid attends only to Representation in Court, the Agency is in fact offering legal Advice in both civil and criminal cases within specific context. Thus, in criminal cases, the Legal Aid Agency started providing legal advice to persons under arrest, as per EU Directive 2013/ 48 relative to the right of access to a lawyer during interrogation stage. On the other hand, in civil cases the Agency offers legal advice during mediation and arbitration cases.

(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): Legal aid is applicable in criminal matters, other than criminal matters and includes legal advice, mediation and other legal services. In addition to the regulations in the Code of Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure, the Act on Free Legal Aid, Free Civic Counseling and Legal Education was amended in 2019.

(2016): Regulations of the act on free legal aid and legal advice were implemented starting 1 January 2016 with some exceptions which were implemented starting 31 August 2015.

Question 017

Austria

(General Comment): In civil cases:

As far as civil cases are concerned, according to § 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 § 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.

(2019): see general comments

(2016): 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

(2015): 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.

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- 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

Belgium

(General Comment): Legal aid consists of exempting, in whole or in part, those who do not have the means of existence necessary to meet the costs of a procedure, even extrajudicial, from paying the various fees. These include fees for registration, registry, shipping and other related costs. It also ensures that the interested parties receive free access to the ministry of public and ministerial officers, under the conditions determined below. It also allows interested parties to benefit from free assistance from a technical advisor during legal expertises.

(2018): Legal aid consists in exempting, in total or in part, those who do not have the means of subsistence necessary to meet the costs of proceedings, even the extrajudicial ones, the costs of the various duties of registration, registry and expedition and the other costs that it entails. It also ensures that the Ministry of Public and Ministerial Officers is free of charge for the interested parties, under the conditions set out below. It also allows interested parties to benefit from the free assistance of a technical adviser during judicial expertises.

(2016): Legal assistance in Belgium provides for the coverage or exemption of legal costs. On the other hand, second-line legal aid (assistance and representation by a lawyer) does not concern legal costs but only "lawyer fees". Article 664 of the Judiciary Code provides that "legal assistance consists in dispensing in whole or in part, those who do not have the income necessary to meet the costs of proceedings, even extra-judicial, to pay the fees, registration fees, registry fees and shipping and other expenses incurred by it. It also ensures free access to the Ministry of Public and Ministerial Officers under the conditions specified below. It also allows interested parties to benefit from the free assistance of a technical advisor during judicial appraisals. "

(2012): Legal aid refers to the concept of legal assistance, that is to say the benefit of free proceedings.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): Legal aid does not include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees but according to the Code of Civil Procedure fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs.

(2015): Legal aid does not include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees but according to the Code of Civil Procedure fees and costs of the proceeding shall not be deposited by any natural persons who have been found by the court to lack sufficient means to pay the said fees and costs.

Croatia

(General Comment): The approval of the exemption from payment of court proceeding costs includes the exemption from payment of court fees, namely the exemption from payment of an advance for the costs of witnesses, expert witnesses, inspections, announcements and other costs prescribed in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure. When necessary for the conduct of the proceedings, the advance for the costs of the court proceedings shall be covered from the funds of the concerned court, and in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure, the obligation for payment of the advance lies with the beneficiary of legal aid. Any funds paid from the court funds form part of the costs of the proceedings, and the court shall decide on the reimbursement of such costs from the adversary of the party who is the beneficiary of the legal aid, pursuant to the provisions of the applicable rules of procedure on the reimbursement of costs. The court shall recover any costs paid out of the court budget, in accordance with the official duty, from the party which is required to refund them in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure. If the party opposing the beneficiary of the legal aid is ordered to refund the costs of the proceedings, and it is established that he or she is not capable of paying such costs, the court may subsequently order for the costs to be paid in full or partially by the beneficiary of the legal aid from the money awarded to him or her, if the amount of the awarded sum affects the material situation of the beneficiary insofar as it justifies the refund. This does not touch on the rights of the beneficiary to request, in that case, the repayment from his or her adversary for what he or she has paid.

(2019): Legal aid includes the exemption from payment of court fees in all civil and administrative court proceedings.

(2018): The legal aid includes the exemption from payment of court fees in all civil and administrative court proceedings.

(2016): The legal aid includes the exemption from court fees in all civil and administrative court proceedings.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): There is a possibility for participants in the 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 of law.

(2016): There is a possibility for participant in the proceedings to ask for waiver of court fees ordered by the court, such release should be justified by the participant's personal situation and may not serve as arbitrary or apparently unsuccessful application or protection of law.

Denmark

(General Comment): If a party is granted legal aid (fri proces) in a case before the court, the party is inter alia exempt from paying court fees. Legal aid can also be provided in the form of free legal advice (retshjælp).

Estonia

(General Comment): Legal aid does not include coverage of or exemption from court fees but there is another procedure for it in civil and administrative cases – procedural assistance. A person can request procedural assistance for bearing procedural expenses. As a result of it, court may release a person, in part or in full, from payment of the State fee or enable to pay it in installments. This procedure is not related to public budget, because the person is released from these fees and these are not compensated to the State or to the court.

(2019): Partial or full exemption from the court fees (depending on the financial situation of the person).

(2018): Partial or full exemption from the court fees (depending on the financial situation of the person).

(2016): Partial or full exemption from the court fees (depending on the financial situation of the person).

Finland

(General Comment): The court fees, other handling fees, document fees and other similar charges are waived for a recipient of legal aid.

(2019): The granting of legal aid exempts the recipient from liability for handling charges, document charges and the compensation of other miscellaneous expenses in the authority seized of the main matter; such charges are likewise not to be collected by other authorities for their measures and documents in so far as they are necessary for the matter being dealt with. A person is exempted to pay his/her own legal fees. However, there is a deductible rate depending on the person's available means. According to the monthly available means the person receives legal aid for free or pays from the lawyer's bill 20%, 30%, 40%, 55% or 75%. Other assets exceeding 5000€ can also lower the state-provided legal aid coverage, although certain items are excluded while calculating the person's assets (e.g. his/her primary home).

France

(General Comment): According to articles 40 and 40-1 of the Law on Legal Aid of 10 July 1991, the recipient of legal aid has the right to legal assistance provided by a lawyer and all public or government officials (namely bailiffs and notaries). S/he is also exempted from payment of advance or deposit of all charges relating to the proceedings, procedures or actions for which it was granted (expertise, social investigation, family mediation ...), except from the hearing right (13 €) for certain procedures. Beneficiaries of full legal aid are exempt from this hearing right when it comes to minors subject to criminal prosecution, adults prosecuted through immediate summons, foreigners under administrative detention, or appeal against an expulsion of a foreigner (administrative procedure).

(2019): Article 24 of the aforementioned law provides for that "the expenses that would be incurred by the beneficiary of legal aid if s/he did not have this aid shall be borne by the State".

(2018): Article 24 of the above-mentioned Act provides that "the expenses that would be borne by the beneficiary of legal aid if he did not have such aid shall be borne by the State".

(2016): Legal aid consists in exempting the beneficiary from payment, 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.). According to article 40 of Law No. 91-647 of 10 July 1991 on Legal Aid, "legal aid concerns all costs relating to proceedings, procedures or acts for which it has been granted, with the exception of the right to plead. The beneficiary of the aid shall be exempt from payment, advance or deposit of such costs. The costs incurred by the investigation measures are advanced by the State".

Germany

(General Comment): Pursuant to section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the granting of legal aid has the effect that the Treasury can only assert court costs if the court had ordered payment (in installments) on account of the financial situation of the person requesting legal aid. Moreover, the recipient of legal aid is not obligated to pay any potential advance on costs.

Greece

(General Comment): Exoneration from paying court fees in civil and commercial cases covers specifically stamp fees, writ fees and their super additions, witnesses' fees, expert fees or appointed advocates fees, notary or court bailiffs' fees and the obligation of guarantee for such fees.

Exoneration in administrative cases includes specifically (court) stamp fees and deposit.

(2019): article 9 par. 1 and 2 of law 3226/2004 (as amended with articles 41-47 of law 4689/2020): includes in particular the exemption from several court fees

Hungary

(General Comment): In civil proceedings there are three types of cost benefits: exemption from costs which includes exemption from court charges, exemption from advance payment and costs to be borne during the proceedings and the opportunity to request for a court-appointed lawyer; exemption from court charges through which the party is exempted from the obligation to pay court charges but is not entitled to receive further benefits going together with exemption from costs; right to levy registration implying exemption from paying charges in advance; and in such a case the party obliged by court will have to pay the charges after the proceedings are over. In criminal proceedings, if it is probable that, due to his/her income or financial situation, the accused will not be able to pay the costs of the proceedings and he/she certifies this, the court or the prosecutor decides on the authorization of personal exemption of costs. The latter includes: appointment of a defence attorney; exemption from court charges related to the provision of copies of documents; exemption from fees and certified out-of-pocket costs of the court-appointed lawyer.

Ireland

(General Comment): Court fees are not charged in criminal cases. Other than criminal cases: Civil legal aid will pay the person's own costs subject to the possibility of recovering them either from the other party or from any money or property recovered or preserved on behalf of the legally aided person. It is noteworthy that Ireland has a mixed model of service provision whereby civil legal aid is provided mainly by solicitors who are civil servants supplemented by referrals to solicitors working in private practice. Solicitors in private practice are mainly used in domestic violence cases, private family law applications concerning children, and asylum appeals. The system is administered by an independent public body, the Legal Aid Board.

(2015): Court fees are not charged in criminal cases.

Other than criminal cases: Civil legal aid will pay the person's own costs subject to the possibility of recovering them either from the other party or from any money or property recovered or preserved on behalf of the legally aided person.

Italy

(General Comment): According to the general rule, people granted with legal aid are not required to pay court fees.

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) or by the person directing the proceedings in criminal matters (Criminal Procedure Law). Since 1 January, 2016 for all recipients of the state ensured legal aid in civil cases there is automatically base of exemptions from the payment of court costs. In criminal and administrative cases a legal framework provides for exemptions from the payment of court costs both on the basis of law automatically and the judge or the person directing the proceedings deciding on the person exemption from the payment of court costs.

(2019): For all recipients of the state ensured legal aid in civil cases there is automatically base of exemptions from the payment of court costs. In criminal and administrative cases a legal framework provides for exemptions from the payment of court costs both on the basis of law automatically and the judge or the person directing the proceedings deciding on the person exemption from the payment of court costs.

(2016): Since 1 January, 2016 for all recipients of the state ensured legal aid in civil cases there is automatically base of exemptions from the payment of court costs. In criminal and administrative cases a legal framework provides for exemptions from the payment of court costs both on the basis of law automatically and the judge or the person directing the proceedings deciding on the person exemption from the payment of court costs.

Lithuania

(General Comment): According to the Law on State-Guaranteed Legal Aid, persons eligible for secondary legal aid in civil and administrative proceedings as well as for civil actions brought in criminal cases, shall be exempt from the court fees, other litigation costs and the costs of the proceedings.

Luxembourg

(2019): The organisation of the legal aid system is described in details at the following link:
http://mj.public.lu/services_citoyens/assistance_judiciaire/index.html

(2016): There is no exemption from legal fees.

(2015): There are no court fees.

(2012): Legal aid covers all costs pertaining to proceedings, procedures or actions for which it is granted, namely: stamp and registration duties; court fees; lawyers' fees; bailiffs' fees; notaries' fees; expenses for technical staff; witness fees; translators and interpreters' fees; costs of custom certificates; travelling expenses; expenses related to registration, mortgage and pledge, etc.

Malta

(General Comment): All court related fees are borne by the Government.

(2018): Litigants benefitting from Legal Aid are exempt from court fees.

(2016): Litigants benefitting from Legal Aid are exempt from Court Fees.

Netherlands

(General Comment): The court fees are lower for litigants with low incomes. However this is not a part of the legal aid budget. Only a part of the court fee has to be paid when legal aid is provided.

Poland

(General Comment): 1.Civil Procedure

a.Legal aid, that is appointment of an attorney ex officio:

- In order to obtain free legal assistance, it is necessary to obtain total or partial exemption from court fees.
- The proposal for the establishment of a lawyer or solicitor page throws together with the application for exemption from court fees or separately, in writing or orally to the Protocol, in the Court in which the case is to be there are many irregularities or no longer takes place. A natural person who is not resident at the seat of the Court, may submit an application for the establishment of an advocate or solicitor in the district court competent for the place of his residence, which shall immediately forward the request to the competent court (art. 117 § 4 K.P.C)

b.Exemption from court fees: In civil proceedings, a natural person may be exempted from court costs if he makes a declaration showing that he is unable to pay them without prejudice to the maintenance necessary for himself and the family. The application for exemption from court costs should be accompanied by a declaration including detailed data on the family status, property, income and sources of income of the person applying for the exemption from costs. The statement is made according to the established formula. The court may collect a promise from a person seeking an exemption from court fees (Article 102 of the Act on court costs in civil cases). The court may grant exemption from court costs for a legal person or organizational unit that is not a legal person, which the law grants legal capacity, if it showed that there are insufficient funds to pay it.

2.Criminal proceeding

a.Legal aid, that is appointment of an attorney ex officio:

- Persons other than the parties (e.g. witnesses) do not obtain the right to appoint an attorney ex officio, although they retain the right to appoint such an attorney personally. This right is exercised only at the request of an authorized entity and in principle the authority cannot refuse to appoint such an attorney (Article 87a § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

- A party other than the accused who does not have a proxy of his own choice may demand that a proxy be appointed ex officio if he duly proves that he is not able to bear the costs of the power of attorney without prejudice to the necessary maintenance of himself and his family (Article 78 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)

b.Exemption from court fees:

In criminal proceedings, the court may dismiss the accused or the auxiliary prosecutor in whole or in part from payment of court costs to the State Treasury if there are grounds to consider that it would be too burdensome for them to pay due to family, property and income, as well as when it is justified (Article 624 § 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

(2016): Anyone who is unable to pay court fees without prejudice to the maintenance of himself and his family is entitled to exemption from such fees.

The application and the material situation must be sustained.

Portugal

(General Comment): The Portuguese law provides for the total or partial exemption from court fees and other expenses related to the case.

Namely, legal aid, includes: - 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.

Romania

(General Comment): According to Article 6 letter d) of the Government Emergency Ordinance 51/2008, legal aid can also be granted as waivers, discounts, time schedules or delays at the payment of the stamp duties stipulated by law, inclusively of those owed in the enforcement phase.

Slovakia

(General Comment): According to the Code of the Civil litigious procedure the person who is granted legal aid may file a motion for exoneration of court fees on the basis of its social and economical circumstances.

(2019): It is specified in law no. 655/2004 Z. z. and law no. 327/2005 Z. z. Legal Aid Centre (Centrum právnej pomoci) provides comprehensive legal assistance in defined areas to people who cannot use legal services due to lack of money and property. The Centre thus seeks to provide people in hardship with effective legal protection and access to exercise their rights.

According to the Code of the Civil litigious procedure the person who is granted legal aid may file a motion for exoneration of court fees on the basis of its social and economical circumstances. These fees are not included in the amounts in the Q9, Q12 and Q 12-1.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Since 2008, the exemption from court fees, which was previously regulated by the Free Legal Aid Act, is regulated by the Court Fees Act (see answer to Q8). The exemption is decided upon by the court at which the main proceeding takes place. The financial criteria is the same as for legal aid, however, the rejection for lack of the merits of the case is not possible. In case the applicant has already been granted free legal aid for this case (i.e. for representation in court), the application can be granted without the new procedure of reviewing the material criteria.

(2019): The exemption from court fees is possible outside the free legal aid system. See general comment.

(2018): The exemption from court fees is possible outside the free legal aid system. See general comment.

Spain

(General Comment): Till 2013, legal aid was covering fees related to the activity of lodging appeals. The Act on Legal Aid has been modified and since 2013, a person who has been granted legal aid would have an overall exemption of paying court fees.

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.

Croatia

(General Comment): According to the amendments of the Free Legal Aid Act (Official Gazette 98/19), the exemption from payment of court fees could be granted in all judicial proceedings including enforcement procedures.

(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.

(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

(General Comment): There is no provision in the law for this.

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.

(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.

(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.

(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)).

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.

(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 principle in civil matters, legal aid in compulsory enforcement is granted for the entire enforcement proceeding and not for individual enforcement measures.

(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.

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.

(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.

(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): Secondary legal aid covers costs of the execution process. The State-guaranteed legal aid shall not cover costs incurred by the debtor in the execution process.

Luxembourg

(2018): An enforcement agent may be required to have a judicial decision executed.

Malta

(General Comment): The legal aid lawyer will see to the merits of the case till it is totally finalized. 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.

(2016): Eligible candidates can enforce foreign judgements in Malta through legal aid as long as the procedure is carried out through court representation.

Netherlands

(2019): Article 12, Law on Legal Aid (Wet op de Rechtsbijstand)

(2018): Article 12, criminal law on prosecution (wetboek van strafvordering)

Poland

(General Comment): Legal aid covers costs related to the enforcement agents' fees and actions. 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.

(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.

(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): In the light of the explanation provided in respect of question 17, 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.

(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.

(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 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.

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.

(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.

(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.

(2019): Art 38 ал.5 LAA The travel expenses of an official defence counsel are covered by the budget for legal aid administering.

Croatia

(General Comment): In civil cases, legal aid may be approved for the exemption from payment of litigation costs. The latter applies to the exemptions from depositing in advance the costs of witnesses, interpreters, expert witnesses, investigations and judicial advertisement. 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).

(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.

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.

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.

(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.

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.

(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): If granted, legal aid covers all of the costs of the legal dispute. 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.

(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): 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. 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

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.

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.

(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.

(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 shall be exempted are: litigation costs incurred in civil and 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, part 2 of the Law on Legal Aid).

The costs of State-guaranteed legal aid shall also cover the costs of interpretation of communications 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, part 10 of the Law on 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 the applicant shall be borne by the State-guarantee legal aid services from the State budget funds allocated for that purpose (Article 20, part 2 of the Law on Legal Aid).

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.

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).

(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.

(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.

(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): 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.

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.

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users

Table 6.1 (EC) Possibility of online training in 2019 (Q131-2)

States	Training courses available for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff				
	EC Code	Existence	Number of training days organised, without e-learning	Online training courses available (e-learning)	
Austria	20	Yes	NA	1	
Belgium	1	Yes	397	7	
Bulgaria	2	Yes	338	43	
Croatia	11	Yes	383	4	
Cyprus	13	Yes	11	1	
Czech Republic	3	Yes	1615	732	
Denmark	4	Yes	375	NA	
Estonia	6	Yes	NA	NA	
Finland	26	Yes	NA	NA	
France	10	Yes	NA	NA	
Germany	5	Yes	NA	NA	
Greece	8	Yes	NA	NA	
Hungary	17	Yes	647	10	
Ireland	7	No	NAP	NAP	
Italy	12	Yes	NA	NA	
Latvia	14	Yes	371	NA	
Lithuania	15	Yes	NA	NA	
Luxembourg	16	Yes	NA	NA	
Malta	18	Yes	10	NAP	
Netherlands	19	Yes	421	45	
Poland	21	Yes	1114	45	
Portugal	22	Yes	95	2	
Romania	23	Yes	505	243	
Slovakia	25	Yes	263	NAP	
Slovenia	24	Yes	NA	NA	
Spain	9	Yes	NA	NA	
Sweden	27	Yes	1122	26	
Yes		26	511	97	Average
No /NAP		1	383	18	Median
No reply		0	10	1	Minimum
			1615	732	Maximum

6.2 (EC) Technologies used for court management and administration in 2019 (Q63.1, Q63.2, Q63.7)

States	Case management systems						Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool			
	EC Code	Existence	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Equipment rate	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Equipment rate
Austria	20	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	4,0
Belgium	1	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Integrated	2,3
Bulgaria	2	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	NA	NA	NA	0,5
Croatia	11	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	Not connected at all	2,8
Cyprus	13	No				0,0				0,0
Czech Republic	3	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	3,0
Denmark	4	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Not connected at all	1,5
Estonia	6	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	3,0
Finland	26	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Integrated	2,3
France	10	Yes	50-99%	50-99%	100%	3,3	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	2,0
Germany	5	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	2,0
Greece	8	Yes	10-49%	10-49%	100%	2,7	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	4,0
Hungary	17	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	3,0
Ireland	7	Yes	100%	100%	NA	2,8	Integrated	Integrated	Not connected at all	2,2
Italy	12	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Fully integrated including BI	Integrated	Not integrated but connected	3,0
Latvia	14	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	4,0
Lithuania	15	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	4,0
Luxembourg	16	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Not connected at all	1,5
Malta	18	Yes	100%	50-99%	100%	3,7	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	3,0
Netherlands	19	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	3,0
Poland	21	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Integrated	Integrated	Integrated	3,0
Portugal	22	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	Fully integrated including BI	4,0
Romania	23	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	2,0
Slovakia	25	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not connected at all	Not connected at all	Not connected at all	0,5
Slovenia	24	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Fully integrated including BI	Not integrated but connected	Fully integrated including BI	3,3
Spain	9	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	Not integrated but connected	2,0
Sweden	27	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Not connected at all	Not integrated but connected	Not connected at all	1,0
Nb of values			26	26	26	27	26	26	26	27
% of NA			0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	4%	4%	0%
% of NAP			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

* according the method of calculation of the ICT indexes described in Annex 5 of the CEPEJ Study for the EC Scoreboard

6.2 (EC) Technologies used for court management and administration in 2019 (Q63.1, Q63.2, Q63.7)

States	EC Code	Computerised registries managed by courts		Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or court clerks				Monitoring at national level			Monitoring at court local level		
		Land registry	Business registry	Existence	Judges	Prosecutors	Non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	Judges	Prosecutors	Non-judge/non-prosecutor staff	Judges	Prosecutors	Non-judge/non-prosecutor staff
Austria	20	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Belgium	1	0% (NAP)	1-9%	Yes	0% (NAP)	1-9%	1-9%	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bulgaria	2	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	Yes	50-99%	50-99%	NA	No	Yes	No	NA	NA	NA
Croatia	11	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	0% (NAP)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Cyprus	13	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	No									
Czech Republic	3	0% (NAP)	100%	Yes	10-49%	10-49%	0% (NAP)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Denmark	4	NA	NA	Yes	10-49%	10-49%	10-49%	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Estonia	6	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Finland	26	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	Yes	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
France	10	100%	50-99%	No									
Germany	5	100%	100%	Yes	50-99%	50-99%	50-99%	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Greece	8	NA	50-99%	Yes	50-99%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17	0% (NAP)	100%	Yes	100%	100%	0% (NAP)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Ireland	7	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	No									
Italy	12	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	Yes	100%	100%	0% (NAP)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	14	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	15	NA	NA	Yes	100%	100%	0% (NAP)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	No									
Malta	18	NA	100%	Yes	100%	10-49%	NA	No	No	Yes	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	19	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	No									
Poland	21	100%	100%	Yes	0% (NAP)	100%	0% (NAP)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Portugal	22	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	0% (NAP)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	23	100%	100%	Yes	100%	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovakia	25	0% (NAP)	100%	Yes	50-99%	NA	10-49%	NA	NA	NA	No	No	Yes
Slovenia	24	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Spain	9	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	Yes	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Sweden	27	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	Yes	100%	100%	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Nb of values		27	27	27	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
% of NA		19%	11%	0%	0%	7%	11%	7%	7%	7%	11%	11%	11%
% of NAP		44%	30%	0%	7%	4%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

* according the method of calculation of t

6.3.1 (EC) Technologies used for electronic submission of cases, transmission of summons and online monitoring of proceedings in 2019 (Q63.1, Q64.2, Q64.4)

States	Possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means					Submission in paper remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework	Integrated/connected with the CMS	Index*	Possibility to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means in all matters				
	EC Code	General	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative					General	Summons produced by CMS	Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory	Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means	Modalities
Austria	20	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	3	1
Belgium	1	Yes			50-99%	2	3	1	1,3	Yes	1	0	1	0
Bulgaria	2	No							0,0	Yes	0	0	2	1
Croatia	11	Yes	100%	100%					2,8	No				
Cyprus	13	No							0,0	No				
Czech Republic	3	Yes	100%	100%	100%	3	3	0	4,0	Yes	3	0	0	1
Denmark	4	Yes	100%	50-99%		2	3	1	2,5	Yes	3	0	3	3
Estonia	6	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	0	2
Finland	26	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	1	4,0	Yes	3	0	3	1
France	10	Yes	NA	NA	100%				1,7	Yes	2	0	2	2
Germany	5	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	3	1
Greece	8	Yes	50-99%	10-49%	100%	2	3	3	3,0	Yes	2	2	0	0
Hungary	17	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	3	1
Ireland	7	Yes	50-99%	100%	NA	0	1	1	2,5	Yes	0	3	0	1
Italy	12	Yes	100%		100%	0	2	2	2,8	Yes	2	0	1	1
Latvia	14	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	0	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	3	2
Lithuania	15	Yes	100%		100%		3	2	2,8	Yes	2	0	2	1
Luxembourg	16	No							0,0	No				
Malta	18	Yes	10-49%		100%	2	2	0	2,2	Yes	3	1	2	1
Netherlands	19	Yes	NA	NA	NA				0,5	Yes	3	3	3	0
Poland	21	Yes	1-9%		100%	0	2	1	1,8	Yes	2	0	1	4
Portugal	22	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	0	1
Romania	23	Yes	100%	NA	100%	1	3	0	2,8	Yes	3	0	3	2
Slovakia	25	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	0	2
Slovenia	24	Yes	100%	1-9%	1-9%	0	0	3	2,0	Yes	1	0	1	2
Spain	9	Yes	100%	100%	100%	0	3	3	4,0	Yes	3	0	0	3
Sweden	27	Yes	10-49%	50-99%	1-9%	0	2	2	2,0	Yes	3	0	0	2
100%	Yes	24	59%	44%	44%					24				
50-99%	No	3	7%	7%	7%					3				
10-49%	Average		7%	4%	4%				2,6					
1-9%	Median		4%	4%	4%				2,8					
0% (NAP)			4%	19%	19%									
NA			7%	11%	11%									

* according the method of calculation of the ICT indexes described in Annex 5 of the CEPEJ Study for the EC Scoreboard

6.3.1 (EC) Technologies used for electronic submission of cases, transmission of summons and online monitoring of proceedings in 2019 (Q63.1, Q64.2, Q64.4)

States	Possibility to monitor the stages of an online judicial proceeding					
	EC Code	Existence of CMS	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Index*
Austria	20	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	not accessible at all	2,0
Belgium	1	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	0,0
Bulgaria	2	Yes	both	both	both	4,0
Croatia	11	Yes	both	both	both	4,0
Cyprus	13	No				
Czech Republic	3	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	0,0
Denmark	4	Yes	accessible to parties	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	1,0
Estonia	6	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	3,0
Finland	26	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	0,0
France	10	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	3,0
Germany	5	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	0,0
Greece	8	Yes	both	both	both	4,0
Hungary	17	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	3,0
Ireland	7	Yes	both	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	1,3
Italy	12	Yes	accessible to parties	not accessible at all	both	2,3
Latvia	14	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	3,0
Lithuania	15	Yes	both	publication of decision online	both	3,7
Luxembourg	16	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	0,0
Malta	18	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	3,0
Netherlands	19	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	0,0
Poland	21	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	both	1,3
Portugal	22	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	3,0
Romania	23	Yes	both	both	both	4,0
Slovakia	25	Yes	both	both	both	4,0
Slovenia	24	Yes	accessible to parties	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	1,0
Spain	9	Yes	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	accessible to parties	3,0
Sweden	27	Yes	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	not accessible at all	0,0
100%	Yes	26				
50-99%	No	1				
10-49%	Average					2,1
1-9%	Median					2,7
0% (NAP)						
NA						

* according the method of calculation of

Table 6.3.2 (EC) Communication with courts and videoconferencing between courts in 2019 (Q64.6, Q64.10, Q64.11)

States	EC Code	Electronic communication between courts and lawyers						Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users					Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))						
		between court and lawyers representing parties	between court and parties not represented by lawyer	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Index *	General	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Index *	General	Civil and/or commercial	Type of recording	Criminal	Type of recording	Administrative	Type of recording
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	1-9%	Both	50-99%	Both	0% (NAP)	NAP
Belgium	1	Yes	Yes	10-49%	10-49%	50-99%	2,8	Yes	1-9%	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	0,8	No						
Bulgaria	2	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	1-9%	1-9%	1-9%	1,5	Yes	50-99%	Sound	50-99%	Sound	50-99%	Sound
Croatia	11	Yes	No	100%	100%	0% (NAP)	2,6	Yes	10-49%	10-49%	1-9%	2,2	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Cyprus	13	No	No	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	0% (NAP)	0,0	Yes	NA	NA	0% (NAP)	0,5	No						
Czech Republic	3	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	1-9%	50-99%	0% (NAP)	1,8	Yes	1-9%	Sound	50-99%	Sound	1-9%	Sound
Denmark	4	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	50-99%	3,8	Yes	100%	100%	NA	2,8	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	NA	NA
Estonia	6	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Finland	26	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
France	10	Yes	Yes	50-99%	0% (NAP)	100%	2,7	Yes	NA	NA	NA	0,5	Yes	NA	Both	100%	Video	0% (NAP)	NAP
Germany	5	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	50-99%	50-99%	50-99%	3,5	Yes	1-9%	Both	1-9%	Both	1-9%	Both
Greece	8	Yes	No	50-99%	50-99%	10-49%	3,0	No				0,0	Yes	50-99%	Sound	1-9%	Sound	0% (NAP)	Sound
Hungary	17	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	50-99%	100%	50-99%	3,7	Yes	1-9%	Both	100%	Both	1-9%	Both
Ireland	7	Yes	No	10-49%	NA	NA	1,0	Yes	50-99%	50-99%	NA	2,5	Yes	50-99%	Sound	100%	Sound	NA	Both
Italy	12	Yes	Yes	100%	50-99%	100%	3,8	Yes	100%	50-99%	100%	3,8	Yes	0% (NAP)	NAP	10-49%	Both	0% (NAP)	NAP
Latvia	14	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Lithuania	15	Yes	Yes	100%	NA	100%	2,8	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Luxembourg	16	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	NA	100%	NA	1,7	Yes	NA	NA	100%	Both	NA	NA
Malta	18	Yes	Yes	100%	NA	100%	2,8	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Netherlands	19	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	0,5	Yes	NA	NA	NA	0,5	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	21	Yes	Yes	10-49%	NA	100%	2,3	Yes	100%	NA	0% (NAP)	1,7	Yes	50-99%	Both	NA	Both	0% (NAP)	NAP
Portugal	22	Yes	No	100%	100%	100%	3,8	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Romania	23	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	50-99%	3,8	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Slovakia	25	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Both	100%	Both	100%	Both
Slovenia	24	Yes	Yes	100%	1-9%	1-9%	2,3	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Sound	100%	Sound	100%	Sound
Spain	9	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Both	100%	Both	100%	Both
Sweden	27	Yes	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	100%	100%	4,0	Yes	100%	Both	100%	Both	100%	Both
100%	Yes	26	22	4%	7%	7%		26	0%	4%	15%		25	4%		0%		19%	
50-99%	No	1	5	4%	19%	7%		1	15%	15%	19%		2	11%		7%		15%	
10-49%	Average			0%	0%	0%	3,2		0%	0%	0%	2,8		0%		0%		0%	
1-9%	Median			0%	0%	0%	3,8		0%	0%	0%	3,7		0%		0%		0%	
0% (NAP)				0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%			0%		0%		0%	
NA				0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%			0%		0%		0%	

* according to the method of calculation of the ICT indexes described in Annex 5 of the CEPEJ Study for the EC Scoreboard

Table 6.4.1 Free of charge websites for judicial information in

States	Websites				
	EC Code	legal texts	case-law of the higher court/s	other documents	Index
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Belgium	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Bulgaria	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Croatia	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Cyprus	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Czech Republic	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Denmark	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Estonia	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Finland	26	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
France	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Germany	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Greece	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Hungary	17	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Ireland	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Italy	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Latvia	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Lithuania	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Luxembourg	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Malta	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Netherlands	19	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Poland	21	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Portugal	22	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Romania	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Slovakia	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Slovenia	24	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Spain	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Sweden	27	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Yes		27	27	27	
No		0	0	0	

Table 6.4.2 Existence and modalities of online submission of request for legal aid in 2019 (Q64.3)

States	EC Code	Possibility to request legal aid by electronic means					
		Existence	Equipment rate	Request in paper mandatory	Specific legislative framework	Granting LA is also electronic	Information available in CMS
Austria	20	Yes	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	1	Yes	NA	No	Yes	NA	NA
Bulgaria	2	Yes	1-9%	No	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	11	No					
Cyprus	13	No					
Czech Republic	3	Yes	10-49%	No	No	No	No
Denmark	4	No					
Estonia	6	Yes	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	26	Yes	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	10	No					
Germany	5	Yes	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	8	No					
Hungary	17	Yes	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	7	No					
Italy	12	Yes	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	14	Yes	100%	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	15	Yes	100%	No	No	Yes	No
Luxembourg	16	No					
Malta	18	No					
Netherlands	19	Yes	100%	No	No	Yes	No
Poland	21	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	22	No					
Romania	23	Yes	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Slovakia	25	Yes	100%	No	Yes	No	No
Slovenia	24	No					
Spain	9	Yes	100%	No	Yes	No	No
Sweden	27	No					
100%	Yes	16	44%	0	12	10	8
50-99%	No	11	0%	15	3	4	6
10-49%			4%				
1-9%			4%				
0% (NAP)			0%				
NA			7%				

Table 6.5 Technologies used for communication between courts and enforcement agents in 2019 (Q64.7)

States	EC Code	Electronic communication between enforcement agents and courts				
		Equipment rate	Modalities			Specific legislative framework
			Email	Specific computer application	Other	
Austria	20	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Belgium	1	10-49%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bulgaria	2	NA				
Croatia	11	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Cyprus	13	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	3	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	4	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Estonia	6	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Finland	26	NA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
France	10	50-99%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Germany	5	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Greece	8	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Hungary	17	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Ireland	7	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Italy	12	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Latvia	14	100%	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	15	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Luxembourg	16	100%	Yes	No	No	No
Malta	18	50-99%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Netherlands	19	NA				
Poland	21	50-99%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Portugal	22	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Romania	23	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Slovakia	25	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Slovenia	24	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Spain	9	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sweden	27	100%	Yes	No	No	No
100%	Yes	59%	10	18	0	18
50-99%	No	11%	15	7	25	7
10-49%		4%				
1-9%		0%				
0% (NAP)		15%				
NA		11%				

Table 6.6 Technologies used for communication between courts and notaries in 2019 (Q64.7)

States	EC Code	Electronic communication between notaries and courts				
		Equipment rate	Modalities			Specific legislative framework
			Email	Specific computer application	Other	
Austria	20	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Belgium	1	50-99%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bulgaria	2	NA				
Croatia	11	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Cyprus	13	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	3	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	4	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Estonia	6	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Finland	26	NA	Yes	No	No	Yes
France	10	NA	No	Yes	No	Yes
Germany	5	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Greece	8	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Hungary	17	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Ireland	7	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Italy	12	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Latvia	14	100%	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	15	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Luxembourg	16	100%	Yes	Yes	No	No
Malta	18	50-99%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Netherlands	19	NA				
Poland	21	50-99%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Portugal	22	100%	No	No	Yes	Yes
Romania	23	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Slovakia	25	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Slovenia	24	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Spain	9	10-49%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sweden	27	100%	Yes	No	No	No
100%						
50-99%	Yes	59%	9	17	1	19
10-49%	No	11%	16	8	24	6
1-9%		4%				
0% (NAP)		0%				
NA		11%				

Table 6.7 Technologies used for communication between courts and judicial experts in 2019 (Q64.7)

States	EC Code	Electronic communication between experts and courts				
		Equipment rate	Modalities			Specific legislative framework
			Email	Specific computer application	Other	
Austria	20	50-99%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Belgium	1	50-99%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bulgaria	2	NA				
Croatia	11	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Cyprus	13	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	3	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	4	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Estonia	6	100%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Finland	26	NA	Yes	No	No	No
France	10	NA	No	Yes	No	No
Germany	5	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Greece	8	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Hungary	17	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Ireland	7	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Italy	12	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Latvia	14	100%	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	15	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Luxembourg	16	100%	Yes	No	No	No
Malta	18	NA	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	19	NA				
Poland	21	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Portugal	22	NA	No	No	No	No
Romania	23	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Slovakia	25	100%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Slovenia	24	0% (NAP)	No	No	No	No
Spain	9	10-49%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sweden	27	100%	Yes	No	No	No
100%	Yes	48%	9	13	0	13
50-99%	No	7%	16	12	25	12
10-49%		4%				
1-9%		0%				
0% (NAP)		19%				
NA		22%				

Table 6.8 Admissibility of electronic evidence in 2019 (Q64.12)

States	EC Code	In civil and commercial matters				In criminal matter				In administrative matter			
		Admission	General law to admit electronic evidence	General and specialised law to admit electronic evidence	Specialised law to admit electronic evidence	Admission	General law to admit electronic evidence	General and specialised law to admit electronic evidence	Specialised law to admit electronic evidence	Admission	General law to admit electronic evidence	General and specialised law to admit electronic evidence	Specialised law to admit electronic evidence
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Belgium	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bulgaria	2	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Croatia	11	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cyprus	13	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	NAP	NAP	NAP	No	NAP	NAP	NAP
Czech Republic	3	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Denmark	4	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Estonia	6	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Finland	26	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
France	10	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Germany	5	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Greece	8	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hungary	17	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ireland	7	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Italy	12	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Latvia	14	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	15	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Luxembourg	16	No	NAP	NAP	NAP	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	NAP	NAP	NAP
Malta	18	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Netherlands	19	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Poland	21	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Portugal	22	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Romania	23	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Slovakia	25	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Slovenia	24	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Spain	9	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sweden	27	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nb of values		27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Yes		26	10	16	0	26	11	15	0	24	9	15	1
No or NAP		1	17	11	27	1	16	12	27	3	18	12	26
No answer		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.9 Other aspects of the ICT systems in courts in 2019 (Q65.4)

States	EC Code	Measuring actual benefits resulting of the use of one or several components of your information system	Measured the impact on:				
			Business processes	Workload	Human resources	Costs	Other
Austria	20	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Belgium	1	No					
Bulgaria	2	No					
Croatia	11	No					
Cyprus	13	No					
Czech Republic	3	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Denmark	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	26	No					
France	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Germany	5	No					
Greece	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	17	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ireland	7	No					
Italy	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Latvia	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Luxembourg	16	No					
Malta	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	19	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Poland	21	No					
Portugal	22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovakia	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Slovenia	24	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Spain	9	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	27	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Nb of values		27	18	18	18	18	18
Yes		18	14	14	10	13	2
No		9	4	4	8	5	16
No answer		0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.10 Existence of online processing devices of specialised litigation in 2019 (Q64-9)

States	EC Code	Existence of online processing devices of specialised litigation
Austria	20	Yes
Belgium	1	Yes
Bulgaria	2	No
Croatia	11	No
Cyprus	13	No
Czech Republic	3	Yes
Denmark	4	Yes
Estonia	6	Yes
Finland	26	Yes
France	10	Yes
Germany	5	Yes
Greece	8	No
Hungary	17	Yes
Ireland	7	Yes
Italy	12	No
Latvia	14	Yes
Lithuania	15	Yes
Luxembourg	16	No
Malta	18	Yes
Netherlands	19	Yes
Poland	21	Yes
Portugal	22	Yes
Romania	23	No
Slovakia	25	Yes
Slovenia	24	Yes
Spain	9	No
Sweden	27	No
Nb of values		27
Yes		18
No		9
No answer		0

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) where general public may have free of charge access to the following:

Question 131-2. Number of in-service training courses (in days) organised by the judicial training institution for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff

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 063-7. 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 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

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 064-7. 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 064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

Question 064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

Question 064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

Question 028

Austria

(2019): Tool for finding competent courts

List of public prosecution offices

List of courts

Information concerning Federal Act on the Re-Use of Public Sector Information

Database of official publications [Ediktsdatei] (publications of the Business Register, real property auctions, insolvency database, etc.)

Land Register

Commercial Register

List of experts and interpreters

List of mediators

List of insolvency administrators

www.justiz-auktion.at in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Enforcement Code

Documents submission service

Form sheets/Online submissions (www.eingaben.justiz.gv.at)

Access to Electronic Legal Communication

Access to <http://ec.europa.eu/odr> (online out-of-court settlement)

Public announcements of Justice

Findok is an internet site concerning financial documentation

Forms relevant to the procedures including accompanying Information, media Information, announcements, tenders, etc.

(2018): Tool for finding competent courts

List of public prosecution offices

List of courts

Information concerning Federal Act on the Re-Use of Public Sector Information

Database of official publications [Ediktsdatei] (publications of the Business Register, real property auctions, insolvency database, etc.)

Land Register

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List of experts and interpreters

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www.justiz-auktion.at in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Enforcement Code

Documents submission service

Form sheets/Online submissions (www.eingaben.justiz.gv.at)

Access to Electronic Legal Communication

Access to <http://ec.europa.eu/odr> (online out-of-court settlement)

Public announcements of Justice

Findok is an internet site concerning financial documentation

(2016): Tool for finding competent courts

List of public prosecution offices

List of courts

Information concerning Federal Act on the Re-Use of Public Sector Information

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www.justiz-auktion.at in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Enforcement Code

Documents submission service

Form sheets/Online submissions (www.eingaben.justiz.gv.at)

Access to Electronic Legal Communication

Access to <http://ec.europa.eu/odr> (online out-of-court settlement)

Public announcements of Justice

Belgium

(2019): Texts: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/loi.pl; <https://justice.belgium.be/fr>;

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/moniteur_belge

Case law: <http://www.juridat.be>; https://justice.belgium.be/fr/ordre_judiciaire/cours_et_tribunaux/cour_de_cassation

Other documents: <https://www.tribunaux-rechtbanken.be>

<https://justice.belgium.be/fr>

Declaration of victim (within the framework of the law of May 17, 2006 on the external legal status of persons sentenced to a custodial sentence and on the rights recognized to the victim within the framework of terms of execution of the sentence):

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/index_a-z/documents/declaration_de_la_victime

Declaration of victim (in the framework of the law of 5 May 2014 on internment):

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/declaration_de_la_victime_internement

Financial assistance form for victims of intentional acts of violence:

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes_et_dossiers/que_faire_comme/victime/indemnisation/aide_financiere/victimes_dactes/intro_duire

Financial assistance form for victims of terrorist acts:

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes_et_dossiers/que_faire_comme/victime/indemnisation/aide_financiere/victimes_de_terrorisme/formulaire

General information system for victims of the Communities:

Flemish community: <https://www.slachtofferzorg.be/>

Wallonia - Brussels Federation: <http://www.victimes.be/>

German-speaking community: <http://www.ostbelgienlive.be/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-3918/linkid-647/catid-110>

(2018): Texts: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/loi.pl; <https://justice.belgium.be/fr>;
https://justice.belgium.be/fr/moniteur_belge
Case law: <http://www.juridat.be>; https://justice.belgium.be/fr/ordre_judiciaire/cours_et_tribunaux/cour_de_cassation
Other documents: <https://www.tribunaux-rechtbanken.be/fr>; <https://justice.belgium.be/fr>
Victim's statement (within the framework of the Act of 17 May 2006 on the external legal status of persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty and the rights recognised to the victim in the context of the modalities of enforcement of the sentence)
https://justice.belgium.be/fr/index_a-z/documents/declaration_de_la_victime
Victim's statement (within the framework of the Act of 5 May 2014 on internment).
https://justice.belgium.be/fr/declaration_de_la_victime_internement

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The Single e-Justice Portal (SEJP) is a single access point which facilitates users by redirecting them to information systems or providing them with personal information from other information systems.

At the moment the portal (<https://portal.justice.bg>) directs to:

- a) Electronic court cases (<https://ecase.justice.bg>);
- b) Acts with deleted personal data (central web-based interface for publishing court acts) (<https://legalacts.justice.bg>);
- c) Elections for members of the SJC (<http://evote.justice.bg>);
- d) Submission of an application under Article 410 of the Civil Procedure Code (<https://portalextensions.justice.bg>);
- e) Certificate of criminal record (<https://cs.mjs.bg>);
- f) Signals of corruption in the judiciary
(<http://anticorruption.justice.bg>);
- g) Random distribution (<http://webrand.justice.bg>).

Under items "b", "c", "e", "f" and "g" the portal makes a connection to external systems.

Under item "a", the portal provides information from the electronic files of court cases, received from the court case management systems operating in the courts.

(2019): sample application for financial compensation for victims of crime and list of documents required for its consideration

(2018): legal texts: <http://dv.parliament.bg>; case law of the higher courts: <http://www.sac.government.bg>; <http://www.vks.bg>
other documents: www.compensation.bg

Croatia

(2019): On the website of the Ministry of Justice for victims and witnesses <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu/djelokrug-6366/iz-pravusnog-nog-sustava-6372/podrska-zrtvama-i-svjedocima/6156>, in the Documents section are forms: 1) brochure "Victims' Rights under the Law on Financial Compensation to Victims of Crime" and "Form of Request for Financial Compensation to Crime Victims" in Croatian and English, in accordance with the Law on Financial Compensation for Victims of Crime 2) booklet for victims and witnesses through criminal and misdemeanor proceedings "in Croatian and English, 3) leaflet of the Victims and Witnesses Support Section.

(2018): On the website of the Ministry of Justice for victims and witnesses <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu/djelokrug-6366/iz-pravusnog-nog-sustava-6372/podrska-zrtvama-i-svjedocima/6156>, in the Documents section are forms: 1) brochure "Victims' Rights under the Law on Financial Compensation to Victims of Crime" and "Form of Request for Financial Compensation to Crime Victims" in Croatian and English, in accordance with the Law on Financial Compensation for Victims of Crime 2) booklet for victims and witnesses through criminal and misdemeanor proceedings "in Croatian and English, 3) leaflet of the Victims and Witnesses Support Section.

(2016): At the official website of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia (<https://pravosudje.gov.hr/> - under the heading "Pristup informacijama", "Zakoni i propisi") up-to-date laws and regulations which are directly or indirectly related to the areas that fall under the authority of the Ministry of Justice are available: <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama-6341/zakoni-i-ostali-propisi/zakoni-i-propisi-6354/6354>

Also, the application forms for the issuance of criminal record data on individuals and legal persons are available <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu/djelokrug-6366/rad-sa-strankama/6369>

The information on the official website of the Ministry is regularly updated and available to the public concerned without restriction.

The same website (part related to the Independent Service for Victim and Witness Support - <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/podrska-zrtvama-i-svjedocima/6156>) contains detailed information related to victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings, the competent courts, as well as all the necessary information and contact details. As of 15 August 2013, the Brochure on the victims' rights pursuant to the crime victims' compensation act), as well as the Application form for financial compensation of the crime victims are available in English language.

Cyprus

(2018): x

Czech Republic

(2019): Forms for electronic payment order and for insolvency proceedings, practical guide for solving life situation, including topic like „I need to file a motion“, „I received the judicial summons“, „I want to make a complaint for the court proceedings“, „I want to make a complaint for the court decision“.

(2018): Forms for electronic payment order and for insolvency proceedings, practical guide for solving life situation, including topic like „I need to file a motion“, „I received the judicial summons“, „I want to make a complaint for the court proceedings“, „I want to make a complaint for the court decision“.

Denmark

(2018): On the site you can find forms for filling out in several fields. This includes administrative cases, bankruptcy, enforcement law, wills etc.

(2016): On the site you can find forms for filling out in several fields. This includes administrative cases, bankruptcy, enforcement law, wills etc.

Finland

(General Comment): The information is available in both of the official languages - Finnish and Swedish. Some of it is also available in English.

(2019): There are forms and information available for example for an adoption, appealing a judgment, applying for a restraining order, legal aid, recovery proceedings, divorce and applying for debt adjustment. There is an ongoing project to make the internet pages more user friendly.

(2018): There are forms and information available for example for an adoption, appealing a judgment, applying for a restraining order, legal aid, recovery proceedings, divorce and applying for debt adjustment.

France

(2019): The www.legifrance.gouv.fr website ensures the dissemination of French law, European law, the ECHR case-law and that of the European Court of Justice, the transposition of directives and European news, and international law. The site www.service-public.fr is the official site of the French administration. It includes in particular a "justice" tab which allows users and victims to have access to information relating to the organization of justice; legal procedures; criminal sanctions; juvenile justice and contains thematic files. The "justice" tab of the www.service-public.fr website is produced in partnership with the www.justice.gouv.fr and www.justice.fr websites. The site www.justice.fr explains to the public the steps to be taken in various fields. Internal links on the site include: the directory of associations providing assistance to victims; the national victim assistance number; the e-mail address (victimes@france-victimes.fr) of the France Victims Federation; the section "What to do in the event of discrimination"; the section "Victim assistance"; the "Compensation for damages" section; the "Violence against women" section; the "Assistance to victims of acts abroad" section; the "School harassment" section; the "Sexual harassment" section; the "Victims of acts of terrorism and assistance to victims of the attack of November 13, 2015" section. As for links to external sites, they concern compensation by the Guarantee Fund for Victims of Terrorism and Other Criminal Offences (FGTI), abuse of the elderly and disabled adults, violence against young people and missing children. The website <https://www.fondsdegarantie.fr> tells victims of a crime, an act of terrorism committed in France or abroad, a traffic accident or other damage what steps to take. It includes forms for filing a claim with the Compensation Commission for Victims of Crime (CIVI), the Assistance Service for the Recovery of Victims of Crime (SARVI). The website www.3977.fr dedicated to elderly and disabled adults who are victims of abuse (the single national call number, 3977, is open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 7 pm) The website www.allo119.gouv.fr dedicated to children in danger (the 119 number is a free emergency number accessible 7 days /7 and 24 hours /24 in France and in the French overseas departments). The website www.16000enfantsdisparus.fr dedicated to missing children (the number 116000 is a free emergency number accessible 7 days /7 and 24 hours /24 in France and in the French Overseas Departments and Territories) includes a wide range of information and help with procedures. Eventually, the www.justice.fr website should enable individuals to carry out all the procedures directly online. The site www.pre-plainte-en-ligne.gouv.fr allows a victim of property damage or a discriminatory act whose perpetrator is unknown to make a pre-complaint online. The site <https://www.gouvernement.fr/guide-victimes> aims to centralize all useful information, mainly for victims of acts of terrorism.

(2018): For information: The site "legifrance.gouv.fr", a public service for the dissemination of law via the Internet, provides access to: - French law: the constitution, the codes in force, laws and regulations, collective agreements, constitutional case law, judicial case law, administrative case law, - European law and European case law (the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice),

- international law and international jurisprudence (that of the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea). This site redirects the public to the sites dedicated to the high courts concerned.

Comments: 1 - The website <https://www.service-public.fr> has a "justice" tab which directs the public to information relating to judicial organisation (access to law and justice - actors in the justice system - French courts); judicial procedures (civil cases - criminal cases - contestation of a judgment); offences (violence - breach of integrity - discrimination - harassment - theft - vandalism - fraud - insult - defamation - incitement to hatred - infringements of new technologies); criminal sanctions (convictions and penalties - prison); compensation for damage (compensation for damage - seizures and recoveries); juvenile justice (minor victim - minor offender) and contains files on the following topics: disappearance and abduction of persons - divorce and legal separation - labour disputes in the private sector - labour disputes in the civil service - legal action against the administration - disputes with social security.

2 - The <https://www.justice.gouv.fr> site, the site of the Ministry of Justice, which itself includes sections relating in particular to the organisation of justice, rights and procedures and texts and reforms, refers to the litigant's portal which can be found on the website <https://www.justice.fr>. Because for a victim, the commission of a criminal offence can have multiple consequences, a detailed description of the site <https://www.justice.fr>

This includes: Related files: - To the family - To work - To offences - To everyday life

- To minors

- To legal actions Simulators for the calculation:

- Legal aid

- Maintenance payments

- Remuneration seizures

A "Access to justice" section for: - Finding a court - Dispute resolution through conciliation/mediation

- Access to the law to find the Departmental Council for Access to the Law (CDAD), the House of Justice and the Law (MJD) and the Law Access Point (PAD) nearest your home

A "Directories" section to have access to lawyers, conciliators, bailiffs and notaries under its jurisdiction.

The website <https://www.justice.fr> explains to litigants the procedures to be carried out in the following areas: family ; criminal ; company ; enforcement of a judgment ; civil status ; elections ; financial disputes ; employment ; health ; nationality / foreign ; housing / construction ; complaint / administrative remedy ; international / European procedures. Above all, the website <https://www.justice.fr> includes a tab "Accompany a victim" (updated on 23 May 2019) referring to internal links and links to external sites. With regard to internal links to the site, they refer to: the directory of associations providing assistance to victims, the victim assistance number 116006, toll-free number, 7 days a week from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., which can be reached outside France by using the number not overcharged on + 33 (0)1 80 52 33 76 and the e-mail address of the Fédération France Victimes victimes@france-victimes.fr; under the heading "What to do in the event of discrimination?" "Under the

(2016): The site <http://www.justice.fr/> includes all the civil and penal themes to guide the user on questions of law and procedure. It offers online forms.

A special tab named "Accompanying a victim" provides information on victims' rights (in criminal procedure, in terms of compensation) and directs them to victim support associations and dedicated mechanisms (Victim Support Offices, 08VICTIMS). The site also directs to other web pages such as that of the « Fonds de garantie des victimes de terrorisme et autres infractions (FGTI) », the Regional Council of Ile-de-France, or the 116000 Enfants disparus. In the long term, the next versions of this site hosted by the Ministry of Justice should make it possible to carry out certain online procedures directly. Besides, the site <https://www.pre-plainte-en-ligne.gouv.fr/> offers the possibility to fill a form allowing to accelerate the filing of complaint which will be finalized through an appointment taken on line in the service of police or competent gendarmerie closest to the residence of the victim.

The GUIDE-VICTIMES.gouv.fr website aims to centralise all useful information, mainly for victims of terrorism, details all the steps to be taken depending on the victim's situation, and enables applications to be submitted and followed up (before the FGTI, for example). A digital "safe" system allows people to store all documents useful for online procedures.

Germany

(2019): The website www.justiz.de provides nationwide access to online services that provide free information, e.g. with regard to register entries, publication of insolvency notices, compulsory auction schedules, interpreters and translators and legal service providers.

Baden-Württemberg: Forms, e.g. legal aid application forms; information on proceedings is also provided online by the courts themselves

Bavaria: Labour jurisdiction: information from the Labour Ministry; ordinary jurisdiction: Forms and information brochures (see the websites www.justiz.Bavaria.de and www.freistaats.Bavaria/)

Berlin (Application) forms used uniformly in all of Germany; online registration to access nationwide justice portals (register portal, compulsory enforcement portal...)

Hamburg: Laws and statutory instruments, further information, e.g. <https://justiz.hamburg.de/>

Lower Saxony: Forms and form completion assistance in the fields of labour law, advisory assistance, guardianship, family law, land register law, insolvency law, summary proceedings for recovery of debt, law governing estates, legal aid, criminal law, law governing compulsory enforcement, other; the online portal "Opferschutz Niedersachsen" (Victim Protection Lower Saxony) provides victims and relatives easy access to information and assistance regarding their rights as well as further information for professionals who work with victims.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Application forms, information brochures regarding various legal topics, more general information, glossary explaining legal terms, links, explanations of the organisational structure of the court system and the Ministry of Justice

Saxony: Collection of Saxony's laws and statutory instruments (Revosax), websites of some courts, collection of decisions of the ordinary courts of Saxony (ESAMOSplus) Saxony-Anhalt: No changes in comparison with previous years. Forms, general information on procedures and legal aspects, public relation publications, <http://www.landesrecht.Saxony-Anhalt.de>

(2018): The website www.justiz.de provides nationwide access to online services that provide free information, e.g. with regard to register entries, publication of insolvency notices, compulsory auction schedules, interpreters and translators and legal service providers.

Baden-Württemberg: Forms, e.g. legal aid application forms; information on proceedings is also provided online by the courts themselves

Bavaria:

Labour jurisdiction: information from the Labour Ministry; ordinary jurisdiction: Forms and information brochures (see the websites www.justiz.Bavaria.de and www.freistaats.Bavaria/)

Berlin

(Application) forms used uniformly in all of Germany; online registration to access nationwide justice portals (register portal, compulsory enforcement portal...)

Hamburg:

Laws and statutory instruments, further information, e.g. <https://justiz.hamburg.de/>

Lower Saxony:

Forms and form completion assistance in the fields of labour law, advisory assistance, guardianship, family law, land register law, insolvency law, summary proceedings for recovery of debt, law governing estates, legal aid, criminal law, law governing compulsory enforcement, other; the online portal "Opferschutz Niedersachsen" (Victim Protection Lower Saxony) provides victims and relatives easy access to information and assistance regarding their rights as well as further information for professionals who work with victims.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Application forms, information brochures regarding various legal topics, more general information, glossary explaining legal terms, links, explanations of the organisational structure of the court system and the Ministry of Justice

Saxony:

Collection of Saxony's laws and statutory instruments (Revosax), websites of some courts, collection of decisions of the ordinary courts of Saxony (ESAMOSplus) Saxony-Anhalt:

No changes in comparison with previous years. Forms, general information on procedures and legal aspects, public relation publications, <http://www.landesrecht.Saxony-Anhalt.de>

(2016): legal texts:

regarding federal law: www.gesetze-im-internet.de regarding the law of the states ("Bundesländer"):

<http://www.justiz.de/onlinedienste/bundesundlandesrecht/index.php>

Case-law of the higher court/s:

www.rechtsprechung-im-internet.de www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de

www.bundesgerichtshof.de

www.bundesverwaltungsgericht.de

www.bundesfinanzhof.de

www.bundesarbeitsgericht.de

www.bundessozialgericht.de

www.bundespatentgericht.de

<http://www.justiz.de/onlinedienste/rechtsprechung/index.php>

other documents:

www.justiz.de/bundlaender/index.php

Greece

(2019): Legal Codes are posted on the website of the Ministry of Justice, as well as the legislation of the recent years.

Also, at the National Printing Office, there is free and open access to all Government Gazettes, as well as to the website of the Hellenic Parliament. Regarding the case law of the Supreme Courts, it is freely accessible on the respective website of each Supreme Court.

Regarding the Council of State: model forms for: a) General applications, b) withdrawal from writs c) for fixing a Court hearing (to the President of the Court and a separate one for the President of the chamber), d) submission of a Cash order, e) engrossment of a judgement.

(2018): For the Council of State: model forms for: a) General applications, b) withdrawal from writs c) for fixing a Court hearing (to the President of the Court and a separate one for the President of the chamber), d) submission of a Cash order, e) engrossment of a judgement.

(2016): For the Council of State: model forms for: a) General applications, b) withdrawal from writs c) for fixing a Court hearing (to the President of the Court and a separate one for the President of the chamber), d) submission of a Cash order, e) engrossment of a judgement.

Hungary

(2019): "Other documents" include: downloadable forms, general information about court procedures and courts. Court users can submit complaints 24 hours a day, every day of the week, without personal appearance using an electronic form via the e-client portal (<https://e-ugyintezes.birosag.hu/>). A so-called case duration calculator is also available, allowing the clients to submit their case to the court with the shortest case duration where the court of jurisdiction can be selected. A development enables court users logged in the system to receive SMS or e-mail alerts about essential events of their cases since 2014. Using the central website of the court as an example, the courts have developed their own websites, so in 2014 all 5 regional courts of appeal and all 20 regional courts have uniform online appearance. As regards communication, courts opened towards the social media, so the NOJ and several courts have a Facebook profile.

(2018): "Other documents" include: downloadable forms, general information about court procedures and courts. Court users can submit complaints 24 hours a day, every day of the week, without personal appearance using an electronic form via the e-client portal (<https://e-ugyintezes.birosag.hu/>). A so-called case duration calculator is also available, allowing the clients to submit their case to the court with the shortest case duration where the court of jurisdiction can be selected. A development enables court users logged in the system to receive SMS or e-mail alerts about essential events of their cases since 2014. Using the central website of the court as an example, the courts have developed their own websites, so in 2014 all 5 regional courts of appeal and all 20 regional courts have uniform online appearance. As regards communication, courts opened towards the social media, so the NOJ and several courts have a Facebook profile.

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(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that “other documents” include: downloadable forms, general information about court procedures and courts. Besides, the attention was drawn on the possibility for court users to submit complaints 24 hours a day, every day of the week, without personal appearance using an electronic form via the e-client portal (<https://e-ugyintezes.birosag.hu/>). A so-called case duration calculator is also available, allowing the clients to submit their case to the court with the shortest case duration where the court of jurisdiction can be selected. Since 2014, court users logged in the system can receive by SMS or e-mail alerts about essential events of their cases. _x000D_ Using the central website of courts as an example, courts have developed their own websites, so in 2014 all 5 regional courts of appeal and all 20 regional courts have uniform online appearance. As regards communication, courts opened towards the social media, so the NOJ and several courts have a Facebook profile.

Ireland

(2019): A number of downloadable forms are available to download from <https://www.courts.ie/content/court-forms>

(2018): legal texts www.irishstatutebook.ie
case-law www.courts.ie
other docs www.courts.ie

Italy

(2018): Legal texts:
<http://www.normattiva.it/> https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_2.page
<http://www.senato.it/2867>
<https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/>
Case-law of the higher court/s:
<http://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/sncass/>
<https://www.portaledelmassimario.ipzs.it/>
<https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/>
Other documents:
https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_3.page (general information about the Italian judicial system)
<http://webstat.giustizia.it> (Department of Statistics within the Ministry of Justice)
<http://pst.giustizia.it> (Electronic Trial Portal)
<https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/> (Administrative Justice Portal)

Latvia

(2018): Selection of anonymized decisions

(2016): Other documents include downloadable form of the state compensation claim for victim of crime.

Luxembourg

(2019): Myguichet.lu is an information portal that allows citizens as well as professionals to consult or apply for different administrative procedures online (e.g. national registry, taxes, certificate of residence, cadastral register...), in essence it simplifies exchanges with the State and provides access to information on procedures and services offered by Luxembourg public bodies.
(<https://guichet.public.lu/en/support/apropos.html#:~:text=Guichet.lu%20is%20an%20information,offered%20by%20Luxembourg%20public%20bodies.>).

(2018): <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/fr/actualites/2009/01/01-guichet-unique/index.html>

(2016): <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/fr/actualites/2009/01/01-guichet-unique/index.html>

Malta

(2019): eCourts (www.ecourts.gov.mt) provides the general public with access to information such as online filing of claims and payment of fees, court statistics, judgments of the civil and criminal courts, and payment of fines. In addition, if one logs in with a national ID number through eCourts, he would have access to the acts of the cases in which s/he is a party, as well as other information such as information about warrants, interdictions, and insolvencies.

(2016): In case of 'Case-law of the higher courts', the court administration publishes all judgements of all civil courts at all instances, and these are readily available on the indicated website. In the case of the Criminal Courts, judgements delivered by the Courts of Appeal, as well as by the Court of Magistrates for cases meriting above 2 years of imprisonment, are published.

Apart from the Legal Services listed above, the portal also includes all the Court services such as statistics, online search facilities for civil case judgements, information about hall usage, all applications that can be downloaded, e-forms and other information intended to facilitate access to the Court service by the citizen and the professional.

Netherlands

(General Comment): <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/wetten-en-regelingen> <https://www.wetten.nl>

(2019): Documents and information on receivership (curatele), mentorship (mentorschap), control (bewind).

Poland

(General Comment): Ministry of Justice site: <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc> and other pages that relate to different areas of justice and affairs. Websites containing the current texts of legal acts, the case law of the supreme court and other documents, such as forms or model pleadings.

For example: - land and mortgage register; - national register of entrepreneurs, associations, social and professional organizations, foundations and public health care institutions; - forms in civil proceedings- -since 7.11.2019r. forms are not obligatory, application form for public information, forms used in bankruptcy proceedings, - forms used in bankruptcy proceedings of consumers)

(2019): www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-wnioskow-stosowanych-w-sadach-rejonowych-prowadzacych-ksiegi-wieczyste-w-systemie-informatycznym-oraz-wnioskow-skladanych-do-centralnej-informacji-kw - land and mortgage register; <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc> (krajowy-rejestr-sadowy - przedsiębiorców, stowarzyszeń, organizacji społecznych i zawodowych, fundacji, samodzielnych publicznych zakładów opieki zdrowotnej - national register of entrepreneurs, associations, social and professional organizations, foundations and public health care institutions; <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-pism-procesowych-w-postepowaniu-cywilnym> - forms in civil proceedings - since 7.11.2019r. forms are not obligatory) www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularz-wniosku-o-udostepnienie-informacji-publicznej (application form for public information) www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/wzory-stosowane-w-postepowaniu-upadlosciowym (-forms used in bankruptcy proceedings) <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-konsumenci-od-24-marca-2020> (- forms used in bankruptcy proceedings of consumers) www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-wnioskow-stosowanych-w-postepowaniu-dotyczacym-zastawow-oraz-wnioskow-skladanych-do-centralnej-informacji-o-zastawach-rejestrowych (forms used in proceedings of registered pledge) www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularz-wniosku-o-wszczecie-egzekucji-oraz-skargi-na-czynnosci-komornika (forms used in enforcement proceedings) information portals of individual courts

(2018): www.e-sad.gov.pl - The Court, known as the electronic court (the e-court), considers cases under electronic writ of payment proceedings (electronic order for payment proceedings) introduced to The Civil Procedure Code in the Act of 9th January 2009 on the Amendment to the Civil Procedure Code and other Acts. The jurisdiction of the e-court covers the whole territory of Poland regardless of the defendant's domicile or seat. It is competent to examine civil pecuniary claims. The cases are considered under electronic writ of payment proceedings irrespective of the total amount of the dispute, which means that some of them would otherwise fall within the competence of District Courts. The Court lacks competence over non-pecuniary claims and family law claims. It needs to be stressed that bringing a case before the e-court is just an alternative to the traditional proceedings.

(2016): www.ms.gov.pl - Ministry of Justice site.

Portugal

(2019): "citius" include a number of downloadable forms and online registration. It's a web portal aimed to the dematerialization of Justice services.

(2018): "citius" include a number of downloadable forms and online registration. It's a web portal aimed to the dematerialization of Justice services.

(2016): "citius" include a number of downloadable forms and online registration. It's a web portal aimed to the dematerialization of Justice services.

Slovakia

(2019): Application for legal aid, can be submitted electronically.

(2018): <https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby> - electronic filing portal, includes electronic forms of procedural motions in civil and enforcement procedure <https://www.justice.gov.sk/Formulare/Stranky/Uvod.aspx> - downloadable forms for payment order, maintenance claim, procedural forms in civil and insolvency proceedings

(2016): The internet site of the Ministry of Justice <http://www.justice.gov.sk/Formulare/Stranky/Uvod.aspx> (in Slovak only) include downloadable forms for payment orders, claim for maintenance, procedural forms in civil proceedings and insolvency proceedings. From this site it is possible to access the electronic filing portal: <https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>

Slovenia

(2019): <https://www.uradni-list.si/> (Official journal of the Republic of Slovenia)
<http://www.pisrs.si> (Government run web portal on which legal texts in unofficial version can be obtained)
<https://www.dz-rs.si> (General Assembly)
<http://sodnapraksa.si/> (Higher courts and the Superem court case law)
<https://e-uprava.gov.si/> (Ministry for public administration run web portal, where information on administrative proceedings and links to the forms or e-forms, if such forms are provided by law or government regulations)
http://www.sodisce.si/sodni_postopki/obrazci/ (Courts run web page, where forms in connection with court proceedings are available)
<https://nasodiscu.si> (information about the Slovenian court system and court procedures, as well as other useful issues in a simple and user-friendly way)

(2018): <https://www.uradni-list.si/> (Official journal of the Republic of Slovenia)
<http://www.pisrs.si> (Government run web portal on which legal texts in unofficial version can be obtained)
<https://www.dz-rs.si> (General Assembly)
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<https://e-uprava.gov.si/> (Ministry for public administration run web portal, where information on administrative proceedings and links to the forms or e-forms, if such forms are provided by law or government regulations)
http://www.sodisce.si/sodni_postopki/obrazci/ (Courts run web page, where forms in connection with court proceedings are available)

Spain

(2016): There are different webs with templates for different cases or requests. In the one indicated above there are templates for administrative requests related with the Administration of Justice (for example, cancelling of criminal record). In this other (<http://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/es/Servicios/Atencion-Ciudadana/Modelos-normalizados/El-juicio-verbal->) there are templates for wording a lawsuit.

Question 131-2

Austria

(General Comment): Usually, judicial in-service training activities in Austria are designed as joint seminars for judges and public prosecutors, respectively, for non-judge/non-prosecutor staff. Therefore, a distinction by the respective category of judicial employees (judges/prosecutors and non-judge/non-prosecutor staff) is not possible in most cases.

(2019): Data regarding the number of in-service trainings for judges, public prosecutors as well as non-judge and non-prosecutor staff is not yet available for 2019.

Belgium

(2019): In 2019, new trainings were organized and more legal trainings.

As the number of legal trainings has increased, the number of exclusive trainings for judges has also increased (likewise for prosecutors).

A limited number of training courses have been set up for non-judge staff.

"Other common training": 3 types of common training: 1) training for magistrates (judges and prosecutors for example); 2) training for magistrates and judicial staff: (for example Neurosis and psychosis in 2019, Collective debt settlement: privileges, Coaching in change management for the Antwerp prosecutor's office); 3) training for magistrates, staff members and collaborators of other bodies or services that collaborate with judicial bodies (for example communication to the court, social criminal law and the fight against social fraud).

(2018): number of days.

Almost all training courses are mixed, i.e. open to all members of the judiciary, senior magistrates (judges and prosecutors) and/or judicial staff (prosecutors/courts).

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The National Institute of Justice has been actively conducting online trainings since 2009. In view of the experience gained and the development of the concept of forensic training, the approach to defining the target groups in online training is changing. In 2018, the Institute conducted 1 training aimed only at judges ("Electronic distance learning of trainers - level 2", implemented under the project "Innovative products and services in training provided by the NIJ", funded by the Operational Program "Good Governance") . There were also 38 online trainings aimed at a mixed target audience - judges, prosecutors, other non-judicial and non-prosecutorial staff. In 2019, the leading concept in conducting the online trainings of the NIJ is the maximum profiling of the training according to the procedural roles, competence and professional experience of the participants. In this regard, the online trainings conducted in 2019 are reported in accordance with the prevailing professional profile of the participants. The above is the reason for 7 online trainings to be considered as trainings with a predominant professional profile of the participants - "prosecutors and investigators", and 6 online trainings - with a predominant professional profile of the participants "other non-judicial staff" (in this case they are court assistants, court clerks, state bailiffs, etc.). In parallel with the mentioned two professional groups - prosecutors and investigators and other non-judicial staff, the mentioned trainings are attended by representatives of other professional groups - judges, prosecutors, other non-judicial staff, thus creating conditions for full exchange of experience and discussion of different points of view. Some of the training courses without e-learning are strictly profiled, some are common trainings (dispatching depending on the main staff category).

(2019): According to the Judicial System Act (JSA) candidates for junior judges, junior prosecutors and candidates for junior investigators receive nine month mandatory initial training at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Emphasis in their training curriculum is placed on the ethical challenges in the work of the court and on the rule of law in accordance with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). It is the right of judges, prosecutors and investigators to upgrade their professional skills through participation in continuous training activities, which must be understood as a process of continuous lifelong learning. The continuous training of judges, of prosecutors and investigators is mandatory as follows:

- for initial appointment to the judiciary (Art. 259, paragraph 1, JSA);
- for promotion from regional to district level (Art. 261, paragraph 1 (1) , JSA);
- for specialisation (Art. 261, paragraph 1 (3) , JSA).

In 2019 3028 judges took part in 174 training activities within the continuous training conducted by the National Institute of Justice.

In 2019 1337 prosecutors and investigators took part in 165 training activities within the continuous training conducted by the National Institute of Justice and by the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria within their Calendar of internal training activities. In 2019 r. 2327 judicial assistants and other court staff took part in the NIJ training activities. 676 prosecutorial assistants and other court staff of the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria took part in the trainings, conducted by NIJ and Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria for enhancing their professional competence and practical skills. "Other common training": On April 5, 2019, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, Ms. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, met with the Director of the Institute and with representatives of the Supreme Cassation Prosecutor's Office in relation to the juvenile justice system in the country and the initiatives taken to reform the system and improve children's access to justice. There was a unanimous opinion that the specialization and appropriate training of all professionals working with children in conflict with the law is crucial to guarantee children's access to justice and their social integration. In line with the Council of Europe's recommendations for working with children, the NIJ applies a multidisciplinary approach to training on this topic, providing for the integration of social workers, psychologists, forensic doctors, judges, prosecutors, court staff and police officers in training activities for juveniles and minors. Judges, prosecutors, investigators, court clerks and pedagogues jointly participated in the e-distance learning conducted in 2019 on topics related to the hearing of minors and the application of child-adapted interrogation techniques and methods.

Croatia

(2019): Total number of training courses in days organised, without e-learning includes the training courses for judges only, for prosecutors only and for mixed groups of judges, prosecutors and judicial advisors. That is why the numbers listed below do not make up 383 days, but less. The table does not offer the option of trainings for mixed groups of participants. Other common training includes training for trainees.

Total online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) includes 3 online training courses were held for mixed groups of judges and prosecutors.

Trainings for mixed groups are included under each concerned category of participants (for example, if it was a joint training for judges and prosecutors, we count it as one training for judges and one training for prosecutors)

Cyprus

(2019): Other common trainings include training of judges, court staff (legal officers, registrars) and prosecutors.

Czech Republic

(2019): Number of e-learning modules that are now available to justice practitioners in the Judicial Academy on-line educational platform is relatively high, all e-learning modules are self-study courses.

(2018): Training events are opened for registration both for judges and prosecutors.

Training events are opened for registration both for non-judge staff and non-prosecutor staff.

E-learning modules are available to judges and prosecutors in on-line e-learning platform. Judges and prosecutors can use these e-learning modules for self-study. The calculation of training days is done by on-line registration system of the Judicial Academy. The Czech Judicial Academy provides training events in several places and often runs several courses in a day, therefore the number of training days is high. Also number of e-learning modules that are now available to justice practitioners in the Judicial Academy on-line educational platform is relatively high, all e-learning modules are self-study courses.

Denmark

(2019): Please note that we are unable to differ between appointed judges and deputy judges. Therefore, the category "Only for judges" captures both appointed judges and deputy judges. The e-learning courses are not offered by The Danish Court Administration, but another public institution in Denmark. However, they are available to all staff working within The Courts of Denmark. Prosecutors: As supplement to our own online training courses, we recommend our employees to explore e learning supplied by the government. These online courses count several thousands and they cover a variety of sub-jects, which are relevant for an employee in our system.

(2018): Please note that we are unable to differ between appointed judges and deputy judges. Therefore, the category "Only for judges" captures both appointed judges and deputy judges. The e-learning courses are not offered by The Danish Court Administration, but another public institution in Denmark. However, they are available to all staff working within The Courts of Denmark. Prosecutors: As supplement to our own online training courses, we recommend our employees to explore e learning supplied by the government. These online courses count several thousands and they cover a variety of sub-jects, which are relevant for an employee in our system.

Estonia

(2019): Many courses are available online, but there's no separate data.

(2018): Non-judge stuff (court lawyers) can also participate in judges' training courses.

Finland

(2019): For judges: part of the training (without e-learning) is organized in hybrid format - some of the participants are in the classroom and some are in their courts participating by videoconferencing system.

For judges: the e-Learning; HELP-courses organized by EIT / HELP-programme (about 70 participants), ICT-webinars/e-learning organised for prosecutors and court staff: 7732 participants in 2019, other training courses (webinars+Moodle) 285. For prosecutors: it is customary to reserve few seats in each training for the other institutions. So, even though a course is organised for prosecutors, there might be one or two judges also participating. For other non-judge staff: as above for ICT-webinars/e-learning (prosecutors and court staff: 7732 participants in 2019, other training courses (webinars+Moodle) 285. Just like the prosecutors reserve a couple of seats for stakeholders (including judges) so do the judges. So, training concerning criminal law often includes a possibility for (a/ some) prosecutors to join. This does not apply to courses for non-judge staff. Development of basic ICT-skills is done, to a large extent, jointly with the training units for judges and for prosecutors.

France

(2019): The 5-day in-service training is compulsory every year. Judges may supplement it with other training days, without any limitation other than that of continuity of service.

(2018): Continuing training of 5 days is mandatory every year. Judges may supplement it with other training days, without any limitation other than that of continuity of service.

Germany

(2019): In many landers the different staff categories have separate training courses and also common training courses. Examples for "other common trainings" are: health maintenance in office, data privacy, soft skill management training and other behavior-oriented coachings.

Hungary

(2019): "Other common trainings" for the courts include those trainings that were available for both judges and other court employees (e.g. IT topics).

The 156 trainings labelled "only for judges" were destined only for judges.

(2018): Other common training for judges or judicial staff: 152 days and 18 online courses

Ireland

(2019): The Judicial Council was set up in December 2019. The council is composed of members of the Judiciary and is the competent authority for training Judges.

(2018): In July 2019 the Judicial Council Bill was passed by the Government. The Act will provide for the establishment of a Judicial Council which will be composed of all members of the Judiciary and will provide for the first time, a statutory basis for the appropriate training for Judges. Under the legislation, the Council will be independent in the performance of its functions.

Italy

(General Comment): In accordance with the constitutional principles of judicial independence, freedom of research and teaching, and good administration of justice, the School for the Judiciary, established by the Legislative Decree n. 26, of 30 January 2006, ensures the implementation of the right to, and duty of, professional training of members of the judiciary; the School also performs other tasks in the areas of training and research, as provided for by the law and the School's own charter. The School is an independent entity with legal personality under public and private law, as well as full capacity vis-à-vis organizational, functioning, management, contractual and accounting aspects of its activity. Its charter was adopted on February 6, 2012. The School is the sole agency competent with regard to professional training of the judiciary. In adopting or amending its annual training programme the School takes account of the guidelines it receives from the High Council for the Judiciary and the Minister of Justice, as well as the proposals it receives from the National Bar Council and the National University Council. The School may conclude agreements or memoranda of understanding with other public or private entities. The organs of the School are: the Board of Directors, the President and the Secretary General. The Board of Directors is composed of 12 members: 7 are chosen from among judges and prosecutors, both in service and retired; 3 from among university professors, both in service and retired, and 2 among lawyers who have practiced for at least ten years. The High Council for the Judiciary appoints 6 judges and prosecutors and 1 university professor, the Minister of Justice appoints 1 judge or prosecutor, 2 lawyers and 2 university professors. The members of the Board shall hold office for four years and may not be immediately renewed. The Secretary General is either a judge or prosecutor or a chief executive within State Ministries. Moreover, the National School of Administration (Scuola Nazionale dell'Amministrazione) is a national body which is in charge of the training of all civil servants (including non-judge staff belonging to the Justice Administration).

Latvia

(2019): As regards the trainings for prosecutors: In 2019, 404 prosecutors participated in 98 training activities in Latvia, but in international 172 training activities participated 96 prosecutors. However, the number of training days in the Prosecutor's Office are not separately listed.

The additional trainings were organized within the ESF project "Justice for Growth". Overall objective of the project is strengthening capacity and human resources in the judicial sector and law enforcement authorities in Latvia with the view to provide the input in development of the economy and attracting investment. The duration of the project is 01.01.2016 – 31.12.2022.

Lithuania

(General Comment): The prosecution service organises training for prosecutors itself, while the National Courts Administration is responsible for organization of training courses for judges.

(2019): Concerning the courts. In 2019 1519 judges participated in 53 trainings according to 30 training programs approved by the Judicial Council. The duration of training according to the programs in Lithuania is calculated in academic hours. In 2019 the total duration of judicial training was 679 acad. hours, which would be about 85 days. 35 trainings of different duration were organized for court staff.

Concerning the prosecution. In total the Prosecution Service has implemented 233 days (or 1858 ac. hours) of training activities in 2019. Most of the training activities were meant to both prosecutors and non-prosecutors (e.g. prosecutors assistants, lawyers). This means, that e.g. 90 days of training courses for non-prosecutors actually were training events for prosecutors as well. Only a small number of training activities is organised only for prosecutors or only for non-prosecutors staff. NB. Data is approximate and is not countable in total as some trainings interrelate.

(2018): The National Courts Administration is responsible for organization of training courses for judges, as well as for preparation of draft programmes and presentation of them for adoption to the Judicial Council (after coordination with the Ministry of Justice). The National Courts Administration have also organised training courses for court staff. Data on training courses in days is not available.

In 2018, 64 training courses for judges took place in 34 training programs approved by the Judicial Council. 2 060 judges attended training. The number of participants for court staff - 1 140.

Luxembourg

(2019): /

Malta

(2019): The training courses offered to the judiciary over 2019 included 8 full day sessions and 4 half day sessions, thus totalling to 10 full days of training.

(2018): The Judicial Studies Committee organises courses and continuous training exclusively for members of the judiciary. The methodology of training is through seminars (half day or full day) and training opportunities abroad. The above figure of 9 full days has been estimated on 6 courses that lasted 1 day, 1 course that lasted 2 days and 3 courses that lasted 3 hours each. No e-learning is currently available.

Netherlands

(2019): SSR reports that this format is difficult to answer. The organisation reports they offer learning activities for judges, public prosecutors and non-judge/non-prosecutor staff, but that only in the initial education period, are courses offered separately. Because of this, it seems few courses are offered, while annually about 25000 participants are registered. Additionally, the Public Prosecution reports 211 training courses followed by prosecutors only, and 29 courses using e-learning, and 204 training courses followed by non-prosecutor staff, and 31 courses using e-learning. The duration of these courses vary from part of a day to several days, and were followed at SSR.

Poland

(2019): The presented number of trainings was introduced on the basis of data from the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution and data from the National Public Prosecutor's Office.

The differences in the data relating to 2018 and 2019 may result both from the number of editions of training courses of a given type conducted in a given year and from the adopted method of training categorization.

In 2019, as many as 74 editions of training courses on the amendment to the civil procedure (point 39 on the list of training courses below) were conducted, which entered into force in November 2019. The amendment was extensive and in 2019 caused an increase in training needs in the scope covered by it.

The differences in the data on training in the discussed years may also result from the commencement of implementation in 2019 of specific projects financed from EU funds (e.g. items 41-43 in the list of training courses below).

Moreover, for the purposes of drawing up the questionnaire in 2019, it was assumed that trainings in which the participation of judges is by far the most important should be categorized as intended exclusively for this professional group - even if the training was also attended, to a small extent, by prosecutors.

Examples of "Other common trainings": 1) training meeting of the staff of the KSSiP and the persons coordinating the training for officials of financial branches of common courts, and officials of the budgetary and administrative departments of general government units Organisational Public Prosecutor's Office, 2 editions, ref. U16/19; 3) training for civil servants of the human resources departments of common courts and civil servants organisational and judicial departments of general organisational units of Public Prosecutor's Office, 2 editions, ref. U4/19; 4) management of the work by the head of the secretariat of the common court department and the general public prosecutor's office, 2 editions, ref. U9/19.

(2018): .

Portugal

(2019): We note that every year the Centre for Judicial training (CEJ) announces the ongoing training activities that it develops and to which prosecutors can apply.

Romania

(2019): The in-service training courses for judges and prosecutors are organised by the National Institute of Magistracy (NIM) while the professional training for non-judges/non-prosecutors staff, namely for clerks functioning in courts/prosecution offices are organised through the National School of Clerks.

Relating to the situation of e-learning courses for 2019, the explanation for the discrepancy is the following: currently, the Dokeos distance learning platform, purchased and adapted in 2008, is no longer functional, the features of the elearning platform being overtaken by technical evolution, which means that viewing the content of eLearning courses has become difficult on next generation browsers using HTML5 . Thus, the eLearning platform displays content correctly on Internet Explorer browsers up to version 7, a version that is no longer supported by current Windows operating systems.

At the same time, it was found that at the level of the judicial system the interest for the use of distance learning tools has migrated to online transmissions / video recordings of some training activities.

Therefore, lately NIM has organized a greater number of training activities using these tools that have proven their effectiveness over time, namely online broadcasts or recordings of training activities. During 2019, continuous training activities were scheduled within 2 large-scale projects “Justice 2020: professionalism and integrity”, SIPOCA code 453, code MySMIS2014 + 118978 and “Training and capacity building in the judiciary” funded under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2014 -2021, coordinated by the Superior Council of Magistracy, which were rescheduled in 2020.

As for the category of common training activities, for example, during the referred periode such joint training courses were organised for both judges and prosecutors as well as for the category of judicial staff asimilated to judges and prosecutors and for assistant magistrates.

(2018): The in-service training courses for non-judges/non-prosecutors staff, namely for clerks functioning in courts/prosecution offices are organised through the National School of Clerks and these data are presented in the table above, separately for clerks in courts (non-judge staff) and clerks in prosecution offices (non-prosecutor staff).

Slovakia

(2019): According to Act No. 548/2003 Coll. on Judicial Academy, Academy is obliged to serve as a specialized educational institution for judges, prosecutors, judicial trainees, trainees in prosecutor’s office, judicial officers, assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, and other judicial officers under the supervision of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. In section named “Other common training” are used number of educational events in days (38) where prevailed training in soft skills (communication skills, work with media or time management), training in interdisciplinary matters (psychology of interrogation or deposition, management of stressful situation in the cases of juveniles, etc.).

Line 4: In 2019, Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organized only few training courses only for non-prosecutor staff, which was affected by the small number of trainees in prosecutor's office in the system at the time.

Line 5: Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic focused on more other common training courses (mostly in order to follow the interest of target group in soft skills training courses) in 2019, so numbers of training' days followed the higher number of that training courses.

(2018): According to Act No. 548/2003 Coll. on Judicial Academy, The Academy serves as a specialized training and educational institution for judges, prosecutors, judicial trainees, trainees in prosecutor's office, judicial officers, assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, and other judicial officers under the supervision of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. Judicial Academy organizes educational events mostly for all above mentioned representatives of target group, so there are very small amount of special events only for one specific group of representatives from whole target group. Exceptions are trainings which are aimed to specific problems or intentionally given for specific group of people from target group under the law, such as:

- trainings for "functionally" young judges or young prosecutors,
- initial preparatory training for judicial trainees and initial preparatory training for prosecutor trainees,
- pre-examination trainings,
- Special trainings for other judicial officers (judicial clerks, probation and mediation officers).

Trainings for functionally young judges or prosecutors are aimed to judges and prosecutor serving in their office for maximally four years. There are usually two-day trainings regularly organized every year.

The initial preparatory training for judicial trainees and for trainees in prosecutor's office, mentioned before, are organized following the scope of initial education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of initial education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. In 2018, there was organized only the initial preparatory training for trainees in prosecutor's office. Judicial academy organizes the special educational events called the pre-examination trainings, separately for higher judicial officers, judicial trainees, and assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic or judicial counsellors in Constitutional Court and separately for trainees in prosecutor's office who fulfil the conditions for professional examination and are allowed to attend the professional judicial examination. It is usually organised twice a year, in spring and in autumn.

There are special trainings for the other judicial officers (judicial clerks or probation and mediation officers) organised under the supervision of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. The length of the training depends on the actual needs of that group of judicial officers. For the purposes of the data provided in the table above we considered higher judicial officers, judicial trainees, and assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, judicial counsellors in Constitutional Court, judicial clerks and probation and mediation officers as non-judge staff. For the same purposes we considered trainees in prosecutor's office as other non-prosecutor staff. In the section "Other common training" we stated the number of educational events in days where prevailed training in soft skills (communication skills, work with media or time management), trainings in interdisciplinary matters (psychology of interrogation or deposition, management of stressful situation in the cases of juveniles, etc.). We also considered language education as other common training.

The following criteria were used to split the days of training for each target group:

1. Focus of a specific educational event
2. Contents of the educational events for individual target groups
3. Which target group initiated (proposed) the organisation of the particular educational event

Slovenia

(2019): In total, 190 events were organised with 7048 participants, including events in the field of:

- civil law (47),
- labour law and social security (6),
- commercial law (10),
- criminal law (26) and
- administrative law (1),

as well as events for:

- acquiring other knowledge and skills (5) and
- developing administration and management skills (10),
- events related to the operation of the judiciary system (10),
- events in the field of legal terminology (3) and
- the use of IT (56),
- training events for trainers (2) and
- specialised training for staff in courts and state prosecutor's offices (14).

There was an e-learning module available for court staff, which was held throughout the year.

Each month an invitation was sent to potential participants. In 2019, there were 158 participants

in the e-learning module, of which 49 have finished the training to date. In 2019, there was an e-learning course available for judges, state prosecutors and staff at courts and state prosecutor's offices on the topic of family law and human rights (22 participants).

(2018): In total, 328 events were organised with 7.750 persons participating, including events from criminal (28), civil (19), commercial (12), labour and social security (8) and administrative law (2) as well as management in judiciary (6), judge skills (8), functioning of the judiciary (9), use of IT (7), languages of minorities (4), specialised training for staff (2) and other trainings (7). Some trainings are organised as three-day courses on a specific topic (i.e. School for criminal law). For most of the events, judges/prosecutors and staff can participate, therefore the break-down by categories judges/prosecutors/and staff is not possible.

There were 2 e-learning modules available (specialised training for court staff - 469 participants in 2018 and family violence and violence against women - 16 participants in 2018).

Additionally, a total of 161 workshops for judge skills with use of supervision techniques have been organised in courts (not counted in the table).

Question 63-1

Finland

(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 registres 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.

Slovenia

(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 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.

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.

Finland

(2019): In administrative courts Power BI software is integrated to case management system.

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.

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. fFor 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% od all incoming cases is civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document (see Q91).

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

Denmark

(General Comment): AI.

Slovenia

(General Comment): 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. 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.

The status of case is not generally not available on-line, however activities regarding online availability are taking place. Status of case on-line is currently available in civil enforcement cases (included in civil category), land registry cases and business registry cases (data is publicly accessible through other government agency web page).

In enforcement cases (Civil category), and insolvency cases (Civil category) the monitoring of procedural acts is possible (including brief description and date). It is possible to access the whole content of a procedural act, if the writing had been digitalised or composed electronically. It is also possible to monitor statistical data for types of proceedings at individual courts (for example disposition time) on the web page of the judiciary.

Regarding statistical tool: Some statistical reports can be produced directly form CMS. The data from all informatized registers at all courts is gathered at the Data warehouse at the Supreme Court. There is a general BI tool available, allowing users to make customized reports as well as a customized statistical analysis tool (The President`s dashboards) . Both applications work based on the data from the data warehouse.

Question 63-2

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.

Portugal

(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.

Slovenia

(2015): Q 63.2
Business registry: data is publicly accessible through AJPES (other government agency) web page.

Question 063-2

Belgium

(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)

Denmark

(General Comment): All cases are registered electronically.

(2019): centralised at a national level

Finland

(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

(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

(General Comment): There is also an electronic register of civil societies (CIIR), register of people under guardianship, register of documents served via public notification

(2019): There is also an electronic register of civil societies (CIIR), register of people under guardianship, register of documents served via public notification

Ireland

(2018): These Registers referred to 63.2 are not under the responsibility of Courts.

Poland

(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)

(2018): Land and Business Registry is managed by the Registry and Notariat Institut - Ministry of Justice (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado)

Slovakia

(2018): The courts manage the register of bankruptcies and insolvency register

Slovenia

(General Comment): Courts maintain the business registry. Some procedures can be initiated at the government webpage (<http://evem.gov.si/evem/drzavljani/zacetna.evem>), while other can only be done through notary. The data on business subjects and other legal persons is publicly accessible through the public agency web page (<http://www.ajpes.si/>).

Spain

(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.

Question 63-7

Denmark

(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"

France

(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.

Romania

(2015): STATIS – tool for statistical measurements and analysis both local and national

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

(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.

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.

(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.

Finland

(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%'.

(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.

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.

Slovakia

(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 063-7-1

Slovenia

(General Comment): Data on (individual) judges is available in CMS and can be used by court president, as well as on national level (i.e. analysis of the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council). Data on court personnel is generally reported on the court level (not specifically for departments), except for informatized procedures (i.e. civil enforcement, land registry), where detailed data is available. Generally, data on court staff is collected quarterly on the national level.

Question 064-3

Belgium

(2019): For the Council of State: This is done when submitting the request via the electronic procedure.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): By Order № 14 / 19.03.2019 of the Chairman of the National Legal Aid Bureau, issued pursuant to the General Conditions for Accession to the System for Secure Electronic Service /SSES/ (adopted by the State Agency for Electronic Government, and of Decision of Council of Ministers № 777 from October 31, 2018, according to which the administrations create their own profiles for receiving and sending documents and messages through the System for secure electronic service), the functioning and use of SSES has been introduced. The SSES 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 - pensioners, children at risk, victims of domestic violence and other crimes - accommodated in crisis centers, refugees, etc., who do not have technical capabilities and / or electronic access skills, the likelihood of applying for legal aid electronically is almost zero, but exists as an option.

(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

(2018): Only applies for Civil cases through Civilsystemet.

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.

Lithuania

(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.

(2018): 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.

Luxembourg

(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.

Poland

(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).

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.

Portugal

(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

(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

(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.

Question 064-7

Belgium

(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.

France

(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

(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

(2019): Notaries: specific application allowing a largely automatized access to the register of matrimonial registers and para-matrimonial 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

(2018): Notaries: specific application allowing a largely automatized access to the register of matrimonial registers and para-matrimonial 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

Netherlands

(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

(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

(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>).

Slovenia

(General Comment): Enforcement agents: The possibility to electronically submit all kinds of documents is provided to enforcement agents (as well as all the other participants in the proceedings) via the courts' web portal eSodstvo (a digital certificate is required). The Supreme Court encourages enforcement agents to submit their documents electronically. Notaries: The laws prescribe that certain types of documents must be submitted to court by notary and in electronic form only (i.e. in the land registry and court registry cases).

At this question there is no "other" category, however the "bankruptcy agents" are obliged to submit their reports - the list of tested claims and other writings in electronic form via the courts' web portal eSodstvo (a digital certificate is required).

Spain

(General Comment): The enforcement agent function is distributed among Judges, Rechtspfleger, and Justice civil servants. All of them access to the case management systems.

Notaries are obliged to intervene by electronic means before the Administration of Justice, in accordance with article 273 of the Civil Procedural Law.

Experts can present their opinions through the electronic judicial site, in the service for the presentation of expert opinions. They are obliged to do so in cases where they exercise a profession for which compulsory professional membership is required (article 273 Civil Procedural Law).

The police are also obliged to communicate with courts through electronic means (article 273 Civil Procedural Law). To this end, mailboxes have been opened in LexNet System. On the other hand, the communication of penalties and precautionary measures is also carried out electronically through the System of Administrative Records to Support the Administration of Justice (SIRAJ).

Question 064-12

Belgium

(2018): Neither the coordinated laws on the Council of State nor their judgements of execution, specifically regulate the value of electronic evidence before the Council of State, except, to a certain extent, for the Article 85a of the General Rules of Procedure and this in the specific context of the electronic procedure used in all cases where a party uses it for procedural acts. The choice of the electronic procedure is, in the context of the case concerned, final for a case manager who has done so as soon as a procedural document in this form is filed and that manager will only be able to validly perform the other procedural acts in the same way. The value of other electronic evidence is determined by the Council of State on the basis of ordinary law or general principles of law. Thus, the Conseil d'État applies articles 1319 et seq. of the Civil Code to determine the evidentiary value of certain acts

Bulgaria

(2019): JUDICIAL SYSTEM ACT Chapter eighteen "a".CERTIFICATE STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

REGULATION No. 5 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council on the organization and procedure for keeping, storing and accessing electronic files and the manner of storing evidence and means of proof in cases, as well as the internal circulation and storage of other information processed by the judicial administration

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

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REGULATION No. 6 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council for carrying out procedural actions and supporting statements in electronic form

Denmark

(2019): none

(2018): Mostly all types of evidence - electronic or not - are admissible in trials in the Danish courts.

France

(2018): Article 1366 of the Civil Code provides that electronic writing has the same probative value as paper writing, provided that the person from whom it originates can be duly identified and that it is drawn up and stored under conditions designed to guarantee its integrity.

Netherlands

(General Comment): Electronic evidence is somewhat cumbersome in Dutch law: the judge views the evidence, and who then - as a means of evidence, states he/she observed 'this and that' on the e.g. image.

Slovakia

(2019): According to general procedural rules (§ 123 act n. 162/2015), electronic evidence is allowed to be considered in a court in all cases, not only in civil or criminal cases, but also in administrative cases.

(2018): Electronic evidence in the form of the electronic document can be filed via the electronic case filing portal "eŽaloby" (<https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>). After the uploading of the action to the system it allows to add another documents to pending proceedings.

Question 65-4

Czech Republic

(2015): There have been measured several types of benefits (time reducing, invests returns, etc.), but using of IT technology it is still developing (for instance e-document) and there a new projects, which aim to increase general benefits.

Denmark

(2015): eLandregistration have reduced processing time and reduced costs by automation. Video conferencing have reduced costs in the police by reducing number of transports from prison to court

Estonia

(2015): We have audited the Courts Information System and Public E-File. The results are not published yet.

Greece

(2015): The Projects have not reached in such a maturation phase in order safe and measurable conclusions to be established.

Hungary

(2015): A new IT application allows court executives to gather information on the timely jurisdiction of the cases of the court. This helps the court executives to make up to date measures in types of cases if it is needed to support the effective jurisdiction of the court.

Ireland

(2015): Benefits realisation analyses have been carried out in relation to Digital Audio Recording. The primary benefits have been in the area of reduced costs and reduced time taken to produce transcripts of court hearings.

Italy

(2015): Benefits resulting from "Processo Civile Telematico": Time saving for professional and judges in sending and retrieving information and documents. Timeframe reduction for obtaining injunctions, especially in big courts (e.g. Milan, Rome and Naples). Annual savings of costs for notification (through bailiff or postal service) estimated in 55 million euros.

Lithuania

(2015): Using the data, stored in the Lithuanian courts information system, the statistics about court and judges activities are formed, this data is used for the allocation of cases, for the evaluation of judges and court workload in various sections, for instance, by case types, by the length of examination and etc., for the reallocation of resources.

Malta

(2015): Using push technology for transcript and decrees has resulted in a reduction of direct queries by lawyers as well as a decrease in paper printing

Netherlands

(2015): Various indices per individual court are published annually. A.o. the fraction of court cases which is handled within certain timeframe, indicators of quality services.

Portugal

(2015): There are some specific analysis to assess the impact of certain changes, but there has not been a comprehensive and continuous evaluation.

Romania

(2015): Timeframe reductions, Increased management capabilities through monitoring tools

Slovenia

(2015): Every project has a business component, where the feasibility study is done to determine the impact of the implementing of new solutions). For example, it is estimated that 1.200.000 EUR was saved due to electronic serving of court writing, and additional 1.560.000 due to computerized and centralized processing of outgoing mail in 2014.

Spain

(2015): As a consequence of the implementation of the ICT, the communications between courts and courts' users have been sped up, which results in a reduction of the time responses and in a swifter management of the case files. In addition to this, the system has enabled lawyers to save time in the task of submitting requests to courts, since they can send on line requests from their own offices to the courts any time of the year and even to consult the notifications of judicial resolutions by using the smartphone or the table.

Question 065-4

Belgium

(2019): In general, the impact resulting from the implementation of a new information system is measured. However, there were no formal studies in this direction in 2019.

France

(2018): response administrative justice

Malta

(General Comment): The Information Management Unit (IMU) within MJCL carries out impact assessments of implemented technologies through focus groups, and analysis of data. Hence, the impact assessments take on a quantitative approach through the study of metrics, but also a qualitative approach through the feedback collected by end users. Furthermore the IMU also measures hits to the eCourts login and website, and this is a cost function as the more the end users are using the website, to for example, file claims online or pay court fees online, the less the need to rely on the human component to manage these functions at court.

Netherlands

(2018): In 2018 an ambitious Court IT project ('Quality and Innovation') was discontinued after severe financial losses (220 million).

Question 065-4-1

Belgium

(2018): An analysis is requested from the Administrative Simplification Agency

Czech Republic

(2018): optimizing administrative processes

Denmark

(2019): Based on the responses from the field in the year 2019 we have been unable to find any examples of systematically measuring the workloads following implementation of new systems. Based on a year by year approach, the answer has been correct. If we look further back in time we have earlier measured the change in workload.

Estonia

(2018): We have measured the impact of serving court documents electronically.

France

(2019): Reply concerning the administrative justice: measurement of the rate of dematerialisation of entries; measurement of postage costs.

(2018): Measurement of the dematerialisation rate of inputs Measuring postage costs
The answer concerns administrative justice

Greece

(2019): In the beginning of 2019, the implementation of the project "Integrated System of Civil and Criminal Justice Case Management Phase A" (known as OSDDY PP) was completed, and we have started measuring the impact of the implementation of the abovementioned Informational System, such the number of the online applications for issuing certificates, Electronic filing complaint and relative documents by a lawyer.

Hungary

(2019): Our IT applications allow court executives to gather information on the timely jurisdiction of the cases of the court. This helps the court executives to take adequate measures in types of cases if it is needed to support the effective jurisdiction of the court. Timeframe reduction is a general consequence of electronic communication between the court and the parties in civil cases. The exact benefits of electronic communication is currently being investigated.

(2018): Our IT applications allow court executives to gather information on the timely jurisdiction of the cases of the court. This helps the court executives to take adequate measures in types of cases if it is needed to support the effective jurisdiction of the court. Timeframe reduction is a general consequence of electronic communication between the court and the parties in civil cases. The exact benefits of electronic communication is currently being investigated.

Italy

(2019): The timing for issuing civil injunctions (orders for payments) decreases considerably, ranging from 40 to 50 percent in the larger courts such as Rome, Milan and Naples Saving of costs for communications and notifications from courts over 50 million euros per year

(2018): The timing for issuing civil injunctions (orders for payments) decreases considerably, ranging from 40 to 50 percent in the larger courts such as Rome, Milan and Naples
Saving of costs for communications and notifications from courts over 50 million euros per year

Lithuania

(2019): E. g. number of cases resolved, the number of documents, the timeliness of the procedure etc.

(2018): E. g. number of cases resolved, the number of documents, the timeliness of the procedure etc.

Malta

(2019): Other: efficiency and accessibility

(2018): The Information Management Unit (IMU) within MJCL carries out impact assessments of implemented technologies through focus groups, and analysis of data. Hence, the impact assessments take on a quantitative approach through the study of metrics, but also a qualitative approach through the feedback collected by end users. Furthermore the IMU also measures hits to the eCourts login and website, and this is a cost function as the more the end users are using the website, to for example, file claims online or pay court fees online, the less the need to rely on the human component to manage these functions at court.

Netherlands

(2019): For revenue/asset projects ('batenprojecten'), the business impact is measured.

Portugal

(2018): The change of business proceedings related to the service desk in the courts and the adoption of new communication channels for interaction with citizens had a significant impact in the workload and human resources management. At the same time, citizens spend less time in courts and promotes efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system.

Slovakia

(2019): Workload - Reducing the workload by eliminating the paper form of documents and reducing the laboriousness of document preparation due to the automation of some tasks.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Every project has 4 components (business, technology, organisational and regulatory), where the feasibility study is done to determine the impact of implementation of new solutions. All of the components are evaluated during the project. For example, it is estimated that around 4.500.000 EUR is saved every year due to electronic serving of court writing and computerized and centralized processing of outgoing mail.

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

(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

(2019): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

(2018): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

Denmark

(2019): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

(2018): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

Estonia

(2018): Payment order

Finland

(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.

France

(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

(2019): Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

Hungary

(2018): order of payments issued by public notaries

Ireland

(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.

Latvia

(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

(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

(General Comment): 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.

(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

(2019): Most traffic tickets can be dealt with online, some mediation as well.

Poland

(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

(2018): civil undisputed claims

Slovakia

(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): Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is an informatised procedure where claims can be filed on-line, with specific legislative framework, without the need for simultaneous submission of cases in paper form, and integrated to CMS. There is no limit to the value of the disputed amount in these cases. In 2018, more than 137.000 claims were filed, 99,86% of them electronically.

(2018): Enforcement proposal on basis of authentic document (for more, see general comments).

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users

Comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) where general public may have free of charge access to the following:

Question 131-2. Number of in-service training courses (in days) organised by the judicial training institution for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff

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 063-7. 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 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

Question 064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:

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)

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Question 064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?

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Question 028

Austria

(2019): Tool for finding competent courts

List of public prosecution offices

List of courts

Information concerning Federal Act on the Re-Use of Public Sector Information

Database of official publications [Ediktsdatei] (publications of the Business Register, real property auctions, insolvency database, etc.)

Land Register

Commercial Register

List of experts and interpreters

List of mediators

List of insolvency administrators

www.justiz-auktion.at in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Enforcement Code

Documents submission service

Form sheets/Online submissions (www.eingaben.justiz.gv.at)

Access to Electronic Legal Communication

Access to <http://ec.europa.eu/odr> (online out-of-court settlement)

Public announcements of Justice

Findok is an internet site concerning financial documentation

Forms relevant to the procedures including accompanying Information, media Information, announcements, tenders, etc.

(2018): Tool for finding competent courts

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List of courts

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Documents submission service

Form sheets/Online submissions (www.eingaben.justiz.gv.at)

Access to Electronic Legal Communication

Access to <http://ec.europa.eu/odr> (online out-of-court settlement)

Public announcements of Justice

Belgium

(2018): Texts: http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/loi.pl; <https://justice.belgium.be/fr>;

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/moniteur_belge

Case law: <http://www.juridat.be>; https://justice.belgium.be/fr/ordre_judiciaire/cours_et_tribunaux/cour_de_cassation

Other documents: <https://www.tribunaux-rechtbanken.be/fr>; <https://justice.belgium.be/fr>

Victim's statement (within the framework of the Act of 17 May 2006 on the external legal status of persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty and the rights recognised to the victim in the context of the modalities of enforcement of the sentence)

https://justice.belgium.be/fr/index_a-z/documents/declaration_de_la_victime

Victim's statement (within the framework of the Act of 5 May 2014 on internment). https://justice.belgium.be/fr/declaration_de_la_victime_internement

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The Single e-Justice Portal (SEJP) is a single access point which facilitates users by redirecting them to information systems or providing them with personal information from other information systems.

At the moment the portal (<https://portal.justice.bg>) directs to:

- a) Electronic court cases (<https://ecase.justice.bg>);
- b) Acts with deleted personal data (central web-based interface for publishing court acts) (<https://legalacts.justice.bg>);
- c) Elections for members of the SJC (<http://evote.justice.bg>);
- d) Submission of an application under Article 410 of the Civil Procedure Code (<https://portalextensions.justice.bg>);
- e) Certificate of criminal record (<https://cs.mjs.bg>);
- f) Signals of corruption in the judiciary
(<http://anticorruption.justice.bg>);
- g) Random distribution (<http://webrand.justice.bg>).

Under items "b", "c", "e", "f" and "g" the portal makes a connection to external systems.

Under item "a", the portal provides information from the electronic files of court cases, received from the court case management systems operating in the courts.

(2019): sample application for financial compensation for victims of crime and list of documents required for its consideration

(2018): legal texts: <http://dv.parliament.bg>; case law of the higher courts: <http://www.sac.government.bg>; <http://www.vks.bg>
other documents: www.compensation.bg

Croatia

(2019): On the website of the Ministry of Justice for victims and witnesses <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu/djelokrug-6366/iz-pravusnog-nog-sustava-6372/podrska-zrtvama-i-svjedocima/6156>, in the Documents section are forms: 1) brochure "Victims' Rights under the Law on Financial Compensation to Victims of Crime" and "Form of Request for Financial Compensation to Crime Victims" in Croatian and English, in accordance with the Law on Financial Compensation for Victims of Crime 2) booklet for victims and witnesses through criminal and misdemeanor proceedings "in Croatian and English, 3) leaflet of the Victims and Witnesses Support Section.

(2018): On the website of the Ministry of Justice for victims and witnesses <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu/djelokrug-6366/iz-pravusnog-nog-sustava-6372/podrska-zrtvama-i-svjedocima/6156>, in the Documents section are forms: 1) brochure "Victims' Rights under the Law on Financial Compensation to Victims of Crime" and "Form of Request for Financial Compensation to Crime Victims" in Croatian and English, in accordance with the Law on Financial Compensation for Victims of Crime 2) booklet for victims and witnesses through criminal and misdemeanor proceedings "in Croatian and English, 3) leaflet of the Victims and Witnesses Support Section.

(2016): At the official website of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia (<https://pravosudje.gov.hr/>) - under the heading "Pristup informacijama", "Zakoni i propisi") up-to-date laws and regulations which are directly or indirectly related to the areas that fall under the authority of the Ministry of Justice are available: <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama-6341/zakoni-i-ostali-propisi/zakoni-i-propisi-6354/6354>

Also, the application forms for the issuance of criminal record data on individuals and legal persons are available <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu/djelokrug-6366/rad-sa-strankama/6369>

The information on the official website of the Ministry is regularly updated and available to the public concerned without restriction.

The same website (part related to the Independent Service for Victim and Witness Support - <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/podrska-zrtvama-i-svjedocima/6156>) contains detailed information related to victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings, the competent courts, as well as all the necessary information and contact details. As of 15 August 2013, the Brochure on the victims' rights pursuant to the crime victims' compensation act), as well as the Application form for financial compensation of the crime victims are available in English language.

Cyprus

(2018): x

Czech Republic

(2019): Forms for electronic payment order and for insolvency proceedings, practical guide for solving life situation, including topic like „I need to file a motion“, „I received the judicial summons“, „I want to make a complaint for the court proceedings“, „I want to make a complaint for the court decision“.

(2018): Forms for electronic payment order and for insolvency proceedings, practical guide for solving life situation, including topic like „I need to file a motion“, „I received the judicial summons“, „I want to make a complaint for the court proceedings“, „I want to make a complaint for the court decision“.

Denmark

(2018): On the site you can find forms for filling out in several fields. This includes administrative cases, bankruptcy, enforcement law, wills etc.

(2016): On the site you can find forms for filling out in several fields. This includes administrative cases, bankruptcy, enforcement law, wills etc.

Finland

(General Comment): The information is available in both of the official languages - Finnish and Swedish. Some of it is also available in English.

(2019): There are forms and information available for example for an adoption, appealing a judgment, applying for a restraining order, legal aid, recovery proceedings, divorce and applying for debt adjustment. There is an ongoing project to make the internet pages more user friendly.

(2018): There are forms and information available for example for an adoption, appealing a judgment, applying for a restraining order, legal aid, recovery proceedings, divorce and applying for debt adjustment.

France

(2018): For information: The site "legifrance.gouv.fr", a public service for the dissemination of law via the Internet, provides access to: - French law: the constitution, the codes in force, laws and regulations, collective agreements, constitutional case law, judicial case law, administrative case law, - European law and European case law (the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice),

- international law and international jurisprudence (that of the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea). This site redirects the public to the sites dedicated to the high courts concerned.

Comments: 1 - The website <https://www.service-public.fr> has a "justice" tab which directs the public to information relating to judicial organisation (access to law and justice - actors in the justice system - French courts); judicial procedures (civil cases - criminal cases - contestation of a judgment); offences (violence - breach of integrity - discrimination - harassment - theft - vandalism - fraud - insult - defamation - incitement to hatred - infringements of new technologies); criminal sanctions (convictions and penalties - prison); compensation for damage (compensation for damage - seizures and recoveries); juvenile justice (minor victim - minor offender) and contains files on the following topics: disappearance and abduction of persons - divorce and legal separation - labour disputes in the private sector - labour disputes in the civil service - legal action against the administration - disputes with social security.

2 - The <https://www.justice.gouv.fr> site, the site of the Ministry of Justice, which itself includes sections relating in particular to the organisation of justice, rights and procedures and texts and reforms, refers to the litigant's portal which can be found on the website <https://www.justice.fr> Because for a victim, the commission of a criminal offence can have multiple consequences, a detailed description of the site <https://www.justice.fr>

This includes: Related files: - To the family - To work - To offences - To everyday life

- To minors

- To legal actions Simulators for the calculation:

- Legal aid

- Maintenance payments

- Remuneration seizures

A "Access to justice" section for: - Finding a court - Dispute resolution through conciliation/mediation

- Access to the law to find the Departmental Council for Access to the Law (CDAD), the House of Justice and the Law (MJD) and the Law Access Point (PAD) nearest your home

A "Directories" section to have access to lawyers, conciliators, bailiffs and notaries under its jurisdiction.

The website <https://www.justice.fr> explains to litigants the procedures to be carried out in the following areas: family ; criminal ; company ; enforcement of a judgment ; civil status ; elections ; financial disputes ; employment ; health ; nationality / foreign ; housing / construction ; complaint / administrative remedy ; international / European procedures. Above all, the website <https://www.justice.fr> includes a tab "Accompany a victim" (updated on 23 May 2019) referring to internal links and links to external sites. With regard to internal links to the site, they refer to: the directory of associations providing assistance to victims, the victim assistance number 116006, toll-free number, 7 days a week from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., which can be reached outside France by using the number not overcharged on + 33 (0)1 80 52 33 76 and the e-mail address of the Fédération France Victimes victimes@france-victimes.fr; under the heading "What to do in the event of discrimination?" "Under the

(2016): The site <http://www.justice.fr/> includes all the civil and penal themes to guide the user on questions of law and procedure. It offers online forms.

A special tab named "Accompanying a victim" provides information on victims' rights (in criminal procedure, in terms of compensation) and directs them to victim support associations and dedicated mechanisms (Victim Support Offices, 08VICTIMS). The site also directs to other web pages such as that of the « Fonds de garantie des victimes de terrorisme et autres infractions (FGTI) », the Regional Council of Ile-de-France, or the 116000 Enfants disparus. In the long term, the next versions of this site hosted by the Ministry of Justice should make it possible to carry out certain online procedures directly. Besides, the site <https://www.pre-plainte-en-ligne.gouv.fr/> offers the possibility to fill a form allowing to accelerate the filing of complaint which will be finalized through an appointment taken on line in the service of police or competent gendarmerie closest to the residence of the victim.

The GUIDE-VICTIMES.gouv.fr website aims to centralise all useful information, mainly for victims of terrorism, details all the steps to be taken depending on the victim's situation, and enables applications to be submitted and followed up (before the FGTI, for example). A digital "safe" system allows people to store all documents useful for online procedures.

Germany

(2019): The website www.justiz.de provides nationwide access to online services that provide free information, e.g. with regard to register entries, publication of insolvency notices, compulsory auction schedules, interpreters and translators and legal service providers.

Baden-Württemberg: Forms, e.g. legal aid application forms; information on proceedings is also provided online by the courts themselves

Bavaria: Labour jurisdiction: information from the Labour Ministry; ordinary jurisdiction: Forms and information brochures (see the websites www.justiz.Bavaria.de and www.freistaats.Bavaria/)

Berlin (Application) forms used uniformly in all of Germany; online registration to access nationwide justice portals (register portal, compulsory enforcement portal...)

Hamburg: Laws and statutory instruments, further information, e.g. <https://justiz.hamburg.de/>

Lower Saxony: Forms and form completion assistance in the fields of labour law, advisory assistance, guardianship, family law, land register law, insolvency law, summary proceedings for recovery of debt, law governing estates, legal aid, criminal law, law governing compulsory enforcement, other; the online portal "Opferschutz Niedersachsen" (Victim Protection Lower Saxony) provides victims and relatives easy access to information and assistance regarding their rights as well as further information for professionals who work with victims.

North Rhine-Westphalia: Application forms, information brochures regarding various legal topics, more general information, glossary explaining legal terms, links, explanations of the organisational structure of the court system and the Ministry of Justice

Saxony: Collection of Saxony's laws and statutory instruments (Revosax), websites of some courts, collection of decisions of the ordinary courts of Saxony (ESAMOSplus) Saxony-Anhalt: No changes in comparison with previous years. Forms, general information on procedures and legal aspects, public relation publications, <http://www.landesrecht.Saxony-Anhalt.de>

(2018): The website www.justiz.de provides nationwide access to online services that provide free information, e.g. with regard to register entries, publication of insolvency notices, compulsory auction schedules, interpreters and translators and legal service providers.

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Berlin

(Application) forms used uniformly in all of Germany; online registration to access nationwide justice portals (register portal, compulsory enforcement portal...)

Hamburg:

Laws and statutory instruments, further information, e.g. <https://justiz.hamburg.de/>

Lower Saxony:

Forms and form completion assistance in the fields of labour law, advisory assistance, guardianship, family law, land register law, insolvency law, summary proceedings for recovery of debt, law governing estates, legal aid, criminal law, law governing compulsory enforcement, other; the online portal "Opferschutz Niedersachsen" (Victim Protection Lower Saxony) provides victims and relatives easy access to information and assistance regarding their rights as well as further information for professionals who work with victims.

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Collection of Saxony's laws and statutory instruments (Revosax), websites of some courts, collection of decisions of the ordinary courts of Saxony (ESAMOSplus) Saxony-Anhalt:

No changes in comparison with previous years. Forms, general information on procedures and legal aspects, public relation publications, <http://www.landesrecht.Saxony-Anhalt.de>

(2016): legal texts:

regarding federal law: www.gesetze-im-internet.de regarding the law of the states ("Bundesländer"):
<http://www.justiz.de/onlinedienste/bundesundlandesrecht/index.php>

Case-law of the higher court/s:

www.rechtsprechung-im-internet.de www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de

www.bundesgerichtshof.de

www.bundesverwaltungsgericht.de

www.bundesfinanzhof.de

www.bundesarbeitsgericht.de

www.bundessozialgericht.de

www.bundespatentgericht.de

<http://www.justiz.de/onlinedienste/rechtsprechung/index.php>

other documents:

www.justiz.de/bundlaender/index.php

Greece

(2018): For the Council of State: model forms for: a) General applications, b) withdrawal from writs c) for fixing a Court hearing (to the President of the Court and a separate one for the President of the chamber), d) submission of a Cash order, e) engrossment of a judgement.

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Hungary

(2019): "Other documents" include: downloadable forms, general information about court procedures and courts. Court users can submit complaints 24 hours a day, every day of the week, without personal appearance using an electronic form via the e-client portal (<https://e-ugyintezes.birosag.hu/>). A so-called case duration calculator is also available, allowing the clients to submit their case to the court with the shortest case duration where the court of jurisdiction can be selected. A development enables court users logged in the system to receive SMS or e-mail alerts about essential events of their cases since 2014. Using the central website of the court as an example, the courts have developed their own websites, so in 2014 all 5 regional courts of appeal and all 20 regional courts have uniform online appearance. As regards communication, courts opened towards the social media, so the NOJ and several courts have a Facebook profile.

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(2014): In the frame of the 2014 exercise, it has been specified that “other documents” include: downloadable forms, general information about court procedures and courts. Besides, the attention was drawn on the possibility for court users to submit complaints 24 hours a day, every day of the week, without personal appearance using an electronic form via the e-client portal (<https://e-ugyintezes.birosag.hu/>). A so-called case duration calculator is also available, allowing the clients to submit their case to the court with the shortest case duration where the court of jurisdiction can be selected. Since 2014, court users logged in the system can receive by SMS or e-mail alerts about essential events of their cases. _x000D_
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Ireland

(2019): A number of downloadable forms are available to download from <https://www.courts.ie/content/court-forms>

(2018): legal texts www.irishstatutebook.ie
case-law www.courts.ie
other docs www.courts.ie

Italy

(2018): Legal texts:
<http://www.normattiva.it/> https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_2.page
<http://www.senato.it/2867>
<https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/>
Case-law of the higher court/s:
<http://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/sncass/>
<https://www.portaledelmassimario.ipzs.it/>
<https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/>
Other documents:
https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_3.page (general information about the Italian judicial system)
<http://webstat.giustizia.it> (Department of Statistics within the Ministry of Justice)
<http://pst.giustizia.it> (Electronic Trial Portal)
<https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/> (Administrative Justice Portal)

Latvia

(2018): Selection of anonymized decisions

(2016): Other documents include downloadable form of the state compensation claim for victim of crime.

Luxembourg

(2019): Myguichet.lu is an information portal that allows citizens as well as professionals to consult or apply for different administrative procedures online (e.g. national registry, taxes, certificate of residence, cadastral register...), in essence it simplifies exchanges with the State and provides access to information on procedures and services offered by Luxembourg public bodies.
(<https://guichet.public.lu/en/support/apropos.html#:~:text=Guichet.lu%20is%20an%20information,offered%20by%20Luxembourg%20public%20bodies.>).

(2018): <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/fr/actualites/2009/01/01-guichet-unique/index.html>

(2016): <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/fr/actualites/2009/01/01-guichet-unique/index.html>

Malta

(2019): eCourts (www.ecourts.gov.mt) provides the general public with access to information such as online filing of claims and payment of fees, court statistics, judgments of the civil and criminal courts, and payment of fines. In addition, if one logs in with a national ID number through eCourts, he would have access to the acts of the cases in which s/he is a party, as well as other information such as information about warrants, interdictions, and insolvencies.

(2016): In case of 'Case-law of the higher courts', the court administration publishes all judgements of all civil courts at all instances, and these are readily available on the indicated website. In the case of the Criminal Courts, judgements delivered by the Courts of Appeal, as well as by the Court of Magistrates for cases meriting above 2 years of imprisonment, are published.

Apart from the Legal Services listed above, the portal also includes all the Court services such as statistics, online search facilities for civil case judgements, information about hall usage, all applications that can be downloaded, e-forms and other information intended to facilitate access to the Court service by the citizen and the professional.

Poland

(General Comment): Ministry of Justice site: <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc> and other pages that relate to different areas of justice and affairs. Websites containing the current texts of legal acts, the case law of the supreme court and other documents, such as forms or model pleadings.

For example: - land and mortgage register; - national register of entrepreneurs, associations, social and professional organizations, foundations and public health care institutions; - forms in civil proceedings- -since 7.11.2019r. forms are not obligatory, application form for public information, forms used in bankruptcy proceedings, - forms used in bankruptcy proceedings of consumers)

(2019): www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-wnioskow-stosowanych-w-sadach-rejonowych-prowadzacych-ksiegi-wieczyste-w-systemie-informatycznym-oraz-wnioskow-skladanych-do-centralnej-informacji-kw - land and mortgage register; <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc> (krajowy-rejestr-sadowy - przedsiębiorców, stowarzyszeń, organizacji społecznych i zawodowych, fundacji, samodzielnych publicznych zakładów opieki zdrowotnej - national register of entrepreneurs, associations, social and professional organizations, foundations and public health care institutions; <https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-pism-procesowych-w-postepowaniu-cywilnym> - forms in civil proceedings- - since 7.11.2019r. forms are not obligatory)

www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularz-wniosku-o-udostepnienie-informacji-publicznej (application form for public information)

www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/wzory-stosowane-w-postepowaniu-upadlosciowym (-forms used in bankruptcy proceedings)

<https://www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-konsumenci-od-24-marca-2020> (- forms used in bankruptcy proceedings of consumers)

www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularze-wnioskow-stosowanych-w-postepowaniu-dotyczacym-zastawow-oraz-wnioskow-skladanych-do-centralnej-informacji-o-zastawach-rejestrowych (forms used in proceedings of registered pledge)

www.gov.pl/web/sprawiedliwosc/formularz-wniosku-o-wszczecie-egzekucji-oraz-skargi-na-czynnosci-komornika (forms used in enforcement proceedings)

information portals of individual courts

(2018): www.e-sad.gov.pl - The Court, known as the electronic court (the e-court), considers cases under electronic writ of payment proceedings (electronic order for payment proceedings) introduced to The Civil Procedure Code in the Act of 9th January 2009 on the Amendment to the Civil Procedure Code and other Acts. The jurisdiction of the e-court covers the whole territory of Poland regardless of the defendant's domicile or seat. It is competent to examine civil pecuniary claims. The cases are considered under electronic writ of payment proceedings irrespective of the total amount of the dispute, which means that some of them would otherwise fall within the competence of District Courts. The Court lacks competence over non-pecuniary claims and family law claims. It needs to be stressed that bringing a case before the e-court is just an alternative to the traditional proceedings.

(2016): www.ms.gov.pl - Ministry of Justice site.

Portugal

(2019): "citiis" include a number of downloadable forms and online registration. It's a web portal aimed to the dematerialization of Justice services.

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Slovakia

(2018): <https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby> - electronic filing portal, includes electronic forms of procedural motions in civil and enforcement procedure

<https://www.justice.gov.sk/Formulare/Stranky/Uvod.aspx> - downloadable forms for payment order, maintenance claim, procedural forms n civil and insolvency proceedeings

(2016): The internet site of the Ministry of Justice <http://www.justice.gov.sk/Formulare/Stranky/Uvod.aspx> (in Slovak only) include downloadable forms for payment orders, claim for maintenance, procedural forms in civil proceedings and insolvency proceedings.

From this site it is possible to access the electronic filing portal: <https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>

Slovenia

(2019): <https://www.uradni-list.si/> (Official journal of the Republic of Slovenia)

<http://www.pisrs.si> (Government run web portal on which legal texts in unofficial version can be obtained)

<https://www.dz-rs.si> (General Assembly)

<http://sodnapraksa.si/> (Higher courts and the Superem court case law)

<https://e-uprava.gov.si/> (Ministry for public administration run web portal, where information on administrative proceedings and links to the forms or e-forms, if such forms are provided by law or government regulations)

http://www.sodisce.si/sodni_postopki/obrazci/ (Courts run web page, where forms in connection with court proceedings are available)

<https://nasodiscu.si> (information about the Slovenian court system and court procedures, as well as other useful issues in a simple and user-friendly way)

(2018): <https://www.uradni-list.si/> (Official journal of the Republic of Slovenia)

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http://www.sodisce.si/sodni_postopki/obrazci/ (Courts run web page, where forms in connection with court proceedings are available)

Spain

(2016): There are different webs with templates for different cases or requests. In the one indicated above there are templates for administrative requests related with the Administration of Justice (for example, cancelling of criminal record). In this other (<http://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/es/Servicios/Atencion-Ciudadana/Modelos-normalizados/El-juicio-verbal->) there are templates for wording a lawsuit.

Question 131-2

Austria

(General Comment): Usually, judicial in-service training activities in Austria are designed as joint seminars for judges and public prosecutors, respectively, for non-judge/non-prosecutor staff. Therefore, a distinction by the respective category of judicial employees (judges/prosecutors and non-judge/non-prosecutor staff) is not possible in most cases.

(2019): Data regarding the number of in-service trainings for judges, public prosecutors as well as non-judge and non-prosecutor staff is not yet available for 2019.

Belgium

(2018): number of days.

Almost all training courses are mixed, i.e. open to all members of the judiciary, senior magistrates (judges and prosecutors) and/or judicial staff (prosecutors/courts).

Bulgaria

(2019): According to the Judicial System Act (JSA) candidates for junior prosecutors and candidates for junior investigators receive nine month mandatory initial training at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Emphasis in their training curriculum is placed on the ethical challenges in the work of the court and on the rule of law in accordance with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). It is the right of the prosecutors and investigators to upgrade their professional skills through participation in continuous training activities, which must be understood as a process of continuous lifelong learning. The continuous training of prosecutors and investigators is mandatory as follows: • for initial appointment to the judiciary (Art. 259, paragraph 1, JSA); • for promotion from regional to district level (Art. 261, paragraph 1 (1) , JSA); • for specialisation (Art. 261, paragraph 1 (3) , JSA). In 2019 1337 prosecutors and investigators took part in 165 training activities within the continuous training conducted by the National Institute of Justice and by the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria within their Calendar of internal training activities. The skills for development of managerial competence in the judiciary are of strategic importance in the work of NIJ. In 2019 the key topics of training for administrative heads within Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria were in the field of ethical challenges in the work of the court, human resources management, handling of classified information, special intelligence means and media.

The handbooks and guides, developed with the financial support of Operational programme "Good Governance" are integrated in the organized face-to-face and e-learning modules within the mandatory initial and continuous training of prosecutors and investigators. In 2019 r. 2327 judicial assistants and other court staff took part in the NIJ training activities. 676 prosecutorial assistants and other court staff of the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria took part in the trainings, conducted by NIJ and Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Bulgaria for enhancing their professional competence and practical skills. In parallel to the training activities, the NIJ has developed a series of handbooks and guides to assist court staff in the courts and the prosecutor's office, which provide useful practical guidance in the implementation of their daily professional duties and responsibilities:

- Criminal cases registry. Employee Handbook;
- Civil cases registry. Employee Handbook;
- Administrative cases registry. Employee Handbook;
- Commercial cases registry. Employee Handbook.
- Court secretaries. Employee Handbook;
- Service of summons and court papers. Employee Handbook; These handbooks and guides are available in electronic form: in NIJ Virtual Library on the website of the Institute. The published paper copies of the handbooks are distributed to all judicial authorities 1136 court staff members are registered in the NIJ Virtual Library with a free access 24/7 to the NIJ online. Apart from being materials for self-preparation, upgrading the model of self-learning, these resources are integrated in the organized face-to-face and distance forms of training of the obligatory initial and continuous training of court staff.

Croatia

(2019): Total number of training courses in days organised, without e-learning includes the training courses for judges only, for prosecutors only and for mixed groups of judges, prosecutors and judicial advisors. That is why the numbers listed below do not make up 383 days, but less. The table does not offer the option of trainings for mixed groups of participants. Other common training includes training for trainees.

Total online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning) includes 3 online training courses were held for mixed groups of judges and prosecutors.

Czech Republic

(2019): Number of e-learning modules that are now available to justice practitioners in the Judicial Academy on-line educational platform is relatively high, all e-learning modules are self-study courses.

(2018): Training events are opened for registration both for judges and prosecutors.

Training events are opened for registration both for non-judge staff and non-prosecutor staff.

E-learning modules are available to judges and prosecutors in on-line e-learning platform. Judges and prosecutors can use these e-learning modules for self-study. The calculation of training days is done by on-line registration system of the Judicial Academy. The Czech Judicial Academy provides training events in several places and often runs several courses in a day, therefore the number of training days is high. Also number of e-learning modules that are now available to justice practitioners in the Judicial Academy on-line educational platform is relatively high, all e-learning modules are self-study courses.

Denmark

(2019): Please note that we are unable to differ between appointed judges and deputy judges. Therefore, the category "Only for judges" captures both appointed judges and deputy judges. The e-learning courses are not offered by The Danish Court Administration, but another public institution in Denmark. However, they are available to all staff working within The Courts of Denmark. Prosecutors: As supplement to our own online training courses, we recommend our employees to explore e learning supplied by the government. These online courses count several thousands and they cover a variety of sub-jects, which are relevant for an employee in our system.

(2018): Please note that we are unable to differ between appointed judges and deputy judges. Therefore, the category "Only for judges" captures both appointed judges and deputy judges. The e-learning courses are not offered by The Danish Court Administration, but another public institution in Denmark. However, they are available to all staff working within The Courts of Denmark. Prosecutors: As supplement to our own online training courses, we recommend our employees to explore e learning supplied by the government. These online courses count several thousands and they cover a variety of sub-jects, which are relevant for an employee in our system.

Estonia

(2018): Non-judge stuff (court lawyers) can also participate in judges' training courses.

Finland

(2019): For judges: part of the training (without e-learning) is organized in hybrid format - some of the participants are in the classroom and some are in their courts participating by videoconferencing system.

For judges: the e-Learning; HELP-courses organized by EIT / HELP-programme (about 70 participants), ICT-webinars/e-learning organised for prosecutors and court staff: 7732 participants in 2019, other training courses (webinars+Moodle) 285. For prosecutors: it is customary to reserve few seats in each training for the other institutions. So, even though a course is organised for prosecutors, there might be one or two judges also participating. For other non-judge staff: as above for ICT-webinars/e-learning (prosecutors and court staff: 7732 participants in 2019, other training courses (webinars+Moodle) 285.

France

(2018): Continuing training of 5 days is mandatory every year. Judges may supplement it with other training days, without any limitation other than that of continuity of service.

Hungary

(2018): Other common training for judges or judicial staff: 152 days and 18 online courses

Ireland

(2019): The Judicial Council was set up in December 2019. The council is composed of members of the Judiciary and is the competent authority for training Judges.

(2018): In July 2019 the Judicial Council Bill was passed by the Government. The Act will provide for the establishment of a Judicial Council which will be composed of all members of the Judiciary and will provide for the first time, a statutory basis for the appropriate training for Judges. Under the legislation, the Council will be independent in the performance of its functions.

Latvia

(2019): As regards the trainings for prosecutors: In 2019, 404 prosecutors participated in 98 training activities in Latvia, but in international 172 training activities participated 96 prosecutors. However, the number of training days in the Prosecutor's Office are not separately listed.

Lithuania

(2019): In Lithuania, the duration of training for representatives of the judicial system is calculated not in days but in academic hours. The requested data is not recorded (1, 3, 5 questions of the table).

(2018): The National Courts Administration is responsible for organization of training courses for judges, as well as for preparation of draft programmes and presentation of them for adoption to the Judicial Council (after coordination with the Ministry of Justice). The National Courts Administration have also organised training courses for court staff. Data on training courses in days is not available.

In 2018, 64 training courses for judges took place in 34 training programs approved by the Judicial Council. 2 060 judges attended training. The number of participants for court staff - 1 140.

Luxembourg

(2019): /

Malta

(2019): The training courses offered to the judiciary over 2019 included 8 full day sessions and 4 half day sessions, thus totalling to 10 full days of training.

(2018): The Judicial Studies Committee organises courses and continuous training exclusively for members of the judiciary. The methodology of training is through seminars (half day or full day) and training opportunities abroad. The above figure of 9 full days has been estimated on 6 courses that lasted 1 day, 1 course that lasted 2 days and 3 courses that lasted 3 hours each. No e-learning is currently available.

Poland

(2019): The presented number of trainings was introduced on the basis of data from the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution and data from the National Public Prosecutor's Office.

The differences in the data relating to 2018 and 2019 may result both from the number of editions of training courses of a given type conducted in a given year and from the adopted method of training categorization.

In 2019, as many as 74 editions of training courses on the amendment to the civil procedure (point 39 on the list of training courses below) were conducted, which entered into force in November 2019. The amendment was extensive and in 2019 caused an increase in training needs in the scope covered by it.

The differences in the data on training in the discussed years may also result from the commencement of implementation in 2019 of specific projects financed from EU funds (e.g. items 41-43 in the list of training courses below).

Moreover, for the purposes of drawing up the questionnaire in 2019, it was assumed that trainings in which the participation of judges is by far the most important should be categorized as intended exclusively for this professional group - even if the training was also attended, to a small extent, by prosecutors.

(2018): .

Portugal

(2019): We note that every year the Centre for Judicial training (CEJ) announces the ongoing training activities that it develops and to which prosecutors can apply.

Romania

(2019): The in-service training courses for judges and prosecutors are organised by the National Institute of Magistracy (NIM) while the professional training for non-judges/non-prosecutors staff, namely for clerks functioning in courts/prosecution offices are organised through the National School of Clerks.

Relating to the situation of e-learning courses for 2019, the explanation for the discrepancy is the following: currently, the Dokeos distance learning platform, purchased and adapted in 2008, is no longer functional, the features of the elearning platform being overtaken by technical evolution, which means that viewing the content of eLearning courses has become difficult on next generation browsers using HTML5 . Thus, the eLearning platform displays content correctly on Internet Explorer browsers up to version 7, a version that is no longer supported by current Windows operating systems.

At the same time, it was found that at the level of the judicial system the interest for the use of distance learning tools has migrated to online transmissions / video recordings of some training activities.

Therefore, lately NIM has organized a greater number of training activities using these tools that have proven their effectiveness over time, namely online broadcasts or recordings of training activities. During 2019, continuous training activities were scheduled within 2 large-scale projects "Justice 2020: professionalism and integrity", SIPOCA code 453, code MySMIS2014 + 118978 and "Training and capacity building in the judiciary" funded under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2014 -2021, coordinated by the Superior Council of Magistracy, which were rescheduled in 2020.

(2018): The in-service training courses for non-judges/non-prosecutors staff, namely for clerks functioning in courts/prosecution offices are organised through the National School of Clerks and these data are presented in the table above, separately for clerks in courts (non-judge staff) and clerks in prosecution offices (non-prosecutor staff).

Slovakia

(2018): According to Act No. 548/2003 Coll. on Judicial Academy, The Academy serves as a specialized training and educational institution for judges, prosecutors, judicial trainees, trainees in prosecutor's office, judicial officers, assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, and other judicial officers under the supervision of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. Judicial Academy organizes educational events mostly for all above mentioned representatives of target group, so there are very small amount of special events only for one specific group of representatives from whole target group. Exceptions are trainings which are aimed to specific problems or intentionally given for specific group of people from target group under the law, such as:

- trainings for "functionally" young judges or young prosecutors,
- initial preparatory training for judicial trainees and initial preparatory training for prosecutor trainees,
- pre-examination trainings,
- Special trainings for other judicial officers (judicial clerks, probation and mediation officers).

Trainings for functionally young judges or prosecutors are aimed to judges and prosecutor serving in their office for maximally four years. There are usually two-day trainings regularly organized every year.

The initial preparatory training for judicial trainees and for trainees in prosecutor's office, mentioned before, are organized following the scope of initial education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of initial education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. In 2018, there was organized only the initial preparatory training for trainees in prosecutor's office. Judicial academy organizes the special educational events called the pre-examination trainings, separately for higher judicial officers, judicial trainees, and assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic or judicial counsellors in Constitutional Court and separately for trainees in prosecutor's office who fulfil the conditions for professional examination and are allowed to attend the professional judicial examination. It is usually organised twice a year, in spring and in autumn.

There are special trainings for the other judicial officers (judicial clerks or probation and mediation officers) organised under the supervision of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. The length of the training depends on the actual needs of that group of judicial officers. For the purposes of the data provided in the table above we considered higher judicial officers, judicial trainees, and assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, judicial counsellors in Constitutional Court, judicial clerks and probation and mediation officers as non-judge staff. For the same purposes we considered trainees in prosecutor's office as other non-prosecutor staff. In the section "Other common training" we stated the number of educational events in days where prevailed training in soft skills (communication skills, work with media or time management), trainings in interdisciplinary matters (psychology of interrogation or deposition, management of stressful situation in the cases of juveniles, etc.). We also considered language education as other common training.

The following criteria were used to split the days of training for each target group:

1. Focus of a specific educational event
2. Contents of the educational events for individual target groups
3. Which target group initiated (proposed) the organisation of the particular educational event

Slovenia

(2019): In total, 190 events were organised with 7048 participants, including events in the field of:

- civil law (47),
- labour law and social security (6),
- commercial law (10),
- criminal law (26) and
- administrative law (1),

as well as events for:

- acquiring other knowledge and skills (5) and
- developing administration and management skills (10),
- events related to the operation of the judiciary system (10),
- events in the field of legal terminology (3) and
- the use of IT (56),
- training events for trainers (2) and
- specialised training for staff in courts and state prosecutor's offices (14).

There was an e-learning module available for court staff, which was held throughout the year.

Each month an invitation was sent to potential participants. In 2019, there were 158 participants

in the e-learning module, of which 49 have finished the training to date. In 2019, there was an e-learning course available for judges, state prosecutors and staff at courts and state prosecutor's offices on the topic of family law and human rights (22 participants).

(2018): In total, 328 events were organised with 7.750 persons participating, including events from criminal (28), civil (19), commercial (12), labour and social security (8) and administrative law (2) as well as management in judiciary (6), judge skills (8), functioning of the judiciary (9), use of IT (7), languages of minorities (4), specialised training for staff (2) and other trainings (7). Some trainings are organised as three-day courses on a specific topic (i.e. School for criminal law). For most of the events, judges/prosecutors and staff can participate, therefore the break-down by categories judges/prosecutors/and staff is not possible.

There were 2 e-learning modules available (specialised training for court staff - 469 participants in 2018 and family violence and violence against women - 16 participants in 2018).

Additionally, a total of 161 workshops for judge skills with use of supervision techniques have been organised in courts (not counted in the table).

Question 63-1

Finland

(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 registres 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.

Slovenia

(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 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.

Question 063-1

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 provides access for parties to their cases, that are managed in electronic form.

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).

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

Denmark

(General Comment): AI.

Slovenia

(General Comment): 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. 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.

The status of case is not generally not available on-line, however activities regarding online availability are taking place. Status of case on-line is currently available in civil enforcement cases (included in civil category), land registry cases and business registry cases (data is publicly accessible through other government agency web page).

In enforcement cases (Civil category), and insolvency cases (Civil category) the monitoring of procedural acts is possible (including brief description and date). It is possible to access the whole content of a procedural act, if the writing had been digitalised or composed electronically. It is also possible to monitor statistical data for types of proceedings at individual courts (for example disposition time) on the web page of the judiciary.

Regarding statistical tool: Some statistical reports can be produced directly form CMS. The data from all informatized registers at all courts is gathered at the Data warehouse at the Supreme Court. There is a general BI tool available, allowing users to make customized reports as well as a customized statistical analysis tool (The President`s dashboards) . Both applications work based on the data from the data warehouse.

Question 63-2

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.

Portugal

(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.

Slovenia

(2015): Q 63.2

Business registry: data is publicly accessible through AJPES (other government agency) web page.

Question 063-2

Belgium

(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)

Denmark

(General Comment): All cases are registered electronically.

(2019): centralised at a national level

Finland

(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.

Germany

(2018): e.g. edict database, insolvency database, list of experts, list of interpreters, list of mediators, data warehouse

Hungary

(General Comment): There is also an electronic register of civil societies (CIIR), register of people under guardianship, register of documents served via public notification

(2019): There is also an electronic register of civil societies (CIIR), register of people under guardianship, register of documents served via public notification

Ireland

(2018): These Registers referred to 63.2 are not under the responsibility of Courts.

Poland

(2019): Registry of Pledges

Portugal

(2019): Land and Business Registry is managed by the Registry and Notariat Institut - Ministry of Justice (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado)

(2018): Land and Business Registry is managed by the Registry and Notariat Institut - Ministry of Justice (Instituto dos Registos e Notariado)

Slovakia

(2018): The courts manage the register of bankruptcies and insolvency register

Slovenia

(General Comment): Courts maintain the bussines registry. Some procedures can be initiated at the government webpage (<http://evem.gov.si/evem/drzavljani/zacetna.evem>), while other can only be done through notary. The data on bussines subjects and other legal persons is publicly accessible through the public agency web page (<http://www.ajpes.si/>).

Spain

(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.

Question 63-7

Denmark

(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"

France

(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.

Romania

(2015): STATIS – tool for statistical measurements and analysis both local and national

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

(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

(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.

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 therefor measure productivity.

(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.

Finland

(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 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 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).

(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.

Question 063-7-1

Slovenia

(General Comment): Data on (individual) judges is available in CMS and can be used by court president, as well as on national level (i.e. analysis of the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council). Data on court personnel is generally reported on the court level (not specifically for departments), except for informatized procedures (i.e. civil enforcement, land registry), where detailed data is available. Generally, data on court staff is collected quarterly on the national level.

Question 064-3

Bulgaria

(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

(2019): we don't know

(2018): Only applies for Civil cases through Civilsystemet.

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.

Lithuania

(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.

(2018): 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.

Luxembourg

(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.

Poland

(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)

Portugal

(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

(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

(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.

Question 064-7

Belgium

(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

(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.

France

(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

(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

(2019): Notaries: specific application allowing a largely automatized access to the register of matrimonial registers and para-matrimonial 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

(2018): Notaries: specific application allowing a largely automatized access to the register of matrimonial registers and para-matrimonial 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

Netherlands

(2018): There certainly is a possibility for bailiffs to submit cases in electronic form. For other professional parties, this is not clear.

Slovakia

(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>).

Slovenia

(General Comment): Enforcement agents: The possibility to electronically submit all kinds of documents is provided to enforcement agents (as well as all the other participants in the proceedings) via the courts' web portal eSodstvo (a digital certificate is required). The Supreme Court encourages enforcement agents to submit their documents electronically.
Notaries: The laws prescribe that certain types of documents must be submitted to court by notary and in electronic form only (i.e. in the land registry and court registry cases).
At this question there is no "other" category, however the "bankruptcy agents" are obliged to submit their reports - the list of tested claims and other writings in electronic form via the courts' web portal eSodstvo (a digital certificate is required).

Spain

(General Comment): The enforcement agent function is distributed among Judges, Rechtspfleger, and Justice civil servants. All of them access to the case management systems.
Notaries are obliged to intervene by electronic means before the Administration of Justice, in accordance with article 273 of the Civil Procedural Law.
Experts can present their opinions through the electronic judicial site, in the service for the presentation of expert opinions. They are obliged to do so in cases where they exercise a profession for which compulsory professional membership is required (article 273 Civil Procedural Law).
The police are also obliged to communicate with courts through electronic means (article 273 Civil Procedural Law). To this end, mailboxes have been opened in LexNet System. On the other hand, the communication of penalties and precautionary measures is also carried out electronically through the System of Administrative Records to Support the Administration of Justice (SIRAJ).

Question 064-12

Belgium

(2018): Neither the coordinated laws on the Council of State nor their judgements of execution, specifically regulate the value of electronic evidence before the Council of State, except, to a certain extent, for the Article 85a of the General Rules of Procedure and this in the specific context of the electronic procedure used in all cases where a party uses it for procedural acts. The choice of the electronic procedure is, in the context of the case concerned, final for a case manager who has done so as soon as a procedural document in this form is filed and that manager will only be able to validly perform the other procedural acts in the same way. The value of other electronic evidence is determined by the Council of State on the basis of ordinary law or general principles of law. Thus, the Conseil d'État applies articles 1319 et seq. of the Civil Code to determine the evidentiary value of certain acts

Bulgaria

(2019): JUDICIAL SYSTEM ACT Chapter eighteen "a".CERTIFICATE STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM
REGULATION No. 5 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council on the organization and procedure for keeping, storing and accessing electronic files and the manner of storing evidence and means of proof in cases, as well as the internal circulation and storage of other information processed by the judicial administration
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. 5 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council on the organization and procedure for keeping, storing and accessing electronic files and the manner of storing evidence and means of proof in cases, as well as the internal circulation and storage of other information processed by the judicial administration
REGULATION No. 6 adopted by Supreme Judicial Council for carrying out procedural actions and supporting statements in electronic form

Denmark

(2019): none

(2018): Mostly all types of evidence - electronic or not - are admissible in trials in the Danish courts.

France

(2018): Article 1366 of the Civil Code provides that electronic writing has the same probative value as paper writing, provided that the person from whom it originates can be duly identified and that it is drawn up and stored under conditions designed to guarantee its integrity.

Slovakia

(2018): Electronic evidence in the form of the electronic document can be filed via the electronic case filing portal "eŽaloby" (<https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>). After the uploading of the action to the system it allows to add another documents to pending proceedings.

Question 65-4

Czech Republic

(2015): There have been measured several types of benefits (time reducing, invests returns, etc.), but using of IT technology it is still developing (for instance e-document) and there a new projects, which aim to increase general benefits.

Denmark

(2015): eLandregistration have reduced processing time and reduced costs by automation. Video conferencing have reduced costs in the police by reducing number of transports from prison to court

Estonia

(2015): We have audited the Courts Information System and Public E-File. The results are not published yet.

Greece

(2015): The Projects have not reached in such a maturation phase in order safe and measurable conclusions to be established.

Hungary

(2015): A new IT application allows court executives to gather information on the timely jurisdiction of the cases of the court. This helps the court executives to make up to date measures in types of cases if it is needed to support the effective jurisdiction of the court.

Ireland

(2015): Benefits realisation analyses have been carried out in relation to Digital Audio Recording. The primary benefits have been in the area of reduced costs and reduced time taken to produce transcripts of court hearings.

Italy

(2015): Benefits resulting from "Processo Civile Telematico": Time saving for professional and judges in sending and retrieving information and documents. Timeframe reduction for obtaining injunctions, especially in big courts (e.g. Milan, Rome and Naples). Annual savings of costs for notification (through bailiff or postal service) estimated in 55 million euros.

Lithuania

(2015): Using the data, stored in the Lithuanian courts information system, the statistics about court and judges activities are formed, this data is used for the allocation of cases, for the evaluation of judges and court workload in various sections, for instance, by case types, by the length of examination and etc., for the reallocation of resources.

Malta

(2015): Using push technology for transcript and decrees has resulted in a reduction of direct queries by lawyers as well as a decrease in paper printing

Netherlands

(2015): Various indices per individual court are published annually. A.o. the fraction of court cases which is handled within certain timeframe, indicators of quality services.

Portugal

(2015): There are some specific analysis to assess the impact of certain changes, but there has not been a comprehensive and continuous evaluation.

Romania

(2015): Timeframe reductions, Increased management capabilities through monitoring tools

Slovenia

(2015): Every project has a business component, where the feasibility study is done to determine the impact of the implementing of new solutions). For example, it is estimated that 1.200.000 EUR was saved due to electronic serving of court writing, and additional 1.560.000 due to computerized and centralized processing of outgoing mail in 2014.

Spain

(2015): As a consequence of the implementation of the ICT, the communications between courts and courts' users have been sped up, which results in a reduction of the time responses and in a swifter management of the case files. In addition to this, the system has enabled lawyers to save time in the task of submitting requests to courts, since they can send on line requests from their own offices to the courts any time of the year and even to consult the notifications of judicial resolutions by using the smartphone or the table.

Question 065-4

France

(2018): response administrative justice

Malta

(General Comment): The Information Management Unit (IMU) within MJCL carries out impact assessments of implemented technologies through focus groups, and analysis of data. Hence, the impact assessments take on a quantitative approach through the study of metrics, but also a qualitative approach through the feedback collected by end users. Furthermore the IMU also measures hits to the eCourts login and website, and this is a cost function as the more the end users are using the website, to for example, file claims online or pay court fees online, the less the need to rely on the human component to manage these functions at court.

Netherlands

(2018): In 2018 an ambitious Court IT project ('Quality and Innovation') was discontinued after severe financial losses (220 million).

Question 065-4-1

Belgium

(2018): An analysis is requested from the Administrative Simplification Agency

Czech Republic

(2018): optimizing administrative processes

Estonia

(2018): We have measured the impact of serving court documents electronically.

France

(2018): Measurement of the dematerialisation rate of inputs Measuring postage costs
The answer concerns administrative justice

Hungary

(2019): Our IT applications allow court executives to gather information on the timely jurisdiction of the cases of the court. This helps the court executives to take adequate measures in types of cases if it is needed to support the effective jurisdiction of the court. Timeframe reduction is a general consequence of electronic communication between the court and the parties in civil cases. The exact benefits of electronic communication is currently being investigated.

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Italy

(2019): The timing for issuing civil injunctions (orders for payments) decreases considerably, ranging from 40 to 50 percent in the larger courts such as Rome, Milan and Naples
Saving of costs for communications and notifications from courts over 50 million euros per year

(2018): The timing for issuing civil injunctions (orders for payments) decreases considerably, ranging from 40 to 50 percent in the larger courts such as Rome, Milan and Naples
Saving of costs for communications and notifications from courts over 50 million euros per year

Lithuania

(2019): E. g. number of cases resolved, the number of documents, the timeliness of the procedure etc.

(2018): E. g. number of cases resolved, the number of documents, the timeliness of the procedure etc.

Malta

(2019): Other: efficiency and accessibility

(2018): The Information Management Unit (IMU) within MJCL carries out impact assessments of implemented technologies through focus groups, and analysis of data. Hence, the impact assessments take on a quantitative approach through the study of metrics, but also a qualitative approach through the feedback collected by end users. Furthermore the IMU also measures hits to the eCourts login and website, and this is a cost function as the more the end users are using the website, for example, file claims online or pay court fees online, the less the need to rely on the human component to manage these functions at court.

Portugal

(2018): The change of business proceedings related to the service desk in the courts and the adoption of new communication channels for interaction with citizens had a significant impact in the workload and human resources management. At the same time, citizens spend less time in courts and promotes efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Every project has 4 components (business, technology, organisational and regulatory), where the feasibility study is done to determine the impact of implementation of new solutions. All of the components are evaluated during the project. For example, it is estimated that around 4.500.000 EUR is saved every year due to electronic serving of court writing and computerized and centralized processing of outgoing mail.

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

(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

(2019): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

(2018): electronic payment order for claims up to 1000000 CZK.

Denmark

(2018): Cases go through Civilsystemet.

Estonia

(2018): Payment order

Finland

(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.

France

(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

(2019): Use of information technologies between courts, professionals and users in the framework of judicial proceedings

Hungary

(2018): order of payments issued by public notaries

Ireland

(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.

Latvia

(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

(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

(General Comment): 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.

(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.

Poland

(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

(2018): civil undisputed claims

Slovenia

(General Comment): Civil enforcement on the basis of the authentic document is an informatised procedure where claims can be filed on-line, with specific legislative framework, without the need for simultaneous submission of cases in paper form, and integrated to CMS. There is no limit to the value of the disputed amount in these cases. In 2018, more than 137.000 claims were filed, 99,86% of them electronically.

(2018): Enforcement proposal on basis of authentic document (for more, see general comments).

Indicator 7: Training of judges

Table 7.1 (EC): Trainings for judges in 2019 (Q127)

States	EC Code	Initial training	General in-service training	In-service training for specialised judicial functions	In-service training for management functions of the court	In-service training for the use of computer facilities in the court	In-service training for on ethics	Total number of compulsory trainings per country
Austria	20	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Belgium	1	Compulsory	Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	2
Bulgaria	2	Compulsory	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	3
Croatia	11	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Cyprus	13	Compulsory	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	-	3
Czech Republic	3	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Denmark	4	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Compulsory and Optional	2
Estonia	6	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Finland	26	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	0
France	10	Compulsory	Compulsory	Optional	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	3
Germany	5	Compulsory	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	2
Greece	8	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	No training offered	1
Hungary	17	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	6
Ireland	7	Compulsory	Compulsory	Compulsory	No training offered	Compulsory	Compulsory	5
Italy	12	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Latvia	14	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Lithuania	15	Compulsory	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	2
Luxembourg	16	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Malta	18	Optional	Optional	Optional	No training offered	No training offered	Optional	0
Netherlands	19	Compulsory	Compulsory	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	5
Poland	21	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	2
Portugal	22	Compulsory	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	No training offered	Compulsory and Optional	5
Romania	23	Compulsory	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	2
Slovakia	25	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	1
Slovenia	24	Compulsory	Optional	Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	Optional	2
Spain	9	Compulsory	Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Compulsory and Optional	Optional	Compulsory and Optional	4
Sweden	27	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	0
Compulsory		21	5	2	1	1	1	1
Optional		3	16	19	19	22	20	20
Compulsory and Optional		3	6	6	5	2	4	4
No training offered		0	0	0	2	2	1	1

Indicator 7: Training of judges

Question 127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

Austria

Q127 (2015): During the last years priorities were set on the following issues:

- efficiency in proceedings
- soft skills of judges and prosecutors
- management functions/administration of justice
- increase of economic competence of judges and prosecutors
- improvement of job satisfaction especially for older people (aged over 45)

Belgium

Q127 (2019): From January 1, 2020, compulsory training for judges will include training in ethics.

Q127 (2018): In order to be appointed to certain functions or specialised chambers (e. g. youth judge, amicable settlement chamber) a judge must have undergone a specialised training. From 1 January 2020, the mandatory training of judges will include a training in deontology.

Q127 (2016): In order to be appointed to certain specialized functions or chambers (e.g. youth judge, friendly settlement chamber) a judge must have undergone specialized training.

Bulgaria

Q127 (2019): According to the Judicial System Act (JSA) candidates for junior judges receive nine month mandatory initial training at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Emphasis in their training curriculum is placed on the ethical challenges in the work of the court and on the rule of law in accordance with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). It is the right of judges to upgrade their professional skills through participation in continuous training activities, which must be understood as a process of continuous lifelong learning. The continuous training of judges is mandatory as follows:

- for initial appointment to the judiciary (Art. 259, paragraph 1, JSA);
- for promotion from regional to district level (Art. 261, paragraph 1 (1), JSA);
- for specialisation (Art. 261, paragraph 1 (3), JSA).

In 2019 3028 judges took part in 174 training activities within the continuous training conducted by the National Institute of Justice. The skills for development of managerial competence in the judiciary are of strategic importance in the work of NIJ. In 2019 the key topics of training for administrative heads (court presidents) were in the field of ethical challenges in the work of the court, human resources management, handling of classified information, special intelligence means and media.

In addition to the training activities with the financial support of Operational Programme "Good Governance" were developed a series of practice-oriented handbooks and guides aimed at the daily work of the magistrates: "Administrative courts and EU law"; "European Citizenship. EU Internal policies"; "Media and Judiciary";

- "Manual of legal proceedings for stabilization and commercial insolvency proceedings";

- "Practical Manual on procedures before the Court of Justice of the EU";

- "Judicial cooperation in civil matters in the EU";
- "Judiciary cooperation in criminal matters in the EU";
- "Management of the Judiciary. Management for administrative heads";

These handbooks and guides are available in electronic format in NIJ Virtual Library on the website of the Institute. The published paper copies of the handbooks are distributed to all judicial authorities. 821 judges are registered in the NIJ Virtual Library with a free access 24/7 to the NIJ online tools. Apart from being materials for self-preparation, upgrading the model of self-learning, these resources are integrated in the organized face-to-face and distance forms of training of the obligatory initial and continuous training of judges.

Q127 (2018): In-service training for specialised judicial functions- compulsory upon decision of the respective college of the Supreme Judicial Council

Q127 (2012): In 2012, the NIJ held 1 roundtable and 2 seminars in cooperation with the Council of Europe on the ECHR for judges, prosecutors, investigators and lawyers with 108 participants altogether. The seminars were on the following topics: Round table on the European standards in relation to election, promotion and disciplinary proceedings in respect of the judiciary and review of the case law of the European Court of human rights with specific emphasis on the articles 6 and 10 (Sofia, 20 April 2012, 44 participants); The European convention on human rights (with specific emphasis on articles 6 and 8) (Sofia, 12-13 June 2012, 47 participants); Professional training of lawyers on national defense of the rights of Roma (Sofia, 19-20 June 2012, 17 participants (lawyers))._x000D_

A visit to the Council of Europe including the European Court of Human Rights was organized for Supreme Judges and Prosecutors from Bulgaria (Strasbourg, 14-15.05.2012, 23 participants). _x000D_

Also a seminar on the topic "Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and EU accession to the ECHR" (Sofia, 30 May- 1 June 2012, 30 participants (judges and prosecutors)) was organized by NIJ in cooperation with IRZ(German Foundation for international legal cooperation).

Croatia

Q127 (2015): In 2015, the Croatian Judicial Academy organised the following trainings that can be regarded as covering the in-service training for specialised judicial functions, management functions of the court and the use of computer facilities in courts:

- E-course: Accounting Skills for Judges in Insolvency Matters: 71 participants;
- The right of Access to Information in the Judiciary: 4 workshops for 61 participants;
- European Civil Justice as E-justice: 1 workshop for 16 participants;
- How can judges improve their work in the courtroom by using non-legal knowledge and skills: 1 training event for 48 participants.

In 2015, the Croatian Judicial Academy also organised a cycle of 6 workshops dedicated to the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the Court. They were entitled "The ECtHR and the Croatian Constitutional Court: Criminal Law Aspect – Decisions on Detention/Investigating Custody and the Case Law Search". The workshops were attended by a total of 84 participants.

Q127 (2014): Within the project IPA 2009 „Professional development of advisors in judicial bodies and future judge and state attorneys through the establishment of self-sustainable training system“ (implemented between May 2012 and February 2014) on-line education is introduced and a system of education is developed for lifelong education of judicial advisors in judicial bodies. This is a target group of the Academy for which a specific education program has not been systematically developed with topics adapted exclusively for advisors, but advisors mostly used to join education activities intended for judicial officials, respectively judges and state attorneys.

Q127 (2013): According to the current Courts Act and amendments to the State Attorney's Office Act from 2013, judges and state attorneys are obliged to the professional education, but the judges are no longer obliged to attend the workshops of the Judicial Academy. However, that participation in professional education should influence on the assessment of judges. On the contrary, the state attorneys are still obliged to the professional education within the Budget._x000D_

In 2013, the Judicial Academy organised 284 activities for the total number of 2844 participants. During 2013, workshops at the State School for Judicial Officials for the second generation of judicial advisors were implemented. Besides, the Judicial Academy target groups also attended workshops and seminars within projects and through international and bilateral cooperation._x000D_

In 2013 the Judicial Academy participated in the project of the European university institute from Florence (EUI) "European judicial cooperation in the fundamental rights practice of national courts – the unexplored potential of judicial dialogue methodology". Within this project, 2 workshops were held in 2013 (one on non-discrimination and the other on the right to fair trial). 10 judges from Croatia participated. In 2013, 1 one-day workshop was organised for judges (7 attendees) on enforcement of the Anti-Discrimination Act.

Q127 (2012): In 2012 a two-day workshop was organized under the name "European systems of human rights protection", for the total of 21 attendees (judges, state attorneys, advisors in judicial bodies). Within the project "Judgments of the European Court for human rights against the Republic of Croatia in criminal matters" which the Academy carried out in cooperation with the Faculty of Law in Zagreb, the total of 8 one-day workshops were organized for 72 attendees._x000D_

Within the IPA project 2009 "Establishing a Comprehensive System for Anti-Discrimination Protection", in 2012, the Academy organized 2 two-day workshops for judges (total of 45 judges) and one for state attorneys (16 attendees) on enforcement of Anti-Discrimination Act. The project was carried out by the Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities of the Republic of Croatia in cooperation with the Office of the Ombudsman and the Institute for human rights Ludwig Boltzmann from Vienna.

Cyprus

Q127 (2019): A training school for judges was established. The school will provide for training of judges after appointment. The courts of justice law was amended which provided that judges should attend the seminars organised by the training school. Insolvency training was compulsory in 2019 for the all judges except judges of special jurisdiction.

Q127 (2016): from 2016 a two week training is provided to all newly appointed judges.

Denmark

Q127 (2019): Training is optional except for the initial training that is compulsory for deputy judges. The Danish Court Administration offers on a yearly basis approx. 250 different sessions/seminars. In regards to in-service training on ethics this is incorporated in our initial training for deputy judges where it is relevant. In addition we offer different topics on our larger assemblies for appointed judges where ethics are a part of the specific topics.

Q127 (2018): Training is optional except for the initial training that is compulsory for deputy judges. The Danish Court Administration offers on a yearly basis approx. 250 different sessions/seminars. In regards to In-service training on ethics this is incorporated in our initial training for deputy judges where it is relevant. In addition we offer different topics on our larger assemblies for appointed judges where ethics are a part of the specific topics.

Q127 (2016): Training is optional except for the initial training that is compulsory for deputy judges. The Danish Court Administration offers on a yearly basis approx. 250 different sessions/seminars.

Q127 (2015): Comments concerning:

Initial training: Deputy judges' training is compulsory

In-service training for specialised judicial functions: Denmark do not have any specialised judges

In-service training for the use of computer facilities: It is anticipated that almost all judges will attend some of these courses

All of the above answered questions only concern judges and not public prosecutors

Estonia

Q127 (2014): The in-service trainings for management functions of the court and for the use of computer facilities in office are compulsory in 2014 whereas they were not in 2012. No such trainings were planned for 2012.

Finland

Q127 (General Comment): Under the Courts Act, judges are responsible for maintaining and developing their knowledge of law, legal skills and professional ability. Judges shall be offered sufficient training and they shall have the opportunity to participate in this.

Q127 (2016): According to the new Courts Act which entered into force on 1.1.2017, every judge has both a right and an obligation to maintain his/her judicial knowledge and train him/herself. However, the legislation does not set any timeframes of how much training a judge has to have per year. The need will be estimated individually.

Q127 (2015): The renewed legislation concerning the Courts (Act on Courts) will be in force 1.1.2017. This Act has a new provision which states that every judge has both a right and a obligation to maintain their judicial knowledge and train themselves. However the legislation does not set any timeframes of how much training a judge has to have per year. The need will be estimated individually.

France

Q127 (2019): As regards judges from civil society, compulsory training schemes have been provided under the aegis of the National School for the Judiciary.

For consular judges: initial 8-day training course and 2 days of in-service training per year.

For labour judges ("conseillers prud'hommes"): 5-day initial training course (3 days e-learning and 2 days in person) and in-service training of 6 weeks per mandate (4 years) under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour.

For judges working on a temporary basis: initial training: 10 days of theoretical probationary training and 40 to 80 days of practical training in the courts; in-service training of 5 days compulsory in the first year, then 3 days per year in the following years.

For the assessors of the social centres: compulsory one-day initial training.

Q127 (2018): Continuing training of 5 days is mandatory every year. Judges may supplement it with other training days, without any limitation other than that of continuity of service.

Q127 (2013): 2013: the initial and in-service training of the judges is provided by the National School of Magistrates. In recent years, the National School of Magistrates has been developing a training offer for some non-professional judges, in particular local judges and judge of commercial cases (commercial courts).

Germany

Q127 (General Comment): Regarding question 127 we want to specify that in-service training on ethics is optional and not compulsory. The indication 'compulsory' must have been an oversight. Because judicial independence is interpreted very widely in Germany, it is not possible to enforce detailed rules in that regard.

Q127 (2019): Regarding question 127 we want to specify that in-service training on ethics is optional and not compulsory. Because judicial independence is interpreted very widely in Germany, it is not possible to enforce detailed rules in that regard.

Q127 (2014): In the frame of the 2013 and 2014 exercises, it has been noticed that the variations of the replies in comparison with the previous evaluations were due to the differences between the Landers.

Q127 (2013): In the frame of the 2013 and 2014 exercises, it has been noticed that the variations of the replies in comparison with the previous evaluations were due to the differences between the Landers.

Q127 (2012): For the 2012 evaluation, only one Lander, Brandenburg, provided specific explanation related to training of judges. Namely, the Joint Legal Training Office of the Lander Berlin and Brandenburg is responsible for the further training of judges and public prosecutors in the Landers Berlin and Brandenburg. The basic training takes place separately, for Brandenburg at Brandenburg Higher Regional Court and for Berlin at Berlin Court of Appeal. It is only the Second State Examination in Law after completion of the basic training for which the Joint Legal Training Office of the Lander Berlin and Brandenburg is responsible.

Greece

Q127 (General Comment): The in service training is not a compulsory procedure in general. Nevertheless, the National School of Judges may, taking into account the special needs of the judiciary, organize special training seminars compulsory for certain categories of the judiciary. For example in 2016, a training seminar was organized concerning mutual legal assistance in criminal matters that was a compulsory one for certain judges and prosecutors.

Q127 (2012): On the occasion of the 2012 exercise, it has been pointed out that in-service training for specialized judicial functions in the form of seminars, conferences, etc. is available and provided for but it is not obligatory, in order to ensure practically the smooth and efficient functioning of courts on the days of training.

Hungary

Q127 (2016): The National Office for the Judiciary developed the institutional strategy of the Hungarian Academy of Justice (MIA) in 2013. Its implementation resulted in strengthening the coordinating role of the MIA through the expansion of local and regional training, and to enable the judges and the judicial staff to choose from a wider range of trainings, motivating them for participation in the training courses.

It is impossible to provide satisfactory training to the nearly 11,000 persons working in the judicial organisation exclusively in the central premises, so it is important to hold trainings in a coordinated way at local and regional levels of the court system with central coordination offered by the MIA. By fostering a centrally coordinated training system, in 2016 528 central trainings were organised and the number of participants was 25703.

Q127 (2015): In 2015 it was possible to strengthen the role of local and regional trainings, and to enable the judges and the judicial staff to choose from a wider range of trainings, motivating them for participation in the training courses.

It is impossible to provide satisfactory training to the nearly 11,000 persons working in the judicial organisation exclusively in Budapest, so it is important to hold trainings in a coordinated way at the local and regional levels as well while the Hungarian Academy of Justice (as part of the National Office for the Judiciary) offers central coordination. By opening the centrally coordinated training system towards the regional and local levels, 7,293 persons took part in trainings organized by the courts, an 12,748 persons took part in trainings organized by the Hungarian Academy of Justice.

Q127 (2013): In 2013, there were training courses held at the Hungarian Academy of Justice and ones organised at venues outside Budapest, in the areas of jurisdiction of the courts of appeal. In addition, the number of locally initiated consultations, training programmes and conferences also increased. Both the central and local training courses are characterised by the fact that they are also attended by representatives of other legal professional communities.

A significant challenge for 2013 was the preparation for the application of the new Codes. Therefore, in connection with major Acts, a series of comprehensive training courses was organised (in the form of central thematic training, regional classroom training and e-learning training).

In the year 2013, 191 training courses were held for the judiciary (103 in 2012) with 14.241 participants (5.671 in 2012).

Q127 (2012): In 2012, the President of the National Office for the Judiciary has decided to implement compulsory regular training for specialised judicial functions such as juvenile crimes, economic crimes, traffic crimes, drug abuse and trafficking cases. The trainings were organized in 2012 and carried out in 2013.

Regarding the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the Court the following trainings and courses were organized in 2012:

two day seminar for EU trainer judges related to various topics, among which Recent decisions of the ECHR, Cases and decisions rendered against Hungary by the ECHR.

three day seminar on the procedure before the ECHR.

It is noteworthy that the Act on the Organization and Management of Courts was amended in 2012 regarding the Hungarian Judicial Academy. The institution has been renamed to Hungarian Academy of Justice, and its responsibilities have been widened. Namely, it is partly responsible for the training of prosecutors and other contributors of justice (notaries, advocates).

Latvia

Q127 (2015): In recent years in Annual Training program of judges are included less in a separate human rights themes, but more and more these human rights themes are seen with both the national and EU law issues (e.g. VAT application of topical issues etc). Human Rights topics as separate are included only in cases where the question at issue is extensive or also very topical and important in public area.

Training on human rights issues are on a regular basis and for various target audience - judges candidates, judges, who work with civil case, administrative judges, assistant of judges, the judges who work with the criminal case and other judges.

Lithuania

Q127 (2012): In 2012, due to limited funds, the priority was given to training in professional fields, therefore no computer skills' training was offered.

Luxembourg

Q127 (2016): Due to the small number of personnel concerned, only some in-house training is proposed on specific issues (e.g. new laws, new electronic procedures, etc.). However, a large portion of the judges participate in training sessions at foreign institutions, e.g. the ENM in Paris or the ERA in Trier.

Q127 (2015): Since many years, Luxembourg has agreements with the French and Belgian magistrates' training schools creating a framework for initial and continuous training. Luxembourg is also co-financing the European Law Academy in Trier (D) and is actively participating in the EJTN (European Judicial Training Network).

Malta

Q127 (2018): The Judicial Studies Committee secures the training of the newly-appointed members of the judiciary through a mentorship scheme involving established members of the judiciary. This mentorship period can be as long as the persons concerned, necessitate. In addition, newly appointed members of the judiciary have had the opportunity to attend courses in judge craft through EJTN. Given the fact that judicial appointments are neither pre-announced nor given at a fixed schedule, organising a proper initial training course can prove to be very difficult. Hence the Judicial Studies Committee, through EJTN, are sending the newly-appointed magistrates to attend such training courses abroad.

Q127 (2016): Throughout 2016, the Judicial Studies Committee secured the training of the newly-appointed members of the judiciary in judge craft through EJTN. Given the fact that judicial appointments are neither pre-announced nor given at a fixed schedule, organising a proper initial training course can prove to be very difficult. Hence the Judicial Studies Committee, through EJTN, are sending the newly-appointed magistrates to attend such training courses abroad.

Netherlands

Q127 (2014): According to 2014 data, there is a standard of 90 hours per 3 years. Compared with previous years, the flexibility is augmented.

Poland

Q127 (General Comment): According to the Article 2(1)(2) of the Act of 23 January 2009 of the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution the National School's tasks include among others training and enhancing the professional competence of judges and prosecutors, in order to complement their specialist knowledge and professional skills. The continuous training of judicial and prosecutorial staff is based mainly on the Annual Schedule, which ensures a constant performance of training tasks and a possibility to familiarize with the training offer by the trainees. The judge is obliged to participate, as far as possible annually, in the training and professional development organized by the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution or other forms of professional development, to supplement professional knowledge and skills. This means that judges are obliged to raise professional qualifications, but – with one exception referred to below – are not subject to mandatory training. The participation in training courses organized by National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution is voluntary, and the judges are invited to participate in these courses as appropriate to their professional needs. The exception mentioned above is provided for states that after taking up the first position of a judge, a judge who did not previously take the position of the assessor, is trained in the methodology of the judge's work organized by National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution. The President of the court directs the judge for training at the earliest time foreseen in the training schedule of National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution for the given year. This obligation therefore applies to persons who become judges from other legal professions or conducted scientific research.

Q127 (2019): The training offer of the National School in 2019 was wide and covered each of the above mentioned types of trainings. Moreover judges and public prosecutors were able to participate not only in the trainings organised by the National School but also other institutions (for example courts, public prosecutor's offices, the Ministry of Justice).

Portugal

Q127 (General Comment): According to the new legal professional statute for judges (Law 67/2019, 27th August) in-service training is considered a right and a duty; each judge shall attend at least two sessions each year, provided by the Centre for Judicial Studies (CEJ). As CEJ offers more than one hundred sessions a year, only a very small part is mandatory. For this reason both boxes (Compulsory) and (optional) were filled in. In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts is not provided by CEJ. Such specific training is provided by another public entity.

Q127 (2018): According to the legal professional statute of judges (Law 21/85) in-service training is a right and a duty, and each judge shall attend at least two sessions every year. As the Centre for Judicial Studies (CEJ) offers more than one hundred sessions a year only a very small part is mandatory. For this reason both boxes (Compulsory) and (optional) were filled in. We note that every year the Centre for Judicial training (CEJ) announces the ongoing training activities that it develops the concerned year and to which judges can apply.

Q127 (2016): The changes on the training proposed in 2014 and 2016 have to do with the fact that the training program is set every year according to the needs assessment.

Romania

Q127 (2018): General in-service training is both a right and a duty of judges and prosecutors according to the provisions of art 35 of the Law no. 303/2004 and shall be accomplished at least once every 3 years (according to art 37 of the same law).

Q127 (2016): Insofar as for continuous training judges have to follow a continuous training, but they are free to select the specific training sessions.

Q127 (2012): In 2012, the National Institute of Magistracy has trained 74% of the total number of judges and prosecutors and has organised 110 seminars and 4 national conferences dedicated exclusively to the new codes. In addition, the training covered different fields of law, including European Union law, case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union and of the European Court of Human Rights, public procurement, competition law, cyber-crime, fighting corruption and fraud, fighting economic and financial crime etc.

Slovakia

Q127 (2019): There is different legal regulation for initial training for judges and for prosecutors. In 2017, the Act No. 385/2000 Coll. on Judges and Lay Judges was amended and the main change related to the new type of selection procedure. According to the new legal regulation the initial training is considered as a necessary precondition to be appointed judge for those who successfully passed through all parts of selection procedure. The initial training for future judges is four day training, organized by Judicial Academy, as a rule, once or a twice per year, following the completed selection procedure. It is an educational event where future judges are trained in disciplinary responsibility, professional ethics, the status of judges, and the second half of initial training deals with the practical issues from work with office rules of courts to practicing skills as a judge in simulated trial. Under the Act No. 154/2001 Coll. on Prosecutors and Trainees in Prosecutor's Office there is no compulsory or optional initial training for future prosecutors organized by Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic.

For Your Information:

We also call initial (preparatory) training another specific type of optional education organized by Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic. There are initial preparatory trainings for judicial trainees and for trainees in prosecutor's office. They are aimed to more theoretical legal problems in numerous fields of law, actual legal regulation on internal rules in organization of courts or prosecutors' offices, soft skills, and also practical issues. Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organizes educational events on the basis of Annual Academic Plan. This plan is formed according to the scope of education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. The Annual Academic Plan is approved every year by the Board of the Academy.

Educational events are scheduled evenly for all representatives of whole target group.

Q127 (2018): Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organizes educational events on the basis of Annual Academic Plan. This plan is formed according to the scope of education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. The Annual Academic Plan is approved every year by the Board of the Academy.

Educational events are scheduled evenly for all representatives of whole target group.

Please, refer to the Annual Report of the Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic for 2018 as well, available online <https://www.ja-sr.sk/system/files/Vs+2018+web.pdf>.

Q127 (2016): For the detailed information on judicial training refer to the Annual report of the Judicial Academy http://www.ja-sr.sk/files/Vs_JA_2016.pdf

Q127 (2014): The following training activities were organised by the JA in 2014 in the field of Human rights: _x000D_

- Protection of personal rights - right to respect for private life; recovery of non-pecuniary damage, included jurisprudence of ECHR (19 May 2014, 48 participants); _x000D_

- Article 2, 3 ECHR, protection of victims (project funded by European Commission), (4-5 September 2014, 21 Slovak participants and 19 international participants from V4 countries); _x000D_

- Current jurisprudence in family cases in the Slovak Republic - included jurisprudence of ECHR, (22 September 2014, 42 participants); _x000D_

- Victims of crimes, violence on women and children - included jurisprudence of ECHR, (14 November 2014, 36 participants); _x000D_

- Right to a fair trial in Constitutional court jurisprudence in the light of jurisprudence of ECHR, (19 November 2014, 40 participants); _x000D_

Training activities organised in English in cooperation with the JA partners in the field of Human rights: _x000D_

- Seminar on Human Rights and Access to Justice in the EU, (28-29 April 2014, participants from EU and 1 Slovak participant); _x000D_

- Study visit in ECHR organised by European Judicial Training Network, (8-9 July 2014, participants from EU and 3 Slovak participants); _x000D_

- Right to Fair Trial, (16-17 June 2014, participants from V4 and 3 Slovak participants); _x000D_

Training activities organised by individual judicial institutions lectured by the Slovak Agent before the ECtHR: _x000D_

- Current jurisprudence of the ECtHR and its impact on national judicial decisions (criminal aspects) – Regional Court Bratislava (22 May 2014); _x000D_

- Jurisprudence of the ECtHR in criminal matters touching the Slovak Republic – Regional Court Trnava (29 May 2014); _x000D_

- Protection of human rights of children in preliminary phase of criminal procedure in the light of Constitutional court and European court of human rights – General prosecution office and Constitutional Court (27-28 October); _x000D_

- Cochem system in family cases – Activity for judges dealing with family agenda (24 November 2014). The "Cochem system" is related to a German method of solving conflicts in parental cases.

Slovenia

Q127 (General Comment): Training is carried out by the Judicial Training Centre (JTC), as a body of the Ministry of Justice (for more, see Q131).

Initial training for judges includes training before election for a judge, as well as seminars and other educational events for first-instance judges. Initial training courses or consultations for first-instance judges are organized in the form of workshops and are carried out by higher-court judges and as simulations of main hearings. General in-service-training includes various courses, lectures and conferences, e.g. ethics for judges, foreign language law terminology, attitude towards problematic parties, etc. International exchange and visits for judges are also provided. In-service training for management functions of the court are compulsory for all newly appointed presidents and directors of courts (and heads and directors of state prosecutor's offices) within one year of their appointment. In-service training for specialised judicial functions includes judicial schools for different legal fields (in the field of civil law, commercial law, labour and social law, criminal law) and seminars on specific questions (e.g. the appropriate way to carry out contacts with the child, accounting balances, cyber crime).

Q127 (2016): The Judicial Training Centre is a body of the Ministry of Justice. Its approved budget was 220.000 EUR and implemented budget 412.020 EUR.

Q127 (2015): The Judicial Training Centre is a body of the Ministry of Justice. According to the Courts Act the tasks of the Centre are:

- to implement the training of judicial trainees;
- to organize and supervise the execution of legal state exams, to organize and supervise the execution of other forms of exams required in the justice system;
- to organize and supervise the execution of different types of permanent in-service training of judges, judicial advisers and court personnel;
- to conduct the obligatory professional training for presidents and directors of courts;
- to publish professional literature.

The director of the Centre is a higher judge that is delegated to work at the Ministry of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Judicial Service Act. He or she has a status of a full-time judge with all the rights derived therefrom.

The Courts Act states that the Expert Council is set up for providing expert assistance to the Centre in the implementation of its tasks.

The Council consists of the following 11 members:

- two representatives of the ministry competent for justice;
- one representative of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia;
- one representative of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia;
- one representative of the State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Slovenia;
- one representative of the Judicial Council of the Republic of Slovenia;
- one representative of the Slovenian Judges' Association;
- one representative of the Association of State Prosecutors of Slovenia;
- one representative of each law faculty in the Republic of Slovenia (3 altogether).

The work of the Expert Council is conducted by the Minister of Justice or by the state secretary under his authorisation. It is the Minister of Justice who adopts the programme of the Centre as well.

The Judicial Training Centre carries out education and professional training of public prosecutors. Individual education and professional training of public prosecutors could be organized under the Prosecutor General's Office. Department for education and professional supervision of the Supreme State Prosecutor is responsible for preparation and implementation appropriate forms of education according to the findings of the peer reviews on deficiencies and faults in the work of public prosecutors. Education, trainings as well as advanced trainings of public prosecutors are being organized in a similar way as legislation stipulates for judicial education.

Initial training for judges includes training before election for a judge, as well as seminars and other educational events for first-

Q127 (2014): 2014: The Judicial Training Centre spent 235.000,00 EUR in 2014."

Spain

Q127 (2015): On a yearly basis a training curricula on very different subjects is offered as part of the continuous training that judges can voluntarily apply for. Most of the courses are about the law, but courses on other branches such as economics, ethics or use of the software tools, for instance, are also organized. The continuous training is organized by the Judicial School located in Barcelona but it is also decentralised in the Legal Centers managed by the Autonomous Communities. So judges can apply for courses organized by the Judicial School and by the Centers of Legal Studies of the Autonomous Communities.

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 2019 (Q1, Q166)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	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	19,2
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
Bulgaria	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	15,5
Cyprus	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
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
Estonia	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
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
Germany	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
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
Ireland	35	0,8	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
Latvia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	24	1,2	38	1,9	43	2,2	46	2,4	52	2,7	48	2,5
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
Luxembourg	110	21,0	130	23,6	135	24,0	110	19,5	173	29,3	144	23,9	198	32,3	227	37,0
Malta	69	16,3	69	16,1	61	13,9	61	13,5	66	14,3	69	14,5	67	14,1	67	14,1
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
Poland	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 120	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
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
Slovakia	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
Slovenia	347	16,9	341	16,5	311	15,1	292	14,1	281	13,6	272	13,2	276	13,3	267	12,8
Spain	NA	NA	-	-	1 151	2,5	3 289	7,1	NA	NA	5 302	11,4	6 939	14,8	7 710	16,4
Sweden	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	728	10	1 363	13	2 097	12	2 654	14	2 392	14	2 576	14	2 643	15	3 216	17
Median	347	10	406	10	437	9	532	10	585	13	660	13	785	15	715	14
Minimum	12	0	20	0	24	1	38	2	43	2	46	2	52	2	48	2
Maximum	4 136	28	10 847	54	19 266	32	21 555	59	23 612	39	23 932	40	24 010	40	23 875	58
Nb of values	27	27	27	25	27	27	26	26	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%
% of NAP	19%	19%	19%	20%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%

Table 8.2: Availability of court-related mediation procedure in 2019 (Q163)

States	EC Code	Court-related mediation procedure
Austria	20	Yes
Belgium	1	Yes
Bulgaria	2	Yes
Croatia	11	Yes
Cyprus	13	Yes
Czech Republic	3	Yes
Denmark	4	Yes
Estonia	6	Yes
Finland	26	Yes
France	10	Yes
Germany	5	Yes
Greece	8	Yes
Hungary	17	Yes
Ireland	7	Yes
Italy	12	Yes
Latvia	14	Yes
Lithuania	15	Yes
Luxembourg	16	Yes
Malta	18	Yes
Netherlands	19	Yes
Poland	21	Yes
Portugal	22	Yes
Romania	23	Yes
Slovakia	25	Yes
Slovenia	24	Yes
Spain	9	Yes
Sweden	27	Yes

Table 8.3(EC) Number of court related mediation procedures (absolute values) in 2019 (Q167)

States	EC Code	Total number of mediation cases (total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)	1 Civil and commercial cases	2 Family cases	3 Administrative cases	4 Employment dismissal cases	5 Criminal cases	6 Consumer cases
Austria	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	768	NA
Denmark	4	617	412	198	NA	NA	7	NA
Estonia	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	26	2 349	857	1 293	NAP	199	NAP	NA
France	10	NA	1 156	2 751	1 021	NA	NA	NA
Germany	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17	746	75	644	NA	27	NAP	NA
Ireland	7	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	12	NA	72 664	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	15	696	314	367	5	8	NAP	2
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	NA
Malta	18	2 104	1	2 103	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	19	3 442	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	21	27 463	12 518	7 869	1	2 746	4 329	NA
Portugal	22	NA	2 653	300	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	23	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Slovakia	25	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	1 118	NA
Slovenia	24	2 787	2 414	NA	NAP	373	NAP	NA
Spain	9	NA	1 073	4 769	NA	3 967	2 865	NA
Sweden	27	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average		5 026	8 558	2 255	342	1 220	1 523	2
Median		2 227	1 073	1 293	5	286	943	2
Minimum		617	1	198	1	8	7	2
Maximum		27 463	72 664	7 869	1 021	3 967	4 329	2
Nb of values		27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA		67%	56%	63%	56%	63%	48%	85%
% of NAP		4%	4%	4%	33%	15%	30%	11%

Table 8.4 Number of court related mediation procedures (per 100 000 inhabitants) in 2019 (Q1, Q167)

States	EC Code	Total number of mediation cases (total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)	1 Civil and commercial cases	2 Family cases	3 Administrative cases	4 Employment dismissal cases	5 Criminal cases	6 Consumer cases
Austria	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	7,2	NA
Denmark	4	10,6	7,1	3,4	NA	NA	0,12	NA
Estonia	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	26	42,5	15,5	23,4	NAP	3,6	NAP	NA
France	10	NA	1,7	4,1	1,5	NA	NA	NA
Germany	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	17	7,6	0,8	6,6	NA	0,3	NAP	NA
Ireland	7	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Italy	12	NA	120,6	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA
Latvia	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	15	24,9	11,2	13,1	0,2	0,3	NAP	0,1
Luxembourg	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,8	NA
Malta	18	426,3	0,2	426,1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	19	19,8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	21	71,5	32,6	20,5	0,0	7,1	11,3	NA
Portugal	22	NA	25,8	2,9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	23	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Slovakia	25	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	20,5	NA
Slovenia	24	133,0	115,2	NA	NAP	17,8	NAP	NA
Spain	9	NA	2,3	10,1	NA	8,4	6,0	NA
Sweden	27	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average		92,0	30,3	56,7	0,6	6,2	8,8	0,1
Median		33,7	11,2	10,1	0,2	5,4	7,5	0,1
Minimum		7,6	0,2	2,9	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1
Maximum		426,3	120,6	426,1	1,5	17,8	20,5	0,1
Nb of values		27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA		67%	56%	63%	56%	63%	48%	85%
% of NAP		4%	4%	4%	33%	15%	30%	11%

Table 8.5: Providers of court-related mediation procedure by type of cases in 2019 (Q164)

States	EC Code	Civil and commercial cases				Family cases				Administrative cases				Labour cases including employment dismissals				Criminal cases				Consumer cases				
		Private mediator	Public authority	Judge	Public prosecutor	Private mediator	Public authority	Judge	Public prosecutor	Private mediator	Public authority	Judge	Public prosecutor	Private mediator	Public authority	Judge	Public prosecutor	Private mediator	Public authority	Judge	Public prosecutor	Private mediator	Public authority	Judge	Public prosecutor	
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																									
Slovakia	25																									
Slovenia	24																									
Spain	9																									
Sweden	27																									

Table 8.6: Availability of legal aid for court-related mediation in 2019 (Q165)

States	EC Code	Legal aid for court-related mediation procedure
Austria	20	No
Belgium	1	Yes
Bulgaria	2	No
Croatia	11	Yes
Cyprus	13	No
Czech Republic	3	Yes
Denmark	4	Yes
Estonia	6	Yes
Finland	26	Yes
France	10	Yes
Germany	5	No
Greece	8	Yes
Hungary	17	Yes
Ireland	7	Yes
Italy	12	Yes
Latvia	14	Yes
Lithuania	15	Yes
Luxembourg	16	Yes
Malta	18	Yes
Netherlands	19	Yes
Poland	21	Yes
Portugal	22	Yes
Romania	23	Yes
Slovakia	25	Yes
Slovenia	24	Yes
Spain	9	No
Sweden	27	Yes

Table 8.7: Availability of ADR other than court related mediation in 2019 (Q168)

States	EC Code	Mediation other than court-related mediation	Arbitration	Conciliation (if different from mediation)	Other ADR
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	No	No
Belgium	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	13	Yes	Yes	No	No
Czech Republic	3	Yes	Yes	No	No
Denmark	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Estonia	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Finland	26	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Italy	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Netherlands	19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Poland	21	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Portugal	22	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Romania	23	Yes	Yes	No	No
Slovakia	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovenia	24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	27	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

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 168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

Austria

Q163 (General Comment): Judicial mediation: in this type of mediation, there is always the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a judge can propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim to establish a compensation agreement. In the course of an offer for a diversion an out-of court compensation can be ordered by a judge (or a public prosecutor in the preliminary proceedings). In cases of parental custody and cases about the right to access to one's children a judge can instruct "Familiengerichtshilfe" to find a common solution or to gather very precise facts. "Familiengerichtshilfe" is part of the jurisdictionary, they are not legal educated but sozial workers, trained educators and psychologists.

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

Q168 (General Comment): The legal basis for procedures of alternative dispute resolution other than judicial mediation includes the Law on Mediation in Civil Matters and the Non-litigious Procedure Code. Relevant provisions can also be found within the Codes of civil and criminal procedures. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, the public prosecutor is entitled under specific conditions to withdraw from prosecuting a punishable act and accompany the parties in the establishment of a settlement. In this frame, an expert in conflict resolving can be involved. The latter has to report to the public prosecutor about the settlement negotiations and review their fulfilment and by the end prepares a final report.

Q168 (2019): Law on Mediation in Civil Matters (Zivilrechts-Mediations-Gesetz); § 107 Abs. 3 Non litigious Procedure Code (Außerstreitgesetz)

Sec. 198 – 209 CPC

In administrative proceedings in matters of taxes, customs duties and respective penalties arbitration is possible.

Q168 (2018): Comment: Law on Mediation in Civil Matters (Zivilrechts-Mediations-Gesetz); § 107 Abs. 3 Non litigious Procedure Code (Außerstreitgesetz)

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Sec. 198 – 209 CPC

Belgium

Q163 (General Comment): Except before the Supreme Court of Cassation, in any state of the proceedings and as well as in summary proceedings, the judge of a dispute may order mediation, at the joint request of the parties or on his own initiative but with the agreement of these. This may happen as long as the case has not been taken under consideration.

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 (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.

Q168 (General Comment): There is the law of 18th June 2018 on various civil law provisions and provisions to promote alternative forms of dispute resolution.

The provisions concerning mediation are improved. A definition of mediation is inserted. The scope of mediation is extended to legal persons governed by public law. In the context of judicial mediation, the judge may at the start of procedure impose recourse to mediation, ex officio or at the request of one or more parties, if it considers that a reconciliation is possible. The quality of accredited mediators is also validated by the protection of the practice of the profession as well as of the title. The structure of the Federal Mediation Commission is modernized and its role is strengthened.

In addition, collaborative law is enshrined in the Judicial Code: a voluntary and confidential process for settling disputes through negotiation involving the parties to the dispute and their respective lawyers, who act within the framework of an exclusive and limited assistance mandate and advice in order to reach an amicable agreement.

Q168 (2019): The law of 18th June 2018 introduced collaborative law, i.e. a voluntary and confidential process for resolving disputes through negotiation involving the parties to the dispute and their respective lawyers. The lawyers act under an exclusive mandate and limited assistance and advice with a view to reaching an amicable agreement.

Q168 (2016): Any dispute which has already arisen or which could arise from a specific legal relationship and on which it is permitted to settle may be the subject of an arbitration agreement.

Any person who has the capacity or power to settle may enter into an arbitration agreement.

In Belgium, the parties can also be reconciled. There are mandatory and optional attempts.

If agreement is reached, the hearing concludes with a conciliation report.

Bulgaria

Q163 (2019): Yes, in the Republic of Bulgaria judges may refer parties to a mediator, to a settlement of a dispute through a mediation procedure if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties.

The possibility to resort to court-related mediation procedures exists in civil and commercial matters, but not in administrative and criminal. For civil and commercial cases there is an explicit legislative norm providing for that the court may direct the parties to mediation (court-related mediation). Conversely, in administrative matters, there is no procedural possibility for the court to guide the parties to mediation, but there is a procedural opportunity to reach an agreement on a specific administrative dispute out of court including through mediation service by a private mediator and then the agreement to be approved by the court (out of court mediation).

According to the Mediation Act, subject of mediation may be civil, commercial, labor, family and administrative disputes related to consumer rights and other disputes between individuals and / or legal entities, including when they are cross-border.

Mediation is not conducted if a law or other normative act provides for another procedure for concluding an agreement.

But it's important to underline that according to Art. 4 of the the Mediation Act (promulgated SG No. 110 of 2004), persons exercising judicial functions in the judicial system cannot carry out mediation activities.

Q163 (2018): Yes, in the Republic of Bulgaria judges may refer parties to a mediator, to a settlement of a dispute through a mediation procedure if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties.

But it's important to underline that according to Art. 4 of the the Mediation Act (promulgated SG No. 110 of 2004), persons exercising judicial functions in the judicial system cannot carry out mediation activities.

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.

Q168 (General Comment): The legal basis of mediation is constituted of the Law on mediation, the Ordinance n° 2 on the Conditions and Order for the Approval of the Organizations for Mediators Training; Requirements for Mediators Training; Order for Registration and Deletion of Mediators from the Uniform Register of Mediators and Procedural and Ethical Rules of Mediator Conduct. Mediation is applicable to civil, commercial, labour, family and administrative disputes related to consumer rights, and other disputes between natural and/or legal persons. The Civil Procedure Code includes as well provisions concerning mediation. The court may direct the parties to mediation or another procedure for voluntary resolution of the dispute according to the general procedure for the examination of cases. The same opportunity is also explicitly envisaged for the proceedings on matrimonial cases and for the proceedings on commercial disputes.

Conciliation and other alternative dispute resolutions are provided in certain sectors, for example Conciliation is envisaged as a procedure for resolution of collective labour disputes and other ADR on consumer cases, some cases under Electronic Communications Act, Energy (Sector) Act, etc. The Civil Procedure Code refers explicitly to arbitration. The parties to a property dispute may agree that their dispute be settled by an arbitration court, unless the said dispute has as its subject matter any rights in rem or possession of a corporeal immovable, maintenance obligations or rights under an employment relationship. The arbitration may have a seat abroad if one of the parties has his, her or its habitual residence, registered office according to the basic instrument thereof or place of the actual management thereof abroad. Besides, a specific law regulates the international commercial arbitration, based on an arbitration agreement when the place of arbitration is on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. The International commercial arbitration allows civil property disputes resulting from foreign economic relations as well as disputes for filling in the gaps in a contract or its adaptation to changed circumstances, if the domicile or the seat of at least one of the parties is not in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Q168 (2018): The Mediation Act provides for the possibility of mediation outside the judicial process.

According to Art. 19, para. 1 and para. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the parties to a property dispute may arrange for it to be resolved by an arbitral tribunal, unless the dispute is subject to real rights or possession over real estate, maintenance or employment rights or is a dispute in which one of the parties is consumer within the meaning of § 13, item 1 of the additional provisions of the Consumer Protection Act. Arbitration may be domiciled abroad if one of the parties has its habitual residence, its registered office or the place of its actual domicile abroad.

The Bulgarian legislation provides for the possibility of arbitration as an out-of-court method for resolving collective labor disputes, as well as for resolving civil property disputes arising from foreign trade relations, as well as disputes for filling gaps in a contract or adapting it to new circumstances, if the domicile or seat of at least one of the parties is not in the Republic of Bulgaria (Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Law on International Commercial Arbitration- LICA). The legal framework for arbitration as a way of resolving collective labor disputes is the Law on the Settlement of Collective Labor Disputes (LSCLD) - Art. 4-8, The Rules on the Structure and Activity of the National Institute for Conciliation and Arbitration and the Rules for Mediation and Arbitration for the settlement of collective labor disputes by the National Institute for Conciliation and Arbitration. It may be voluntary arbitration, carried out with the assistance of trade unions and employers' organizations or of the National Institute for Conciliation and Arbitration under the procedure of Articles 4-8 of the LSCLD and compulsory arbitration only in a specific hypothesis. The International Commercial Arbitration Act (ICAA) applies to international commercial arbitration based on an arbitration agreement where the place of arbitration is on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. An arbitration agreement is a written agreement whereby the parties agree to entrust arbitration to resolve all or some of the disputes that may arise or have arisen between them regarding a particular contractual or non-contractual relationship. It may be an arbitration clause in another contract or separate agreement. Pursuant to § 3 of the LICA, the law also applies to arbitration between parties domiciled or seats in the Republic of Bulgaria, with the exception of Art. 1, para. 2, Art. 10, Art. 11, para. 2 (except when the party to the dispute is a company/enterprise with predominantly foreign participation), Art. 26 and the words "in accordance with the law chosen by the parties, and failing such choice" of art. 47, para. 1, Vol. 2.

Croatia

Q168 (General Comment): In Croatia, the following system of judicial settlement is set up (within mediation centres at courts and extrajudicial settlement at mediation centres outside courts) – Mediation Centre at the Croatian Chamber of Economy, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Chamber of Trades and Crafts, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Employers Association, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Mediation Association, Independent Service for social partnership at the Ministry of Labour and Pension System (former Office for Social Partnership that became inoperative in 2012), Banking Mediation Centre at the Croatian Banking Association, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Insurance Office. There is a possibility of extrajudicial settlement certified by a notary public. A notary public participates only formally, by verification of the existing settlement between parties. Therefore, this verification should not be considered as “other alternative dispute resolution”. Mediators are enlisted in official register of mediators established at the Ministry of Justice. In the cases where a person intends to institute a litigious proceeding against the Republic of Croatia, he/she shall first, before lodging a complaint, address the State attorney’s office, with a request to settle the dispute amicably. If the request is not accepted, or no decision is made within three months of its filing, the applicant may file a complaint to the competent court. This is a mandatory provision. These provisions apply mutatis mutandis in cases where the Republic of Croatia intends to sue a person with legal residence or habitual residence in the Republic of Croatia.

In family law cases a judge can be appointed as an arbitrator. In civil and commercial cases, private mediators, meaning lawyers who are accredited mediators, can be appointed as mediators. In administrative cases, during the court procedure, the parties may reach a settlement on the case matter. The court shall warn the parties of the possibility of reaching a settlement and help them negotiate. Therefore, according to the Croatian law, a judge can participate in a court settlement (this is not a typical mediation meaning that a judge refers parties to a mediator, but a case of a court settlement where a judge facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure). In cases of employment dismissals court annexed mediation can be held, private mediator and public authority can be appointed as mediators, as well as state attorney.

Cyprus

Q163 (General Comment): A law on mediation was introduced in 2012 and applies only to civil cases. The case is transmitted to mediation and the judge does not act as a mediator.

Czech Republic

Q163 (General Comment): Initially, judicial mediation was regulated by law only in criminal matters. The Act on mediation in non-criminal matters entered into force in September 2012.

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 (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.

Denmark

Q163 (General Comment): The Danish Administration of Justice Act provides for two different types of judicial mediation in chapters 26 and 27.

In accordance with article 268(1) in chapter 26 of the Administration of Justice Act, the court must provide for judicial mediation in every civil case in the first instance in an attempt to reach a judicial settlement. The court can however refrain from providing such judicial mediation if, due to the nature of the case, the relationship between the parties to the proceedings, or similar circumstances, it can be assumed in advance that judicial mediation would provide no result, cf. article 268(2). In accordance with article 272 in chapter 27 of the Administration of Justice Act, the court can, if so requested by the parties to the proceedings, appoint a judicial mediator to assist the parties in reaching, by themselves, a solution to a dispute, which is at the parties’ disposition.

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 (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.

Q168 (General Comment): Conciliation does not exist in the Danish legal system. However, the latter does provide for different forms of judicial mediation (chapters 26 and 27 of the Danish Administration of Justice Act).

A consumer may choose to bring a case before the Consumer Complaints Board or another relevant complaints body approved by the Minister of Business and Growth instead of (or before) bringing it to the courts.

The State Administration offers mediation in cases regarding separation, divorce and parental responsibilities at no cost for the parties concerned.

Estonia

Q168 (General Comment): Despite the fact that the Estonian legislation refers to the term of “conciliation” and according to the CEPEJ explanatory note, it is more accurate to talk about “judicial mediation”. In civil matters, it is rare to resort to mediation (conciliation) without the involvement of a court (property claims for example). The parties’ consent is usually required for resorting to mediation, but the latter can be ordered by the court under certain conditions. A mediator can be a person whom the parties have entrusted the task of carrying out the mediation or a sworn lawyer, a notary or a mediation body of the government or a local authority. The judge is not a mediator but he/she has to take all possible measures to settle a matter by a compromise or in another manner through an agreement of the parties. For such purpose, the court may, among other, present a draft of a compromise contract to the parties or request that the parties appear before the court in person, or propose that the parties settle the dispute out of court or call upon the assistance of a mediator.

In family cases regarding the access to the child, the court directs the parties to the family mediators. For collective labour disputes, public and local mediators (conciliators) – impartial experts appointed to office by the Government – help the parties to reach mutually satisfactory resolutions. In criminal matters a Prosecutor’s Office or court may suggest to resort to mediation, but the consent of the suspect/accused and the victim is necessary. The mediation service is entrusted by the Social Insurance Board (government authority under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Affairs) and is carried out by victim support workers who have received relevant training. In administrative matters, the court may conduct mediation proceedings in which parties, with the assistance of a judge, settle their dispute by way of negotiations. The consent of the parties as well as the consent of the third parties are needed. In addition to the non-judicial mediation (family cases), conciliation (conciliation proceedings in civil, administrative and criminal cases) and arbitration (labour disputes committee, consumer disputes committee, lease committee etc.) there is an institution of Public Conciliator (Riiklik Lepitaja). The latter is appointed to office by the Government to prevent and to resolve collective labour disputes. He/she appoints regional conciliators for minor collective labour disputes.

Q168 (2015): There is no other types of ADR.

Q168 (2014): There is no other types of ADR.

Finland

Q166 (General Comment): In Finland there is no accreditation or a register for court-related mediators. All mediators are trained in a special training program for mediation.

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.

Q168 (General Comment): The Finnish Forum for Mediation (FFM), founded in 2003, is a Finnish mediation cooperation organization. Arenas of ADR mediation are mediation in criminal cases, mediation in the field of day care and education (VERSO), mediation in work communities, mediation in family conflicts, environmental mediation, international Peace Mediation, neighborhood mediation, street mediation for young people. There are public and private organizations providing these mediation services and programs. In criminal cases, mediation is a process in which the victim and the offender are given the opportunity to meet confidentially through the facilitation of an impartial mediator to discuss the psychological and material harm inflicted on the victim by the offence and to help the parties find a mutual solution to redress the harm. The decision on whether to carry out mediation in a particular case is made by the local mediation office. If the parties reach an agreement, the mediator draws up a document on it. In cases of minor crimes, the agreement may result in discontinuance of the criminal proceedings. The agreement may also at a later stage lead to non-prosecution, waiving of sentence or to a more lenient punishment. Criminal cases are not mediated in the courts.

A lot of civil cases are settled by the parties and their lawyers when the case is already pending in a court.

A case can be mediated outside the court with a mediator provided by the Finnish Bar Association. The Finnish Bar Association offers mediation especially in commercial affairs, work relations, and family affairs. A settlement may, upon application, be confirmed as enforceable in the district court.

Parents can agree on the custody, living arrangements and right of access of a child or child support. An agreement can be made and confirmed within the municipal social welfare services. These agreements can not be confirmed as enforceable by a district court.

In consumer disputes, consumer rights advisors provide free guidance and mediation. In addition, Consumer disputes board gives decisions on consumer disputes.

The Arbitration Institute of the Finland Chamber of Commerce provides arbitration and mediation services in domestic and international disputes.

Q168 (2016): See Q164

France

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

Q168 (2019): The parties have the possibility to conclude a participatory procedure agreement through their lawyers (1544 of the CPC). Within this framework, they work jointly, under the conditions set out in an agreement, to reach an agreement, full or partial, putting an end to the dispute between them or to the settlement of their dispute.

Q168 (2018): The parties have the possibility to conclude a participatory procedure agreement through their lawyers (1544 of the CPC). In this context, they shall work jointly, under the conditions laid down by a convention, on a total or partial agreement, putting an end to the dispute between them or to the preparation of their dispute.

Germany

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 (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.

Q168 (General Comment): All forms of out-of court conflict resolution are possible as a matter of principle.

Q168 (2019): See the general comments

Greece

Q163 (General Comment): For Civil cases: Judicial mediation is optional and it is possible to resort to it before filing any action or during pendency before the Court of first instance or the Court of Appeal.

Q166 (2019): The interest of people to acquire the status of mediator increased in 2019 without any special or official reason.

Q168 (2018): Mediation in civil and commercial cases (Law 3898/2010 as in force)

Q168 (2016): Mediation in civil and commercial cases (Law 3898/2010 as in force)

Q168 (2013): The category "other" encompasses quasi-judicial administrative applications in tax disputes.

Hungary

Q163 (General Comment): Judicial mediation was introduced in the Hungarian legal system in 2012. In this type of mediation, there is always the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. Different laws encourage the parties to choose the mediation procedure in compliance with the voluntary principle. Among these, the most significant are the Civil Procedure Code, the Act on Charges and the Act on the Service of the Judicial Employees. Detailed rules in relation to judicial mediation are provided by the Order 14/2002 (VIII.1.) of the Minister of Justice, the Rules on Judicial Case Management, and the Rules issued by the President of the National Office for the Judiciary. It is noteworthy that the Act LV of 2002 on Mediation covers civil litigation, but excludes mediation in libel proceedings, guardianship proceedings, proceedings on the termination of parental responsibility, enforcement proceedings, procedures establishing paternity or ancestry and constitutional appeals.

Q163 (2019): Since the year 2014 the new Civil Code introduced obligatory mediation in cases concerning child custody. In such cases the judge may order the parties to turn to a mediator and suspend the case.

In the administrative court process the court shall inform the parties of the essence of and the possibility and conditions of resorting to a mediation procedure in order to facilitate the settlement (Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Court Procedure Section 65 Par. 2).

In the civil procedure – after adopting the order closing the preparatory stage – the court shall provide information on the possibility of entering into a mediation procedure, including the method and advantages of doing so, the possibility of laying down an agreement in a court settlement, and the rules pertaining to a stay (Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure Section 195). Besides the court shall inform the parties of the essence, availability, and conditions of mediation, if it appears that such a procedure may be successful, and especially if it is requested by a party, as well as of the rules pertaining to the stay of the proceedings (Section 238. Par.2).

Q163 (2013): In 2013, 75 court employees (judges, court secretaries and administrative employees) took part at special courses organized by the National Office for the Judiciary. The strategic goal of the NOJ was to have a judicial mediator at every court that has more than 7 judges, which implies further trainings.

Q163 (2012): In October 2012, judicial mediators have been appointed at six general courts in order to contribute to the resolution of judicial procedures in the shortest time possible and in a satisfactory way for the parties.

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.

Q168 (General Comment): The category other encompasses: Reconciliation Committee: the national labour unions, the unions of employers and the government are continuously consulting in order to prevent conflicts and to share information. Council for the reconciliation of interests: a permanently operating macro-level, national forum for tripartite cooperation of representatives of workers, employers and the government. Its aim is to reach agreements, prevent and arrange national conflicts, exchange information, monitor the recommendations and alternatives.

Conciliation board: its aim is to try to arrange the matter of dispute between the customer and the business organization with a settlement and even to decide the case in order to guarantee the quick, efficient and simple enforcement of customer's rights. Hungary's legal system provides for the better known types of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), namely:

Arbitration procedure regulated by the Act LXXI of 1994 on Arbitration;

Act I of 2004 on Sport establishing the Permanent Court of Arbitration for Sport;

Mediation regulated by the Act LV of 2002 on Mediation;

Mediation in healthcare regulated by the Act CXVI of 2000 on Mediation in Healthcare;

Mediation in matters of child protection regulated by the 2003 amendment to Decree No. 149/1997 (IX. 10.);

Conciliatory corporate proceedings: the Labour Mediation and Arbitration Service established under the Act XXII of 1992 on the Labour Code; the Act CLV of 1997 on Consumer Protection establishing conciliation bodies attached to the regional economic chambers.

The Mediation Service for Education dealing with the issue of school violence – according to the Educational Act and the Act of Higher Education the resort to the MSE is an educational right.

The current Hungarian criminal law recognizes and applies mediation procedures in certain crimes against property of a lesser value. The application of this legal institution – by encouraging active remorse and repayment of the damage – implies real reparation for the victims, besides giving way to the state's criminal law interests.

Q168 (2019): Today, in Hungary there is a possibility to try to settle a legal dispute with an agreement or part of the disputed issues in any phase of a lawsuit. Our legal procedural rules do also apply conciliation and reconciliation, which provide alternatives within the litigation procedure. Moreover, in B2B disputes, our effective civil law rules stipulate mandatory negotiation: the opposing parties have to try to settle the dispute out of court before submitting the petition. (However, this may be disregarded if the parties prepare jointly minutes on the opinion difference that has arisen between them). The public administration authority procedure also knows settlement procedure that may be ordered by the authority or it may also take place if the nature of the case allows it.

From January 1, 2018, judicial mediation will also be available in Administrative cases.

Q168 (2016): Today, in Hungary there is a possibility to try to settle a legal dispute with an agreement or part of the disputed issues in any phase of a lawsuit. Our legal procedural rules do also apply conciliation and reconciliation, which provide alternatives within the litigation procedure. Moreover, in B2B disputes, our effective civil law rules stipulate mandatory negotiation: the opposing parties have to try to settle the dispute out of court before submitting the petition. (However, this may be disregarded if the parties prepare jointly minutes on the opinion difference that has arisen between them). The public administration authority procedure also knows settlement procedure that may be ordered by the authority or it may also take place if the nature of the case allows it.

From January 1, 2018, judicial mediation will also be available in Administrative cases.

Ireland

Q163 (General Comment): Court procedures facilitate the referring of pending proceedings to various types of ADR (in particular conciliation, mediation and arbitration). One developing area within ADR is collaborative law, involving lawyers for the respective parties seeking to collaborate on reaching a resolution. In this method, the collaborating lawyers do not act for their respective clients should the dispute proceed to litigation.

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.

Q168 (General Comment): Court procedures facilitate the referring of pending proceedings to various types of ADR (in particular conciliation, mediation and arbitration). One developing area within ADR is collaborative law, involving lawyers for the respective parties seeking to collaborate on reaching a resolution. In this method, the collaborating lawyers do not act for their respective clients should the dispute proceed to litigation.

The Arbitration Act 2010 came into effect on 8 June 2010. It applies to all arbitrations beginning on or after that date. The Act replaces the Arbitration Acts 1954 to 1998 and adopts the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration. The UNCITRAL Model Law represents a global consensus on principles to be applied in respect of international arbitration.

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.

Q168 (General Comment): According to the relevant legal provisions, conciliation bodies have competence in the fields of company law, financial brokerage, banking and credit. The Chambers of Commerce have competence with regard to conciliation procedures and can even play a role as mediation and arbitration organizations. Conciliation bodies are also intervening in respect of disputes in the telecommunication sector. Besides, there are private procedures of mediation ("negoziazione paritetica") established by consumers' associations and companies. The latter are acting on behalf of consumers who may decide at the end of the procedure to accept or not the proposal of settlement. There is also another ADR procedure called "conciliazione bancaria" intended to address issues between a customer and a bank or a financial intermediary. It is noteworthy that in 2010 a large reform on ADR took place in Italy. Accordingly, since 2011, a number of matters in the civil sector require that a mandatory mediation procedure is executed before the case can be treated in court. In 2012, mediation procedure became mandatory for additional subjects of the civil sector.

Latvia

Q163 (2019): Court-annexed mediation is used in civil disputes to be resolved in court proceedings by way of action. Judges have an obligation to offer the parties the option of mediation at different stages of proceedings (after the initiation of the case, in the pre-trial stage, pre-trial hearing, or at any other point until the conclusion of the examining of the case on its merits.) However, parties are free to decide whether to opt for mediation or not.

Q163 (2015): Since the 1st January 2015 we have implemented Court-Annexed Mediation in Latvia. The court must propose to parties to use mediation at the initiation of a civil case as well as at other stages. And if the outcome of mediation is agreement between parties, the plaintiff can receive back 50 % of the State Fee.

According to the Mediation Law we have mediators and certified mediators in Latvia. Anyone can be a mediator who has been selected freely by the parties and who has agreed to conduct the mediation. But regarding the certified mediators we have specified procedure to become a certified mediator and to maintain certification. Regarding the law a certified mediator can be a person who: is of good standing and higher education; has attended a mediator's training course and has obtained a mediator's certificate. The certificate gives the right to be included in the list of certified mediators. Certified mediators are tested by the Certification and attestation commission of mediators.

According to the Section 25 of the Mediation Law the Council of Certified Mediators is an autonomous self-governance body subject to public law which: ensures the issuance of a certificate to the mediator who has passed the certification examination, organises certification examinations of mediators and attestation examinations of certified mediators, keeps a list of certified mediators, supervises the mediation quality, examining complaints regarding activities of certified mediators and performs other tasks specified in the Mediation Law.

Q163 (2014): On the occasion of the 2013 and 2014 exercises, it has been specified that in Latvia mediation has been traditionally considered as a structured co-operation process on voluntary basis whereby the parties attempt to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a mediator. _x000D_

The court-annexed mediation module will be implemented from January 2015, when the court, within the court proceedings, is going to be able to suggest to the parties to resort to mediation (not court-internal mediation model where another judge of the court is endowed with the responsibility to ensure the mediation). _x000D_

For the court-annexed mediation model, certified mediators institute has been established, but it should be mentioned that there is no exclusive mandate for certified mediators. Both – mediators without certificate and certified mediators may manage court cases. Parties are free to choose. The first mediator's certification took place on October 1, 2014 and was passed by 24 candidates. _x000D_

Notwithstanding that, before the implementation of the specific ADR institute - mediation – the parties were entitled to conclude a settlement. The settlement has also been considered as an ADR mechanism differing from mediation by the methods of reaching an agreement.

Q163 (2013): On the occasion of the 2013 and 2014 exercises, it has been specified that in Latvia mediation has been traditionally considered as a structured co-operation process on voluntary basis whereby the parties attempt to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a mediator. _x000D_

The court-annexed mediation module will be implemented from January 2015, when the court, within the court proceedings, is going to be able to suggest to the parties to resort to mediation (not court-internal mediation model where another judge of the court is endowed with the responsibility to ensure the mediation). _x000D_

For the court-annexed mediation model, certified mediators institute has been established, but it should be mentioned that there is no exclusive mandate for certified mediators. Both – mediators without certificate and certified mediators may manage court cases. Parties are free to choose. The first mediator's certification took place on October 1, 2014 and was passed by 24 candidates. _x000D_

Notwithstanding that, before the implementation of the specific ADR institute - mediation – the parties were entitled to conclude a settlement. The settlement has also been considered as an ADR mechanism differing from mediation by the methods of reaching an agreement.

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

Q168 (General Comment): As concerns the category “other”, in criminal procedure law there is a settlement institute, while in administrative procedure law there is an administrative contract institute.

The Civil Procedure Law regulates arbitration procedures in Latvia, namely an arbitration court may be established for the resolution of a specific dispute or operate permanently. A permanent arbitration court operates on the basis of articles of association or by-law, whereas an arbitration court established for the resolution of a specific dispute operates in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Civil Procedure Law. The permanent arbitration court shall commence operations after registration in the Arbitration Court Register. The Arbitration Court Register is maintained by The Enterprise Register. A permanent arbitration court may be established by legal persons. The resolution of disputes by an arbitration court is not an entrepreneurial activity.

As regards conciliation, according to Article 149 § 2 of the Civil Procedure Law, in preparing a case for trial, the judge shall strive to reconcile the parties. In addition Article 151 § 3 set forth that the judge shall strive to reconcile the parties also during the trial. Moreover, the Civil Procedure Law determines that a settlement is permitted at any stage in the procedure and in any civil dispute, except in cases explicitly enumerated by the Civil Procedure Law. Regarding conciliation in criminal cases, Article 381 of the Criminal Procedure Law provides for that in the case of a settlement, an intermediary (a mediator) from the State Probation Service may facilitate the conciliation of a victim and the persons who committed a criminal offence. In determining that a settlement is possible in criminal proceedings, and that the involvement of an intermediary (a mediator) is useful, a person directing the proceedings may inform the State Probation Service regarding such possibility or usefulness. Mediation has been developed in practice before the adoption of a specific legislation regulating this procedure. The first step in devising mediation institute was taken in 2009 when the concept on mediation in civil disputes resolution was adopted by the government, implying the gradual implementation of 4 mediation modules from pure mediation to court–annexed mediation, from court–annexed mediation to court–internal mediation, from court–internal mediation to integrated mediation.

- o In Latvia mediation has been traditionally considered as a structured co-operation process on voluntary basis whereby the parties attempt to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a mediator.
- o The court-annexed mediation module will be implemented from January 2015, when the court, within the court proceedings, is going to be able to suggest to the parties to resort to mediation (not court-internal mediation model where another judge of the court is endowed with the responsibility to ensure the mediation).
- o For the court-annexed mediation model, certified mediators institute has been established, but it should be mentioned that there is no exclusive mandate for certified mediators. Both – mediators without certificate and certified mediators may manage court cases. Parties are free to choose. The first mediator’s certification took place on October 1, 2014 and was passed by 24 candidates.

Q168 (2019): Out-of-court dispute resolution mechanisms are working well in several areas. For example, Consumer Dispute Resolution Commission deals with disputes between consumer and seller or service provider. The Industrial Property Board of Appeal examines extrajudicial disputes arising from registration and post-registration procedures of industrial property, also at granting a patent; firstly, the Board of Appeal endeavors to reconcile the parties in a matter of opposition.

Q168 (2015): In Criminal Procedure Law there is a settlement institute, and in Administrative Procedure Law - an administrative contract institute.

Lithuania

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 (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.

Q168 (General Comment): In Lithuania, judicial mediation is available in civil cases, where the agreement can be reached (family cases are treated as civil cases). From 2015 judicial mediation is available in all the courts of Lithuania. The data on number of judicial mediation cases is received by the courts. Arbitration is regulated by a special law.

Pursuant to the Law on Consumer Rights Protection of the Republic of Lithuania the following public bodies deal with consumer disputes in the role of ADR entities:

- Communications Regulatory Authority
- Bank of Lithuania (central bank)
- State Energy Regulatory Council
- Bar Association
- State Consumer Rights Protection Authority

Firstly, during the ADR procedure these consumer ADR entities have to try to conciliate parties of the dispute. If a settlement is not reached, a decision on the substance of the dispute is adopted. The decision is binding, unless a party commences proceedings in a court. The exception are decisions of Bank of Lithuania which are not binding.

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Luxembourg

Q166 (General Comment): 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 (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.

Q168 (General Comment): Mediation other than court-related mediation exists in criminal matters (although it is ordered by the public prosecutor's office).

Arbitration is provided for in article 429 of the Code of Civil Procedure which states that:

"If it is necessary to refer the parties to the arbitrators, for examination of accounts, documents and registers, one or three arbitrators shall be appointed to hear the parties and conciliate them, if possible, otherwise provide their opinion.

If it is necessary to visit or estimate works or goods, one or three experts will be appointed.

The arbitrators and experts will be appointed ex officio by the tribunal unless the parties agree at the hearing".

The judge can always propose conciliation to the parties.

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).

Q166 (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).

Q168 (General Comment): Arbitration is mandatory in cases relating to traffic collision which do not exceed €11,600 in value and which do not include bodily injury. Furthermore, arbitration is mandatory in cases of condominium and contestations of water and electricity bills. Likewise, parties may choose to resort to arbitration on any civil and commercial litigious matter, provided both parties agree. The Malta Arbitration Centre is constantly improving the services for arbitration and promotes the issue of arbitration regularly. Its web site is www.mac.com.mt

Netherlands

Q163 (General Comment): Court-related mediation always implies the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor can propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement).

Q163 (2012): In the frame of the 2010 and 2012 exercises, it has been mentioned that from April 2005 until January 2011, parties who were referred to mediation via the Courts and who were not eligible for legal aid, could apply for an incentive contribution (stimuleringsbijdrage). This contribution covered both parties' expenses for the first 2.5 hours of mediation. The incentive contribution stopped in January 2011.

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). _x000D_

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.

Q168 (General Comment): Category "Other" include: Binding advice in consumer cases by Consumer complaints Board (Geschillencommissie consumentenzaken); Binding advice in financial insurance cases by KIFID; Binding advice in health insurance cases by SKGZ; Binding advice in rent cases (Huurcommissie); Arbitration: (Raad van arbitrage voor de bouw)

Q168 (2019): The specialized panels have been installed for (among others) rent cases and financial services.

Q168 (2016): In 2016 there were the following number of cases for other:

-Binding advice in consumer cases: 4801 incoming cases -Binding advice in financial insurance: incoming cases: 6055 (they changed their organization of complaint disposal)

-Binding advice in health insurance cases: incoming cases 3710 -Binding advice in rent cases: 8210 incoming cases

-Arbitration (Arbitration board for the building industry): 491 incoming cases

Q168 (2015): In 2015 there were following number of cases for other:

- Binding advice in consumer cases: 4627 incoming cases

- Binding advice in financial insurance cases: 6493 cases

- Binding advice in health insurance cases: 3152 cases

- Binding advice in rent cases: 9959 incoming cases

- Arbitration: In Dutch: 556 incoming cases."

Q168 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been explained that in recent years the Ministry of Security and Justice and various relevant criminal justice actors (the Council for the Judiciary, the Public Prosecution Service, the police, Rehabilitation, Victim Support, 'Victim in Focus', and the Dutch federation of mediators have voiced their support for the introduction of mediation in criminal justice. As a consequence, in October 2013, the Ministry of Security and Justice asked actors in the field to submit proposals for pilot projects on mediation. Five projects received funding.

Poland

Q163 (General Comment): Court-related mediation procedures are regulated in relevant legal acts, e.g. The Code Of Civil Procedure, The Code of Criminal Procedure, The Code of Administrative Procedure.

Q163 (2019): Mediation is governed, inter alia, by the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Q163 (2016): In regard to Q163-1 it is necessary to indicate that there are not mandatory mediation procedures.

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.

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 (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

Q163 (2016): Concerning the significant increase in the number of family mediations, with initiative in the courts (with the consent of the parties):

The increase in the number of cases is due, on one hand, to a greater dissemination of the Family Mediation System and to a wider perception of its benefits by users and other operators of the System and on the other hand to the legislative reform operated in 2015, with the approval of the General Regime of the Civil Guardianship Process (RGPTC) that originated the increase of Family Mediation applications originating in the Courts.

This occurred as a consequence of the new paradigm established in this new legislation, according to which, in the majority of civil juvenile cases, where it is not possible to obtain the agreement of the parties in court, the court must suspend the proceedings and refer the parties to one of two interventions: Family mediation (if the parties agree to submit to the procedure) or the specialized technical hearing, if they do not agree to resort to Family Mediation. The RGPTC entered into force in October 2015 and its effects were immediately felt in the statistical data for the subsequent year.

Regarding the decrease in the number of mediations in civil and commercial matters, we do not have data that allows us to clarify the trend.

As for the decrease in the number of mediations in criminal matters, we do not have data to clarify the trend. Next year, the Directorate-General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice) will develop a Monitoring and Diagnostic Evaluation Study of the Criminal Mediation System that may shed light on this trend.

Q166 (General Comment): 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 (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.

Q168 (General Comment): In Portugal, mediation is admissible in a number of areas. Moreover, public measures have been adopted in order to increase recourse to public mediation systems in specific areas of law: namely, family, employment, criminal, civil and commercial matters.

Family, employment and criminal mediation have their own structures, with specialist mediators in these areas.

Civil and commercial mediation takes place as part of a judicial process at the Courts of Peace (Julgados de Paz). The latter are part of the Portuguese legal system and are based on an extra-judicial basis (Law 78/2001, 13 July). If the parties have not reached an agreement through mediation, they can go to trial, where a decision is issued by the Peace Judge, who may also promote the parties' conciliation.

Romania

Q163 (General Comment): In Romania, the mediation procedure is regulated by Law no. 192/2006 concerning the mediation and the organization of the mediator profession. Even if in certain circumstances, according to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge may recommend the parties to use mediation, we cannot talk about a judicial mediation. According to the Law no. 192/2006, the mediation activity is organized as a liberal profession and the control mechanism of mediation is given to an inside body; also, taking into consideration the fact that it is a new profession, the law encourages and promotes a free development of the mediation – as an alternative method for judicial proceedings – without any interference from the State authorities regarding the selection of mediators. The parties (natural or legal persons) may have voluntary recourse to mediation, inclusively after the beginning of a trial in front of the courts, convening to settle in this way any conflicts in civil, criminal and other matters (e.g. family disputes, consumers' protection litigation etc.). According to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge has the duty to try, during the whole trial, the reconciliation of the parties. If necessary, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the judge shall recommend to the parties to have recourse to mediation, for the dispute settlement on amiable way, in any stage of the trial. Mediation is not compulsory for the parties. If, in the mentioned conditions, the parties reconcile, the judge shall ascertain their agreement in the content of the judgment he/she will pronounce.

As for the conciliation procedure, the former Civil Procedure Code provided for a direct conciliation procedure between parties, in case of commercial litigation, before filing a case in court (art. 7201 of the former Civil Procedure Code). This procedure was not retained by the New Civil Procedure Code, in force since 2014.

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.

Q168 (General Comment): The Romanian civil procedural legislation regulates, as alternative methods for the settlement of disputes, mediation, arbitration and conciliation.

Mediation is regulated by Law 192/2006 on Mediation and Organization of the Profession of Mediator. The parties may have voluntary recourse to mediation, inclusively after the beginning of a trial in civil, criminal and other matters (the law contains special provisions regarding family conflicts and mediation in criminal cases, which are supplemented by provisions referring to mediate in a dispute before the courts). The law also applies in the conflicts of the consumers' protection field. According to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge has the duty to try, during the whole trial, the reconciliation of the parties, giving them the necessary instructions. If necessary, he/she can recommend to the parties to resort to mediation. The Criminal Procedure Code regulates the possibility to renounce to the civil claims, as well as the recognition by the defendant of the civil claims and the conclusion of a mediation transaction/ agreement.

The arbitration procedure (arbitral convention, arbitrators, establishment of the arbitral court, notification of the arbitral court, arbitral procedure, arbitral judgment and its dissolution, enforcement of the arbitral judgment, international arbitration, recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral judgments) is governed by the Civil Procedure Code. There may be the object of arbitration disputes between persons with full legal capacity, apart from those involving marital status, individuals' capacity, succession debate, family relationships and rights to which the parties may not dispose of.

In the matter of labour law, the collective labour conflicts may be settled by alternative means of disputes settlement: conciliation, mediation and arbitration (Law of Social Dialogue no. 62/2011). Basically, these alternative methods specific to the labor law, with its own rules, have a distinct legal status and are separated from the mechanisms and the rules provided by the basic legal framework on ADR (Law 192/2006 concerning mediation and also the rules laid down in the procedural codes). According to the Law 202/2010, in trials and applications in commercial matters rateable in money, before the introduction of the application for suing at law, the plaintiff shall try to settle the dispute rather by mediation, either by direct conciliation.

Q168 (2016): •Currently, our system does not provide for judicial mediation institution.

•In the Romanian legislation, mediation is regulated by Law no. 192/2006 on mediation and organization of the profession of mediator. According to Art. 1 of this Law mediation represents a modality for the settlement of conflicts on amiable way, with the help of a third specialized person in the capacity of mediator, in conditions of neutrality, impartiality, confidentiality and having the free consent of the parties.

•The parties, natural or legal persons, may have voluntary recourse to mediation, inclusively after the beginning of a trial in front of the courts, convening to settle in this way any conflicts in civil matters, in criminal matters, as well as in other matters.

•The Law no. 192/2006 provides special provisions regarding family conflicts and on mediation in criminal cases, which are supplemented by provisions referring to mediate in a dispute before the courts. •The provisions of Law no. 192/2006 also apply in the conflicts of the consumers' protection field (e.g. if the consumer invokes the existence of a prejudice as a result of the acquisition of some defected products or services, of the nonobservance of the contractual clauses or of the granted guarantees, of the existence of some abusive clauses in the contracts concluded between consumers and economic agents or of the infringing of other rights stipulated by the national legislation or of the EU legislation in the consumers' protection field).

•According to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge has the duty to try, during the whole trial, the reconciliation of the parties, giving them the necessary instructions. To this effect, the judge shall ask the personal presence of the parties, even if they are represented. •If necessary, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the judge shall recommend to the parties to have recourse to mediation, for the dispute settlement on amiable way, in any stage of the trial. •Mediation is not compulsory for the parties. If, in the mentioned conditions, the parties reconcile, the judge shall ascertain their agreement in the content of the judgment he/she will pronounce (Art. 272 par. 1 I and II theses, par. 2 and par. 3 I thesis of the Civil Procedure Code).

•For a short period of time (July 2013 – May 2014), the Law on mediation provided for a mandatory information session regarding the benefits of mediation. (NB: only the information session on mediation was mandatory and not the mediation itself). This provision was declared unconstitutional by the Romanian Constitutional Court (Decision no. 266/07.05.2014).

oArguments of the Court:

-Breach of the principle of access to justice (NB1: this was available not only knowing that the sanction for not participating in the mandatory information session was inadmissibility of the claim, but even in the case of any other sanction – see para. 22 of the CCR Decision; NB2: the information session was not mandatory for all types of civil litigation, but only for those expressly provided by the law - e.g. family litigation, consumer litigation, labor litigation).

-Rebutting the presumption *nemo censetur ignorare legem*. Thus, by imposing the mandatory information session, it may be admitted that there is a non-sufficient knowledge of the law on mediation (vs publication of the law in the Official Journal), contrary to the general presumption of law

•The Criminal Procedure Code (art. 22-23) regulates the possibility to renounce to the civil claims, as well as the recognition by the defendant of the civil claims and the conclusion of a mediation transaction/ agreement.

Mail CN 17/11/2015: Q166: Concerning the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation, we noticed that there has been an increase between 2012 and 2013 of 162%, followed by a decrease between 2013 and 2014 of 37%, which affects the long-term analysis (2012-2014). Could you explain these variations? Answer of the national correspondent: These variations were determined by the evolution of legislation in the field of mediation in which we referred to the comments (G.1)

Slovakia

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.

Q168 (General Comment): Mediation:

The out of court mediation is the form of solving the disputes arisen from civil and commercial legal relations as well as disputes in family matters and employer/employee relations. The mediation may result in the written agreement which should be enforced if approved by the court or is in the form of notarial deed.

Arbitration:

The Act on Arbitration proceedings (No. 244/2002 Coll.) offers the possibility to solve the disputes arisen from internal and international civil and commercial legal relations.

The contractual parties should conclude written arbitration clause, pursuant to which their disputes should be decided by chosen arbitrator or by permanent arbitration court.

The Ministry of Justice keeps the list of permanent arbitration courts.

The parties may agree on procedural rules, otherwise the standard rules determined by the Act should apply.

The decision of an arbitrator can be challenged by an action before the court on the grounds stipulated in the Act and within the period of 30 days counted from the day of service of the decision.

The Consumer arbitration: According to Act on the consumer arbitration (335/2014 Coll.) the dispute arisen from consumer contract may be decided by the certified arbitration court. The Ministry of Justice is keeping the list of permanent consumer arbitration courts.

Conciliation:

In civil procedure, wherever possible, a court will attempt to settle the dispute by conciliation.

Q168 (2019): Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

Q168 (2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that the new Act on consumer arbitration (No. 335/2014 Coll.) entered into force on 1st January 2015. Its aim is to strengthen the protection of consumers. The arbitration agreement has to be concluded separately from the contract itself. Within this agreement the contracting parties are obliged to choose a particular arbitration court to decide the potential disputes. Despite the arbitration agreement, the consumer has the right to file a claim originated in the contract to a general court. The act requires new prerequisites to establish the arbitration court for consumers. At the same time the amendment to the Act on arbitration entered into force.

Slovenia

Q163 (General Comment): All courts of first and second instance have adopted ADR programmes. Mediation is offered in disputes arising from commercial, labour, family and other civil relationships. The court may adopt and implement the programme as an activity organised directly in court (court-annexed programme) or on the basis of a contract with a suitable provider of ADR. Mediators in these programmes have to fulfil conditions, determined by law. The funds are provided in the courts budgets. Mediation in some family and labour disputes is free of costs for parties, in other civil disputes, only the first three hours are free of costs. Mediation in commercial disputes is always paid by the parties. Parties may be referred to mediation on the basis of parties' agreement or on the basis of the information session. In case mediation starts, the court proceedings are suspended for 3 months. In all judicial disputes where the Republic of Slovenia is a party, the State Attorney must give consent for mediation when such a decision is appropriate, given the circumstances of the case.

Q163 (2016): The Act on Alternative Dispute Resolution in Judicial Matters has been adopted in November 2009. According to aforementioned Act, all courts of first and second instance have to adopt ADR programmes. On the basis of these programmes, mediation is offered in disputes arising from commercial, labour, family and other civil relationships, with regard to claims that are at parties' disposal and that parties can agree upon. Courts may also introduce other forms of ADR. The Act refers to local, district and labour courts, as well as to high courts and the Higher labour and social disputes court. The court may adopt and implement the programme as an activity organised directly in court (court-annexed programme) or on the basis of a contract with a suitable provider of ADR (court-connected programme). Courts can also cooperate when implementing the programme. Mediators in these programmes have to fulfil conditions, determined by the Act. The courts' budget shall provide the funds for the programmes that are offered by courts. Mediation in disputes in relations between parents and children and in labour disputes due to termination of an employment contract is free of costs for parties. In other disputes, the first three hours of mediation are free of costs for parties. The only exception is mediation in commercial disputes; parties pay the costs of such mediation. Parties may be referred to mediation in two different ways: on the basis of parties' agreement or on the basis of the information session (in this case they may oppose to referral and in such case, mediation does not start). In case mediation starts, the court proceedings are suspended for 3 months. The Act expressly refers to cases in which the state is a party. In all judicial disputes where this Act is applied and where the Republic of Slovenia is a party, the State Attorney shall give consent for mediation when such a decision is appropriate, given the circumstances of the case. If the State Attorney deems mediation to be unsuitable, he shall submit an explanation and a proposal to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and ask for a decision. Criminal matters: The possibility of a settlement proceeding has been introduced in 1998, with the changes of Criminal Procedure Act. The proceeding is not called 'mediation' but 'settlement in criminal matters'. It may be introduced before filing a request for investigation or before filing a charge sheet without the investigation; it may be applied in case of minor criminal offences. The aim of such proceedings is to reach a settlement, which contains certain moral or material satisfaction for the victim. It is up to the public prosecutor to transfer the case into the settlement proceedings. In doing so, the public prosecutor shall take account of the type and nature of the offence, the circumstances in which it was committed, the personality of the perpetrator and his prior convictions for the same type of / or for other criminal offences, as well as his degree of criminal liability. The settlement proceedings shall be run by the settlement agent. The settlement proceedings may only be implemented with the consent of the suspect and the victim. The suspect and the victim bear the costs of the proceedings. The control over these proceedings is exercised by a board, established by the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.

Other specific legislation that regulates mediation and other ADR:

- The Patient Rights Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/08) regulates the mediation proceeding between patients and health-care service providers (Article 71 and 72).
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Q168 (General Comment): Other specific legislation that regulates mediation and other ADR:

- The Patient Rights Act regulates the mediation proceeding between patients and health-care service providers.

Q168 (2016): - According to the Act on Alternative Dispute Resolution in Judicial Matters all local, district, labour and higher courts and higher labour and social court are obliged to provide mediation to the parties. Besides, they may also provide other forms of alternative dispute settlement. An alternative dispute settlement is defined as a procedure that does not entail trial and in which one or more neutral third parties co-operate in the dispute settlement using the procedures of mediation, arbitration, preliminary neutral evaluation or other similar procedures.

- The Mediation in Civil and Commercial Matters Act regulates mediation in disputes arising from civil, commercial, labour, family and other property relationships with regard to claims which may be freely disposed of and settled by the parties, unless otherwise stipulated for individual disputes by a special law. Pursuant to Article 2(2) of MCCMA, mediation is also possible in case of other disputes as well (other than civil, commercial, labour, family, and property disputes), as long as it is not contrary to law.

- The Arbitration Act provides legal framework for all kind of arbitration proceedings.

Spain

Q163 (General Comment): The Law on mediation in civil and commercial cases allows mediation (as a voluntary option) in these types of cases by an independent professional (separated from Courts).

The Civil Procedural Law sets the obligation of the Court to inform the parties of the alternative of mediation. In addition, it contains other norms that strengthen the option of mediation, such as the approval and enforcement of the agreements in mediation, or the power to affirm the lack of jurisdiction of the court when the matter is submitted to mediation.

The Unit of Intrajudicial Mediation of the Superior Court of Justice of Murcia (UMIM), is the first experience of Spanish mediation within the Judicial Office. It is organically integrated as Section 5 of the Common Service of Procedure Management. It is directed and served by public servants at judicial headquarters, and provides comprehensive, centralized, specialized and free mediation services in matters that are derived from the judicial bodies in the fields of family, criminal, civil, minor and contentious-administrative.

The General Council of the Judiciary has signed agreements with the Bar Associations to guarantee the monitoring and control of mediation by Lawyers, as well as that they are registered as such in the Registry of Mediators.

Q163 (2015): In Spain a law has been passed in order to regulate mediation in civil and commercial matters: Law 5/2012, 6 July. Furthermore, within the Ministry of Justice a database with a list of mediators has been set up. The objective of this database is to facilitate the use of this ADR. Citizens have an online and free access to this database. Nevertheless it is important to mention that registration in this database is only compulsory for mediators in insolvency proceedings. For the rest of the cases subject to mediation, the registration of mediators in this database is merely voluntary. This means that the number of mediators in Spain is higher than the number of mediators registered in this database, since registration is not compulsory to exercise the profession except for the case of mediators in insolvency proceedings.

Some legal measures have been adopted in order to boost the use of mediation:

-Law 5/2012 has modified the Civil Procedure Code in order to encourage the parties to use mediation

- The use of a mediation service before opening an insolvency proceeding for a natural person facilitates the release of the debts once the judicial proceeding is completed (Real-Decreto Ley 1/2015, 27 February)

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 (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.

Q168 (2014): For the 2014 exercise, a reference has been made to a specific law regulating mediation in civil and commercial matters. It entered into force in 2012 and has modified the Civil Procedure Code in order to encourage parties to resort to mediation. Additional legal measures have been adopted with the aim of facilitating the use of mediation. For example, a database has been established within the Ministry of Justice, containing information on mediators. Citizens have a free online access to this database. Moreover, in certain autonomous regions (Cataluña) and for certain procedures (foreclosure proceedings), the use of mediation prior to the opening of a trial is compulsory.

Besides, a royal statutory order of 2015 provides for that the use of a mediation service before opening an insolvency proceeding for a natural person facilitates the release of the debts once the judicial proceeding is completed.

Q168 (2012): In 2012, a specific law has been passed, intended to regulate mediation in civil and commercial matters and modifying the Civil Procedure Code in order to encourage parties to resort to mediation. Additional legal measures have been adopted with the aim of facilitating the use of mediation. For example, a database has been established within the Ministry of Justice, containing information on mediators. Citizens have a free online access to this database. Moreover, in certain autonomous regions (Cataluña) and for certain procedures (foreclosure proceedings), the use of mediation prior to the opening of a trial is compulsory.

Indicator 9: Professionals of justice

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 168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

Question 163

Austria

(General Comment): Judicial mediation: in this type of mediation, there is always the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a judge can propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim to establish a compensation agreement. In the course of an offer for a diversion an out-of court compensation can be ordered by a judge (or a public prosecutor in the preliminary proceedings). In cases of parental custody and cases about the right to access to one's children a judge can instruct "Familiengerichtshilfe" to find a common solution or to gather very precise facts. "Familiengerichtshilfe" is part of the jurisdictionary, they are not legal educated but sozial workers, trained educators and psychologists.

Belgium

(General Comment): Except before the Supreme Court of Cassation, in any state of the proceedings and as well as in summary proceedings, the judge of a dispute may order mediation, at the joint request of the parties or on his own initiative but with the agreement of these. This may happen as long as the case has not been taken under consideration.

Bulgaria

(2019): Yes, in the Republic of Bulgaria judges may refer parties to a mediator, to a settlement of a dispute through a mediation procedure if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. The possibility to resort to court-related mediation procedures exists in civil and commercial matters, but not in administrative and criminal. For civil and commercial cases there is an explicit legislative norm providing for that the court may direct the parties to mediation (court-related mediation). Conversely, in administrative matters, there is no procedural possibility for the court to guide the parties to mediation, but there is a procedural opportunity to reach an agreement on a specific administrative dispute out of court including through mediation service by a private mediator and then the agreement to be approved by the court (out of court mediation). According to the Mediation Act, subject of mediation may be civil, commercial, labor, family and administrative disputes related to consumer rights and other disputes between individuals and / or legal entities, including when they are cross-border. Mediation is not conducted if a law or other normative act provides for another procedure for concluding an agreement. But it's important to underline that according to Art. 4 of the the Mediation Act (promulgated SG No. 110 of 2004), persons exercising judicial functions in the judicial system cannot carry out mediation activities.

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Cyprus

(General Comment): A law on mediation was introduced in 2012 and applies only to civil cases. The case is transmitted to mediation and the judge does not act as a mediator.

Czech Republic

(General Comment): Initially, judicial mediation was regulated by law only in criminal matters. The Act on mediation in non-criminal matters entered into force in September 2012.

Denmark

(General Comment): The Danish Administration of Justice Act provides for two different types of judicial mediation in chapters 26 and 27.

In accordance with article 268(1) in chapter 26 of the Administration of Justice Act, the court must provide for judicial mediation in every civil case in the first instance in an attempt to reach a judicial settlement. The court can however refrain from providing such judicial mediation if, due to the nature of the case, the relationship between the parties to the proceedings, or similar circumstances, it can be assumed in advance that judicial mediation would provide no result, cf. article 268(2). In accordance with article 272 in chapter 27 of the Administration of Justice Act, the court can, if so requested by the parties to the proceedings, appoint a judicial mediator to assist the parties in reaching, by themselves, a solution to a dispute, which is at the parties' disposition.

Greece

(General Comment): For Civil cases: Judicial mediation is optional and it is possible to resort to it before filing any action or during pendency before the Court of first instance or the Court of Appeal.

Hungary

(General Comment): Judicial mediation was introduced in the Hungarian legal system in 2012. In this type of mediation, there is always the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. Different laws encourage the parties to choose the mediation procedure in compliance with the voluntary principle. Among these, the most significant are the Civil Procedure Code, the Act on Charges and the Act on the Service of the Judicial Employees. Detailed rules in relation to judicial mediation are provided by the Order 14/2002 (VIII.1.) of the Minister of Justice, the Rules on Judicial Case Management, and the Rules issued by the President of the National Office for the Judiciary. It is noteworthy that the Act LV of 2002 on Mediation covers civil litigation, but excludes mediation in libel proceedings, guardianship proceedings, proceedings on the termination of parental responsibility, enforcement proceedings, procedures establishing paternity or ancestry and constitutional appeals.

(2019): Since the year 2014 the new Civil Code introduced obligatory mediation in cases concerning child custody. In such cases the judge may order the parties to turn to a mediator and suspend the case.

In the administrative court process the court shall inform the parties of the essence of and the possibility and conditions of resorting to a mediation procedure in order to facilitate the settlement (Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Court Procedure Section 65 Par. 2).

In the civil procedure – after adopting the order closing the preparatory stage – the court shall provide information on the possibility of entering into a mediation procedure, including the method and advantages of doing so, the possibility of laying down an agreement in a court settlement, and the rules pertaining to a stay (Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure Section 195). Besides the court shall inform the parties of the essence, availability, and conditions of mediation, if it appears that such a procedure may be successful, and especially if it is requested by a party, as well as of the rules pertaining to the stay of the proceedings (Section 238. Par.2).

(2013): In 2013, 75 court employees (judges, court secretaries and administrative employees) took part at special courses organized by the National Office for the Judiciary. The strategic goal of the NOJ was to have a judicial mediator at every court that has more than 7 judges, which implies further trainings.

(2012): In October 2012, judicial mediators have been appointed at six general courts in order to contribute to the resolution of judicial procedures in the shortest time possible and in a satisfactory way for the parties.

Ireland

(General Comment): Court procedures facilitate the referring of pending proceedings to various types of ADR (in particular conciliation, mediation and arbitration). One developing area within ADR is collaborative law, involving lawyers for the respective parties seeking to collaborate on reaching a resolution. In this method, the collaborating lawyers do not act for their respective clients should the dispute proceed to litigation.

Latvia

(2019): Court-annexed mediation is used in civil disputes to be resolved in court proceedings by way of action. Judges have an obligation to offer the parties the option of mediation at different stages of proceedings (after the initiation of the case, in the pre-trial stage, pre-trial hearing, or at any other point until the conclusion of the examining of the case on its merits.) However, parties are free to decide whether to opt for mediation or not.

(2015): Since the 1st January 2015 we have implemented Court-Annexed Mediation in Latvia. The court must propose to parties to use mediation at the initiation of a civil case as well as at other stages. And if the outcome of mediation is agreement between parties, the plaintiff can receive back 50 % of the State Fee.

According to the Mediation Law we have mediators and certified mediators in Latvia. Anyone can be a mediator who has been selected freely by the parties and who has agreed to conduct the mediation. But regarding the certified mediators we have specified procedure to become a certified mediator and to maintain certification. Regarding the law a certified mediator can be a person who: is of good standing and higher education; has attended a mediator's training course and has obtained a mediator's certificate. The certificate gives the right to be included in the list of certified mediators. Certified mediators are tested by the Certification and attestation commission of mediators.

According to the Section 25 of the Mediation Law the Council of Certified Mediators is an autonomous self-governance body subject to public law which: ensures the issuance of a certificate to the mediator who has passed the certification examination, organises certification examinations of mediators and attestation examinations of certified mediators, keeps a list of certified mediators, supervises the mediation quality, examining complaints regarding activities of certified mediators and performs other tasks specified in the Mediation Law.

(2014): On the occasion of the 2013 and 2014 exercises, it has been specified that in Latvia mediation has been traditionally considered as a structured co-operation process on voluntary basis whereby the parties attempt to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a mediator.

The court-annexed mediation module will be implemented from January 2015, when the court, within the court proceedings, is going to be able to suggest to the parties to resort to mediation (not court-internal mediation model where another judge of the court is endowed with the responsibility to ensure the mediation).

For the court-annexed mediation model, certified mediators institute has been established, but it should be mentioned that there is no exclusive mandate for certified mediators. Both – mediators without certificate and certified mediators may manage court cases. Parties are free to choose. The first mediator's certification took place on October 1, 2014 and was passed by 24 candidates.

Notwithstanding that, before the implementation of the specific ADR institute - mediation – the parties were entitled to conclude a settlement. The settlement has also been considered as an ADR mechanism differing from mediation by the methods of reaching an agreement.

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Netherlands

(General Comment): Court-related mediation always implies the intervention of a judge or a public prosecutor who facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor can propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement).

(2012): In the frame of the 2010 and 2012 exercises, it has been mentioned that from April 2005 until January 2011, parties who were referred to mediation via the Courts and who were not eligible for legal aid, could apply for an incentive contribution (stimuleringsbijdrage). This contribution covered both parties' expenses for the first 2.5 hours of mediation. The incentive contribution stopped in January 2011.

Poland

(General Comment): Court-related mediation procedures are regulated in relevant legal acts, e.g. The Code Of Civil Procedure, The Code of Criminal Procedure, The Code of Administrative Procedure.

(2019): Mediation is governed, inter alia, by the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2016): In regard to Q163-1 it is necessary to indicate that there are not mandatory mediation procedures.

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

(2016): Concerning the significant increase in the number of family mediations, with initiative in the courts (with the consent of the parties):

The increase in the number of cases is due, on one hand, to a greater dissemination of the Family Mediation System and to a wider perception of its benefits by users and other operators of the System and on the other hand to the legislative reform operated in 2015, with the approval of the General Regime of the Civil Guardianship Process (RGPTC) that originated the increase of Family Mediation applications originating in the Courts.

This occurred as a consequence of the new paradigm established in this new legislation, according to which, in the majority of civil juvenile cases, where it is not possible to obtain the agreement of the parties in court, the court must suspend the proceedings and refer the parties to one of two interventions: Family mediation (if the parties agree to submit to the procedure) or the specialized technical hearing, if they do not agree to resort to Family Mediation. The RGPTC entered into force in October 2015 and its effects were immediately felt in the statistical data for the subsequent year.

Regarding the decrease in the number of mediations in civil and commercial matters, we do not have data that allows us to clarify the trend.

As for the decrease in the number of mediations in criminal matters, we do not have data to clarify the trend. Next year, the Directorate-General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice) will develop a Monitoring and Diagnostic Evaluation Study of the Criminal Mediation System that may shed light on this trend.

Romania

(General Comment): In Romania, the mediation procedure is regulated by Law no. 192/2006 concerning the mediation and the organization of the mediator profession. Even if in certain circumstances, according to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge may recommend the parties to use mediation, we cannot talk about a judicial mediation. According to the Law no. 192/2006, the mediation activity is organized as a liberal profession and the control mechanism of mediation is given to an inside body; also, taking into consideration the fact that it is a new profession, the law encourages and promotes a free development of the mediation – as an alternative method for judicial proceedings – without any interference from the State authorities regarding the selection of mediators. The parties (natural or legal persons) may have voluntary recourse to mediation, inclusively after the beginning of a trial in front of the courts, convening to settle in this way any conflicts in civil, criminal and other matters (e.g. family disputes, consumers' protection litigation etc.). According to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge has the duty to try, during the whole trial, the reconciliation of the parties. If necessary, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the judge shall recommend to the parties to have recourse to mediation, for the dispute settlement on amiable way, in any stage of the trial. Mediation is not compulsory for the parties. If, in the mentioned conditions, the parties reconcile, the judge shall ascertain their agreement in the content of the judgment he/she will pronounce.

As for the conciliation procedure, the former Civil Procedure Code provided for a direct conciliation procedure between parties, in case of commercial litigation, before filling a case in court (art. 7201 of the former Civil Procedure Code). This procedure was not retained by the New Civil Procedure Code, in force since 2014.

Slovenia

(General Comment): All courts of first and second instance have adopted ADR programmes. Mediation is offered in disputes arising from commercial, labour, family and other civil relationships. The court may adopt and implement the programme as an activity organised directly in court (court-annexed programme) or on the basis of a contract with a suitable provider of ADR. Mediators in these programmes have to fulfil conditions, determined by law. The funds are provided in the courts budgets. Mediation in some family and labour disputes is free of costs for parties, in other civil disputes, only the first three hours are free of costs. Mediation in commercial disputes is always paid by the parties. Parties may be referred to mediation on the basis of parties' agreement or on the basis of the information session. In case mediation starts, the court proceedings are suspended for 3 months. In all judicial disputes where the Republic of Slovenia is a party, the State Attorney must give consent for mediation when such a decision is appropriate, given the circumstances of the case.

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- The Patient Rights Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/08) regulates the mediation proceeding between patients and health-care service providers (Article 71 and 72).
- The Employment Relationship Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 21/13, 78/13 and 47/15 - ZZSDT) stipulates in article 201 the possibility that the employer and the employee agree on resolving their dispute in mediation or arbitration proceedings.

(2015): The Act on Alternative Dispute Resolution in Judicial Matters has been adopted in November 2009. According to aforementioned Act, all courts of first and second instance have to adopt ADR programmes. On the basis of these programmes, mediation is offered in disputes arising from commercial, labour, family and other civil relationships, with regard to claims that are at parties' disposal and that parties can agree upon. Courts may also introduce other forms of ADR. The Act refers to local, district and labour courts, as well as to high courts and the Higher labour and social disputes court. The court may adopt and implement the programme as an activity organised directly in court (court-annexed programme) or on the basis of a contract with a suitable provider of ADR (court-connected programme). Courts can also cooperate when implementing the programme. Mediators in these programmes have to fulfil conditions, determined by the Act. The courts' budget shall provide the funds for the programmes that are offered by courts. Mediation in disputes in relations between parents and children and in labour disputes due to termination of an employment contract is free of costs for parties. In other disputes, the first three hours of mediation are free of costs for parties. The only exception is mediation in commercial disputes; parties pay the costs of such mediation. Parties may be referred to mediation in two different ways: on the basis of parties' agreement or on the basis of the information session (in this case they may oppose to referral and in such case, mediation does not start). In case mediation starts, the court proceedings are suspended for 3 months. The Act expressly refers to cases in which the state is a party. In all judicial disputes where this Act is applied and where the Republic of Slovenia is a party, the State Attorney shall give consent for mediation when such a decision is appropriate, given the circumstances of the case. If the State Attorney deems mediation to be unsuitable, he shall submit an explanation and a proposal to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and ask for a decision. Criminal matters: The possibility of a settlement proceeding has been introduced in 1998, with the changes of Criminal Procedure Act. The proceeding is not called 'mediation' but 'settlement in criminal matters'. It may be introduced before filing a request for investigation or before filing a charge sheet without the investigation; it may be applied in case of minor criminal offences. The aim of such proceedings is to reach a settlement, which contains certain moral or material satisfaction for the victim. It is up to the public prosecutor to transfer the case into the settlement proceedings. In doing so, the public prosecutor shall take account of the type and nature of the offence, the circumstances in which it was committed, the personality of the perpetrator and his prior convictions for the same type of / or for other criminal offences, as well as his degree of criminal liability. The settlement proceedings shall be run by the settlement agent. The settlement proceedings may only be implemented with the consent of the suspect and the victim. The suspect and the victim bear the costs of the proceedings. The control over these proceedings is exercised by a board, established by the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.

Other specific legislation that regulates mediation and other ADR:

- The Patient Rights Act (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/08) regulates the mediation proceeding between patients and health-care service providers (art. 71 and 72).

- The Employment Relationship Act (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 21/13, 78/13 and 47/15 - ZZSDT) stipulates in art. 201 the possibility that the employer and the employee agree on resolving their dispute in mediation or arbitration proceedings.

Spain

(General Comment): The Law on mediation in civil and commercial cases allows mediation (as a voluntary option) in these types of cases by an independent professional (separated from Courts).

The Civil Procedural Law sets the obligation of the Court to inform the parties of the alternative of mediation. In addition, it contains other norms that strengthen the option of mediation, such as the approval and enforcement of the agreements in mediation, or the power to affirm the lack of jurisdiction of the court when the matter is submitted to mediation.

The Unit of Intrajudicial Mediation of the Superior Court of Justice of Murcia (UMIM), is the first experience of Spanish mediation within the Judicial Office. It is organically integrated as Section 5 of the Common Service of Procedure Management. It is directed and served by public servants at judicial headquarters, and provides comprehensive, centralized, specialized and free mediation services in matters that are derived from the judicial bodies in the fields of family, criminal, civil, minor and contentious-administrative.

The General Council of the Judiciary has signed agreements with the Bar Associations to guarantee the monitoring and control of mediation by Lawyers, as well as that they are registered as such in the Registry of Mediators.

(2015): In Spain a law has been passed in order to regulate mediation in civil and commercial matters: Law 5/2012, 6 July. Furthermore, within the Ministry of Justice a database with a list of mediators has been set up. The objective of this database is to facilitate the use of this ADR. Citizens have an online and free access to this database. Nevertheless it is important to mention that registration in this database is only compulsory for mediators in insolvency proceedings. For the rest of the cases subject to mediation, the registration of mediators in this database is merely voluntary. This means that the number of mediators in Spain is higher than the number of mediators registered in this database, since registration is not compulsory to exercise the profession except for the case of mediators in insolvency proceedings.

Some legal measures have been adopted in order to boost the use of mediation:

-Law 5/2012 has modified the Civil Procedure Code in order to encourage the parties to use mediation

- The use of a mediation service before opening an insolvency proceeding for a natural person facilitates the release of the debts once the judicial proceeding is completed (Real-Decreto Ley 1/2015, 27 February)

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

(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

(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

(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

(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.

(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

(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.

(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

(General Comment): In Finland there is no accreditation or a register for court-related mediators. All mediators are trained in a special training program for mediation.

(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

(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

(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.

(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

(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

(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

(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.

(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 (in civil, commercial and criminal matters) without taking into account mediators who have ceased their activity.

(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

(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.

(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

(General Comment): 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.)

(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

(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

(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

(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.

(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 168

Austria

(General Comment): The legal basis for procedures of alternative dispute resolution other than judicial mediation includes the Law on Mediation in Civil Matters and the Non-litigious Procedure Code. Relevant provisions can also be found within the Codes of civil and criminal procedures. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, the public prosecutor is entitled under specific conditions to withdraw from prosecuting a punishable act and accompany the parties in the establishment of a settlement. In this frame, an expert in conflict resolving can be involved. The latter has to report to the public prosecutor about the settlement negotiations and review their fulfilment and by the end prepares a final report.

(2019): Law on Mediation in Civil Matters (Zivilrechts-Mediations-Gesetz); § 107 Abs. 3 Non litigious Procedure Code (Außerstreitgesetz)
Sec. 198 – 209 CPC
In administrative proceedings in matters of taxes, customs duties and respective penalties arbitration is possible.

(2018): Comment: Law on Mediation in Civil Matters (Zivilrechts-Mediations-Gesetz); § 107 Abs. 3 Non litigious Procedure Code (Außerstreitgesetz)
Sec. 198 – 209 CPC
In administrative proceedings in matters of taxes, customs duties and respective penalties arbitration is possible.

(2016): Comment: Law on Mediation in Civil Matters (Zivilrechts-Mediations-Gesetz); § 107 Abs. 3 Non litigious Procedure Code (Außerstreitgesetz)
Sec. 198 – 209 CPC

Belgium

(General Comment): There is the law of 18th June 2018 on various civil law provisions and provisions to promote alternative forms of dispute resolution.

The provisions concerning mediation are improved. A definition of mediation is inserted. The scope of mediation is extended to legal persons governed by public law. In the context of judicial mediation, the judge may at the start of procedure impose recourse to mediation, ex officio or at the request of one or more parties, if it considers that a reconciliation is possible. The quality of accredited mediators is also validated by the protection of the practice of the profession as well as of the title. The structure of the Federal Mediation Commission is modernized and its role is strengthened.

In addition, collaborative law is enshrined in the Judicial Code: a voluntary and confidential process for settling disputes through negotiation involving the parties to the dispute and their respective lawyers, who act within the framework of an exclusive and limited assistance mandate and advice in order to reach an amicable agreement.

(2019): The law of 18th June 2018 introduced collaborative law, i.e. a voluntary and confidential process for resolving disputes through negotiation involving the parties to the dispute and their respective lawyers. The lawyers act under an exclusive mandate and limited assistance and advice with a view to reaching an amicable agreement.

(2016): Any dispute which has already arisen or which could arise from a specific legal relationship and on which it is permitted to settle may be the subject of an arbitration agreement.

Any person who has the capacity or power to settle may enter into an arbitration agreement.

In Belgium, the parties can also be reconciled. There are mandatory and optional attempts.

If agreement is reached, the hearing concludes with a conciliation report.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The legal basis of mediation is constituted of the Law on mediation, the Ordinance n° 2 on the Conditions and Order for the Approval of the Organizations for Mediators Training; Requirements for Mediators Training; Order for Registration and Deletion of Mediators from the Uniform Register of Mediators and Procedural and Ethical Rules of Mediator Conduct. Mediation is applicable to civil, commercial, labour, family and administrative disputes related to consumer rights, and other disputes between natural and/or legal persons. The Civil Procedure Code includes as well provisions concerning mediation. The court may direct the parties to mediation or another procedure for voluntary resolution of the dispute according to the general procedure for the examination of cases. The same opportunity is also explicitly envisaged for the proceedings on matrimonial cases and for the proceedings on commercial disputes.

Conciliation and other alternative dispute resolutions are provided in certain sectors, for example Conciliation is envisaged as a procedure for resolution of collective labour disputes and other ADR on consumer cases, some cases under Electronic Communications Act, Energy (Sector) Act, etc. The Civil Procedure Code refers explicitly to arbitration. The parties to a property dispute may agree that their dispute be settled by an arbitration court, unless the said dispute has as its subject matter any rights in rem or possession of a corporeal immovable, maintenance obligations or rights under an employment relationship. The arbitration may have a seat abroad if one of the parties has his, her or its habitual residence, registered office according to the basic instrument thereof or place of the actual management thereof abroad. Besides, a specific law regulates the international commercial arbitration, based on an arbitration agreement when the place of arbitration is on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. The International commercial arbitration allows civil property disputes resulting from foreign economic relations as well as disputes for filling in the gaps in a contract or its adaptation to changed circumstances, if the domicile or the seat of at least one of the parties is not in the Republic of Bulgaria.

(2018): The Mediation Act provides for the possibility of mediation outside the judicial process.

According to Art. 19, para. 1 and para. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the parties to a property dispute may arrange for it to be resolved by an arbitral tribunal, unless the dispute is subject to real rights or possession over real estate, maintenance or employment rights or is a dispute in which one of the parties is consumer within the meaning of § 13, item 1 of the additional provisions of the Consumer Protection Act. Arbitration may be domiciled abroad if one of the parties has its habitual residence, its registered office or the place of its actual domicile abroad.

The Bulgarian legislation provides for the possibility of arbitration as an out-of-court method for resolving collective labor disputes, as well as for resolving civil property disputes arising from foreign trade relations, as well as disputes for filling gaps in a contract or adapting it to new circumstances, if the domicile or seat of at least one of the parties is not in the Republic of Bulgaria (Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Law on International Commercial Arbitration- LICA). The legal framework for arbitration as a way of resolving collective labor disputes is the Law on the Settlement of Collective Labor Disputes (LSCLD) - Art. 4-8, The Rules on the Structure and Activity of the National Institute for Conciliation and Arbitration and the Rules for Mediation and Arbitration for the settlement of collective labor disputes by the National Institute for Conciliation and Arbitration. It may be voluntary arbitration, carried out with the assistance of trade unions and employers' organizations or of the National Institute for Conciliation and Arbitration under the procedure of Articles 4-8 of the LSCLD and compulsory arbitration only in a specific hypothesis. The International Commercial Arbitration Act (ICAA) applies to international commercial arbitration based on an arbitration agreement where the place of arbitration is on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. An arbitration agreement is a written agreement whereby the parties agree to entrust arbitration to resolve all or some of the disputes that may arise or have arisen between them regarding a particular contractual or non-contractual relationship. It may be an arbitration clause in another contract or separate agreement. Pursuant to § 3 of the LICA, the law also applies to arbitration between parties domiciled or seats in the Republic of Bulgaria, with the exception of Art. 1, para. 2, Art. 10, Art. 11, para. 2 (except when the party to the dispute is a company/enterprise with predominantly foreign participation), Art. 26 and the words "in accordance with the law chosen by the parties, and failing such choice" of art. 47, para. 1, Vol. 2.

Croatia

(General Comment): In Croatia, the following system of judicial settlement is set up (within mediation centres at courts and extrajudicial settlement at mediation centres outside courts) – Mediation Centre at the Croatian Chamber of Economy, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Chamber of Trades and Crafts, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Employers Association, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Mediation Association, Independent Service for social partnership at the Ministry of Labour and Pension System (former Office for Social Partnership that became inoperative in 2012), Banking Mediation Centre at the Croatian Banking Association, Mediation Centre at the Croatian Insurance Office. There is a possibility of extrajudicial settlement certified by a notary public. A notary public participates only formally, by verification of the existing settlement between parties. Therefore, this verification should not be considered as "other alternative dispute resolution". Mediators are enlisted in official register of mediators established at the Ministry of Justice. In the cases where a person intends to institute a litigious proceeding against the Republic of Croatia, he/she shall first, before lodging a complaint, address the State attorney's office, with a request to settle the dispute amicably. If the request is not accepted, or no decision is made within three months of its filing, the applicant may file a complaint to the competent court. This is a mandatory provision. These provisions apply mutatis mutandis in cases where the Republic of Croatia intends to sue a person with legal residence or habitual residence in the Republic of Croatia.

In family law cases a judge can be appointed as an arbitrator. In civil and commercial cases, private mediators, meaning lawyers who are accredited mediators, can be appointed as mediators. In administrative cases, during the court procedure, the parties may reach a settlement on the case matter. The court shall warn the parties of the possibility of reaching a settlement and help them negotiate. Therefore, according to the Croatian law, a judge can participate in a court settlement (this is not a typical mediation meaning that a judge refers parties to a mediator, but a case of a court settlement where a judge facilitates, advises on, decides on or/and approves the procedure). In cases of employment dismissals court annexed mediation can be held, private mediator and public authority can be appointed as mediators, as well as state attorney.

Denmark

(General Comment): Conciliation does not exist in the Danish legal system. However, the latter does provide for different forms of judicial mediation (chapters 26 and 27 of the Danish Administration of Justice Act).

A consumer may choose to bring a case before the Consumer Complaints Board or another relevant complaints body approved by the Minister of Business and Growth instead of (or before) bringing it to the courts.

The State Administration offers mediation in cases regarding separation, divorce and parental responsibilities at no cost for the parties concerned.

Estonia

(General Comment): Despite the fact that the Estonian legislation refers to the term of “conciliation” and according to the CEPEJ explanatory note, it is more accurate to talk about “judicial mediation”. In civil matters, it is rare to resort to mediation (conciliation) without the involvement of a court (property claims for example). The parties’ consent is usually required for resorting to mediation, but the latter can be ordered by the court under certain conditions. A mediator can be a person whom the parties have entrusted the task of carrying out the mediation or a sworn lawyer, a notary or a mediation body of the government or a local authority. The judge is not a mediator but he/she has to take all possible measures to settle a matter by a compromise or in another manner through an agreement of the parties. For such purpose, the court may, among other, present a draft of a compromise contract to the parties or request that the parties appear before the court in person, or propose that the parties settle the dispute out of court or call upon the assistance of a mediator.

In family cases regarding the access to the child, the court directs the parties to the family mediators. For collective labour disputes, public and local mediators (conciliators) – impartial experts appointed to office by the Government – help the parties to reach mutually satisfactory resolutions. In criminal matters a Prosecutor’s Office or court may suggest to resort to mediation, but the consent of the suspect/accused and the victim is necessary. The mediation service is entrusted by the Social Insurance Board (government authority under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Affairs) and is carried out by victim support workers who have received relevant training. In administrative matters, the court may conduct mediation proceedings in which parties, with the assistance of a judge, settle their dispute by way of negotiations. The consent of the parties as well as the consent of the third parties are needed. In addition to the non-judicial mediation (family cases), conciliation (conciliation proceedings in civil, administrative and criminal cases) and arbitration (labour disputes committee, consumer disputes committee, lease committee etc.) there is an institution of Public Conciliator (Riiklik Lepitaja). The latter is appointed to office by the Government to prevent and to resolve collective labour disputes. He/she appoints regional conciliators for minor collective labour disputes.

(2015): There is no other types of ADR.

(2014): There is no other types of ADR.

Finland

(General Comment): The Finnish Forum for Mediation (FFM), founded in 2003, is a Finnish mediation cooperation organization. Arenas of ADR mediation are mediation in criminal cases, mediation in the field of day care and education (VERSO), mediation in work communities, mediation in family conflicts, environmental mediation, international Peace Mediation, neighborhood mediation, street mediation for young people. There are public and private organizations providing these mediation services and programs. In criminal cases, mediation is a process in which the victim and the offender are given the opportunity to meet confidentially through the facilitation of an impartial mediator to discuss the psychological and material harm inflicted on the victim by the offence and to help the parties find a mutual solution to redress the harm. The decision on whether to carry out mediation in a particular case is made by the local mediation office. If the parties reach an agreement, the mediator draws up a document on it. In cases of minor crimes, the agreement may result in discontinuance of the criminal proceedings. The agreement may also at a later stage lead to non-prosecution, waiving of sentence or to a more lenient punishment. Criminal cases are not mediated in the courts.

A lot of civil cases are settled by the parties and their lawyers when the case is already pending in a court.

A case can be mediated outside the court with a mediator provided by the Finnish Bar Association. The Finnish Bar Association offers mediation especially in commercial affairs, work relations, and family affairs. A settlement may, upon application, be confirmed as enforceable in the district court.

Parents can agree on the custody, living arrangements and right of access of a child or child support. An agreement can be made and confirmed within the municipal social welfare services. These agreements can not be confirmed as enforceable by a district court.

In consumer disputes, consumer rights advisors provide free guidance and mediation. In addition, Consumer disputes board gives decisions on consumer disputes.

The Arbitration Institute of the Finland Chamber of Commerce provides arbitration and mediation services in domestic and international disputes.

(2016): See Q164

France

(2019): The parties have the possibility to conclude a participatory procedure agreement through their lawyers (1544 of the CPC). Within this framework, they work jointly, under the conditions set out in an agreement, to reach an agreement, full or partial, putting an end to the dispute between them or to the settlement of their dispute.

(2018): The parties have the possibility to conclude a participatory procedure agreement through their lawyers (1544 of the cpc). In this context, they shall work jointly, under the conditions laid down by a convention, on a total or partial agreement, putting an end to the dispute between them or to the preparation of their dispute.

Germany

(General Comment): All forms of out-of court conflict resolution are possible as a matter of principle.

(2019): See the general comments

Greece

(2018): Mediation in civil and commercial cases (Law 3898/2010 as in force)

(2016): Mediation in civil and commercial cases (Law 3898/2010 as in force)

(2013): The category “other” encompasses quasi-judicial administrative applications in tax disputes.

Hungary

(General Comment): The category other encompasses: Reconciliation Committee: the national labour unions, the unions of employers and the government are continuously consulting in order to prevent conflicts and to share information.

Council for the reconciliation of interests: a permanently operating macro-level, national forum for tripartite cooperation of representatives of workers, employers and the government. Its aim is to reach agreements, prevent and arrange national conflicts, exchange information, monitor the recommendations and alternatives.

Conciliation board: its aim is to try to arrange the matter of dispute between the customer and the business organization with a settlement and even to decide the case in order to guarantee the quick, efficient and simple enforcement of customer's rights.

Hungary's legal system provides for the better known types of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), namely:

Arbitration procedure regulated by the Act LXXI of 1994 on Arbitration;

Act I of 2004 on Sport establishing the Permanent Court of Arbitration for Sport;

Mediation regulated by the Act LV of 2002 on Mediation;

Mediation in healthcare regulated by the Act CXVI of 2000 on Mediation in Healthcare;

Mediation in matters of child protection regulated by the 2003 amendment to Decree No. 149/1997 (IX. 10.);

Conciliatory corporate proceedings: the Labour Mediation and Arbitration Service established under the Act XXII of 1992 on the Labour Code; the Act CLV of 1997 on Consumer Protection establishing conciliation bodies attached to the regional economic chambers.

The Mediation Service for Education dealing with the issue of school violence – according to the Educational Act and the Act of Higher Education the resort to the MSE is an educational right.

The current Hungarian criminal law recognizes and applies mediation procedures in certain crimes against property of a lesser value. The application of this legal institution – by encouraging active remorse and repayment of the damage – implies real reparation for the victims, besides giving way to the state's criminal law interests.

(2019): Today, in Hungary there is a possibility to try to settle a legal dispute with an agreement or part of the disputed issues in any phase of a lawsuit. Our legal procedural rules do also apply conciliation and reconciliation, which provide alternatives within the litigation procedure. Moreover, in B2B disputes, our effective civil law rules stipulate mandatory negotiation: the opposing parties have to try to settle the dispute out of court before submitting the petition. (However, this may be disregarded if the parties prepare jointly minutes on the opinion difference that has arisen between them). The public administration authority procedure also knows settlement procedure that may be ordered by the authority or it may also take place if the nature of the case allows it.

From January 1, 2018, judicial mediation will also be available in Administrative cases.

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Ireland

(General Comment): Court procedures facilitate the referring of pending proceedings to various types of ADR (in particular conciliation, mediation and arbitration). One developing area within ADR is collaborative law, involving lawyers for the respective parties seeking to collaborate on reaching a resolution. In this method, the collaborating lawyers do not act for their respective clients should the dispute proceed to litigation.

The Arbitration Act 2010 came into effect on 8 June 2010. It applies to all arbitrations beginning on or after that date. The Act replaces the Arbitration Acts 1954 to 1998 and adopts the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration. The UNCITRAL Model Law represents a global consensus on principles to be applied in respect of international arbitration.

Italy

(General Comment): According to the relevant legal provisions, conciliation bodies have competence in the fields of company law, financial brokerage, banking and credit. The Chambers of Commerce have competence with regard to conciliation procedures and can even play a role as mediation and arbitration organizations. Conciliation bodies are also intervening in respect of disputes in the telecommunication sector. Besides, there are private procedures of mediation ("negoziazione paritetica") established by consumers' associations and companies. The latter are acting on behalf of consumers who may decide at the end of the procedure to accept or not the proposal of settlement. There is also another ADR procedure called "conciliazione bancaria" intended to address issues between a customer and a bank or a financial intermediary. It is noteworthy that in 2010 a large reform on ADR took place in Italy. Accordingly, since 2011, a number of matters in the civil sector require that a mandatory mediation procedure is executed before the case can be treated in court. In 2012, mediation procedure became mandatory for additional subjects of the civil sector.

Latvia

(General Comment): As concerns the category “other”, in criminal procedure law there is a settlement institute, while in administrative procedure law there is an administrative contract institute.

The Civil Procedure Law regulates arbitration procedures in Latvia, namely an arbitration court may be established for the resolution of a specific dispute or operate permanently. A permanent arbitration court operates on the basis of articles of association or by-law, whereas an arbitration court established for the resolution of a specific dispute operates in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Civil Procedure Law. The permanent arbitration court shall commence operations after registration in the Arbitration Court Register. The Arbitration Court Register is maintained by The Enterprise Register. A permanent arbitration court may be established by legal persons. The resolution of disputes by an arbitration court is not an entrepreneurial activity.

As regards conciliation, according to Article 149 § 2 of the Civil Procedure Law, in preparing a case for trial, the judge shall strive to reconcile the parties. In addition Article 151 § 3 set forth that the judge shall strive to reconcile the parties also during the trial. Moreover, the Civil Procedure Law determines that a settlement is permitted at any stage in the procedure and in any civil dispute, except in cases explicitly enumerated by the Civil Procedure Law. Regarding conciliation in criminal cases, Article 381 of the Criminal Procedure Law provides for that in the case of a settlement, an intermediary (a mediator) from the State Probation Service may facilitate the conciliation of a victim and the persons who committed a criminal offence. In determining that a settlement is possible in criminal proceedings, and that the involvement of an intermediary (a mediator) is useful, a person directing the proceedings may inform the State Probation Service regarding such possibility or usefulness. Mediation has been developed in practice before the adoption of a specific legislation regulating this procedure. The first step in devising mediation institute was taken in 2009 when the concept on mediation in civil disputes resolution was adopted by the government, implying the gradual implementation of 4 mediation modules from pure mediation to court–annexed mediation, from court–annexed mediation to court–internal mediation, from court–internal mediation to integrated mediation.

- o In Latvia mediation has been traditionally considered as a structured co-operation process on voluntary basis whereby the parties attempt to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the settlement of their dispute with the assistance of a mediator.
- o The court-annexed mediation module will be implemented from January 2015, when the court, within the court proceedings, is going to be able to suggest to the parties to resort to mediation (not court-internal mediation model where another judge of the court is endowed with the responsibility to ensure the mediation).
- o For the court-annexed mediation model, certified mediators institute has been established, but it should be mentioned that there is no exclusive mandate for certified mediators. Both – mediators without certificate and certified mediators may manage court cases. Parties are free to choose. The first mediator’s certification took place on October 1, 2014 and was passed by 24 candidates.

(2019): Out-of-court dispute resolution mechanisms are working well in several areas. For example, Consumer Dispute Resolution Commission deals with disputes between consumer and seller or service provider. The Industrial Property Board of Appeal examines extrajudicial disputes arising from registration and post-registration procedures of industrial property, also at granting a patent; firstly, the Board of Appeal endeavors to reconcile the parties in a matter of opposition.

(2015): In Criminal Procedure Law there is a settlement institute, and in Administrative Procedure Law - an administrative contract institute.

Lithuania

(General Comment): In Lithuania, judicial mediation is available in civil cases, where the agreement can be reached (family cases are treated as civil cases). From 2015 judicial mediation is available in all the courts of Lithuania. The data on number of judicial mediation cases is received by the courts. Arbitration is regulated by a special law.

Pursuant to the Law on Consumer Rights Protection of the Republic of Lithuania the following public bodies deal with consumer disputes in the role of ADR entities:

- Communications Regulatory Authority
- Bank of Lithuania (central bank)
- State Energy Regulatory Council
- Bar Association
- State Consumer Rights Protection Authority

Firstly, during the ADR procedure these consumer ADR entities have to try to conciliate parties of the dispute. If a settlement is not reached, a decision on the substance of the dispute is adopted. The decision is binding, unless a party commences proceedings in a court. The exception are decisions of Bank of Lithuania which are not binding.

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Luxembourg

(General Comment): Mediation other than court-related mediation exists in criminal matters (although it is ordered by the public prosecutor's office).

Arbitration is provided for in article 429 of the Code of Civil Procedure which states that:

"If it is necessary to refer the parties to the arbitrators, for examination of accounts, documents and registers, one or three arbitrators shall be appointed to hear the parties and conciliate them, if possible, otherwise provide their opinion.

If it is necessary to visit or estimate works or goods, one or three experts will be appointed.

The arbitrators and experts will be appointed ex officio by the tribunal unless the parties agree at the hearing".

The judge can always propose conciliation to the parties.

Malta

(General Comment): Arbitration is mandatory in cases relating to traffic collision which do not exceed €11,600 in value and which do not include bodily injury. Furthermore, arbitration is mandatory in cases of condominium and contestations of water and electricity bills. Likewise, parties may choose to resort to arbitration on any civil and commercial litigious matter, provided both parties agree. The Malta Arbitration Centre is constantly improving the services for arbitration and promotes the issue of arbitration regularly. Its web site is www.mac.com.mt

Netherlands

(General Comment): Category "Other" include: Binding advice in consumer cases by Consumer complaints Board (Geschillencommissie consumentenzaken); Binding advice in financial insurance cases by KIFID; Binding advice in health insurance cases by SKGZ; Binding advice in rent cases (Huurcommissie); Arbitration: (Raad van arbitrage voor de bouw)

(2019): The specialized panels have been installed for (among others) rent cases and financial services.

(2016): In 2016 there were the following number of cases for other:

- Binding advice in consumer cases: 4801 incoming cases -Binding advice in financial insurance: incoming cases: 6055 (they changed their organization of complaint disposal)
- Binding advice in health insurance cases: incoming cases 3710 -Binding advice in rent cases: 8210 incoming cases
- Arbitration (Arbitration board for the building industry): 491 incoming cases

(2015): In 2015 there were following number of cases for other:

- Binding advice in consumer cases: 4627 incoming cases
- Binding advice in financial insurance cases: 6493 cases
- Binding advice in health insurance cases: 3152 cases
- Binding advice in rent cases: 9959 incoming cases
- Arbitration: In Dutch: 556 incoming cases."

(2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been explained that in recent years the Ministry of Security and Justice and various relevant criminal justice actors (the Council for the Judiciary, the Public Prosecution Service, the police, Rehabilitation, Victim Support, 'Victim in Focus', and the Dutch federation of mediators have voiced their support for the introduction of mediation in criminal justice. As a consequence, in October 2013, the Ministry of Security and Justice asked actors in the field to submit proposals for pilot projects on mediation. Five projects received funding.

Portugal

(General Comment): In Portugal, mediation is admissible in a number of areas. Moreover, public measures have been adopted in order to increase recourse to public mediation systems in specific areas of law: namely, family, employment, criminal, civil and commercial matters.

Family, employment and criminal mediation have their own structures, with specialist mediators in these areas.

Civil and commercial mediation takes place as part of a judicial process at the Courts of Peace (Julgados de Paz). The latter are part of the Portuguese legal system and are based on an extra-judicial basis (Law 78/2001, 13 July). If the parties have not reached an agreement through mediation, they can go to trial, where a decision is issued by the Peace Judge, who may also promote the parties' conciliation.

Romania

(General Comment): The Romanian civil procedural legislation regulates, as alternative methods for the settlement of disputes, mediation, arbitration and conciliation.

Mediation is regulated by Law 192/2006 on Mediation and Organization of the Profession of Mediator. The parties may have voluntary recourse to mediation, inclusively after the beginning of a trial in civil, criminal and other matters (the law contains special provisions regarding family conflicts and mediation in criminal cases, which are supplemented by provisions referring to mediate in a dispute before the courts). The law also applies in the conflicts of the consumers' protection field. According to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge has the duty to try, during the whole trial, the reconciliation of the parties, giving them the necessary instructions. If necessary, he/she can recommend to the parties to resort to mediation. The Criminal Procedure Code regulates the possibility to renounce to the civil claims, as well as the recognition by the defendant of the civil claims and the conclusion of a mediation transaction/ agreement.

The arbitration procedure (arbitral convention, arbitrators, establishment of the arbitral court, notification of the arbitral court, arbitral procedure, arbitral judgment and its dissolution, enforcement of the arbitral judgment, international arbitration, recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral judgments) is governed by the Civil Procedure Code. There may be the object of arbitration disputes between persons with full legal capacity, apart from those involving marital status, individuals' capacity, succession debate, family relationships and rights to which the parties may not dispose of.

In the matter of labour law, the collective labour conflicts may be settled by alternative means of disputes settlement: conciliation, mediation and arbitration (Law of Social Dialogue no. 62/2011). Basically, these alternative methods specific to the labor law, with its own rules, have a distinct legal status and are separated from the mechanisms and the rules provided by the basic legal framework on ADR (Law 192/2006 concerning mediation and also the rules laid down in the procedural codes). According to the Law 202/2010, in trials and applications in commercial matters rateable in money, before the introduction of the application for suing at law, the plaintiff shall try to settle the dispute rather by mediation, either by direct conciliation.

(2016): •Currently, our system does not provide for judicial mediation institution.

•In the Romanian legislation, mediation is regulated by Law no. 192/2006 on mediation and organization of the profession of mediator. According to Art. 1 of this Law mediation represents a modality for the settlement of conflicts on amiable way, with the help of a third specialized person in the capacity of mediator, in conditions of neutrality, impartiality, confidentiality and having the free consent of the parties.

•The parties, natural or legal persons, may have voluntary recourse to mediation, inclusively after the beginning of a trial in front of the courts, convening to settle in this way any conflicts in civil matters, in criminal matters, as well as in other matters.

•The Law no. 192/2006 provides special provisions regarding family conflicts and on mediation in criminal cases, which are supplemented by provisions referring to mediate in a dispute before the courts. •The provisions of Law no. 192/2006 also apply in the conflicts of the consumers' protection field (e.g. if the consumer invokes the existence of a prejudice as a result of the acquisition of some defected products or services, of the nonobservance of the contractual clauses or of the granted guarantees, of the existence of some abusive clauses in the contracts concluded between consumers and economic agents or of the infringing of other rights stipulated by the national legislation or of the EU legislation in the consumers' protection field).

•According to the Civil Procedure Code, the judge has the duty to try, during the whole trial, the reconciliation of the parties, giving them the necessary instructions. To this effect, the judge shall ask the personal presence of the parties, even if they are represented. •If necessary, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the judge shall recommend to the parties to have recourse to mediation, for the dispute settlement on amiable way, in any stage of the trial. •Mediation is not compulsory for the parties. If, in the mentioned conditions, the parties reconcile, the judge shall ascertain their agreement in the content of the judgment he/she will pronounce (Art. 272 par. 1 I and II theses, par. 2 and par. 3 I thesis of the Civil Procedure Code).

•For a short period of time (July 2013 – May 2014), the Law on mediation provided for a mandatory information session regarding the benefits of mediation. (NB: only the information session on mediation was mandatory and not the mediation itself). This provision was declared unconstitutional by the Romanian Constitutional Court (Decision no. 266/07.05.2014).

oArguments of the Court:

-Breach of the principle of access to justice (NB1: this was available not only knowing that the sanction for not participating in the mandatory information session was inadmissibility of the claim, but even in the case of any other sanction – see para. 22 of the CCR Decision; NB2: the information session was not mandatory for all types of civil litigation, but only for those expressly provided by the law - e.g. family litigation, consumer litigation, labor litigation).

-Rebutting the presumption *nemo censetur ignorare legem*. Thus, by imposing the mandatory information session, it may be admitted that there is a non-sufficient knowledge of the law on mediation (vs publication of the law in the Official Journal), contrary to the general presumption of law

•The Criminal Procedure Code (art. 22-23) regulates the possibility to renounce to the civil claims, as well as the recognition by the defendant of the civil claims and the conclusion of a mediation transaction/ agreement.

Mail CN 17/11/2015: Q166: Concerning the number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation, we noticed that there has been an increase between 2012 and 2013 of 162%, followed by a decrease between 2013 and 2014 of 37%, which affects the long-term analysis (2012-2014). Could you explain these variations? Answer of the national correspondent: These variations were determined by the evolution of legislation in the field of mediation in which we referred to the comments (G.1)

Slovakia

(General Comment): Mediation:

The out of court mediation is the form of solving the disputes arisen from civil and commercial legal relations as well as disputes in family matters and employer/employee relations. The mediation may result in the written agreement which should be enforced if approved by the court or is in the form of notarial deed.

Arbitration:

The Act on Arbitration proceedings (No. 244/2002 Coll.) offers the possibility to solve the disputes arisen from internal and international civil and commercial legal relations.

The contractual parties should conclude written arbitration clause, pursuant to which their disputes should be decided by chosen arbitrator or by permanent arbitration court.

The Ministry of Justice keeps the list of permanent arbitration courts.

The parties may agree on procedural rules, otherwise the standard rules determined by the Act should apply.

The decision of an arbitrator can be challenged by an action before the court on the grounds stipulated in the Act and within the period of 30 days counted from the day of service of the decision.

The Consumer arbitration: According to Act on the consumer arbitration (335/2014 Coll.) the dispute arisen from consumer contract may be decided by the certified arbitration court. The Ministry of Justice is keeping the list of permanent consumer arbitration courts.

Conciliation:

In civil procedure, wherever possible, a court will attempt to settle the dispute by conciliation.

(2019): Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

(2014): On the occasion of the 2014 exercise, it has been indicated that the new Act on consumer arbitration (No. 335/2014 Coll.) entered into force on 1st January 2015. Its aim is to strengthen the protection of consumers. The arbitration agreement has to be concluded separately from the contract itself. Within this agreement the contracting parties are obliged to choose a particular arbitration court to decide the potential disputes. Despite the arbitration agreement, the consumer has the right to file a claim originated in the contract to a general court. The act requires new prerequisites to establish the arbitration court for consumers. At the same time the amendment to the Act on arbitration entered into force.

Slovenia

(General Comment): Other specific legislation that regulates mediation and other ADR:

- The Patient Rights Act regulates the mediation proceeding between patients and health-care service providers.

(2016): - According to the Act on Alternative Dispute Resolution in Judicial Matters all local, district, labour and higher courts and higher labour and social court are obliged to provide mediation to the parties. Besides, they may also provide other forms of alternative dispute settlement. An alternative dispute settlement is defined as a procedure that does not entail trial and in which one or more neutral third parties co-operate in the dispute settlement using the procedures of mediation, arbitration, preliminary neutral evaluation or other similar procedures.

- The Mediation in Civil and Commercial Matters Act regulates mediation in disputes arising from civil, commercial, labour, family and other property relationships with regard to claims which may be freely disposed of and settled by the parties, unless otherwise stipulated for individual disputes by a special law. Pursuant to Article 2(2) of MCCMA, mediation is also possible in case of other disputes as well (other than civil, commercial, labour, family, and property disputes), as long as it is not contrary to law.

- The Arbitration Act provides legal framework for all kind of arbitration proceedings.

Spain

(2014): For the 2014 exercise, a reference has been made to a specific law regulating mediation in civil and commercial matters. It entered into force in 2012 and has modified the Civil Procedure Code in order to encourage parties to resort to mediation. Additional legal measures have been adopted with the aim of facilitating the use of mediation. For example, a database has been established within the Ministry of Justice, containing information on mediators. Citizens have a free online access to this database. Moreover, in certain autonomous regions (Cataluña) and for certain procedures (foreclosure proceedings), the use of mediation prior to the opening of a trial is compulsory. _x000D_

Besides, a royal statutory order of 2015 provides for that the use of a mediation service before opening an insolvency proceeding for a natural person facilitates the release of the debts once the judicial proceeding is completed.

(2012): In 2012, a specific law has been passed, intended to regulate mediation in civil and commercial matters and modifying the Civil Procedure Code in order to encourage parties to resort to mediation. Additional legal measures have been adopted with the aim of facilitating the use of mediation. For example, a database has been established within the Ministry of Justice, containing information on mediators. Citizens have a free online access to this database. Moreover, in certain autonomous regions (Cataluña) and for certain procedures (foreclosure proceedings), the use of mediation prior to the opening of a trial is compulsory.

Table 9.1.1 Total number of professional judges (all instances - absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q46)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	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	19,2	1 621	18,6	2 397	27,4	2 478	28,2	2 411	27,3	2 625	29,5
Belgium	1 598	14,3	1 604	14,4	1 602	14,4	1 614	14,3	1 600	14,1	1 566	13,8	1 523	13,3	1 526	13,3
Bulgaria	2 239	30,7	2 191	30,2	2 220	30,5	2 225	31,1	2 255	31,8	2 235	31,7	2 223	31,8	2 215	31,9
Croatia	1 932	45,3	1 912	45,0	1 875	44,0	1 864	44,5	1 797	43,3	1 775	43,2	1 660	40,7	1 682	41,4
Cyprus	103	11,9	101	11,8	97	11,2	113	13,3	111	13,1	119	13,9	118	13,5	115	13,0
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
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
Estonia	228	17,7	226	17,2	231	18,0	234	17,8	232	17,6	227	17,3	233	17,7	229	17,3
Finland	981	18,1	986	18,1	988	18,2	991	18,1	1 068	19,4	1 045	19,0	1 081	19,6	1 087	19,7
France	7 033	10,7	7 054	10,7	6 935	10,6	6 967	10,5	6 995	10,4	7 066	10,5	7 277	10,9	7 427	11,1
Germany	19 832	24,7	19 323	23,9	19 323	24,1	19 282	23,6	19 867	24,2	20 069	24,3	20 323	24,5	20 570	24,7
Greece	2 574	23,3	3 877	35,0	2 231	20,2	2 206	20,3	2 780	25,8	2 861	26,6	2 874	26,8	2 884	26,9
Hungary	2 767	27,9	2 807	28,4	2 813	28,4	2 813	28,6	2 811	28,7	2 828	28,6	2 892	30,2	2 878	29,5
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
Italy	6 347	10,6	6 579	11,0	6 939	11,6	6 590	10,9	6 395	10,6	6 508	10,8	7 015	11,6	7 127	11,8
Latvia	439	21,5	481	23,8	488	23,9	493	25,0	503	25,5	490	25,1	559	29,1	521	27,3
Lithuania	768	25,6	772	26,2	754	25,1	762	26,4	778	27,3	767	27,3	758	27,1	750	26,8
Luxembourg	179	34,1	180	32,7	184	35,0	183	32,5	187	31,7	198	32,9	222	36,2	226	36,1
Malta	40	9,5	42	9,8	41	9,7	42	9,3	45	9,8	43	9,0	45	9,5	43	8,7
Netherlands	2 410	14,4	2 378	14,1	2 359	14,1	2 357	13,9	2 331	13,6	2 538	14,8	2 522	14,6	2 523	14,5
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
Portugal	2 009	19,2	2 025	19,4	1 990	19,0	1 990	19,2	1 986	19,3	2 059	20,0	1 979	19,3	1 999	19,4
Romania	4 310	20,2	4 511	22,6	4 577	21,5	4 608	23,3	4 628	23,6	4 664	23,9	4 677	24,1	4 753	24,5
Slovakia	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
Slovenia	970	47,1	951	46,1	924	44,9	897	43,5	880	42,6	859	41,6	867	41,7	873	41,7
Spain	5 155	11,2	-	-	5 353	11,6	5 367	11,6	5 367	11,5	5 377	11,5	5 419	11,5	5 341	11,3
Sweden	1 123	11,8	1 132	11,7	1 150	12,0	1 159	11,8	1 179	11,8	1 199	11,8	1 217	11,9	1 184	11,5
Average	2 947	21	2 624	21	2 951	21	2 662	20	3 001	21	3 035	21	3 060	22	3 083	21
Median	1 598	19	1 565	19	1 620	19	1 618	19	1 797	24	1 775	24	1 660	24	1 682	24
Minimum	40	3	42	3	41	3	42	3	45	3	43	3	45	3	43	3
Maximum	19 832	47	19 323	46	19 323	45	19 282	44	19 867	43	20 069	43	20 323	42	20 570	42
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	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%
% of NAP	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

Table 9.1.2 Annual variation of the total number of professional judges (all instances) from 2018 to 2019 and from 2012 to 2019 (Q46)

States	Variation of the number of professional judges	
	2018-2019	2012-2019
Austria	8,9%	69,7%
Belgium	0,2%	-4,5%
Bulgaria	-0,4%	-1,1%
Croatia	1,3%	-12,9%
Cyprus	-2,5%	11,7%
Czech Republic	-0,8%	-1,6%
Denmark	0,0%	0,8%
Estonia	-1,7%	0,4%
Finland	0,6%	10,8%
France	2,1%	5,6%
Germany	1,2%	3,7%
Greece	0,3%	12,0%
Hungary	-0,5%	4,0%
Ireland	4,4%	16,0%
Italy	1,6%	12,3%
Latvia	-6,8%	18,7%
Lithuania	-1,1%	-2,3%
Luxembourg	1,8%	26,3%
Malta	-4,4%	7,5%
Netherlands	0,0%	4,7%
Poland	-0,4%	-3,7%
Portugal	1,0%	-0,5%
Romania	1,6%	10,3%
Slovakia	-0,6%	4,8%
Slovenia	0,7%	-10,0%
Spain	-1,4%	3,6%
Sweden	-2,7%	5,4%
Average	1,8%	9,2%
Median	0,0%	4,7%
Minimum	-6,8%	-12,9%
Maximum	8,9%	69,7%
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

Table 9.1.3 Distribution of professional judges by instances from 2012 to 2019 (Q46)

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
Slovakia	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 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

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 9.1.3 Distrib

States	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	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
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
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
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
Cyprus	111	98	NAP	13	119	106	NAP	13	118	105	NAP	13	115	102	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
Denmark	372	254	99	19	377	254	105	18	375	258	99	18	375	252	105	18
Estonia	232	168	45	19	227	163	45	19	233	169	45	19	229	164	46	19
Finland	1 068	834	184	50	1 045	817	178	50	1 081	850	184	47	1 087	850	191	46
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
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
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
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
Ireland	162	143	10	9	160	142	10	8	160	142	10	8	167	143	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
Latvia	503	313	143	47	490	311	143	36	559	381	143	35	521	360	126	35
Lithuania	778	692	51	35	767	686	48	33	758	676	49	33	750	667	50	33
Luxembourg	187	143	40	4	198	146	47	5	222	168	49	5	226	170	51	5
Malta	45	36	9	NAP	43	34	9	NAP	45	34	11	NAP	43	32	11	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
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
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
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
Slovakia	1 311	859	374	78	1 376	905	392	79	1 378	907	393	78	1 370	895	398	77
Slovenia	880	641	208	31	859	628	199	32	867	636	199	32	873	634	209	30
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
Sweden	1 179	785	361	33	1 199	800	365	34	1 217	816	370	31	1 184	803	349	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
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
Minimum	45	36	9	4	43	34	9	5	45	34	10	5	43	32	11	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
Nb of values	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%
% of NAP	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%

Austria: The administrative courts

Bulgaria: For 2019, only magistrat

Czech Republic: The country has :

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 date

Italy: Administrative justice is taken

Romania: Since there are 4 level o
instance judges from 1st instance c

Table 9.1.3B Distribution of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants by instances from 2012 to 2019 (Q1 and Q46)

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
Slovakia	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

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 9.1.3B Distri

States	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Slovakia	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Nb of values	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%
% of NAP	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	4%	4%

Austria: The administrative courts

Bulgaria: For 2019, only magistrate

Czech Republic: The country has

Greece: Unlike 2014 and 2015 data

Italy: Administrative justice is taken

Romania: Since there are 4 level o
judges from 1st instance courts anc

Table 9.1.4 Distribution of male and female professional judges of first instance from 2012 to 2019 (Q46)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	% 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%
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%
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34,5%	65,5%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
Germany	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
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
Slovakia	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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	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%
% of NAP	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

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 9.1.5 Distribution of male and female professional judges of second instance from 2012 to 2019 (Q46)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	% 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%
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%
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37,3%	62,7%
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%
Cyprus	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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
Germany	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
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
Slovakia	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%
Slovenia	26,2%	73,8%	13,8%	62,9%	26,3%	73,7%	28,2%	71,8%	25,0%	75,0%	25,1%	74,9%	24,1%	75,9%	24,9%	75,1%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	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%
% of NAP	7%	7%	8%	8%	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

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 9.1.6 Annual salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December 2019 (Q4 and Q132)

States	Average gross annual salary in € (2019)	Professional Judges			
		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 €)
Austria	34 167	55 392	NA	134 559	NA
Belgium	44 544	67 532	37 714	122 877	60 497
Bulgaria	7 814	22 957	20 661	39 583	35 625
Croatia	14 189	27 962	17 976	53 636	32 583
Cyprus	23 742	77 738	NA	138 179	NA
Czech Republic	16 116	38 064	NA	85 157	NA
Denmark	38 891	132 316	NA	240 196	NA
Estonia	16 884	48 112	37 104	62 916	48 520
Finland	42 336	64 500	NA	134 500	NA
France	36 705	46 149	37 716	123 213	101 922
Germany	56 808	51 199	38 928	87 680	59 447
Greece	NA	31 710	22 795	87 247	49 749
Hungary	13 375	21 812	14 505	41 879	27 849
Ireland	40 283	123 754	NA	197 916	NA
Italy	30 641	56 263	34 758	186 637	99 203
Latvia	12 912	32 340	22 656	50 520	35 052
Lithuania	15 557	35 649	21 568	49 425	29 902
Luxembourg	63 015	92 016	NA	NA	NA
Malta	19 590	90 863	65 693	98 713	71 350
Netherlands	60 500	82 113	52 314	NA	NA
Poland	14 736	26 117	21 355	72 866	53 032
Portugal	17 226	35 805	NA	93 095	NA
Romania	12 829	44 041	25 764	89 180	52 170
Slovakia	13 198	38 291	NA	55 310	NA
Slovenia	21 043	32 633	20 211	63 664	36 165
Spain	23 462	50 927	34 639	128 092	75 616
Sweden	37 955	73 800	47 232	127 840	70 312
Average	28 048	55 558	31 866	102 595	55 235
Median	22 253	48 112	30 202	89 180	52 170
Minimum	7 814	21 812	14 505	39 583	27 849
Maximum	63 015	132 316	65 693	240 196	101 922
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	4%	0%	33%	7%	37%
% of NAP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 9.1.6 Annual

States	Public Prosecutors (PP)			
	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	58 762	NA	134 558	NA
Belgium	67 532	37 714	125 183	61 489
Bulgaria	22 957	20 661	39 583	35 625
Croatia	27 962	17 976	53 636	32 583
Cyprus	32 959	NA	NAP	NAP
Czech Republic	34 238	NA	74 171	NA
Denmark	54 045	NA	95 657	NA
Estonia	40 968	31 584	47 786	36 852
Finland	50 400	NA	NAP	NAP
France	46 738	38 502	123 213	101 922
Germany	51 199	38 928	87 680	59 447
Greece	31 710	22 795	87 247	49 749
Hungary	21 843	14 525	41 543	27 626
Ireland	32 153	NA	NAP	NAP
Italy	56 263	34 758	186 637	99 203
Latvia	31 668	22 198	43 195	30 059
Lithuania	28 856	17 458	45 664	27 627
Luxembourg	92 016	NA	NA	NA
Malta	39 612	30 015	NAP	NAP
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	26 117	21 355	72 866	53 032
Portugal	35 805	NA	93 095	NA
Romania	44 041	25 764	68 320	39 967
Slovakia	36 164	NA	55 310	NA
Slovenia	32 633	20 211	63 664	36 165
Spain	50 927	34 639	128 092	75 616
Sweden	56 800	NA	89 600	NA
Average	42 476	26 818	83 652	51 131
Median	37 888	24 280	74 171	39 967
Minimum	21 843	14 525	39 583	27 626
Maximum	92 016	38 928	186 637	101 922
Nb of values	27	27	27	27
% of NA	4%	41%	7%	30%
% of NAP	0%	0%	15%	15%

Table 9.1.7: Additional Benefits for judges and public prosecutors in 2019 (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								
Slovakia								
Slovenia								
Spain								
Sweden								
Yes	0	9	6	13	0	8	6	12
No	27	18	21	14	27	19	21	15
No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9.2.1 Number of professional judges and number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants, from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q46, Q52)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Slovakia	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	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%
% of NAP	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

Table 9.2.2(2012) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2012 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	4 631	54,8	760	20	437	33	3 381
Belgium	5 458	48,9	NAP	1 708	2 766	984	NAP
Bulgaria	6 014	82,6	NAP	4 479	1 480	NA	55
Croatia	6 234	146,3	311	4 648	544	731	NAP
Cyprus	424	49,0	NAP	133	124	129	38
Czech Republic	9 135	86,9	1 950	4 463	2 038	636	48
Denmark	1 823	32,5	319	1 072	201	67	164
Estonia	957	74,4	63	220	489	138	47
Finland	2 214	40,8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	21 758	33,2	NAP	17 663	1 352	964	1 779
Germany	53 649	66,9	8 461	29 144	7 478	1 281	7 285
Greece	5 327	48,2	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	8 142	82,2	767	2 406	NA	NA	4 969
Ireland	945	20,6	31	787	125	2	NAP
Italy	23 672	39,7	NAP	14 811	4 542	497	3 822
Latvia	1 608	78,6	NAP	1 090	351	160	7
Lithuania	2 619	87,2	NAP	1 348	776	425	70
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malta	360	85,2	NAP	213	111	8	28
Netherlands	6 252	37,3	NAP	4 847	NA	NA	1 405
Poland	40 844	106,0	1 810	23 110	7 239	3 487	5 198
Portugal	6 110	58,3	NAP	5 601	256	251	2
Romania	9 283	43,6	NAP	5 489	1 486	1 762	546
Slovakia	4 482	82,8	1 046	2 079	1 357	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 330	161,7	346	481	NA	NA	NA
Spain	44 748	97,3	3 559	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Sweden	5 173	54,1	NAP	3 500	1 054	119	500
Average	10 584	69,2	1 619	5 622	1 710	649	1 630
Median	5 392	62,6	764	2 406	915	338	332
Minimum	360	20,6	31	20	111	2	2
Maximum	53 649	161,7	8 461	29 144	7 478	3 487	7 285
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	4%	4%	4%	7%	22%	30%	15%
% of NAP	0%	0%	52%	7%	4%	4%	19%

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is not taken into account in the above table

Table 9.2.2(2013) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2013 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	4 698	55,4	771	20	434	28	3 445
Belgium	5 307	47,6	NAP	1 752	2 700	855	NAP
Bulgaria	5 958	82,2	NAP	4 445	1 458	NA	55
Croatia	6 222	146,5	285	4 643	562	732	NAP
Cyprus	427	49,8	NAP	133	131	125	38
Czech Republic	9 107	86,6	1 907	4 418	2 131	625	26
Denmark	1 751	31,1	308	17	1 360	61	5
Estonia	990	75,2	54	239	501	149	47
Finland	2 196	40,3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	21 946	33,3	NAP	17 920	2 979	1 047	NAP
Germany	53 302	66,0	8 482	28 621	7 503	1 119	7 578
Greece	5 376	48,6	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	8 000	81,0	777	2 254	NA	NA	4 969
Ireland	927	20,1	21	778	128	NAP	NAP
Italy	22 991	38,5	NAP	14 349	4 395	494	3 753
Latvia	1 594	78,8	NAP	1 093	347	147	7
Lithuania	2 602	88,4	NAP	1 358	733	428	83
Luxembourg	198	36,0	NAP	192	5	1	NAP
Malta	451	105,0	NAP	156	103	8	36
Netherlands	7 287	43,3	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	6 005	57,6	NAP	5 558	217	230	0
Romania	9 639	48,3	NAP	5 743	1 563	1 784	549
Slovakia	4 497	83,0	1 083	2 055	NA	NA	1 359
Slovenia	3 239	157,2	425	838	1 562	414	NAP
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	4 716	48,9	NAP	3 260	688	91	677
Average	7 577	66,0	1 411	4 538	1 475	463	1 414
Median	4 716	55,4	598	1 903	711	322	69
Minimum	198	20,1	21	17	5	1	0
Maximum	53 302	157,2	8 482	28 621	7 503	1 784	7 578
Nb of values	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
% of NA	0%	0%	4%	8%	20%	24%	8%
% of NAP	0%	0%	56%	4%	0%	4%	28%

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is not taken into account in the above table

Table 9.2.2(2014) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2014 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	4 705	54,8	785	19	439	23	3 439
Belgium	5 290	47,2	NAP	1 928	2 474	889	NAP
Bulgaria	6 014	83,5	NAP	4 468	1 491	NA	55
Croatia	6 061	143,4	381	4 384	579	717	NAP
Cyprus	448	52,2	NAP	129	128	151	40
Czech Republic	9 309	88,4	2 073	4 539	2 006	614	77
Denmark	1 754	31,0	572	18	1 091	68	5
Estonia	1 017	77,4	51	684	78	161	43
Finland	2 161	39,5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	22 360	33,7	NAP	18 816	2 493	1 051	NAP
Germany	53 302	66,0	8 482	28 621	7 503	1 119	7 577
Greece	5 474	50,5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	8 022	81,4	778	907	NA	NA	6 337
Ireland	927	20,0	24	771	131	1	NAP
Italy	21 903	36,0	NAP	13 760	4 116	488	3 539
Latvia	1 578	78,8	NAP	1 071	354	144	9
Lithuania	2 608	89,3	NAP	1 369	801	353	85
Luxembourg	196	34,8	NAP	132	63	1	NAP
Malta	389	88,5	NAP	231	59	9	90
Netherlands	7 422	43,9	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	41 534	107,9	1 847	23 428	7 324	3 741	5 194
Portugal	5 698	54,9	NAP	5 293	101	227	77
Romania	10 147	45,5	NAP	6 072	1 585	1 854	636
Slovakia	4 468	82,4	1 030	2 105	NA	NA	1 333
Slovenia	3 355	162,8	505	1 080	1 639	131	NAP
Spain	48 563	104,6	3 667	NAP	NAP	NAP	44 896
Sweden	4 797	49,2	NAP	3 290	707	106	694
Average	10 352	68,4	1 683	5 353	1 674	592	4 118
Median	5 290	54,9	782	1 928	801	194	363
Minimum	196	20,0	24	18	59	1	5
Maximum	53 302	162,8	8 482	28 621	7 503	3 741	44 896
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	7%	11%	19%	22%	7%
% of NAP	0%	0%	48%	4%	4%	4%	26%

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is not taken into account in the above table

Table 9.2.2(2015) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2015 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	4 735	54,4	798	19	440	22	3 456
Belgium	5 204	46,2	NAP	1 881	2 408	915	NAP
Bulgaria	6 143	85,9	NAP	4 395	1 191	502	55
Croatia	5 929	141,5	474	4 231	534	689	NAP
Cyprus	424	50,0	NAP	130	130	128	36
Czech Republic	9 409	89,2	2 190	4 519	2 053	610	37
Denmark	1 529	26,8	357	14	1 089	63	6
Estonia	965	73,3	71	652	87	111	44
Finland	2 145	39,1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	22 326	33,5	NAP	18 906	2 513	907	NAP
Germany	53 292	65,2	8 564	28 336	7 626	1 087	7 679
Greece	5 572	51,3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	7 979	81,2	808	899	NA	NA	6 272
Ireland	942	20,2	25	775	141	1	NAP
Italy	21 360	35,2	NAP	13 392	4 068	474	3 426
Latvia	1 519	77,1	NAP	1 044	323	141	11
Lithuania	2 729	94,5	NAP	1 475	816	350	88
Luxembourg	197	35,0	NAP	129	67	1	NAP
Malta	393	87,3	NAP	239	60	5	89
Netherlands	7 265	42,8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	5 799	56,1	NAP	5 422	88	225	64
Romania	10 251	51,9	NAP	6 149	1 615	1 844	643
Slovakia	4 390	80,9	1 001	2 011	NA	NA	1 378
Slovenia	3 300	159,9	481	659	1 998	162	NAP
Spain	49 746	107,1	3 710	NAP	NAP	NAP	46 036
Sweden	4 800	48,7	NAP	3 269	708	104	719
Average	9 167	66,7	1 680	4 479	1 398	417	4 120
Median	5 002	55,2	798	1 678	762	194	89
Minimum	197	20,2	25	14	60	1	6
Maximum	53 292	159,9	8 564	28 336	7 626	1 844	46 036
Nb of values	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
% of NA	0%	0%	12%	12%	19%	19%	8%
% of NAP	0%	0%	46%	4%	4%	4%	27%

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is not taken into account in the above table

Table 9.2.2(2016) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2016 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	5 544	63,4	837	494	686	52	3 475
Belgium	5 054	44,6	NAP	1 946	2 335	773	NAP
Bulgaria	6 174	86,9	NAP	4 478	1 162	481	53
Croatia	5 827	140,3	523	4 124	498	682	NAP
Cyprus	437	51,5	NAP	138	135	130	34
Czech Republic	9 714	91,8	2 408	4 497	2 091	656	62
Denmark	1 642	28,6	275	12	1 285	63	7
Estonia	877	66,7	51	615	82	88	41
Finland	2 170	39,4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	22 712	33,9	NAP	18 904	2 613	923	272
Germany	53 181	64,7	8 720	28 069	6 524	1 866	8 002
Greece	4 236	39,3	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	8 003	81,7	820	897	NA	NA	6 286
Ireland	975	20,9	23	790	161	1	NAP
Italy	21 182	35,0	NAP	13 297	4 071	351	3 463
Latvia	1 582	80,3	NAP	1 071	355	142	14
Lithuania	2 740	96,2	NAP	1 526	855	272	87
Luxembourg	200	33,9	NAP	131	66	3	NAP
Malta	383	83,2	NAP	227	59	7	90
Netherlands	7 317	42,8	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	43 176	112,3	2 138	24 231	7 687	3 261	5 859
Portugal	5 652	54,8	NAP	5 342	92	210	8
Romania	10 297	52,4	NAP	6 191	1 621	1 822	663
Slovakia	4 482	82,5	937	2 143	NA	NA	1 402
Slovenia	3 330	161,2	516	826	1 796	192	NAP
Spain	49 186	105,7	4 379	NAP	NAP	NAP	44 807
Sweden	4 859	48,6	NAP	3 343	706	104	706
Average	10 405	68,2	1 802	5 361	1 661	575	3 965
Median	5 054	63,4	829	1 946	855	210	272
Minimum	200	20,9	23	12	59	1	7
Maximum	53 181	161,2	8 720	28 069	7 687	3 261	44 807
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	4%	11%	19%	19%	7%
% of NAP	0%	0%	52%	4%	4%	4%	22%

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is not taken into account in the above table

Table 9.2.2(2017) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2017 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	5 544	63,0	857	406	783	57	3 366
Belgium	4 940	43,4	NAP	1 692	2 484	764	NAP
Bulgaria	6 212	88,1	NAP	4 492	1 118	568	34
Croatia	5 900	143,7	542	4 187	499	672	NAP
Cyprus	441	51,6	NAP	138	135	134	34
Czech Republic	9 887	93,4	2 438	4 632	2 057	701	59
Denmark	1 634	28,3	270	10	1 290	64	0
Estonia	846	64,3	51	596	80	81	38
Finland	2 137	38,8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	22 714	33,8	NAP	19 074	2 703	937	NAP
Germany	53 178	64,3	8 565	28 084	6 580	1 937	8 012
Greece	4 145	38,5	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	8 379	84,8	852	930	NA	NA	6 597
Ireland	1 023	21,3	25	830	167	1	NAP
Italy	20 664	34,2	NAP	12 949	4 046	343	3 326
Latvia	1 536	78,8	NAP	932	483	95	26
Lithuania	2 722	96,9	NAP	1 505	871	259	87
Luxembourg	200	33,2	NAP	191	6	3	NAP
Malta	394	82,8	NAP	231	56	9	98
Netherlands	7 523	43,8	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	46 807	121,8	1 941	27 607	8 226	3 243	5 790
Portugal	5 789	56,3	NAP	5 465	78	246	0
Romania	10 638	54,5	NAP	6 358	1 697	1 731	852
Slovakia	4 616	84,8	1 015	2 169	NA	NA	1 432
Slovenia	3 328	161,0	511	802	1 822	193	NAP
Spain	46 871	100,4	4 283	NAP	NAP	NAP	42 588
Sweden	5 088	50,3	NAP	3 490	724	119	755
Average	10 487	68,7	1 779	5 512	1 710	579	4 061
Median	5 088	63,0	855	1 692	871	246	427
Minimum	200	21,3	25	10	6	1	0
Maximum	53 178	161,0	8 565	28 084	8 226	3 243	42 588
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	4%	11%	19%	19%	7%
% of NAP	0%	0%	52%	4%	4%	4%	26%

France: There is no differentiation between non-judge staff attached to judges and prosecutors.

Italy: Administrative justice is not taken into account in the above table

Table 9.2.2(2018) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2018 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	4 966	56,3	833	342	764	53	2 974
Belgium	4 974	43,5	NAP	1 692	2 500	782	NAP
Bulgaria	6 262	89,5	NAP	4 656	1 006	585	35
Croatia	5 828	143,0	541	4 135	490	662	NAP
Cyprus	427	48,7	NAP	138	131	125	33
Czech Republic	9 857	92,6	2 443	4 616	2 060	656	82
Denmark	1 656	28,5	274	9	1 291	72	10
Estonia	819	62,1	51	583	77	73	35
Finland	2 131	38,6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	22 844	34,1	NAP	18 894	2 657	1 025	268
Germany	54 072	65,1	8 860	28 469	6 678	1 996	8 069
Greece	4 179	38,9	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	8 528	88,9	888	935	NA	NA	6 705
Ireland	1 049	21,6	25	849	173	1	NAP
Italy	22 401	37,1	NAP	14 279	4 631	376	3 115
Latvia	1 715	89,3	NAP	1 059	477	83	96
Lithuania	2 664	95,3	NAP	1 451	849	280	84
Luxembourg	220	35,8	NAP	210	3	3	4
Malta	413	86,8	NAP	247	61	9	96
Netherlands	7 492	43,4	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	40 662	105,9	2 201	22 398	7 663	2 739	5 661
Portugal	5 818	56,6	NAP	5 486	94	238	0
Romania	10 662	54,9	NAP	6 402	1 645	1 772	843
Slovakia	4 710	86,4	1 067	2 185	NA	NA	1 458
Slovenia	3 391	163,0	506	970	1 716	199	NAP
Spain	47 645	101,4	4 289	NAP	NAP	NAP	43 356
Sweden	5 208	50,9	NAP	3 577	733	144	754
Average	10 392	68,8	1 832	5 373	1 700	565	3 684
Median	4 974	56,6	861	1 692	849	238	182
Minimum	220	21,6	25	9	3	1	0
Maximum	54 072	163,0	8 860	28 469	7 663	2 739	43 356
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	4%	11%	19%	19%	7%
% of NAP	0%	0%	52%	4%	4%	4%	19%

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 9.2.2(2019) Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) and its distribution per category in 2019 (Q1, Q52)

States	Total number of non-judge staff		Distribution of non-judge staff per category				
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Rechtspfleger	Assisting the judge	In charge of administrative tasks	Technical staff	Other non-judge staff
Austria	5 117	57,5	818	415	888	53	2 943
Belgium	5 614	49,1	NAP	1 889	2 786	939	NAP
Bulgaria	6 323	91,0	NAP	4 689	979	617	38
Croatia	5 929	146,1	576	4 214	480	659	NAP
Cyprus	475	53,5	NAP	155	147	135	38
Czech Republic	9 989	93,6	2 568	4 546	2 145	654	76
Denmark	1 775	30,5	331	7	1 345	92	0
Estonia	802	60,5	51	569	79	72	31
Finland	2 128	38,5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	23 396	34,9	NAP	18 891	2 853	1 001	651
Germany	54 434	65,5	8 771	28 464	6 844	2 089	8 266
Greece	4 284	39,9	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Hungary	8 538	87,4	909	947	NA	NA	6 682
Ireland	1 080	21,9	25	865	189	1	NAP
Italy	21 808	36,2	NAP	14 032	4 471	376	2 929
Latvia	1 678	88,0	NAP	1 032	530	99	17
Lithuania	2 684	96,1	NAP	1 467	861	270	86
Luxembourg	225	35,9	NAP	215	3	3	4
Malta	412	83,5	NAP	262	52	6	92
Netherlands	7 699	44,2	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	41 927	109,2	2 618	22 972	8 077	2 654	5 606
Portugal	5 829	56,6	NAP	5 465	103	261	0
Romania	10 700	55,1	NAP	6 437	1 646	1 750	867
Slovakia	4 731	86,7	1 171	2 108	1 452	NA	NA
Slovenia	3 427	163,5	494	1 068	1 679	186	NAP
Spain	47 816	100,8	4 260	NA	NA	NA	43 556
Sweden	4 921	47,6	NAP	3 342	710	148	721
Average	10 509	69,4	1 883	5 394	1 742	575	3 821
Median	5 117	57,5	864	1 889	934	261	92
Minimum	225	21,9	25	7	3	1	0
Maximum	54 434	163,5	8 771	28 464	8 077	2 654	43 556
Nb of values	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
% of NA	0%	0%	4%	15%	19%	22%	11%
% of NAP	0%	0%	52%	0%	0%	0%	19%

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 9.3.1 Number of lawyers* (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q146, Q147)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Slovakia	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
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
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
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
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
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
Minimum	846	58,1	878	37	934	39	970	59	993	58	1 024	58	1 041	59	1 076	58
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
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	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%
% of NAP	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 9.3.2 Variation of the total number of lawyers from 2018 to 2019 and from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q146)

States	Variation of the total number of lawyers	
	2018 - 2019	2012 - 2019
Austria	2,8%	15,8%
Belgium	1,3%	9,1%
Bulgaria	1,8%	15,6%
Croatia	-0,1%	8,2%
Cyprus	4,9%	64,5%
Czech Republic	9,0%	11,4%
Denmark	4,3%	13,7%
Estonia	3,4%	27,2%
Finland	1,4%	107,9%
France	2,8%	22,5%
Germany	0,5%	3,1%
Greece	-1,0%	0,9%
Hungary	0,0%	-2,2%
Ireland	12,7%	34,0%
Italy	0,9%	4,5%
Latvia	11,4%	1,0%
Lithuania	1,6%	25,2%
Luxembourg	-2,6%	44,3%
Malta	7,4%	17,7%
Netherlands	0,3%	4,5%
Poland	4,0%	25,5%
Portugal	2,6%	17,2%
Romania	3,0%	12,6%
Slovakia	1,2%	18,7%
Slovenia	2,5%	27,9%
Spain	0,1%	9,2%
Sweden	0,0%	14,4%
Average	2,6%	14,4%
Median	1,8%	15,6%
Minimum	-2,6%	-2,2%
Maximum	12,7%	107,9%
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 9.3.3 Number of lawyers and professional judges in 2012 to 2019 per 100 000 inhabitants (Q1, Q46, Q146)

States	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Slovakia	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Nb of values	27	27	25	25	27	27	26	26	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%
% of NAP	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 9.4 (EC) Number of professional judges sitting in courts per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q46)

States	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	18,3	18,4	19,2	18,6	27,4	28,2	27,3	29,5
Belgium	1	14,3	14,4	14,4	14,3	14,1	13,8	13,3	13,3
Bulgaria	2	30,7	30,2	30,5	31,1	31,8	31,7	31,8	31,9
Croatia	11	45,3	45,0	44,0	44,5	43,3	43,2	40,7	41,4
Cyprus	13	11,9	11,8	11,2	13,3	13,1	13,9	13,5	13,0
Czech Republic	3	29,1	29,1	28,8	28,6	28,4	28,4	28,4	28,2
Denmark	4	6,6	6,3	6,7	6,6	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,4
Estonia	6	17,7	17,2	18,0	17,8	17,6	17,3	17,7	17,3
Finland	26	18,1	18,1	18,2	18,1	19,4	19,0	19,6	19,7
France	10	10,7	10,7	10,6	10,5	10,4	10,5	10,9	11,1
Germany	5	24,7	23,9	24,1	23,6	24,2	24,3	24,5	24,7
Greece	8	23,3	35,0	20,2	20,3	25,8	26,6	26,8	26,9
Hungary	17	27,9	28,4	28,4	28,6	28,7	28,6	30,2	29,5
Ireland	7	3,1	3,2	3,5	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,4
Italy	12	10,6	11,0	11,6	10,9	10,6	10,8	11,6	11,8
Latvia	14	21,5	23,8	23,9	25,0	25,5	25,1	29,1	27,3
Lithuania	15	25,6	26,2	25,1	26,4	27,3	27,3	27,1	26,8
Luxembourg	16	34,1	32,7	35,0	32,5	31,7	32,9	36,2	36,1
Malta	18	9,5	9,8	9,7	9,3	9,8	9,0	9,5	8,7
Netherlands	19	14,4	14,1	14,1	13,9	13,6	14,8	14,6	14,5
Poland	21	26,2	-	26,2	-	26,0	26,1	25,5	25,3
Portugal	22	19,2	19,4	19,0	19,2	19,3	20,0	19,3	19,4
Romania	23	20,2	22,6	21,5	23,3	23,6	23,9	24,1	24,5
Slovakia	25	24,2	24,8	24,4	23,8	24,1	25,3	25,3	25,1
Slovenia	24	47,1	46,1	44,9	43,5	42,6	41,6	41,7	41,7
Spain	9	11,2	-	11,6	11,6	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,3
Sweden	27	11,8	11,7	12,0	11,8	11,8	11,8	11,9	11,5

Austria: Administrative justice is introduced in 2014 and included in the data since 2016

Italy: Administrative justice has been taken into account since 2018

Table 9.5 (EC) Number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2019(Q1, Q146)

States	EC Code	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	20	68,1	68,4	69,2	70,5	70,2	71,9	73,5	74,9
Belgium	1	155,3	159,6	161,8	163,3	163,7	163,5	163,2	165,4
Bulgaria	2	164,9	165,8	176,3	181,9	190,1	194,6	194,9	199,7
Croatia	11	103,0	103,8	106,2	108,8	112,9	114,9	116,7	117,1
Cyprus	13	295,4	337,5	362,9	378,2	425,0	443,7	458,0	474,0
Czech Republic	3	104,1	97,6	112,5	116,5	106,9	109,4	105,0	114,2
Denmark	4	107,5	107,6	108,4	109,2	108,5	111,6	113,0	117,5
Estonia	6	65,8	66,7	71,1	73,7	75,5	77,8	78,9	81,2
Finland	26	35,7	36,9	38,7	64,7	68,9	69,8	71,8	72,8
France	10	85,7	91,5	93,6	93,2	97,7	99,7	99,9	102,6
Germany	5	200,5	201,4	202,4	200,3	200,1	199,2	198,9	199,5
Greece	8	380,7	381,3	387,7	388,9	390,3	389,1	399,9	396,3
Hungary	17	131,2	131,6	131,9	132,2	114,2	113,3	132,6	130,2
Ireland	7	240,8	243,7	250,5	255,3	261,8	262,7	270,6	301,0
Italy	12	379,0	379,0	368,2	390,9	378,4	382,9	388,3	392,6
Latvia	14	65,7	66,0	68,1	69,2	62,5	70,3	63,4	71,1
Lithuania	15	59,8	67,5	68,1	73,3	77,7	78,6	79,2	80,5
Luxembourg	16	384,8	400,5	387,2	412,6	403,1	431,4	487,5	465,4
Malta	18	331,4	259,0	337,7	348,3	288,3	309,6	322,7	333,9
Netherlands	19	101,7	102,8	104,8	102,1	102,4	102,9	102,9	102,4
Poland	21	114,1	-	137,1	-	125,7	133,3	138,2	143,7
Portugal	22	270,2	275,9	282,8	263,8	295,6	304,4	315,0	322,5
Romania	23	98,2	117,0	104,3	119,6	118,2	117,9	117,9	121,3
Slovakia	25	96,3	102,3	107,5	110,4	113,0	110,9	112,1	113,3
Slovenia	24	68,8	74,2	79,0	80,9	82,8	84,0	85,0	86,5
Spain	9	285,5	-	290,7	322,6	305,3	308,8	304,6	302,3
Sweden	27	54,9	56,2	57,2	58,9	57,7	58,4	58,6	58,1

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 9: 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 permanent 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 permanent posts actually filled)

Question 132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

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).

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 (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: _x000D_ 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.

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 (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 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

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).

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: 121 651,25 Euros.

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 (2019): Average gross annual salary for employees (both full-time and part-time).

Q046 (2019): Number of judges in the judiciary register

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.

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).

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 (2018): Juge au tribunal de première instance ou substitut procureur du roi, avec trois ans d'ancienneté (début de carrière) marié et deux enfants à charge

Conseiller à la Cour de cassation avec 24 ans d'ancienneté, marié, pas d'enfants à charge

Avocat général près la Cour de cassation, avec 24 ans d'ancienneté, pas d'enfants à charge

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

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 (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

Q046 (General Comment): Starting from 2013, the number of first instance professional judges encompasses not only judges of the first instance courts (113 district courts, 28 administrative courts and 5 (3 since 2014) military courts) but also judges working in the first instance departments of Provincial/Regional courts - 28 (who were counted as second instance judges before). Starting from 2019, all judges in regional courts are listed in 046/1 - Number of first instance professional judges.

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 (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

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.

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.

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 (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.

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.

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 (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.

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.

Q132 (General Comment): Increasing of the salaries is prescribed by the Law on Salaries of Judges and Other Judicial Officials (Official Gazette 16/19).

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.

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 (2015): From 2014, following the retirement of male judges at last instance, female judges were appointed.

Q052 (General Comment): The total number of non-judge staff includes clerical staff and also court bailiffs.

Q052 (2018): Court bailiffs are included in category Other.

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.

Czech Republic

Q004 (2019): Positive trends in Czech economy and the exchange rate have had an influence on the rise of average gross annual salary (in €).

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.

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.

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.

Q132 (2012): In 2012, the salary of public prosecutors was increased in order to bring it closer to the judges' salary.

Q146 (2018): Data to: 31.12. 2018

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

Q052 (2019): information NA

Q052 (2016): The 2016 data on the number of *rechtsplegers* is correct. The discrepancy that occurs compared to 2014 data is due to a mistake in the 2014 numbers.

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.

Q146 (2013): The 2013 data corresponds to the statistical data for September 2014.

Q146 (2012): The 2012 data does not include assistant attorneys.

Estonia

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.

Q052 (General Comment): 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.

Basically, the differences in figures in the sub-categories between 2010 and the following years are due to the different categorisation of court staff.

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 (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.

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.

Finland

Q004 (General Comment): Source: <http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/sq/fa02d56f-4e79-49e3-88ee-5ab67e2c0313>

Q004 (2019): In 2019, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3528 per month.

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 (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 (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 1 445 office staff, 265 summoners, 133 trainee district judges, 7 junior district judges, 346 referendaries.

Q052 (2012): For 2012, the total of 2 214 subsumes 1 447 office staff, 264 summoners, 129 trainee district judges, 9 junior district judges, 365 referendaries.

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 4680€/month to 5977 €/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 5382 €/month. In Finland, the taxation is progressive so the information on net salary depends from person to person and is not available.

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.

Q146 (General Comment): 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 title 'attorney-at-law'.

Until the end of the year 2013, any lawyer (in Finland a person who has a Master's Degree in law completed in Finland is called 'a lawyer') could represent a client in court. 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 (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.

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 (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

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.

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 (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.

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 (2018): Les informations n'ont pas été données

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€.

Q146 (2018): data at the date of 1st of 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

Q046 (General Comment): The information relates to manpower percentages. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons. As to the information regarding manpower percentages, a judge working full-time is counted as 1. A judge who works part-time is counted as a portion of 1, depending upon his work hours as a percentage of full-time (e.g. 0.5 for a judge who works half of the full-time working hours).

As to items 46.1 and 46.2, the information is based upon summaries of the staff. This data 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). As to item 46.3, the number of professional judges at the highest courts of law is based upon judicial statistics. This data is collected every two years and compiled into an overview. It is noteworthy that figures for the Federal courts (judges) are included in the frame of question 46.

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 (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

Q052 (General Comment): · The information relates to job shares of employees who were released for training and further training with no remuneration claim; who were released to work in staff representations and representations of persons with serious disabilities, and as equality commissioners; employees in a special facility, in the entry and security service, in telephone exchanges, in the car pool, in the area of cleaning and other wage-earners.

· The information relates to job shares for employees without a judicial office from personnel deployment. The information in personnel deployment is not collected according to key dates. The annual average of four quarters is formed. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons. The information on the job shares counts an employee working full-time as 1. An employee working part-time is counted as the fraction of 1 which corresponds to the proportion of his/her working hours to full-time (e.g. 0.5 for an employee working half the usual number of hours). · Figures for the Federal Courts are not included.

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 (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.

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.

Greece

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.

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.

Q052 (2016): Previous data did not, inadvertently, exclude staff working for the public prosecution services.

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.

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 (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 (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 (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".

Q132 (2018): The reason for the increase of judicial salaries is the increase of the base salary of judges by 15% in 2017-2018.

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 (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 (2019): Comments Taken from Earnings and Labour Costs Annual 2019 release of 26 June 2020
<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elca/earningsandlabourcostsannualdata2019/>

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 (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.

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 (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.

Q132 (2019): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2019.

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 (2018): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2018.

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.

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 (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 also include judges belonging to Administrative Justice. The above figures include 6634 ordinary judges and 381 administrative judges.

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 also include 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.

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.

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

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.

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 (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.

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.

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 (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.

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.

Q052 (General Comment): The category "other" includes translators. From 2014 it also subsumes five court psychologists (for 2010 it encompasses also other helping staff (civil servants and working under the labour agreement)).

Q052 (2019): Other staff - translators and psychologists.

Q052 (2018): Other non-judge 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.

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 (2016): The salary of public prosecutors at the beginning of the carrier was increased.

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): Lawyers' assistants who provide legal service are also included in the numbers above.

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 (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).

Q046 (General Comment): Item 1 "number of first instance professional judges" comprises judges of district courts, the administrative tribunal and justices of peace. Item 2 "number of second instance professional judges" encompasses judges of the court of appeal of the Superior Court of Justice and the administrative court. Item 3 "number of Supreme Court professional judges" refers solely to the Court of cassation judges.

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 (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): In general, all the non-judge staff is in charge to assist the judges (except at the administrative courts). Therefore we did not distinguish between staff in charge of administrative tasks and the staff assisting the judges. This distinction could only be made in 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 (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.

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.

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

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 (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).

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 (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 decreases 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).

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 (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.

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 (2019): These are provisional numbers and the definitive numbers (available in the winter of 2021) 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).

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 (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 (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.

Q052 (General Comment): Only the total of non-judge staff working in courts is available.

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.

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.

In the Dutch system, there is the Wet Rechtspositie Rechterlijke Ambtenaren (Law Judicial Position of Magistrates), in which article 7 specifies that for the determination of the salary of magistrates, the different types (e.g. judge, public prosecutor, etc.) of magistrates are appointed to categories. These categories are then used to specify salary categories in the Collective Labour Agreement for this field. Relevant websites: <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008365/2020-01-01#Hoofdstuk3>
<https://nvvr.org/cao>

Q132 (2016): The discrepancy of the answers for gross salary is not clarified.

Q146 (2019): Numbers on 1/1/2020

Poland

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. Only judges of appellate courts are considered as second instance magistrates.

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)

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 (2016): Other non-judge staff - 5859
of which:
Professional probation officers - 5212
Employed in Consultative Team of Judicial Specialists - 647.

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.

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

Q046 (General Comment): For all of the last three exercises, the total includes judges from courts of 1st, 2nd and 3rd instances, except the Constitutional Court.

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 (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.

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 (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 (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.

Q132 (2019): The increase of the Public Prosecutors' salary in the Supreme Court was due to the revision of the Statute of Judicial Magistrates

Romania

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): The variation of the number of judges at first instance and second instance courts between different CEPEJ evaluation cycles is the result of different method of calculation along the different reports. In Romania there are 4 court levels: first instance courts (judecatorii), tribunals (tribunale), courts of appeal (curti de apel) and the High Court of Cassation and Justice. First instance courts have a general jurisdiction and most of the cases start at this level. The appeals against the decisions of the first instance courts in civil matters are decided at the tribunals. The appeals in criminal matters against the decisions of the first instance courts are decided at the courts of appeal. More important cases may start at tribunals or at the courts of appeal and the appeals against the decisions at these courts are decided by higher courts. The methodology of presentation of data was the same for 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. Namely, judges within courts of first instance (having full competence for judging in first instance) were counted in the category "first instance professional judges", while judges within tribunals and courts of appeal were counted in "second instance professional judges". By contrast, in 2013, judges within tribunals were considered in "first instance professional judges".

Q046 (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.

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 (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.

Q052 (General Comment): Comment valid for 2010-2016 exercises

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 (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.

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.

Slovakia

Q046 (General Comment): 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), judges granted maternity leave etc. are not considered in the provided figure.

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 (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 (General Comment): The Department of Human Resources Development of the Ministry of Justice keeps records of the number of staff for all courts, including for the Supreme Court. The latter has also its own records on the number of staff. It should be highlighted that the records of the Ministry of Justice sorts all non-judge staff to various categories which differ from the categories listed in the CEPEJ questionnaire. For the purpose of this questionnaire the numbers include:

1. Rechtspfleger: includes higher judicial officers.

2. This category includes at the level of district and regional courts the court assistants (clerks) and the court secretaries. At the level of the Supreme court it includes Judicial assistants (lawyers helping judges in legal research, drafting decisions and providing legal support) and court clerks. 3. Staff in charge of different administrative - in this category we included the rest of total number of non-judge court staff. This include civil servants responsible for court administration, supervision of non-judge staff, employees responsible for contact with the public (information centre, filing office), archives, technical staff, drivers etc. Due to different categorisation of non-judge staff in the records of the central court management institution (Ministry of Justice) it was not possible to divide the rest of non-judge staff to categories 4. and 5.

Q052 (2018): See general comment.

There are no special explanation related to discrepancies in gender composition of court staff

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".

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 basic monthly salary of the judge equals the monthly salary of the Member of Parliament (3039 € per month in 2019). 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 for 12 months salaries.

All bonuses and supplements are stipulated by law. For example the annual supplement for the presiding judge (presiding over the panel of 3 judges) at the appeal court level 5% from the basic salary, at the Supreme court it is 20%. The functional supplement granted to the court president depends on the number of judges at the court. For example the annual supplement for the president of District court with up to 10 judges is 8% from the basic salary, at the court with more than 10 judges it is 10%. The annual supplement for the president of Regional (appeal) court is 15%.

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. 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.

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

Q046 (General Comment): The provided total number of judges corresponds to the number of de facto occupied judicial posts performing their functions. The number of actual active judges excludes the ones that are on maternity or sick leave, but includes those on annual leave. Some judges are assigned to other duties (eg. to the Judicial council, Ministry of Justice, Supreme court) and are not included in the numbers (figures in comment to the question). The number of full time equivalent based on working hours is also available.

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 (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.

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) and 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.) 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 (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.

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.

Spain

Q052 (General Comment): The Spanish judicial system distinguishes between three categories of non-judicial personnel: Letrado de la Administración de Justicia (data that we indicate as body similar to Rechtspfleger), Gestión Procesal, Tramitación Procesal and Auxilio Judicial (these three bodies are indicated as "other non-judge staff").

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 (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).

Q132 (General Comment): In addition to salary, other concepts must be taken into account: Remuneration for objectives and professional substitutions.

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)

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".

Indicator 9: 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 permanent 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 permanent posts actually filled)

Question 132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

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).

Belgium

(2019): Average gross annual salary for employees (both full-time and part-time).

Bulgaria

(2018): NSI data

Czech Republic

(2019): Positive trends in Czech economy and the exchange rate have had an influence on the rise of average gross annual salary (in €).

Finland

(General Comment): Source: <http://pxnet2.stat.fi/PXWeb/sq/fa02d56f-4e79-49e3-88ee-5ab67e2c0313>

(2019): In 2019, the average gross annual salary was EUR 3528 per month.

Greece

(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.

Ireland

Lithuania

(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.

Luxembourg

(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&RFPath=30).

Netherlands

(2019): These are provisional numbers and the definitive numbers (available in the winter of 2021) 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).

Romania

(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."

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

(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 Males Females

Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3) 1620,65 - 790,52 - 830,13

1. Number of first instance professional judges 1222,95 - 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

(2019): Number of judges in the judiciary register

(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): Starting from 2013, the number of first instance professional judges encompasses not only judges of the first instance courts (113 district courts, 28 administrative courts and 5 (3 since 2014) military courts) but also judges working in the first instance departments of Provincial/Regional courts - 28 (who were counted as second instance judges before). Starting from 2019, all judges in regional courts are listed in 046/1 - Number of first instance professional judges.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

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

(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): The information relates to manpower percentages. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons. As to the information regarding manpower percentages, a judge working full-time is counted as 1. A judge who works part-time is counted as a portion of 1, depending upon his work hours as a percentage of full-time (e.g. 0.5 for a judge who works half of the full-time working hours).

As to items 46.1 and 46.2, the information is based upon summaries of the staff. This data 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). As to item 46.3, the number of professional judges at the highest courts of law is based upon judicial statistics. This data is collected every two years and compiled into an overview. It is noteworthy that figures for the Federal courts (judges) are included in the frame of question 46.

(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).

(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

(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.

(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

(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.

(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 also include judges belonging to Administrative Justice. The above figures include 6634 ordinary judges and 381 administrative judges.

(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

(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.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): Item 1 "number of first instance professional judges" comprises judges of district courts, the administrative tribunal and justices of peace. Item 2 "number of second instance professional judges" encompasses judges of the court of appeal of the Superior Court of Justice and the administrative court. Item 3 "number of Supreme Court professional judges" refers solely to the Court of cassation judges.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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)

(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. Only judges of appellate courts are considered as second instance magistrates.

(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): For all of the last three exercises, the total includes judges from courts of 1st, 2nd and 3rd instances, except the Constitutional Court.

(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 significant in absolute terms, but acquires a more relevant expression in relative terms.

(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): The variation of the number of judges at first instance and second instance courts between different CEPEJ evaluation cycles is the result of different method of calculation along the different reports. In Romania there are 4 court levels: first instance courts (judecatorii), tribunals (tribunale), courts of appeal (curti de apel) and the High Court of Cassation and Justice. First instance courts have a general jurisdiction and most of the cases start at this level. The appeals against the decisions of the first instance courts in civil matters are decided at the tribunals. The appeals in criminal matters against the decisions of the first instance courts are decided at the courts of appeal. More important cases may start at tribunals or at the courts of appeal and the appeals against the decisions at these courts are decided by higher courts. The methodology of presentation of data was the same for 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. Namely, judges within courts of first instance (having full competence for judging in first instance) were counted in the category "first instance professional judges", while judges within tribunals and courts of appeal were counted in "second instance professional judges". By contrast, in 2013, judges within tribunals were considered in "first instance professional 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.

(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

(General Comment): 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), judges granted maternity leave etc. are not considered in the provided figure.

(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).

(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. The number of actual active judges excludes the ones that are on maternity or sick leave, but includes those on annual leave. Some judges are assigned to other duties (eg. to the Judicial council, Ministry of Justice, Supreme court) and are not included in the numbers (figures in comment to the question). The number of full time equivalent based on working hours is also available.

(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.

(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 052

Austria

(General Comment): The category "other non-judge staff" includes Kanzlei responsible for handling of case files.

(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")

(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.

(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.

(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.

(2018): Court bailiffs are included in category Other.

(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.

(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

(2019): information NA

(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

(General Comment): 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. Basically, the differences in figures in the sub-categories between 2010 and the following years are due to the different categorisation of court staff.

(2019): Court interpreters are in the category "other non-judge staff".

(2018): Court interpreters are in the category "other non-judge staff".

(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.

(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 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.

(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.

(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

(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 10

Assistant lawyers 245 53 192

Total 268 66 202

(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): - The information relates to job shares of employees who were released for training and further training with no remuneration claim; who were released to work in staff representations and representations of persons with serious disabilities, and as equality commissioners; employees in a special facility, in the entry and security service, in telephone exchanges, in the car pool, in the area of cleaning and other wage-earners.

- The information relates to job shares for employees without a judicial office from personnel deployment. The information in personnel deployment is not collected according to key dates. The annual average of four quarters is formed. There are no absolute figures for the number of persons. The information on the job shares counts an employee working full-time as 1. An employee working part-time is counted as the fraction of 1 which corresponds to the proportion of his/her working hours to full-time (e.g. 0.5 for an employee working half the usual number of hours). . Figures for the Federal Courts are not included.

(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

(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

(2016): Previous data did not, inadvertently, exclude staff working for the public prosecution services.

Hungary

(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).

(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).

(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.

(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 also include 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

(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).

(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. From 2014 it also subsumes five court psychologists (for 2010 it encompasses also other helping staff (civil servants and working under the labour agreement)).

(2019): Other staff - translators and psychologists.

(2018): Other non-judge 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): In general, all the non-judge staff is in charge to assist the judges (except at the administrative courts). Therefore we did not distinguish between staff in charge of administrative tasks and the staff assisting the judges. This distinction could only be made in 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%.

(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

(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: _x000D_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); _x000D_ “other” – cleaners (8), Chief Marshal (1), Marshals (20). _x000D_An exercise at beefing up the Court administration staff was undertaken by the Government in 2013, fas 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.

(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

- (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

(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.

(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.

(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): Comment valid for 2010-2016 exercises

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

(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

(General Comment): The Department of Human Resources Development of the Ministry of Justice keeps records of the number of staff for all courts, including for the Supreme Court. The latter has also its own records on the number of staff. It should be highlighted that the records of the Ministry of Justice sorts all non-judge staff to various categories which differ from the categories listed in the CEPEJ questionnaire. For the purpose of this questionnaire the numbers include:

1. Rechtspfleger: includes higher judicial officers.
2. This category includes at the level of district and regional courts the court assistants (clerks) and the court secretaries. At the level of the Supreme court it includes Judicial assistants (lawyers helping judges in legal research, drafting decisions and providing legal support) and court clerks.
3. Staff in charge of different administrative - in this category we included the rest of total number of non-judge court staff. This include civil servants responsible for court administration, supervision of non-judge staff, employees responsible for contact with the public (information centre, filing office), archives, technical staff, drivers etc. Due to different categorisation of non-judge staff in the records of the central court management institution (Ministry of Justice) it was not possible to divide the rest of non-judge staff to categories 4. and 5.

(2018): See general comment.

There are no special explanation related to discrepancies in gender composition of court staff

(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) and 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.) 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.

(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 personnel: Letrado de la Administración de Justicia (data that we indicate as body similar to Rechtspfleger), Gestión Procesal, Tramitación Procesal and Auxilio Judicial (these three bodies are indicated as "other non-judge staff").

(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

(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 132

Austria

(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.

(2018): Juge au tribunal de première instance ou substitut procureur du roi, avec trois ans d'ancienneté (début de carrière) marié et deux enfants à charge
Conseiller à la Cour de cassation avec 24 ans d'ancienneté, marié, pas d'enfants à charge
Avocat général près la Cour de cassation, avec 24 ans d'ancienneté, pas d'enfants à charge

(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

(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

(General Comment): Increasing of the salaries is prescribed by the Law on Salaries of Judges and Other Judicial Officials (Official Gazette 16/19).

(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

(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

(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 4680€/month to 5977 €/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 5382 €/month. In Finland, the taxation is progressive so the information on net salary depends from person to person and is not available.

(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%.

(2018): Les informations n'ont pas été données

(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

(2018): The reason for the increase of judicial salaries is the increase of the base salary of judges by 15% in 2017-2018.

Ireland

(2019): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2019.

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

(2018): The judicial salary reflects that of a judge of the District Court and a judge of the Supreme Court as at 31 December 2018.

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

(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

(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

(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.

(2016): The salary of public prosecutors at the beginning of the carrier was increased.

Luxembourg

(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

(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.

(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.

In the Dutch system, there is the Wet Rechtspositie Rechterlijke Ambtenaren (Law Judicial Position of Magistrates), in which article 7 specifies that for the determination of the salary of magistrates, the different types (e.g. judge, public prosecutor, etc.) of magistrates are appointed to categories. These categories are then used to specify salary categories in the Collective Labour Agreement for this field. Relevant websites: <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008365/2020-01-01#Hoofdstuk3>
<https://nvvr.org/cao>

(2016): The discrepancy of the answers for gross salary is not clarified.

Poland

(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

(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 basic monthly salary of the judge equals the monthly salary of the Member of Parliament (3039 € per month in 2019). 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 for 12 months salaries.

All bonuses and supplements are stipulated by law. For example the annual supplement for the presiding judge (presiding over the panel of 3 judges) at the appeal court level 5% from the basic salary, at the Supreme court it is 20%. The functional supplement granted to the court president depends on the number of judges at the court. For example the annual supplement for the president of District court with up to 10 judges is 8% from the basic salary, at the court with more than 10 judges it is 10%. The annual supplement for the president of Regional (appeal) court is 15%.

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. 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.

(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 146

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

(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)

(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

(2018): Data to: 31.12. 2018

(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): 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 title 'attorney-at-law'.

Until the end of the year 2013, any lawyer (in Finland a person who has a Master's Degree in law completed in Finland is called 'a lawyer') could represent a client in court. 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.

(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.

(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

(2018): data at the date of 1st of 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

(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

(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

(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.

(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

(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): Lawyers' assistants who provide legal service are also included in the numbers above.

(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

(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

(2019): Numbers on 1/1/2020

Poland

(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.

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.

Spain

(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 10: The methods, sources and efficiency of national data collection

Table 10.1: Centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary from 2012 to 2019 (Q80)

States	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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	27	25	27	26	27	27	27	27
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No answer	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 10.2: Publication of statistics on the functioning of each court on the internet from 2012 to 2019 (Q80.1)

States	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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	24	23	25	25	25	25	25	24
Only on intranet	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
No	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
No answer	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 10.3: Requirement for individual courts to prepare activity report from 2012 to 2019 (Q81)

States	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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	21	24	22	21	21	20	20
Only on intranet	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	0	1	3	4	6	6	7	7
No answer	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0

Indicator 10: The methods, sources and efficiency of national data collection

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts?

Question 080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:

Question 081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Austria

Q080 (General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary is the Federal Computing Centre of Austria (Bundesrechenzentrum GmbH) acting on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Austria.

Q081 (2019): Administrative Courts: The activity report is prepared once a year by every administrative court and publicly available. The report contains, among others, the number of incoming and resolved cases, the number of cases, which were still open at the end of the year, type of proceedings, duration of proceedings, number of staff, etc. The reports are published. Administrative Supreme Court: The activity reports includes general remarks, personnel structure, statistics of pending and completed cases and a selection from the case law. The report is transmitted to the Federal Chancellor and other important state authorities.

Belgium

Q080 (General Comment): Satisfaction surveys are carried out in Belgium by the Permanent Bureau of Statistics and Workload Measurement. <http://vbsw-bpsm.just.fgov.be/fr>

Q080 (2019): Support service of the College of Courts and Tribunals (statistical service).

Q080 (2018): The College of Courts and Tribunals, through its support service, is in charge of the development (based on a specific methodology) and publication of statistics on the activity of courts and tribunals. These statistics relate to incoming cases, pending cases and resolved cases by calendar year. The nature of the case and the way in which the cases are closed are also part of the developed statistics.

Q080 (2016): The "Collège des Cours" and courts.

Q080 (2015): The College of courts and tribunals (statistics office)

Q080-1 (2018): Statistics are published by calendar year. In 2019, the 2018 statistics have not been published, following the revision of statistics as part of the development of high quality statistics for all jurisdictions. It is planned to resume the publication of the annual statistics in 2020 retroactively (thus including the 2018 data).

Q081 (2019): The annual report is intended for parliament, Minister of Justice and the High Council of Justice. It contains information on the composition of the body in terms of human resources and statistical data (number of new cases, closed and pending cases).

Q081 (2018): The report covers the general functioning of the court/public prosecutor's office (staff resources, logistical resources, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, changes in workload, changes in the judicial backlog).

Q081 (2016): The report deals with the general functioning of the court/public prosecution (staff resources, logistical means, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, evolution of the workload, evolution of the judicial backlog).

the operating reports are transmitted to the head of the immediately superior court, the Minister of Justice, the High Council of Justice and the presidents of the federal legislative chambers.

Bulgaria

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Supreme Judicial Council of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Q080 (2019): The Supreme Judicial Council has adopted a Methodology for control and verification of the statistical data reporting the activities of the judicial bodies and judges in the republic of Bulgaria

Q080 (2018): Supreme Judicial Council - 1000 Sofia, 12 Ekzarh Yosif Str.

Q080 (2015): Supreme Judicial Council; Sofia, 1000; Ekzarh Yosif str. 12

Q081 (General Comment): The Annual reports on the activity of the courts are prepared according to the requirements of the Judiciary System Act, the provisions of the Regulation for the administration in courts and the guidance of the Supreme Judicial Council. Content - Staffing (number of judges and administrative staff); Summarized data on the Court's activity on administration of justice (number of incoming cases, cases for examination, cases completed, pending cases, workload – as per establishment plan and actual workload, quality of judicial acts - confirmed, amended, repealed and returned); Material, financial and technical resources. Audience - Judges, upper court, Supreme Judicial Council, citizens.

Croatia

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia.

Q081 (2016): The reason for change in answer is that since 2016 the Ministry of Justice has access to all data through eFile and other court systems, and courts no longer have the obligation to submit reports.

Cyprus

Q080 (General Comment): Supreme Court of Cyprus <http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/>

Q080 (2018): Supreme Court

Q080 (2016): Supreme Court

Q080-1 (2016): statistics are not at present published on the internet

Q081 (General Comment): The Supreme Court prepares an activity report on the reserved judgments and the period for which they are reserved. There is no report prepared by each court on the number of cases.

Q081 (2019): The report contains the number of cases resolved by each judge, the number of incoming and pending cases, the number of judges and the needs and problems of each court.

Q081 (2016): The report is sent to the Supreme Court

Czech Republic

Q080 (General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice.

Denmark

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data on the functioning of the courts and the judiciary is the Danish Court Administration.

Q080-1 (General Comment): Yes, number of incoming and finalized cases and turnover time.

Q081 (General Comment): The Danish Court Administration works out general statistical data on case flows, target attainment, turnover time, weighted cases and productivity and numbers of staff. It is then expected that the individual courts work out a report where they explain the development in the court, plans they might have to deal with problems and challenges and the main occurrences during the year.

Q081 (2019): It is very much up to the court. Typically it will go over the different sections of the court showing where it did good and where it did not perform so good. It will analyze why the result is so and what in particular influenced that year.

Q081 (2018): The content is very much up to the courts. But case flow, goals attainments and an essay of what happened and influenced the court during the year is being examined.

Estonia

Q080 (General Comment): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data on 1st and 2nd instance courts, while the Supreme Court collects data on the Supreme Court.

Q081 (2016): The reporting system has changed. There is no longer obligation to present reports to the Ministry of Justice. It only applies to cases older than 2 years.

Finland

Q080 (General Comment): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts. The Ministry of Justice collects data via automated case management systems of the courts and different automated statistics systems. The Ministry of Justice publishes the annual operational statistics. Until 2014 such data was also collected by Statistics Finland.

Q080 (2019): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and publishes the annual operational statistics and in the future National Courts Administration which was established in the beginning of 2020

Q080 (2018): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and publishes the annual operational statistics.

Q080 (2016): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary. The Ministry of Justice collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, see:
http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/79563/OMTH_19_2017_Tuomioistuinten_tyotilastoja.pdf?sequence=1

Q080 (2015): See for 2015 <http://www.oikeusministerio.fi/fi/index/julkaisut/julkaisuarkisto/1459753681075.html>

Q080-1 (2019): Please see for example courts' statistics 2019 (in Finnish):<http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-912-4>

Q080-1 (2018): Please see for example courts' statistics 2018 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-745-8>

Q081 (General Comment): The annual report should include information on the court's activities such as number of incoming cases, number of decisions given and average length of the proceedings. The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the general public and the media.

Q081 (2016): The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the public.

France

Q080 (General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the civil and criminal courts is the Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Studies of the Ministry of Justice. Concerning the administrative courts, it is the General Secretariat of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat) and the Office of analysis and forecasting of the Directorate of prospective and Finance of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat).

Q080 (2019): Statistics and Studies Department at the Ministry of Justice and the Secretariat of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat).

Q081 (2019): Administrative justice: The report takes stock of the human and budgetary resources granted to the court as well as activity statistics. The document is distributed annually to all heads of courts in a dematerialised manner.

Q081 (2016): Civil and criminal courts provide oral activity counts in the frame of the solemn hearings on the occasion of the judicial re-entry in January, in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Judicial Organisation, or by means of management tools, but this is not an activity report in the precise sense of the term. As for the administrative courts, they make an activity report which is intended only for the Vice-President of the State Council (Conseil d'Etat). Activity reports may be prepared, but this is not an obligation.

Germany

Q080 (General Comment): It is noteworthy that in 1965 the Conference of Justice Ministers established a nationwide committee for judicial statistics. The permanent Chair is held by the Bavarian justice administration department. All of the Land justice administration departments comprise the voting members of the committee. Invited guests are representatives of the Federal Office of Justice, the Federal Statistical Office, and the Land Statistical Offices of Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Lower Saxony, and North-Rhine/Westphalia.

The committee is responsible for the introduction and revision of statistics regarding the business of the justice system. This involves the uniform nationwide coordinated collection of statistical data regarding courts of general jurisdiction, the public prosecution offices, and courts of specialized jurisdiction. The collected statistical data is used for the distribution of business, calculation of personnel requirements, supervision, draft legislation, monitoring efficiency as a result of statutory amendments, and public work. Against this background, it is necessary for the committee to regularly examine the statistics regarding the justice system and conform it to the above-named requirements and current information needs. At the same time this ensures that the collected information can be compared at the federal level. The collection documentation is prepared by the courts and public prosecution offices. The evaluation takes place centrally at each Land Statistical Office. The latter summarizes the significant results of the statistics and publishes them annually.

In addition to the collections named above the workload in respect of non-contentious proceedings is encompassed in national reviews of business. The results are collected by each Lander and after that compiled by the Federal Office of Justice at the federal level. All courts and public prosecution offices maintain national personnel data. The effective date for collection of the data is 31 December and the information encompasses the position, gender, and percentage of time for which existing personnel are employed. In addition thereto, the deployment of personnel in the significant business branches of the justice system is collected as an average. The annual results are collected by the Lander justice administration departments. The Federal Office of Justice then creates an overview of the significant results from the Landers overviews.

Q080 (2019): Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden (www.destatis.de), rechtspflegestatistik@destatis.de

Q080 (2016): Federation:

Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden (www.destatis.de), rechtspflegestatistik@destatis.de.

See also C.4 below.

Q080 (2014): In 2014, most of the Landers answered that there is a centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data except for one Lander.

Q080 (2012): For 2010 and 2012, most of the Lander answered that there was a centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data except for two Lander and another one (Bavaria) answered that there was one institution for ordinary courts but that there was no institution for the specialized jurisdictions.

Q080-1 (2013): In the frame of the 2013 exercise, the reply with regard to the Federation was positive, while most of the Landers answered negatively.

Greece

Q080 (General Comment): Although courts collect data, each one in its respective jurisdiction, the centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights.

Q080 (2019): Special Service for the Collection of Statistical Data of the Hellenic Ministry of Justice (JustStat)

Q080 (2018): Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights (Mesogeion Avenue 96, 11527, Athens)

Q080 (2016): Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights (Mesogeion Avenue 96, 11527, Athens)

Q080-1 (2019): The Special Service for the Collection of Statistical Data of the Hellenic Ministry of Justice (JustStat) has been established by law, but has not yet been organized and is currently not operating

Q080-1 (2018): www.ministryofjustice.gr

Q080-1 (2016): www.ministryofjustice.gr

Q081 (General Comment): Individual courts are asked to prepare an annual activity report but it is not required by law.

Hungary

Q080 (General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the National Office for the Judiciary (Department of Statistical Data Analyses).

Q081 (General Comment): The president of each court has to present an annual report about the performance of the court that is presented at the conference of judges and made available on the intranet site of the court.

Furthermore, the presidents of the Regional Courts and Regional Courts of Appeal have to present their reports to the NOJ as well. The President of the Supreme Court (Kúria) has to present the annual report to the Parliament and make it available on the website of the Kúria.

Ireland

Q080 (General Comment): Information Officer

The Courts Service

15 - 24 Phoenix Street North

Smithfield

Dublin 7

Q080-1 (General Comment): Annual statistics are also published in the Courts Service Annual Report.

Q081 (General Comment): The Courts Service is required by statute to provide an annual report on its activity during the year concerned. The report would include data on caseload for each court jurisdiction.

Q081 (2019): The Report is available to public, and is part of a larger annual report

Q081 (2015): With regard to Questions 70 to 77, quarterly reports are provided to the Courts Service's Senior Management Team by the Operational Directorates administering the various court jurisdictional areas on caseload volume and waiting times to trial.

The Courts Service provides and publishes in its Annual report a range of caseload data including (a) average length of time of proceedings from issue to conclusion, (b) volume of incoming cases and cases determined by the courts or notified to the courts as resolved in each year and (c) waiting times to trial for various categories of proceedings and applications for the various jurisdictions see Chapter 3 (Statistics) of its Annual Report for 2015, and in particular pages 59 to 62 and 69 to 71 thereof:

[http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/\(WebFiles\)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/\\$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf](http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/(WebFiles)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf)

Italy

Q080 (General Comment): Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis within the Ministry of Justice (for the ordinary justice).

Bureau of the Administrative Justice Council (for the administrative justice).

Q080 (2015): Direzione Generale di Statistica e Analisi Organizzativa – Ministero della Giustizia - Via Arenula 70 - Roma
Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis - Ministry of Justice

Q080-1 (General Comment): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis publishes all its reports and tables on its public website:

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/StatisticheGiudiziarie/Statistiche%20giudiziarie.aspx>

Specific reports regarding the activity of each court are published on a quarterly basis here

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/Monitoraggio%20della%20giustizia.aspx>

Q080-1 (2019): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis publishes all its reports and tables on its public website:

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/StatisticheGiudiziarie/Statistiche%20giudiziarie.aspx>

Specific reports regarding the activity of each court are published on a quarterly basis here

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/Monitoraggio%20della%20giustizia.aspx>

Latvia

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Court Administration.

Q080 (2019): Court Administration of Latvia, Antonijas street 6, Riga, Latvia

Q080 (2018): Court Administration of Latvia, Antonijas street 6, Riga, Latvia

Q080-1 (2019): Available at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>

Q080-1 (2018): Available at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>

Q081 (General Comment): There are publicly available statistical reports on all courts and cases at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>.

Q081 (2016): Court Administration provides statistics for most of the courts with the exception for Supreme court, that provides data individually. Individual court reports are made by its staff for the purpose of planing their day-to-day work. It is not required by law or Court Administration. These courts however use data provided by Court Administration that is available online.

Lithuania

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts is the National Courts Administration.

Q080-1 (General Comment): The National Courts Administration publishes statistics on the functioning of each court on the internet, but it should be noted that statistics are published not on each court, but summarized for different instances of courts (the statistics of the first instance courts, courts of appeal).

Q081 (2019): Court activity reports publish changes in court staff, the outcome of the proceedings (statistics), the internal administration of the court, the material and financial provision, aspects of the court's relations with the media and the public. The reports are intended to acquaint the public with the activities of the court.

Q081 (2016): It is the annual report of the court activity that is intended not only to the courts, but also to all the publicity.

Luxembourg

Q080 (General Comment): The centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the General Prosecutor's Office of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Cité Judiciaire, CR building, L - 2080 Luxembourg). The Statistical Service of Justice (SSJ) is attached to the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Q080-1 (2016): The SSJ started publishing figures a first time in 2017 by publishing a report on the year 2016. This report is available on the internet site of the judiciary (<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/justice-en-chiffres/La-justice-en-chiffres-2016.pdf>)

Q081 (2019): The report is public and available in its integrity.

<https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2019.pdf>

A condensed version is published in the series "Les chiffres de la Justice".

Q081 (2018): The report is public and available in its integrity.

<https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapport-juridictions-judiciaires-2018.pdf>

A condensed version is published in the series "Les chiffres de la Justice".

Q081 (2016): All the services of the judiciary report to the Prosecutor general who then assembles the data in a general report that is transmitted to the Ministry of Justice. The report contains figures as well as comments and remarks on these figures and also general considerations on the functioning of the judiciary. The report is published on the internet site of the judiciary (<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>).

Q081 (2015): The activity reports of the courts and prosecutors's offices can be found at following URL:

<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>

Malta

Q080 (General Comment): The Court Administration has an in-house database and case management system that collects statistical information regarding all civil courts, and aspects of criminal procedure. This system is accessed daily by the court officers, but its upkeep and technical back-up are entrusted to the Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA) which is a government agency specialising in ICT services for government entities and departments, who are subcontracted by the Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government to provide and manage the IT infrastructure at the Law Courts. This data is then analysed and evaluated by the Department of Justice.

More specifically, the Malta Information Technology and Training Services Limited (MITTS) was set up in 2000 in order to establish the national IT strategy. In 2008, MITA was established as a government agency tasked with the implementation of the ICT roadmap. It incorporated the functions of MITTS and also took on some other functions that previously fell within the remit of the IT Ministry. Malta Information and Technology Agency (MITA):

Address: Gattard House, National Road, Blata I-Bajda, HMR9010, Malta

Webpage: <http://www.mita.gov.mt>

Q080 (2018): The Court Administration has an in-house database and case management system that collects statistical information regarding all civil courts, and aspects of criminal procedure. This system is accessed daily by the court officers, but its upkeep and technical back-up are entrusted to the Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA) which is a government agency specialising in ICT services for government entities and departments, who are subcontracted by the Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government to provide and manage the IT infrastructure at the Law Courts. This data is then analysed and evaluated by the Department of Justice.

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Address: Gattard House, National Road, Blata I-Bajda, HMR9010, Malta

Webpage: <http://www.mita.gov.mt>

The analysis of this data is then carried out by the Department of Justice.

Q080-1 (2019): Court statistics are available at: <http://www.ecourts.gov.mt>

Q081 (2016): All the individual courts with pending cases over 5 years old have to draw an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases and the age of these cases. This report is an internal report addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not made public and it is not even distributed internally to the court administration or to the respective Ministry. The report referenced in this comment is the only 'activity' report that individual courts are expected to submit on an annual basis, and in paper format, to the Chief Justice.

Q081 (2015): In view of the new question at 81.1, question 81 was answered differently than previous years. The individual courts do prepare an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases that they have, and the age of these cases. However this report is internal and addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not distributed neither to the administration nor to the general public.

Netherlands

Q080 (General Comment): The Council of the Judiciary collects data, both for internal planning and control, and communication with the Department of Justice.

Q080 (2016): Council for the Judiciary

Q081 (2019): An annual report for all courts is published. Some courts choose to publish individual annual reports, but this is not required. There are other institutes as well that publish reports, but these are more broad in character than just the functioning of the courts (e.g. WODC publishes monitors on criminal activity).

Q081 (2018): An annual report for all courts is published. Some Courts still publish an individual annual report. This is not required.

Poland

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice (Department of Organisation for 2010, Department of Strategy and Deregulation for 2012 and Department of Strategy and European Funds for 2014-2020).

Q080-1 (2019): Depending on the type of the statistical data they are published on internet or only on intranet website or other internal portals.

Q081 (2019): The president of the court of appeal draws up an annual report on the activities of the courts operating in the area of appeal in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after giving the general assembly of appellate judges, submits to the Minister of Justice, no later than the end of April each year. The president of the regional court draws up annual information on the activities of the courts operating in the area of the district, within the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after being approved by the general assembly of district judges, submits to the president of the court of appeal, no later than by the end of February each year. The president of the district court prepares annual information on the court's activities in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after consulting the judges of this court, submits to the chairman of the district court no later than the end of January each year (Article 37h of the Law on the system of common courts).

Q081 (2016): The presidents of appellate courts are required to submit, not later than the end of April of each year, the annual information on the activities of the courts acting in the appellate field.

Portugal

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Directorate-General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice). Directorate General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice)

Q080-1 (2019): <https://estatisticas.justica.gov.pt/sites/siej/en-us/pages/default.aspx>

Q081 (General Comment): Generally, the waiting time during court procedures is not monitored. However, in some courts, there are such practices.

Romania

Q080 (2019): The Superior Council of Magistracy.

There are also statistics departments in the Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors' Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Each court implements in a shared application its own statistical information. Such data is centralized automatically in the statistics server managed by the Ministry of Justice. The access to the information is ensured to an equal extent also to the Judicial Statistics Unit within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

Q080 (2018): There are also statistics departments in the Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors' Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Each court implements in a shared application its own statistical information. Such data is centralized automatically in the statistics server managed by the Ministry of Justice. The access to the information is ensured to an equal extent also to the Judicial Statistics Unit within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

Q080 (2016): There are also statistics departments in the Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors' Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Each court implements in a shared application its own statistical information. Such data is centralized automatically in the statistics server managed by the Ministry of Justice. The access to the information is ensured to an equal extent also to the Judicial Statistics Unit within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

Q080 (2013): Statistics departments are functioning in the Superior Council of Magistracy, Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors' Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Each court introduces in a shared application its own statistical information. Such information is centralized automatically in the statistics server managed by the Ministry of Justice. The access to the information is ensured to an equal extent also to the Judicial Statistics Unit within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

Q080-1 (2019): Detailed statistical information is available on intranet for judges and general information is being published in the reports on the activity of the courts which are published on internet.

Q080-1 (2018): Detailed statistical information is available on intranet for judges and general information is being published in the reports on the activity of the courts which are published on internet.

Q080-1 (2016): Detailed statistical information is available on intranet for judges and general information is being published in the reports on the activity of the courts which are published on internet.

Q080-1 (2013): The Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) publishes the annual report on the Judiciary which includes statistical data. The report is public and is accessible to any person on the website of the SCM. The SCM also publishes statistical data on intranet website for the courts.

Slovakia

Q080 (General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary is the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, Račianska 71, Bratislava
www.justice.gov.sk; <http://web.ac-mssr.sk/>

Q081 (General Comment): The majority of the data are collected monthly from the courts via application on collection of statistical data.

Q081 (2018): For previous cycle we indicated answer yes. We considered the monthly statistical reports of the court as the kind of activity report.

With the change of the system of the statistical data collection the courts are not required to send the monthly statistical reports to the Ministry of Justice anymore. Within the cooperation project between Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic and CEPEJ the pilot courts were asked to draft the activity reports according to the CEPEJ methodology. In the reference year 2018 the courts were not required to prepare an activity report.

Slovenia

Q080 (General Comment): Ministry of Justice,
Županciceva 3, 1000 Ljubljana
T: +386 (0)1 369 5342
F: +386 (0)1 369 5783
gp.mp@gov.si
<http://www.mp.gov.si/>

The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse.

Q080 (2019): The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse.

Q080 (2018): The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse.

Q080 (2016): The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse (PSP Project).

Q081 (General Comment): According to the Courts Act (art. 60.a) every court has to prepare the annual report, which includes data on human resources

(such as the number of judges), court statistics (such as the number of solved cases, unsolved cases, legal remedies, their outcome), and time frames of judicial proceedings (such as clearance rate or the number of solved cases considered backlogs). Beside that, the court has to analyse the achieving of objectives, set in the yearly plan (look below) of work. The law provides for annual report to be submitted to higher court, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice. The reports are sent electronically, the courts are also recommended to make their annual reports publicly available through their web pages, however this is not mandatory.

Q081 (2018): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

Q081 (2016): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

Spain

Q080 (2019): National Commission for Judicial Statistics

Q080 (2018): National Commission for Judicial Statistics

Q080-1 (2012): On the occasion of the 2012 exercise, it has been indicated that the Statistic Service of the General Council of the Judiciary publishes an annual report 'Justice data to data', which contains relevant information about financial budgetary, personal resources, case flow, among others.

Q081 (2016): The statistics contain, among other data, cases entered, resolved, by type of procedure, hearings held, pending writings, resolutions adopted, sense of the decisions (if they are estimative or not), enforcement proceedings, appeals (entered and resolved), data on judges, judicial counsellor and staff. The statistic report is sent to the statistic department of the Council for the Judiciary.

Indicator 10: The methods, sources and efficiency of national data collection

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts?

Question 080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:

Question 081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?

Question 080

Austria

(General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary is the Federal Computing Centre of Austria (Bundesrechenzentrum GmbH) acting on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Austria.

Belgium

(General Comment): Satisfaction surveys are carried out in Belgium by the Permanent Bureau of Statistics and Workload Measurement. <http://vbsw-bpsm.just.fgov.be/fr>

(2019): Support service of the College of Courts and Tribunals (statistical service).

(2018): The College of Courts and Tribunals, through its support service, is in charge of the development (based on a specific methodology) and publication of statistics on the activity of courts and tribunals. These statistics relate to incoming cases, pending cases and resolved cases by calendar year. The nature of the case and the way in which the cases are closed are also part of the developed statistics.

(2016): The "Collège des Cours" and courts.

(2015): The College of courts and tribunals (statistics office)

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Supreme Judicial Council of the Republic of Bulgaria.

(2019): The Supreme Judicial Council has adopted a Methodology for control and verification of the statistical data reporting the activities of the judicial bodies and judges in the republic of Bulgaria

(2018): Supreme Judicial Council - 1000 Sofia, 12 Ekzarh Yosif Str.

(2015): Supreme Judicial Council; Sofia, 1000; Ekzarh Yosif str. 12

Croatia

(General Comment): The centralized institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia.

Cyprus

(General Comment): Supreme Court of Cyprus <http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/>

(2018): Supreme Court

(2016): Supreme Court

Czech Republic

(General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice.

Denmark

(General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data on the functioning of the courts and the judiciary is the Danish Court Administration.

Estonia

(General Comment): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data on 1st and 2nd instance courts, while the Supreme Court collects data on the Supreme Court.

Finland

(General Comment): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts. The Ministry of Justice collects data via automated case management systems of the courts and different automated statistics systems. The Ministry of Justice publishes the annual operational statistics. Until 2014 such data was also collected by Statistics Finland.

(2019): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and publishes the annual operational statistics and in the future National Courts Administration which was established in the beginning of 2020

(2018): The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and publishes the annual operational statistics.

(2016): Statistics Finland no longer collects statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary. The Ministry of Justice collects data and publishes the annual operational statistics, see: http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/79563/OMTH_19_2017_Tuomioistuinten_tyotilastoja.pdf?sequence=1

(2015): See for 2015 <http://www.oikeusministerio.fi/fi/index/julkaisut/julkaisuarkisto/1459753681075.html>

France

(General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the civil and criminal courts is the Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Studies of the Ministry of Justice. Concerning the administrative courts, it is the General Secretariat of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat) and the Office of analysis and forecasting of the Directorate of prospective and Finance of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat).

(2019): Statistics and Studies Department at the Ministry of Justice and the Secretariat of the Supreme Administrative Court (Conseil d'Etat).

Germany

(General Comment): It is noteworthy that in 1965 the Conference of Justice Ministers established a nationwide committee for judicial statistics. The permanent Chair is held by the Bavarian justice administration department. All of the Land justice administration departments comprise the voting members of the committee. Invited guests are representatives of the Federal Office of Justice, the Federal Statistical Office, and the Land Statistical Offices of Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Lower Saxony, and North-Rhine/Westphalia.

The committee is responsible for the introduction and revision of statistics regarding the business of the justice system. This involves the uniform nationwide coordinated collection of statistical data regarding courts of general jurisdiction, the public prosecution offices, and courts of specialized jurisdiction. The collected statistical data is used for the distribution of business, calculation of personnel requirements, supervision, draft legislation, monitoring efficiency as a result of statutory amendments, and public work. Against this background, it is necessary for the committee to regularly examine the statistics regarding the justice system and conform it to the above-named requirements and current information needs. At the same time this ensures that the collected information can be compared at the federal level. The collection documentation is prepared by the courts and public prosecution offices. The evaluation takes place centrally at each Land Statistical Office. The latter summarizes the significant results of the statistics and publishes them annually.

In addition to the collections named above the workload in respect of non-contentious proceedings is encompassed in national reviews of business. The results are collected by each Lander and after that compiled by the Federal Office of Justice at the federal level. All courts and public prosecution offices maintain national personnel data. The effective date for collection of the data is 31 December and the information encompasses the position, gender, and percentage of time for which existing personnel are employed. In addition thereto, the deployment of personnel in the significant business branches of the justice system is collected as an average. The annual results are collected by the Lander justice administration departments. The Federal Office of Justice then creates an overview of the significant results from the Landers overviews.

(2019): Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden (www.destatis.de), rechtspflegestatistik@destatis.de

(2016): Federation:

Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden (www.destatis.de), rechtspflegestatistik@destatis.de.

See also C.4 below.

(2014): In 2014, most of the Landers answered that there is a centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data except for one Lander.

(2012): For 2010 and 2012, most of the Lander answered that there was a centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data except for two Lander and another one (Bavaria) answered that there was one institution for ordinary courts but that there was no institution for the specialized jurisdictions.

Greece

(General Comment): Although courts collect data, each one in its respective jurisdiction, the centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights.

(2019): Special Service for the Collection of Statistical Data of the Hellenic Ministry of Justice (JustStat)

(2018): Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights (Mesogeion Avenue 96, 11527, Athens)

(2016): Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights (Mesogeion Avenue 96, 11527, Athens)

Hungary

(General Comment): The centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the National Office for the Judiciary (Department of Statistical Data Analyses).

Ireland

(General Comment): Information Officer

The Courts Service
15 - 24 Phoenix Street North
Smithfield
Dublin 7

Italy

(General Comment): Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis within the Ministry of Justice (for the ordinary justice).

Bureau of the Administrative Justice Council (for the administrative justice).

(2015): Direzione Generale di Statistica e Analisi Organizzativa – Ministero della Giustizia - Via Arenula 70 - Roma
Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis - Ministry of Justice

Latvia

(General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Court Administration.

(2019): Court Administration of Latvia, Antonijas street 6, Riga, Latvia

(2018): Court Administration of Latvia, Antonijas street 6, Riga, Latvia

Lithuania

(General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts is the National Courts Administration.

Luxembourg

(General Comment): The centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the General Prosecutor's Office of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (Cité Judiciaire, CR building, L - 2080 Luxembourg). The Statistical Service of Justice (SSJ) is attached to the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Malta

(General Comment): The Court Administration has an in-house database and case management system that collects statistical information regarding all civil courts, and aspects of criminal procedure. This system is accessed daily by the court officers, but its upkeep and technical back-up are entrusted to the Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA) which is a government agency specialising in ICT services for government entities and departments, who are subcontracted by the Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government to provide and manage the IT infrastructure at the Law Courts. This data is then analysed and evaluated by the Department of Justice.

More specifically, the Malta Information Technology and Training Services Limited (MITTS) was set up in 2000 in order to establish the national IT strategy. In 2008, MITA was established as a government agency tasked with the implementation of the ICT roadmap. It incorporated the functions of MITTS and also took on some other functions that previously fell within the remit of the IT Ministry. Malta Information and Technology Agency (MITA):

Address: Gattard House, National Road, Blata I-Bajda, HMR9010, Malta

Webpage: <http://www.mita.gov.mt>

(2018): The Court Administration has an in-house database and case management system that collects statistical information regarding all civil courts, and aspects of criminal procedure. This system is accessed daily by the court officers, but its upkeep and technical back-up are entrusted to the Malta Information Technology Agency (MITA) which is a government agency specialising in ICT services for government entities and departments, who are subcontracted by the Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government to provide and manage the IT infrastructure at the Law Courts. This data is then analysed and evaluated by the Department of Justice.

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Address: Gattard House, National Road, Blata I-Bajda, HMR9010, Malta

Webpage: <http://www.mita.gov.mt>

The analysis of the this data is then carried out by the Department of Justice.

Netherlands

(General Comment): The Council of the Judiciary collects data, both for internal planning and control, and communication with the Department of Justice.

(2016): Council for the Judiciary

Poland

(General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Ministry of Justice (Department of Organisation for 2010, Department of Strategy and Deregulation for 2012 and Department of Strategy and European Funds for 2014-2020).

Portugal

(General Comment): The centralized institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary is the Directorate-General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice). Directorate General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice)

Romania

(2019): The Superior Council of Magistracy.

There are also statistics departments in the Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors' Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Each court implements in a shared application its own statistical information. Such data is centralized automatically in the statistics server managed by the Ministry of Justice. The access to the information is ensured to an equal extent also to the Judicial Statistics Unit within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

(2018): There are also statistics departments in the Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors' Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Each court implements in a shared application its own statistical information. Such data is centralized automatically in the statistics server managed by the Ministry of Justice. The access to the information is ensured to an equal extent also to the Judicial Statistics Unit within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

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(2013): Statistics departments are functioning in the Superior Council of Magistracy, Ministry of Justice and Prosecutors' Office by the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Each court introduces in a shared application its own statistical information. Such information is centralized automatically in the statistics server managed by the Ministry of Justice. The access to the information is ensured to an equal extent also to the Judicial Statistics Unit within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The centralized institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and the judiciary is the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, Račianska 71, Bratislava
www.justice.gov.sk; <http://web.ac-mssr.sk/>

Slovenia

(General Comment): Ministry of Justice,
Županciceva 3, 1000 Ljubljana
T: +386 (0)1 369 5342
F: +386 (0)1 369 5783
gp.mp@gov.si
<http://www.mp.gov.si/>

The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse.

(2019): The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse.

(2018): The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse.

(2016): The data for Court statistic, published by Ministry of Justice is obtained from the Supreme Court's Data warehouse (PSP Project).

Spain

(2019): National Commission for Judicial Statistics

(2018): National Commission for Judicial Statistics

Question 080-1

Belgium

(2018): Statistics are published by calendar year. In 2019, the 2018 statistics have not been published, following the revision of statistics as part of the development of high quality statistics for all jurisdictions. It is planned to resume the publication of the annual statistics in 2020 retroactively (thus including the 2018 data).

Cyprus

(2016): statistics are not at present published on the internet

Denmark

(General Comment): Yes, number of incoming and finalized cases and turnover time.

Finland

(2019): Please see for example courts' statistics 2019 (in Finnish):<http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-912-4>

(2018): Please see for example courts' statistics 2018 (in Finnish): <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-259-745-8>

Germany

(2013): In the frame of the 2013 exercise, the reply with regard to the Federation was positive, while most of the Landers answered negatively.

Greece

(2019): The Special Service for the Collection of Statistical Data of the Hellenic Ministry of Justice (JustStat) has been established by law, but has not yet been organized and is currently not operating

(2018): www.ministryofjustice.gr

(2016): www.ministryofjustice.gr

Ireland

(General Comment): Annual statistics are also published in the Courts Service Annual Report.

Italy

(General Comment): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis publishes all its reports and tables on its public website:

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/StatisticheGiudiziarie/Statistiche%20giudiziarie.aspx>

Specific reports regarding the activity of each court are published on a quarterly basis here

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/Monitoraggio%20della%20giustizia.aspx>

(2019): The Department of Statistics and Organizational Analysis publishes all its reports and tables on its public website:

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/StatisticheGiudiziarie/Statistiche%20giudiziarie.aspx>

Specific reports regarding the activity of each court are published on a quarterly basis here

<https://webstat.giustizia.it/SitePages/Monitoraggio%20della%20giustizia.aspx>

Latvia

(2019): Available at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>

(2018): Available at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>

Lithuania

(General Comment): The National Courts Administration publishes statistics on the functioning of each court on the internet, but it should be noted that statistics are published not on each court, but summarized for different instances of courts (the statistics of the first instance courts, courts of appeal).

Luxembourg

(2016): The SSJ started publishing figures a first time in 2017 by publishing a report on the year 2016. This report is available on the internet site of the judiciary (<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/justice-en-chiffres/La-justice-en-chiffres-2016.pdf>)

Malta

(2019): Court statistics are available at: <http://www.ecourts.gov.mt>

Poland

(2019): Depending on the type of the statistical data they are published on internet or only on intranet website or other internal portals.

Portugal

(2019): <https://estatisticas.justica.gov.pt/sites/siej/en-us/pages/default.aspx>

Romania

(2019): Detailed statistical information is available on intranet for judges and general information is being published in the reports on the activity of the courts which are published on internet.

(2018): Detailed statistical information is available on intranet for judges and general information is being published in the reports on the activity of the courts which are published on internet.

(2016): Detailed statistical information is available on intranet for judges and general information is being published in the reports on the activity of the courts which are published on internet.

(2013): The Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) publishes the annual report on the Judiciary which includes statistical data. The report is public and is accessible to any person on the website of the SCM. The SCM also publishes statistical data on intranet website for the courts.

Spain

(2012): On the occasion of the 2012 exercise, it has been indicated that the Statistic Service of the General Council of the Judiciary publishes an annual report 'Justice data to data', which contains relevant information about financial budgetary, personal resources, case flow, among others.

Question 081

Austria

(2019): Administrative Courts: The activity report is prepared once a year by every administrative court and publicly available. The report contains, among others, the number of incoming and resolved cases, the number of cases, which were still open at the end of the year, type of proceedings, duration of proceedings, number of staff, etc. The reports are published.

Administrative Supreme Court: The activity reports includes general remarks, personnel structure, statistics of pending and completed cases and a selection from the case law. The report is transmitted to the Federal Chancellor and other important state authorities.

Belgium

(2019): The annual report is intended for parliament, Minister of Justice and the High Council of Justice. It contains information on the composition of the body in terms of human resources and statistical data (number of new cases, closed and pending cases).

(2018): The report covers the general functioning of the court/public prosecutor's office (staff resources, logistical resources, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, changes in workload, changes in the judicial backlog).

(2016): The report deals with the general functioning of the court/public prosecution (staff resources, logistical means, organisation, consultation structures, statistics, evolution of the workload, evolution of the judicial backlog). The operating reports are transmitted to the head of the immediately superior court, the Minister of Justice, the High Council of Justice and the presidents of the federal legislative chambers.

Bulgaria

(General Comment): The Annual reports on the activity of the courts are prepared according to the requirements of the Judiciary System Act, the provisions of the Regulation for the administration in courts and the guidance of the Supreme Judicial Council. Content - Staffing (number of judges and administrative staff); Summarized data on the Court's activity on administration of justice (number of incoming cases, cases for examination, cases completed, pending cases, workload – as per establishment plan and actual workload, quality of judicial acts - confirmed, amended, repealed and returned); Material, financial and technical resources. Audience - Judges, upper court, Supreme Judicial Council, citizens.

Croatia

(2016): The reason for change in answer is that since 2016 the Ministry of Justice has access to all data through eFile and other court systems, and courts no longer have the obligation to submit reports.

Cyprus

(General Comment): The Supreme Court prepares an activity report on the reserved judgments and the period for which they are reserved. There is no report prepared by each court on the number of cases.

(2019): The report contains the number of cases resolved by each judge, the number of incoming and pending cases, the number of judges and the needs and problems of each court.

(2016): The report is sent to the Supreme Court

Denmark

(General Comment): The Danish Court Administration works out general statistical data on case flows, target attainment, turnover time, weighted cases and productivity and numbers of staff. It is then expected that the individual courts work out a report where they explain the development in the court, plans they might have to deal with problems and challenges and the main occurrences during the year.

(2019): It is very much up to the court. Typically it will go over the different sections of the court showing where it did good and where it did not perform so good. It will analyze why the result is so and what in particular influenced that year.

(2018): The content is very much up to the courts. But case flow, goals attainments and an essay of what happened and influenced the court during the year is being examined.

Estonia

(2016): The reporting system has changed. There is no longer obligation to present reports to the Ministry of Justice. It only applies to cases older than 2 years.

Finland

(General Comment): The annual report should include information on the court's activities such as number of incoming cases, number of decisions given and average length of the proceedings. The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the general public and the media.

(2016): The report is intended to the government as a part of the budgetary information as well as to the public.

France

(2019): Administrative justice: The report takes stock of the human and budgetary resources granted to the court as well as activity statistics. The document is distributed annually to all heads of courts in a dematerialised manner.

(2016): Civil and criminal courts provide oral activity counts in the frame of the solemn hearings on the occasion of the judicial re-entry in January, in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Judicial Organisation, or by means of management tools, but this is not an activity report in the precise sense of the term. As for the administrative courts, they make an activity report which is intended only for the Vice-President of the State Council (Conseil d'Etat). Activity reports may be prepared, but this is not an obligation.

Greece

(General Comment): Individual courts are asked to prepare an annual activity report but it is not required by law.

Hungary

(General Comment): The president of each court has to present an annual report about the performance of the court that is presented at the conference of judges and made available on the intranet site of the court. Furthermore, the presidents of the Regional Courts and Regional Courts of Appeal have to present their reports to the NOJ as well. The President of the Supreme Court (Kúria) has to present the annual report to the Parliament and make it available on the website of the Kúria.

Ireland

(General Comment): The Courts Service is required by statute to provide an annual report on its activity during the year concerned. The report would include data on caseload for each court jurisdiction.

(2019): The Report is available to public, and is part of a larger annual report

(2015): With regard to Questions 70 to 77, quarterly reports are provided to the Courts Service's Senior Management Team by the Operational Directorates administering the various court jurisdictional areas on caseload volume and waiting times to trial.

The Courts Service provides and publishes in its Annual report a range of caseload data including (a) average length of time of proceedings from issue to conclusion, (b) volume of incoming cases and cases determined by the courts or notified to the courts as resolved in each year and (c) waiting times to trial for various categories of proceedings and applications for the various jurisdictions see Chapter 3 (Statistics) of its Annual Report for 2015, and in particular pages 59 to 62 and 69 to 71 thereof:

[http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/\(WebFiles\)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/\\$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf](http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/library3.nsf/(WebFiles)/A9CCBEE01757C58280257FF00031EEBE/$FILE/Courts%20Service%20Annual%20Report%202015.pdf)

Latvia

(General Comment): There are publicly available statistical reports on all courts and cases at <https://dati.ta.gov.lv/>.

(2016): Court Administration provides statistics for most of the courts with the exception for Supreme court, that provides data individually. Individual court reports are made by its staff for the purpose of planning their day-to-day work. It is not required by law or Court Administration. These courts however use data provided by Court Administration that is available online.

Lithuania

(2019): Court activity reports publish changes in court staff, the outcome of the proceedings (statistics), the internal administration of the court, the material and financial provision, aspects of the court's relations with the media and the public. The reports are intended to acquaint the public with the activities of the court.

(2016): It is the annual report of the court activity that is intended not only to the courts, but also to all the publicity.

Luxembourg

(2019): The report is public and available in its integrity.

<https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapports-juridictions-judiciaires-2019.pdf>
A condensed version is published in the series "Les chiffres de la Justice".

(2018): The report is public and available in its integrity.

<https://justice.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activites-judiciaires/Rapport-juridictions-judiciaires-2018.pdf>
A condensed version is published in the series "Les chiffres de la Justice".

(2016): All the services of the judiciary report to the Prosecutor general who the assembles the data in a general report that is transmitted to the Ministry of Justice. The report contains figures as well as comments and remarks on these figures and also general considerations on the functioning of the judiciary. The report is published on the internet site of the judiciary (<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>).

(2015): The activity reports of the courts and prosecutors's offices can be found at following URL:

<http://www.justice.public.lu/fr/publications/index.html>

Malta

(2016): All the individual courts with pending cases over 5 years old have to draw an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases and the age of these cases. This report is an internal report addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not made public and it is not even distributed internally to the court administration or to the respective Ministry. The report referenced in this comment is the only 'activity' report that individual courts are expected to submit on an annual basis, and in paper format, to the Chief Justice.

(2015): In view of the new question at 81.1, question 81 was answered differently than previous years. The individual courts do prepare an annual report detailing their yearly caseload, the number of pending cases that they have, and the age of these cases. However this report is internal and addressed solely to the Chief Justice. It is not distributed neither to the administration nor to the general public.

Netherlands

(2019): An annual report for all courts is published. Some courts choose to publish individual annual reports, but this is not required. There are other institutes as well that publish reports, but these are more broad in character than just the functioning of the courts (e.g. WODC publishes monitors on criminal activity).

(2018): An annual report for all courts is published. Some Courts still publish an individual annual report. This is not required.

Poland

(2019): The president of the court of appeal draws up an annual report on the activities of the courts operating in the area of appeal in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after giving the general assembly of appellate judges, submits to the Minister of Justice, no later than the end of April each year. The president of the regional court draws up annual information on the activities of the courts operating in the area of the district, within the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after being approved by the general assembly of district judges, submits to the president of the court of appeal, no later than by the end of February each year. The president of the district court prepares annual information on the court's activities in the scope of tasks entrusted to him, which, after consulting the judges of this court, submits to the chairman of the district court no later than the end of January each year (Article 37h of the Law on the system of common courts).

(2016): The presidents of appellate courts are required to submit, not later than the end of April of each year, the annual information on the activities of the courts acting in the appellate field.

Portugal

(General Comment): Generally, the waiting time during court procedures is not monitored. However, in some courts, there are such practices.

Slovakia

(General Comment): The majority of the data are collected monthly from the courts via application on collection of statistical data.

(2018): For previous cycle we indicated answer yes. We considered the monthly statistical reports of the court as the kind of activity report.

With the change of the system of the statistical data collection the courts are not required to send the monthly statistical reports to the Ministry of Justice anymore. Within the cooperation project between Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic and CEPEJ the pilot courts were asked to draft the activity reports according to the CEPEJ methodology. In the reference year 2018 the courts were not required to prepare an activity report.

Slovenia

(General Comment): According to the Courts Act (art. 60.a) every court has to prepare the annual report, which includes data on human resources

(such as the number of judges), court statistics (such as the number of solved cases, unsolved cases, legal remedies, their outcome), and time frames of judicial proceedings (such as clearance rate or the number of solved cases considered backlogs). Beside that, the court has to analyse the achieving of objectives, set in the yearly plan (look below) of work. The law provides for annual report to be submitted to higher court, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice. The reports are sent electronically, the courts are also recommended to make their annual reports publicly available through their web pages, however this is not mandatory.

(2018): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

(2016): For the content of the report and audience, please see Q73.

Spain

(2016): The statistics contain, among other data, cases entered, resolved, by type of procedure, hearings held, pending writings, resolutions adopted, sense of the decisions (if they are estimative or not), enforcement proceedings, appeals (entered and resolved), data on judges, judicial counsellor and staff. The statistic report is sent to the statistic department of the Council for the Judiciary.

Indicator 11: Gender in judiciary

Table 11.1: Existence of specific provisions for facilitating gender equality in the recruitment procedure in 2019 (Q61-2)

States	EC Code	Judges	Prosecutors	Non-judge staff	Lawyers	Notaries	Enforcement agents
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Belgium	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Bulgaria	2	No	No	No	No	No	No
Croatia	11	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cyprus	13	No	No	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	3	No	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Estonia	6	No	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	26	No	No	No	No	No	No
France	10	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Germany	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Greece	8	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hungary	17	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ireland	7	No	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	12	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	14	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lithuania	15	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Luxembourg	16	No	No	No	No	No	No
Malta	18	No	No	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	19	No	No	No	No	No	No
Poland	21	No	No	No	No	No	No
Portugal	22	No	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	23	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovakia	25	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	24	No	No	No	No	No	No
Spain	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sweden	27	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Table 11.2: Existence of specific provisions for facilitating gender equality in the promotion procedure in 2019 (Q61-3)

States	EC Code	Judges	Prosecutors	Non-judge staff	Lawyers	Notaries	Enforcement agents
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Belgium	1	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Bulgaria	2	No	No	No	No	No	No
Croatia	11	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cyprus	13	No	No	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	3	No	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Estonia	6	No	No	No	No	No	No
Finland	26	No	No	No	No	No	No
France	10	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Germany	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Greece	8	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hungary	17	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ireland	7	No	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	12	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	14	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lithuania	15	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Luxembourg	16	No	No	No	No	No	No
Malta	18	No	No	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	19	No	No	No	No	No	No
Poland	21	No	No	No	No	No	No
Portugal	22	No	No	No	No	No	No
Romania	23	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovakia	25	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	24	No	No	No	No	No	No
Spain	9	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sweden	27	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Table 11.3: Availability of national programme to promote gender equality within the judicial system in 2019 (Q61-5)

States	EC Code	National programme for gender equality
Austria	20	Yes
Belgium	1	No
Bulgaria	2	No
Croatia	11	No
Cyprus	13	No
Czech Republic	3	No
Denmark	4	Yes
Estonia	6	No
Finland	26	No
France	10	No
Germany	5	Yes
Greece	8	No
Hungary	17	No
Ireland	7	No
Italy	12	Yes
Latvia	14	No
Lithuania	15	Yes
Luxembourg	16	No
Malta	18	No
Netherlands	19	No
Poland	21	No
Portugal	22	Yes
Romania	23	No
Slovakia	25	Yes
Slovenia	24	No
Spain	9	Yes
Sweden	27	Yes

Table 11.4: Existence of person/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work in 2019 (Q61-7)

States	EC Code	In courts (judges)	In public prosecution services (prosecutors)	For courts' non-judge staff
Austria	20	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	1	No	No	No
Bulgaria	2	No	No	No
Croatia	11	No	No	No
Cyprus	13	No	No	No
Czech Republic	3	No	No	No
Denmark	4	No	No	No
Estonia	6	No	No	No
Finland	26	No	No	No
France	10	No	No	No
Germany	5	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	8	No	No	No
Hungary	17	No	No	No
Ireland	7	No	No	No
Italy	12	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	14	No	No	No
Lithuania	15	No	No	No
Luxembourg	16	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	18	No	No	No
Netherlands	19	No	No	No
Poland	21	No	No	No
Portugal	22	No	No	No
Romania	23	No	No	No
Slovakia	25	No	No	No
Slovenia	24	No	No	No
Spain	9	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	27	No	No	No

Indicator 11: Gender in judiciary

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by country

Question 061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

Question 061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

Question 061-5. Is there a national programme or an orientation document to promote males/females equality within the judicial system?

Question 061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

Austria

Q061-2 (2019): Lawyers: In recent years, the Austrian representation of the legal profession has created several facilitations and supports for women lawyers, such as exemption from legal aid, substitution pools, reduction of Bar contributions, reduction of pension contributions, network events, targeted information policy.

Regional Administrative Courts: provisions in the organizational law, Special programmes

Q061-2 (2018): Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019) and the Action Plan for the promotion of Women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 246/2017).

Q061-3 (2019): Lawyers: In recent years, the Austrian representation of the legal profession has created several facilitations and supports for women lawyers, such as exemption from legal aid, substitution pools, reduction of Bar contributions, reduction of pension contributions, network events, targeted information policy.

Regional Administrative Courts: provisions in the organizational law, Special programmes

Q061-3 (2018): Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019) and the Action Plan for the promotion of Women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 246/2017) when applying for senior positions. In addition, the mentioned legal provisions provide for the preferential treatment of women applying for trainings, which help them qualify for senior positions.

Q061-5 (2019): -Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 24/2020) and the Action Plan for the promotion of women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan, Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 431/2019)

-Catalogue of measures to promote women and their equal treatment within the Federal Ministry of Justice

-Participation in the inter-ministerial cross-mentoring-program for Women provided by the Federal Chancellery continuous training offer promoting women (e.g. trainings for women returning after maternity leave, etc)

-design of a concept on human resource development dedicated to the specific needs of the individual

Sources:

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20010889>

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10008858>

<https://www.jobboerse.gv.at/aufstieg/crossmentoring/index.html>

Q061-5 (2018): -Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019) and the Action Plan for the promotion of women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 246/2017) -

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10008858> -

https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40197072/II_246_2017_Anlage.pdf -Catalogue of measures to promote women and their equal treatment within the Federal Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Reforms, Deregulation and Justice : -Participation in the inter-ministerial cross-mentoring-program for Women provided by the Federal Chancellery continuous training offer promoting women (e.g. trainings for women returning after maternity leave, etc)

<https://www.jobboerse.gv.at/aufstieg/crossmentoring/index.html> -design of a concept on human resource development dedicated to the specific needs of the individual

Q061-7 (2019): Equal-treatment officer, deputy officers and contact persons for equal treatment.

Equal opportunities commission.

Working Group for equal treatment.

Q061-7 (2018): Contact persons for equal treatment (Article 35 ff Federal Equal Treatment Act [Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019]).

Belgium

Q061-2 (2019): Lawyers: The profession of lawyer is free and therefore open to everyone. Because a numerus clausus does not apply, it is not necessary to put in place special provisions to facilitate gender parity in recruitment procedures. It is up to the law firms to select new partners. In any case, around half of new lawyers are women and this number is increasing every year.

As regards notaries, the legislator introduced since 1999 the possibility of creating associations between notaries-holders and candidate-notaries, which rejuvenated the profession and promoted the number of women in the profession of notary. The increase in the number of women in the profession is proof of this. Regarding notarial staff, a gender neutral policy is applied.

Q061-2 (2018): As far as notaries are concerned, since 1999 the legislator has introduced the possibility of creating associations between titular notaries and candidate notaries, which has rejuvenated the profession and increased the number of women in the notarial profession. A gender-neutral policy is applied to notarial staff.

Q061-3 (2019): The notarial sector ensures a gender neutral policy. In Belgian social law, for example, that the neutrality of the job classification and the scales is an important element to guarantee this neutrality. In the notarial profession, the job classification meets the requirements of neutrality.

Q061-3 (2018): The notarial sector ensures a gender-neutral policy. In Belgian social law, for example, it is considered that the neutrality of the job classification and scales is an important element in guaranteeing this neutrality. In the notarial profession, function classification meets the requirements of neutrality.

Bulgaria

Q061-5 (2018): There is no such programme within judicial system but there is National action plan to promote equality between women and men on national level (for all systems and spheres of economic life).

http://saveti.government.bg/web/cc_19/1

Denmark

Q061-2 (2019): The Danish Courts have a policy regarding equal treatment, which has the purpose to promote equal treatment of all employees within the Danish Courts. The policy states that there has to be made an active effort to ensure a versatile staff composition in all job functions and on all levels and that everyone regardless of age, gender, handicap, race, religion or ethnic affiliation etc., must be treated equally in regards to employment and promotion as well as be ensured equal access to professional and personal development. When recruiting this means that if there are several equally qualified applicants for a position, the applicant who represents a minority in the workplace compared to the surrounding society's composition should be chosen. In this case it can be necessary to facilitate the special needs of the applicant as part of the employment. ---

Furthermore the following laws promote gender equality in Denmark: The Consolidation Act on Gender Equality and The Consolidation Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women as regards to Employment etc. The Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. (Consolidated Act number 645, 2011-06-08 as later amended on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. /Lovbekendtgørelse nr. 645 af 8. juni 2011 om ligebehandling af mænd og kvinder med hensyn til beskæftigelse m.v. med senere ændringer) ensures that men and women are treated equally in their working life. This means that an employer must treat men and women equally with regard to recruitment. In recruitment advertising, it is prohibited to state a preference for a specific gender and employers may not recruit an employee based on gender. Among other things, the act is about:

- working conditions
- Hiring and dismissal
- Promotion and education

Q061-2 (2018): The Danish Courts have a policy regarding equal treatment, which has the purpose to promote equal treatment of all employees within the Danish Courts. The policy states that there has to be made an active effort to ensure a versatile staff composition in all job functions and on all levels and that everyone regardless of age, gender, handicap, race, religion or ethnic affiliation etc., must be treated equally in regards to employment and promotion as well as be ensured equal access to professional and personal development. When recruiting this means that if there are several equally qualified applicants for a position, the applicant who represents a minority in the workplace compared to the surrounding society's composition should be chosen. In this case it can be necessary to facilitate the special needs of the applicant as part of the employment. ---

Furthermore the following laws promote gender equality in Denmark: The Consolidation Act on Gender Equality and The Consolidation Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women as regards to Employment etc. The Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. (Consolidated Act number 645, 2011-06-08 as later amended on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. /Lovbekendtgørelse nr. 645 af 8. juni 2011 om ligebehandling af mænd og kvinder med hensyn til beskæftigelse m.v. med senere ændringer) ensures that men and women are treated equally in their working life. This means that an employer must treat men and women equally with regard to recruitment. In recruitment advertising, it is prohibited to state a preference for a specific gender and employers may not recruit an employee based on gender. Among other things, the act is about:

- working conditions
- Hiring and dismissal
- Promotion and education

Regarding lawyers, the Danish authority handling the appointment of lawyers has stated that the authority does not make registrations of gender. Furthermore, the Danish Administration of Justice Act does not contain provisions regarding equal distribution between the sexes concerning the roles of the judicial system.

Q061-3 (2019): The same policy and laws regarding gender equality apply regarding promotion. See answer 61-2.

Q061-3 (2018): The same policy and laws regarding gender equality apply regarding promotion. See answer 61-2.

Regarding lawyers, see answer 61-2

Q061-5 (2018): Policy regarding equal treatment within the Danish Courts:

<http://www.domstol.dk/om/publikationer/HtmlPublikationer/Politikker/Ligebehandlingspolitik/978-87-92357-23-5.pdf>.

Q061-7 (2019): Within the Danish Courts gender equality is ensured by the use of our local policy regarding equal treatment, the Danish legislation regarding gender equality and The Board of Equal Treatment (See questions 3.4.1-3.4.2).

Q061-7 (2018): Within the Danish Courts gender equality is ensured by the use of our local policy regarding equal treatment, the Danish legislation regarding gender equality and The Board of Equal Treatment (See questions 3.4.1-3.4.2).

Finland

Q061-2 (General Comment): Legislation on gender equality, namely the Act on Equality between Women and Men (Equality Act) applies to most employers, including the public authorities and law firms. Every employer must promote equality between women and men within working life in a systematic manner. In order to promote gender equality in working life, an employer must 1) act in such a way that job vacancies attract applications from both women and men; 2) promote the equitable recruitment of women and men in the various jobs and create for them equal opportunities for career advancement; 3) promote equality between women and men in the terms of employment, especially in pay; 4) develop working conditions to ensure they are suitable for both women and men; 5) facilitate the reconciliation of working life and family life for women and men by paying attention especially to working arrangements; and 6) act to prevent the occurrence of discrimination based on gender. If an employer has at least 30 employees, the employer shall at least every two years prepare a gender equality plan dealing particularly with pay and other terms of employment, according to which the gender equality measures are implemented.

Q061-2 (2019): The general legislation - for example, the Act on Equality between Women and Men as well as the stipulations in the Constitution prohibiting discrimination and obliging promotion of gender equality - applies to all. (Act on Equality between Women and Men (8.8.1986/609)

Q061-2 (2018): General legislation on Legislation on gender equality

France

Q061-2 (2019): The vast majority of administrative judges are recruited through competitive exam where only the merit of the individual is taken into account. Regular monitoring of the parity of juries and jury chairmen is ensured. Recruiting managers are made aware of the subject and the benefits of gender diversity. In 2019, out of 81 judges recruited, 45 were women, i.e. 55%.

DSJ/SDRHG: The Judicial Services Directorate organises competitive exams for directors of registry services and court clerks (specific bodies). As to the feminisation of the registry services, parity within the competition juries is difficult to implement. However, as far as possible, sub-jurys made up of three members include one man. The main vivier for competitions for the specific bodies of the DSJ comes mainly from law faculties, whose target audience is highly feminised. Thus, 839 men have registered for the external competition for clerks organised for the year 2020, for a total of 3,941 registrants. In the external competition for directors of registry services organised for the same year, 290 men registered for a total of 1,237.

Q061-2 (2018): Report of the Human Rights Defender (2018) <https://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/fr/etudes-et-recherches/2018/05/conditions-de-travail-et-experiences-des-discriminations-dans-la>

The Recruitment and Training Office (RHG4) of the Sub-Directorate of Human Resources of the Registries within the Directorate of Judicial Services is responsible for organising recruitment competitions for directors of registry services and registrars (specific bodies).

As the recruitments organised for 2019 are in progress, the data below concern recruitments organised for 2018.

1 - concerning parity in the competition juries

With regard to the feminisation of the body of registries, the RHG4 office is not in a position to ensure perfect parity within the competition juries. However, as far as possible, three-person sub-jurisdictions most often include a male.

In 2018, the 21-member jury for the clerk competition included 13 women and 8 men.

The 12-member jury for the Director of Registry Services (DRS) competition consisted of 7 women and 5 men.

2 - concerning parity among competition candidates

The main source of recruitment for the specific bodies of the LSB is the law schools, whose target audience is already highly feminised.

A - registration data

In 2018, 4036 women and 1146 men registered for the external clerk competition. 560 women and 167 men registered for the internal clerk competition.

1262 women and 334 men registered for the DSG external competition. 713 women and 189 men registered for the DSG internal competition.

B - success data

The distribution of men/women in the success of competitions is logically parallel to the distribution of registrations.

In 2018, 358 women and 52 men were admitted to the external clerk competition. 57 women and 13 men were admitted to the internal clerk competition.

61 women and 7 men were admitted to the DSG external competition. 38 women and 7 men were admitted to the DSG internal competition.

Q061-3 (2019): DSJ/SDRHM: If there are no specific provisions to facilitate gender equality in promotion procedures, the appointing authority shall ensure that access to senior positions, and in particular to heads of public prosecution, tends towards parity.

The DSJ is responsible for organising professional exams for directors of registry services and court clerks (specific bodies). With regard to the feminisation of the registry services, although it is not always possible to ensure perfect parity within the competition juries, sub-jurys made up of three members include a man as far as possible.

The main vivier for competitions for the specific bodies of the DSJ is de facto feminised, since registry staff are recruited by competitive exam, with the target public coming mainly from law faculties, which are already highly feminised. Thus, for the C professional exam for court clerks organised for 2020, 42 men were registered for a total of 231 candidates; 125 men registered for the principal registrar's office organised for 2019, for a total of 943 candidates (in 2020, 24 men registered for a total of 194 candidates).

With regard to promotions and advancement by choice, the Ministry of Justice ensures that a gender balance is maintained with regard to staff promoted in relation to staff eligible for promotion and undertakes to comply with the system of balanced appointments pursuant to the Act of 12 March 2012.

Administrative justice: Vigilance is exercised to ensure equal representation on the promotion board for the grade of president. The same applies to the lists of suitable candidates for the posts of presidents of chambers in administrative courts of appeal and heads of courts.

Q061-3 (2018): For magistrates:

If no specific provision exists to facilitate gender parity in promotion procedures, the appointing authority shall ensure that access to senior posts and in particular to heads of the public prosecutor's office tends towards parity

For registry services:

The Recruitment and Training Office (RHG4) of the Sub-Directorate of Clerks' Human Resources within the Directorate of Judicial Services is responsible for organizing professional examinations for directors of registry services and clerks (specific bodies).

As the recruitments organised for 2019 are in progress, the data below concern recruitments organised for 2018.

1 - concerning the parity of professional examinations within the boards of examiners

With regard to the feminization of the registry body, the RHG4 office is not in a position to ensure perfect parity in the professional examinations boards. However, as far as possible, three-person jurisdictions most often include a male. In 2018, the 12-member Professional Clerk's Body Recruitment Examination Board (C in B) included 7 women and 5 men. The 12-member Professional Examination Board for Access to the Principal Registrar (G-PR) consisted of 7 women and 5 men.

It should be noted that the 9-member Professional Examination Board for the Senior Director (DSG-P) included 4 women and 5 men.

2 - concerning the parity of professional examinations among candidates

Due to the feminisation of the registry body, the main source of professional examinations for the specific bodies of the LSB is therefore strongly feminised.

A - registration data

In 2018, 393 women and 71 men registered for the professional recruitment exam in the Clerk's Corps (C in B).

186 women and 29 men registered for the professional examination for the rank of Principal (DSG-P).

777 women and 119 men registered for the professional examination for access to the rank of Principal Registrar (G-PR).

B - success data

The distribution of men/women in the success of professional examinations is logically parallel to the distribution of enrolments.

In 2018, 87 women and 13 men were admitted to the Professional Recruitment Examination in the Clerk's Corps (C in B).

29 women and 4 men were admitted to the professional examination for the rank of Principal (DSG-P).

128 women and 17 men were admitted to the professional examination for access to the rank of Principal Registrar (G-PR).

With regard to administrative justice: Vigilance is exercised to ensure equal representation on the board for the advancement of the rank of President. The same applies to lists of suitable candidates giving access in particular to the functions of presidents of chambers undergoing administrative appeals and heads of courts.

The provisions on elections to the Bar Council provide that when the number of lawyers at the Bar exceeds 30, candidates are presented in pairs composed of a man and a woman (article 5 of the decree of 27 November 1991). In addition, article 51-1 of the Decree of 27 November 1991 provides that the national commission responsible for developing the subjects for the CRFPA entrance examination shall include an equal number of women and men.

Q061-5 (2019): DSJ/SDRHM Agreement relating to professional equality between women and men agents of the Ministry of Justice signed on 20 January 2020: http://www.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/egalite_femmes_hommes_signature.pdf for administrative justice: An action plan "equality between women and men" is being drafted, it outlines the guidelines for promoting gender equality.

Q061-5 (2018): complement of question 61-4: On all professions: http://www.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/rapport_feminisation.pdf ; <http://haut-conseil-egalite.gouv.fr/parite/actualites/article/revision-constitutionnelle-le-hce-appelle-a-faire-de-la-constitution-un-texte> ; https://www.femmes-de-justice.fr/app/download/14167680/hce_avis_organopol_ddf_2017_07_25.pdf Judges and prosecutors: <https://www.courdecassation.fr/IMG///Enqu%C3%AAte%20avec%20ITW%20F.%20Molins%20sjg1909.pdf> Lawyers: <https://www.cnb.avocat.fr/fr/actualites/femmes-dans-la-profession-avocat-faits-et-chiffres>; https://www.femmes-de-justice.fr/app/download/15427734/cp_defenseur_des_droits_-_enquete_avocats_final.pdf Notaries: <http://www.autoritedelaconurrence.fr/user/avisdec.php?numero=18A08>; <https://fr.calameo.com/read/005125198d38277198a12?page=1>

Q061-7 (2019): In respect of administrative justice: A network of referring judges appointed by the Diversity Delegate ensures vigilance within each court jurisdiction.

Q061-7 (2018): With regard to administrative justice: A network of referent magistrates appointed by the diversity delegate ensures vigilance within each jurisdiction

Germany

Q061-2 (2019): Baden-Württemberg: ChancenG Bavaria: Ordinary jurisdiction: The Bavarian State Ministry of Justice's 2018 Equal Opportunities Strategy; Administrative jurisdiction: BayGIG (Bavarian Act to Promote Equality of Women and Men) and Equal Opportunities Strategy 2016-2021 of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, for Sport and Integration; Fiscal, labour and social jurisdictions: Eliminating under-representation as a criterion in aptitude comparisons pursuant to Article 33 para. 2 GG (Basic Law). Berlin: § 8 LGG Bln Brandenburg: LGG Bbg Hamburg: HmbGleiG Lower Saxony: Possibility of preferential appointment of the under-represented sex in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements (sections 12, 13 of the Lower Saxony Equal Rights Act [Niedersächsisches Gleichberechtigungsgesetz, NGG]) North Rhine-Westphalia: Pursuant to section 7 (1), first sentence, of the North-Rhine Westphalian Act on Gender Equality (Landesgleichstellungsgesetz, LGG) in conjunction with section 14 (2) of the Land Civil Servants Act (Landesbeamtengesetz, LBG), women are to be given priority for posts by which a civil service employment relationship or judicial tenure is established, in the event of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements if, within the purview of the appointing authority, there are fewer women than men holding positions within the band proceeding from the same starting grade within the envisaged career bracket, unless reasons specific to an individual male candidate tilt the balance in his favour. Rhineland-Palatinate: Land Act on Gender Equality (Landesgleichstellungsgesetz, LGG) Schleswig-Holstein: Pursuant to section 4 of the Act on Gender Equality of 13 December 1994 (Gleichstellungsgesetz, GStG SH), in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and achievements women are to be given priority, if women are under-represented.

Q061-3 (2019): Bavaria: Eliminating under-representation as a criterion in aptitude comparisons pursuant to Article 33 para. 2 GG (Basic Law). Berlin: Section 8 LGG Bln Brandenburg: LGG Bbg Hamburg: HmbGleiG Lower Saxony: Possibility of prioritisation of the under-represented sex in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements (sections 12, 13 of the Lower Saxony Equal Rights Act [Niedersächsisches Gleichberechtigungsgesetz, NGG]) North Rhine-Westphalia: Pursuant to section 7 (1), second sentence, of the Land Act on Gender Equality (LGG) in conjunction with section 19 (6) of the Land Civil Servants Act (LBG), women are to be given priority for promotion in the event of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements if – within the purview of the authority responsible for the promotion – there are fewer women than men at the grade to which promotion is sought within the band proceeding from the same starting grade within the career bracket concerned, unless reasons specific to an individual male candidate tilt the balance in his favour. Rhineland-Palatinate: Land Act on Gender Equality (Landesgleichstellungsgesetz, LGG) Saarland: LGG Saxony-Anhalt: Section 4 of the Act on the Advancement of Women (Frauenförderungsgesetz, FrFG) Schleswig-Holstein: Pursuant to section 4 of the Act on Gender Equality of 13 December 1994 (Gleichstellungsgesetz, GStG SH), in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and achievements women are to be given priority, if women are under-represented.

Q061-5 (2019): Bavaria:

The Bavarian Equal Opportunities Strategy 2018: See Question 061-4.

North Rhine-Westphalia

Pursuant to section 5 (1), first sentence, of the Land Act on Gender Equality (LGG), within the scope of its responsibility for personnel matters, each agency with at least 20 employees must issue an equality plan covering a period of three to five years and updates its plan continuously after the expiration of that period. Pursuant to section 5a (1) of said Act the office issuing the equality plan must prepare a report on personnel development and implemented measures within six months after the end of the period covered by the plan.

Hesse:

https://soziales.hessen.de/sites/default/files/media/hglg-broschuere_0.pdf (in German)

Q061-5 (2018): Bavaria:

The Bavarian Equal Opportunities Strategy 2018: See Question 061-4.

North Rhine-Westphalia

Pursuant to section 5 (1), first sentence, of the Land Act on Gender Equality (LGG), within the scope of its responsibility for personnel matters, each agency with at least 20 employees must issue an equality plan covering a period of three to five years and updates its plan continuously after the expiration of that period. Pursuant to section 5a (1) of said Act the office issuing the equality plan must prepare a report on personnel development and implemented measures within six months after the end of the period covered by the plan.

Hesse:

https://soziales.hessen.de/sites/default/files/media/hglg-broschuere_0.pdf (in German)

Q061-7 (2019): Baden-Württemberg:

The equal opportunities officer is to be involved at an early stage in social and organisational measures undertaken by her agency as far as these may impact upon the workplace conditions for female employees.

Bavaria:

A Gender Equality Officer

Hesse:

Working hours / Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space: Yes (part-time Work at administrative courts)

Q061-7 (2018): Baden-Württemberg:

The equal opportunities officer is to be involved at an early stage in social and organisational measures undertaken by her agency as far as these may impact upon the workplace conditions for female employees.

Bavaria:

A Gender Equality Officer

Hesse:

Working hours / Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space: Yes (part-time Work at administrative courts)

Ireland

Q061-2 (2019): The Law Society is the educational, representative and regulatory body of the solicitors' profession in Ireland. It has no

responsibility for procedures for recruitment within the judicial system itself.

Nonetheless, with regard to the recruitment of solicitors independent of the judicial system, the Law Society has developed and promoted the following initiatives to encourage gender equality.

The Law & Women Mentoring Programme is a joint initiative of the Law Society of Ireland and the Bar of Ireland, in collaboration with

the Irish Women Lawyers Association. Established in 2016, the aim of the programme is to promote equality and improve diversity within the legal profession generally. The Law Society also provides training on diversity issues – including gender equality – for trainee solicitors as part of their professional skills training.

In January 2019, the President of the Law Society established a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Task Force which is tasked with

1. Producing a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy for the Law Society Council and Committees,
2. Making recommendations to encourage more female solicitors and solicitors from diverse backgrounds to seek election to the Council and participate in a representative capacity on other bodies, and
3. To create tools for the profession to promote gender equality, diversity and inclusion within their firms. Members of the independent referral bar (the Law Library) are self-employed individuals. Admission to practice as a member of the Law Library is subject to the completion of three stages of qualification (i) academic stage; (ii) vocational stage; and (iii) apprenticeship stage. There are no restrictions within this framework which would necessitate the need for specific provisions facilitating gender equality. The Council of The Bar of Ireland has taken measures to encourage more diversity in the legal profession however through the establishment of The Denham Fellowship in 2017 which provides financial, educational and professional support to two aspiring barristers from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds on an annual basis. More information is available at

<https://www.lawlibrary.ie/Denham-Fellowship.aspx>

Commission for Public Service Appointments (CPSA). Compliance with the CPSA's Code of Practice for the Appointment to Positions in

the Civil and Public Service is necessary to obtain and retain a licence. This Code includes the following statements:

"Appointments made on merit...Throughout any merit-based process, it is essential to ensure that the selection process should not provide unjustifiable advantage or disadvantage to any particular group of candidates. The selection process should embrace issues of

inclusiveness, diversity, and genuine equality of opportunity, and these issues should be integral to the processes by which appointments

are made. A fair appointments process applied with consistency The Commission wholly opposes any form of direct or indirect discrimination, whether active or passive. The selection process adopted and the manner in which it is applied must be undertaken fairly and with real commitment to equality of opportunity. Licence holders have an obligation to treat candidates fairly, to a consistent standard and in a consistent manner..."

The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality

Q061-2 (2018): The Law Society is the educational, representative and regulatory body of the solicitors' profession in Ireland. It has no responsibility for procedures for recruitment within the judicial system itself.

Nonetheless, with regard to the recruitment of solicitors independent of the judicial system, the Law Society has developed and promoted the following initiatives to encourage gender equality.

The Law & Women Mentoring Programme is a joint initiative of the Law Society of Ireland and the Bar of Ireland, in collaboration with the Irish Women Lawyers Association. Established in 2016, the aim of the programme is to promote equality and improve diversity within the legal profession generally. The Law Society also provides training on diversity issues – including gender equality – for trainee solicitors as part of their professional skills training.

In January 2019, the President of the Law Society established a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Task Force which is tasked with

1. Producing a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy for the Law Society Council and Committees,
2. Making recommendations to encourage more female solicitors and solicitors from diverse backgrounds to seek election to the Council and participate in a representative capacity on other bodies, and
3. To create tools for the profession to promote gender equality, diversity and inclusion within their firms.

Members of the independent referral bar (the Law Library) are self-employed individuals. Admission to practice as a member of the Law Library is subject to the completion of three stages of qualification (i) academic stage; (ii) vocational stage; and (iii) apprenticeship stage. There are no restrictions within this framework which would necessitate the need for specific provisions facilitating gender equality. The Council of The Bar of Ireland has taken measures to encourage more diversity in the legal profession however through the establishment of The Denham Fellowship in 2017 which provides financial, educational and professional support to two aspiring barristers from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds on an annual basis. More information is available at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/Denham-Fellowship.aspx>

Commission for Public Service Appointments (CPSA). Compliance with the CPSA's Code of Practice for the Appointment to Positions in the Civil and Public Service is necessary to obtain and retain a licence. This Code includes the following statements:

"Appointments made on merit...Throughout any merit-based process, it is essential to ensure that the selection process should not provide unjustifiable advantage or disadvantage to any particular group of candidates. The selection process should embrace issues of inclusiveness, diversity, and genuine equality of opportunity, and these issues should be integral to the processes by which appointments are made. A fair appointments process applied with consistency The Commission wholly opposes any form of direct or indirect discrimination, whether active or passive. The selection process adopted and the manner in which it is applied must be undertaken fairly and with real commitment to equality of opportunity. Licence holders have an obligation to treat candidates fairly, to a consistent standard and in a consistent manner..."

The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality of opportunity, diversity and gender balance across the workforce, applies to all civil servants.

The public sector equality and human resources duty is set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014 which imposes a statutory obligation on public bodies in performing their functions to have regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination; promote equality of opportunity and treatment for staff and persons to whom it provides services; and protect the human rights of staff and services users.

Q061-3 (2019): "Promotion" to the Inner Bar (Senior Counsel) is open to all members of the Law Library with at least ten years' experience of

practice as a barrister and is subject to the completion of an application form to the Office of the Attorney General which demonstrates the applicant's eligibility against six clearly stated criteria. There are no restrictions within this framework which would necessitate the need for specific provisions facilitating gender equality. Having said that, the Council of The Bar of Ireland is taking measures to address the significantly lower proportion of women being called to the Inner Bar. At 16%, this disparity prompted the Council to undertake a survey of its female membership in February 2016 in order to better understand the issues and challenges women can face in progressing within the legal profession. The results of the survey have assisted the Council in driving forward and implementing a number of initiatives which seek to improve the retention and progression of women at the Bar. The report is available at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/rss/barreview/2-2016.pdf> (pages 50-53).

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The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality of opportunity, diversity and gender balance across the workforce, applies to all civil servants.

Q061-7 (2019): The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and in particular the statutory requirements set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014. (<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/25/section/42/enacted/en/html>)

Q061-7 (2018): The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and in particular the statutory requirements set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014. (<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/25/section/42/enacted/en/html>)

Italy

Q061-2 (General Comment): In Italy the recruitment of professionals of the above categories, go through a national exam that is totally open to both genders without any quota system.

Q061-2 (2018): In Italy the recruitment of professionals of the above categories, go through a national exam that is totally open to both genders without any quota system.

Q061-3 (General Comment): The appointment of lawyers to certain high positions (e.g. Consiglio Nazionale forense - the National Bar) is subject to quotas for women. However, strictly speaking, this must be considered an appointment rather than a promotion.

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Q061-5 (General Comment): In Italy there is a dedicated office called "Dipartimento per le pari opportunità" (literally Department of Equal Opportunities) within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers which specifically deals with the planning and the implementation of equal opportunities policies. Moreover, the law provides that in each Public Administration there is a special committee called CUG ("Comitato unico di garanzia per le pari opportunità, la valorizzazione del benessere di chi lavora e contro le discriminazioni") for equal opportunities, valorisation of the wellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination. This special committee was set up within the Ministry of Justice in 2013.

References:

<http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it>

<http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/impreses-quote-di-genere-e-pari-oppportunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-uni-di-garanzia/>

<https://www.csm.it/web/csm-internet/pari-oppportunita>

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_8_1.page?contentId=SDC909257&previousPage=mg_8_1_3

<http://www.consiglionazionaleforense.it/web/cnf/pari-oppportunita>

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<https://www.csm.it/web/csm-internet/pari-oppoortunita>

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_8_1.page?contentId=SDC909257&previousPage=mg_8_1_3

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Q061-7 (2019): Similarly to the Committees at national level, there are also special committees called CUG (“Comitati unici di garanzia per le pari opportunità, la valorizzazione del benessere di chi lavora e contro le discriminazioni”) for equal opportunities, valorization of the wellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination which operate at local/district level.

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Latvia

Q061-3 (2019): There are no gender requirements for any position in Latvia - the right of women and men to hold a position is absolutely equal.

Lithuania

Q061-2 (General Comment): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

Q061-2 (2019): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

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Q061-5 (2019): Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 112, 4th February 2015 "On the Approval of the National program of equal opportunities for women and men 2015-2021", <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/dc012450b1ca11e48296d11f563abfb0>. Also, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.746227138BCB/asr>) is applicable to all state institutions. The Judicial Council established a model Description of Equal Opportunities Policy Implementation and Enforcement Procedures, which is valid from 1st June 2018. According to which, the President of the Court must approve the procedure for supervising the implementation and enforcement of the equal opportunities policy in a particular court, which would be binding on all court employees.

Q061-5 (2018): Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 112, 4th February 2015 "On the Approval of the National program of equal opportunities for women and men 2015-2021", <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/dc012450b1ca11e48296d11f563abfb0>. Also, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.746227138BCB/asr>) is applicable to all state institutions.

Luxembourg

Q061-2 (2019): For 2019 the proportion Males / Females was - judicial staff (judges and prosecutors): 34 % M and 66 % F
- non judicial staff: 36% M and 64% F

Q061-2 (2018): It should be noted that in 2018 the proportion of Men / Women was: - magistrate staff: 34% M and 66% W
- non-magistrate staff: 39% M and 61% W

Q061-3 (2019): /

Q061-5 (2019): There is no program specific to Justice. The Ministry of Equal Opportunities publishes general guidelines and information (www.mega.public.lu) that are valid for both the public and private sectors.

Q061-5 (2018): There is no specific program for Justice. The Ministry of Equal Opportunity publishes guidelines and general information (www.mega.public.lu) valid for both the public and the private sector.

Q061-7 (2019): There is no special law, but the general regime of the civil service statute applies to judges, prosecutors and courts' non-judge staff, in respect of denominations, powers and competences.

Q061-7 (2018): There is no special law, but the general scheme of the civil service statute is applied for both magistrates and justice staff, including denominations, powers and competencies.

Malta

Q061-2 (General Comment): There are no specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the recruitment of justice professionals, but the current administration is seeking to improve gender balance within the recruitment of the members of the judiciary even at the highest instances.

Q061-2 (2018): There are no specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the recruitment of justice professionals, but the current administration is seeking to improve gender balance within the recruitment of the members of the judiciary even at the highest instances.

Q061-3 (2018): Answer for Q61-2 applies.

Q061-7 (General Comment): Such functions are usually entrusted to the HR function in management, that ensures that equality of treatment as outlined in national legislation is being adhered to.

Q061-7 (2018): Such functions are usually entrusted to the HR function in management, that ensures that equality of treatment as outlined in national legislation is being adhered to.

Portugal

Q061-5 (2019): The National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination -Portugal + Igual - was adopted on May 21, 2018, by a Council of Ministers Resolution No. 61/2018. This Strategy that encompasses all the governative areas, also applies to the judicial system. You can consult the document here:
<https://dre.pt/web/guest/home/-/dre/115360036/details/maximized>

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Romania

Q061-2 (2019): In line with the constitutional principle of rights equality (art. 16 of the Romanian Constitution) there are no specific gender provisions for the recruiting procedure for any legal professions but the general conditions, such as the general conditions for judges and prosecutors regulated by art. 14 of the Law no. 303/2004 amended and republished in 2018 (such as citizenship, lack of any criminal or financial records, medical and psychological capacities).

Q061-2 (2018): In line with the constitutional principle of rights equality (art. 16 of the Romanian Constitutional) there are no specific gender provisions for the recruiting procedure for any legal professions but the general conditions, such as the general conditions for judges and prosecutors regulated by the art. 14 of the Law no. 303/2004 amended and republished in 2018 (such as citizenship, lack of any criminal or financial records, medical and psychological capacities).

Slovakia

Q061-2 (2018): The selection procedure for a post of a judge shall be conducted in accordance with the principle of equal treatment according to the Act on equal treatment in certain areas and protection against discrimination (Anti-discrimination Act), No. 365/2004 Coll. as amended.

The general rules apply in all recruitment procedures.

Q061-3 (2019): Additional information: During maternity and paternity leave lawyers may ask for the annual fee due to the Bar to be lowered or remitted. Lawyers are entitled to have the period of maternity leave accepted as part of their mandatory period of training.

Q061-3 (2018): The general rules on equal treatment apply in all areas

Q061-5 (2019): The general document - National Strategy on Gender Equality in the Slovak republic 2014-2019 (available only in Slovak) <https://www.gender.gov.sk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Strategia-RR.pdf>

Q061-5 (2018): The general document - National Strategy on Gender Equality in the Slovak republic 2014-2019 (available only in Slovak) <https://www.gender.gov.sk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Strategia-RR.pdf>

Spain

Q061-2 (General Comment): The Organic Law for equality of women and men 3/2007 sets that all the tests for access to public employment shall contemplate the study and application of the principle of equality.

The Art. 307, Organic Law for the Judicial Power: "In the theoretical phase of multidisciplinary training, the in-depth study of the subjects that integrate the principle of non-discrimination and equality between men and women will be included, and in particular the special legislation for the fight against violence against women in all its shapes".

Q061-2 (2018): The Organic Law for equality of women and men 3/2007 sets that all the tests for access to public employment shall contemplate the study and application of the principle of equality.

Q061-3 (General Comment): Art. 312 Organic Law for the Judiciary. For Judges to access the selective or specialization tests, it will be necessary to prove that they have participated in continuing education activities with a gender perspective.

Q061-5 (General Comment): There is the Organic Law 3/2007 for equality of women and men. This Law is not specific for the judicial system. But some of the principles set in the Law are applicable in general.

For example, the article 4 says that "Equality of treatment and opportunities between women and men is a principle that informs the legal system and, as such, will be integrated and observed in the interpretation and application of legal norms".

In the Organic Law for the Judiciary there are multiple references (especially related to training) to the equality.

For example, "All the selective tests for admission and promotion in the Judicial and Prosecutors Careers will contemplate the study of the principle of equality between women and men, including the measures against gender violence, and its application with transversal character in the scope of the jurisdictional function".

Within the Council for the Judiciary, there is the Equality Committee, that ensures balance between the number of male and female in the members of the Committee. The Equality Committee shall be responsible for advising the Plenary Session on the necessary or desirable measures to actively implement the principle of gender equality.

Q061-5 (2018): The Equality Committee of the General Council for the Judiciary and the Institute of the woman (particularly the Observatory for equality of opportunities).

Q061-7 (General Comment): The Equality Commission of the General Council of the Judiciary does not directly issue work organization measures. But it can "propose measures to improve the parameters of equality in the judicial career." The Equality Commission that exists within the Prosecution Council also aims to study the improvement of equality parameters in the prosecution career (not directly the adoption of organizational measures), Art. 14, Estatute of Prosecution.

Nevertheless, equality plans, both for the prosecutor's office and for the judicial career, set to facilitate the conciliation of personal, family and professional life, promoting the use of measures that favor this conciliation. In July 2019, the State Attorney General ordered a group of measures to promote and monitor the plan.

Q061-7 (2018): Equality Commission in the Prosecutor's Council, Equality Committee (in the General Council for the Judiciary) and Observatory of equal opportunities between women and men) are not specifically aimed to this objectives but they could make proposals on very different aspects.

Indicator 11: Gender in judiciary

comments provided by the national correspondents

organised by question no.

Question 061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

Question 061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

Question 061-5. Is there a national programme or an orientation document to promote males/females equality within the judicial system?

Question 061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:

Question 061-2

Austria

(2019): Lawyers: In recent years, the Austrian representation of the legal profession has created several facilitations and supports for women lawyers, such as exemption from legal aid, substitution pools, reduction of Bar contributions, reduction of pension contributions, network events, targeted information policy.

Regional Administrative Courts: provisions in the organizational law, Special programmes

(2018): Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019) and the Action Plan for the promotion of Women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 246/2017).

Belgium

(2019): Lawyers: The profession of lawyer is free and therefore open to everyone. Because a numerus clausus does not apply, it is not necessary to put in place special provisions to facilitate gender parity in recruitment procedures. It is up to the law firms to select new partners. In any case, around half of new lawyers are women and this number is increasing every year. As regards notaries, the legislator introduced since 1999 the possibility of creating associations between notaries-holders and candidate-notaries, which rejuvenated the profession and promoted the number of women in the profession of notary. The increase in the number of women in the profession is proof of this. Regarding notarial staff, a gender neutral policy is applied.

(2018): As far as notaries are concerned, since 1999 the legislator has introduced the possibility of creating associations between titular notaries and candidate notaries, which has rejuvenated the profession and increased the number of women in the notarial profession. A gender-neutral policy is applied to notarial staff.

Denmark

(2019): The Danish Courts have a policy regarding equal treatment, which has the purpose to promote equal treatment of all employees within the Danish Courts. The policy states that there has to be made an active effort to ensure a versatile staff composition in all job functions and on all levels and that everyone regardless of age, gender, handicap, race, religion or ethnic affiliation etc., must be treated equally in regards to employment and promotion as well as be ensured equal access to professional and personal development. When recruiting this means that if there are several equally qualified applicants for a position, the applicant who represents a minority in the workplace compared to the surrounding society's composition should be chosen. In this case it can be necessary to facilitate the special needs of the applicant as part of the employment. --- Furthermore the following laws promote gender equality in Denmark: The Consolidation Act on Gender Equality and The Consolidation Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women as regards to Employment etc. The Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. (Consolidated Act number 645, 2011-06-08 as later amended on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. /Lovbekendtgørelse nr. 645 af 8. juni 2011 om ligebehandling af mænd og kvinder med hensyn til beskæftigelse m.v. med senere ændringer) ensures that men and women are treated equally in their working life. This means that an employer must treat men and women equally with regard to recruitment. In recruitment advertising, it is prohibited to state a preference for a specific gender and employers may not recruit an employee based on gender. Among other things, the act is about:

- working conditions
- Hiring and dismissal
- Promotion and education

(2018): The Danish Courts have a policy regarding equal treatment, which has the purpose to promote equal treatment of all employees within the Danish Courts. The policy states that there has to be made an active effort to ensure a versatile staff composition in all job functions and on all levels and that everyone regardless of age, gender, handicap, race, religion or ethnic affiliation etc., must be treated equally in regards to employment and promotion as well as be ensured equal access to professional and personal development. When recruiting this means that if there are several equally qualified applicants for a position, the applicant who represents a minority in the workplace compared to the surrounding society's composition should be chosen. In this case it can be necessary to facilitate the special needs of the applicant as part of the employment. --- Furthermore the following laws promote gender equality in Denmark: The Consolidation Act on Gender Equality and The Consolidation Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women as regards to Employment etc. The Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. (Consolidated Act number 645, 2011-06-08 as later amended on Equal Treatment of Men and Women with regards to Employment etc. /Lovbekendtgørelse nr. 645 af 8. juni 2011 om ligebehandling af mænd og kvinder med hensyn til beskæftigelse m.v. med senere ændringer) ensures that men and women are treated equally in their working life. This means that an employer must treat men and women equally with regard to recruitment. In recruitment advertising, it is prohibited to state a preference for a specific gender and employers may not recruit an employee based on gender. Among other things, the act is about:

- working conditions
- Hiring and dismissal
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Regarding lawyers, the Danish authority handling the appointment of lawyers has stated that the authority does not make registrations of gender. Furthermore, the Danish Administration of Justice Act does not contain provisions regarding equal distribution between the sexes concerning the roles of the judicial system.

Finland

(General Comment): Legislation on gender equality, namely the Act on Equality between Women and Men (Equality Act) applies to most employers, including the public authorities and law firms. Every employer must promote equality between women and men within working life in a systematic manner. In order to promote gender equality in working life, an employer must 1) act in such a way that job vacancies attract applications from both women and men; 2) promote the equitable recruitment of women and men in the various jobs and create for them equal opportunities for career advancement; 3) promote equality between women and men in the terms of employment, especially in pay; 4) develop working conditions to ensure they are suitable for both women and men; 5) facilitate the reconciliation of working life and family life for women and men by paying attention especially to working arrangements; and 6) act to prevent the occurrence of discrimination based on gender. If an employer has at least 30 employees, the employer shall at least every two years prepare a gender equality plan dealing particularly with pay and other terms of employment, according to which the gender equality measures are implemented.

(2019): The general legislation - for example, the Act on Equality between Women and Men as well as the stipulations in the Constitution prohibiting discrimination and obliging promotion of gender equality - applies to all. (Act on Equality between Women and Men (8.8.1986/609))

(2018): General legislation on Legislation on gender equality

France

(2019): The vast majority of administrative judges are recruited through competitive exam where only the merit of the individual is taken into account. Regular monitoring of the parity of juries and jury chairmen is ensured. Recruiting managers are made aware of the subject and the benefits of gender diversity. In 2019, out of 81 judges recruited, 45 were women, i.e. 55%.

DSJ/SDRHG: The Judicial Services Directorate organises competitive exams for directors of registry services and court clerks (specific bodies). As to the feminisation of the registry services, parity within the competition juries is difficult to implement. However, as far as possible, sub-jurys made up of three members include one man. The main vivier for competitions for the specific bodies of the DSJ comes mainly from law faculties, whose target audience is highly feminised. Thus, 839 men have registered for the external competition for clerks organised for the year 2020, for a total of 3,941 registrants. In the external competition for directors of registry services organised for the same year, 290 men registered for a total of 1,237.

(2018): Report of the Human Rights Defender (2018) <https://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/fr/etudes-et-recherches/2018/05/conditions-de-travail-et-experiences-des-discriminations-dans-la>

The Recruitment and Training Office (RHG4) of the Sub-Directorate of Human Resources of the Registries within the Directorate of Judicial Services is responsible for organising recruitment competitions for directors of registry services and registrars (specific bodies).

As the recruitments organised for 2019 are in progress, the data below concern recruitments organised for 2018.

1 - concerning parity in the competition juries

With regard to the feminisation of the body of registries, the RHG4 office is not in a position to ensure perfect parity within the competition juries. However, as far as possible, three-person sub-jurisdictions most often include a male.

In 2018, the 21-member jury for the clerk competition included 13 women and 8 men.

The 12-member jury for the Director of Registry Services (DRS) competition consisted of 7 women and 5 men.

2 - concerning parity among competition candidates

The main source of recruitment for the specific bodies of the LSB is the law schools, whose target audience is already highly feminised.

A - registration data

In 2018, 4036 women and 1146 men registered for the external clerk competition. 560 women and 167 men registered for the internal clerk competition.

1262 women and 334 men registered for the DSG external competition. 713 women and 189 men registered for the DSG internal competition.

B - success data

The distribution of men/women in the success of competitions is logically parallel to the distribution of registrations.

In 2018, 358 women and 52 men were admitted to the external clerk competition. 57 women and 13 men were admitted to the internal clerk competition.

61 women and 7 men were admitted to the DSG external competition. 38 women and 7 men were admitted to the DSG internal competition.

Germany

(2019): Baden-Württemberg: ChancenG Bavaria: Ordinary jurisdiction: The Bavarian State Ministry of Justice's 2018 Equal Opportunities Strategy; Administrative jurisdiction: BayGIG (Bavarian Act to Promote Equality of Women and Men) and Equal Opportunities Strategy 2016-2021 of the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, for Sport and Integration; Fiscal, labour and social jurisdictions: Eliminating under-representation as a criterion in aptitude comparisons pursuant to Article 33 para. 2 GG (Basic Law). Berlin: § 8 LGG Bln Brandenburg: LGG Bbg Hamburg: HmbGleiG Lower Saxony: Possibility of preferential appointment of the under-represented sex in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements (sections 12, 13 of the Lower Saxony Equal Rights Act [Niedersächsisches Gleichberechtigungsgesetz, NGG]) North Rhine-Westphalia: Pursuant to section 7 (1), first sentence, of the North-Rhine Westphalian Act on Gender Equality (Landesgleichstellungsgesetz, LGG) in conjunction with section 14 (2) of the Land Civil Servants Act (Landesbeamtengesetz, LBG), women are to be given priority for posts by which a civil service employment relationship or judicial tenure is established, in the event of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements if, within the purview of the appointing authority, there are fewer women than men holding positions within the band proceeding from the same starting grade within the envisaged career bracket, unless reasons specific to an individual male candidate tilt the balance in his favour. Rhineland-Palatinate: Land Act on Gender Equality (Landesgleichstellungsgesetz, LGG) Schleswig-Holstein: Pursuant to section 4 of the Act on Gender Equality of 13 December 1994 (Gleichstellungsgesetz, GstG SH), in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and achievements women are to be given priority, if women are under-represented.

Ireland

(2019): The Law Society is the educational, representative and regulatory body of the solicitors' profession in Ireland. It has no responsibility for procedures for recruitment within the judicial system itself.

Nonetheless, with regard to the recruitment of solicitors independent of the judicial system, the Law Society has developed and promoted the following initiatives to encourage gender equality.

The Law & Women Mentoring Programme is a joint initiative of the Law Society of Ireland and the Bar of Ireland, in collaboration with

the Irish Women Lawyers Association. Established in 2016, the aim of the programme is to promote equality and improve diversity within the legal profession generally. The Law Society also provides training on diversity issues – including gender equality – for trainee solicitors as part of their professional skills training.

In January 2019, the President of the Law Society established a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Task Force which is tasked with

1. Producing a Gender Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy for the Law Society Council and Committees,
2. Making recommendations to encourage more female solicitors and solicitors from diverse backgrounds to seek election to the Council and participate in a representative capacity on other bodies, and
3. To create tools for the profession to promote gender equality, diversity and inclusion within their firms. Members of the independent referral bar (the Law Library) are self-employed individuals. Admission to practice as a member of the Law Library is subject to the completion of three stages of qualification (i) academic stage; (ii) vocational stage; and (iii) apprenticeship stage. There are no restrictions within this framework which would necessitate the need for specific provisions facilitating gender equality. The Council of The Bar of Ireland has taken measures to encourage more diversity in the legal profession however through the establishment of The Denham Fellowship in 2017 which provides financial, educational and professional support to two aspiring barristers from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds on an annual basis. More information is available at

<https://www.lawlibrary.ie/Denham-Fellowship.aspx>

Commission for Public Service Appointments (CPSA). Compliance with the CPSA's Code of Practice for the Appointment to Positions in

the Civil and Public Service is necessary to obtain and retain a licence. This Code includes the following statements:

"Appointments made on merit...Throughout any merit-based process, it is essential to ensure that the selection process should not provide unjustifiable advantage or disadvantage to any particular group of candidates. The selection process should embrace issues of

inclusiveness, diversity, and genuine equality of opportunity, and these issues should be integral to the processes by which appointments

are made. A fair appointments process applied with consistency The Commission wholly opposes any form of direct or indirect discrimination, whether active or passive. The selection process adopted and the manner in which it is applied must be undertaken fairly and with real commitment to equality of opportunity. Licence holders have an obligation to treat candidates fairly, to a consistent standard and in a consistent manner..."

The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality of

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The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality of opportunity, diversity and gender balance across the workforce, applies to all civil servants.

The public sector equality and human resources duty is set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014 which imposes a statutory obligation on public bodies in performing their functions to have regard to the need to: eliminate discrimination; promote equality of opportunity and treatment for staff and persons to whom it provides services; and protect the human rights of staff and services users.

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy the recruitment of professionals of the above categories, go through a national exam that is totally open to both genders without any quota system.

(2018): In Italy the recruitment of professionals of the above categories, go through a national exam that is totally open to both genders without any quota system.

Lithuania

(General Comment): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

(2019): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

(2018): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

Luxembourg

(2019): For 2019 the proportion Males / Females was - judicial staff (judges and prosecutors): 34 % M and 66 % F
- non judicial staff: 36% M and 64% F

(2018): It should be noted that in 2018 the proportion of Men / Women was: - magistrate staff: 34% M and 66% W
- non-magistrate staff: 39% M and 61% W

Malta

(General Comment): There are no specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the recruitment of justice professionals, but the current administration is seeking to improve gender balance within the recruitment of the members of the judiciary even at the highest instances.

(2018): There are no specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the recruitment of justice professionals, but the current administration is seeking to improve gender balance within the recruitment of the members of the judiciary even at the highest instances.

Romania

(2019): In line with the constitutional principle of rights equality (art. 16 of the Romanian Constitution) there are no specific gender provisions for the recruiting procedure for any legal professions but the general conditions, such as the general conditions for judges and prosecutors regulated by art. 14 of the Law no. 303/2004 amended and republished in 2018 (such as citizenship, lack of any criminal or financial records, medical and psychological capacities).

(2018): In line with the constitutional principle of rights equality (art. 16 of the Romanian Constitutional) there are no specific gender provisions for the recruiting procedure for any legal professions but the general conditions, such as the general conditions for judges and prosecutors regulated by the art. 14 of the Law no. 303/2004 amended and republished in 2018 (such as citizenship, lack of any criminal or financial records, medical and psychological capacities).

Slovakia

(2018): The selection procedure for a post of a judge shall be conducted in accordance with the principle of equal treatment according to the Act on equal treatment in certain areas and protection against discrimination (Anti-discrimination Act), No. 365/2004 Coll. as amended.

The general rules apply in all recruitment procedures.

Spain

(General Comment): The Organic Law for equality of women and men 3/2007 sets that all the tests for access to public employment shall contemplate the study and application of the principle of equality.

The Art. 307, Organic Law for the Judicial Power: "In the theoretical phase of multidisciplinary training, the in-depth study of the subjects that integrate the principle of non-discrimination and equality between men and women will be included, and in particular the special legislation for the fight against violence against women in all its shapes".

(2018): The Organic Law for equality of women and men 3/2007 sets that all the tests for access to public employment shall contemplate the study and application of the principle of equality.

Question 061-3

Austria

(2019): Lawyers: In recent years, the Austrian representation of the legal profession has created several facilitations and supports for women lawyers, such as exemption from legal aid, substitution pools, reduction of Bar contributions, reduction of pension contributions, network events, targeted information policy.

Regional Administrative Courts: provisions in the organizational law, Special programmes

(2018): Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019) and the Action Plan for the promotion of Women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 246/2017) when applying for senior positions. In addition, the mentioned legal provisions provide for the preferential treatment of women applying for trainings, which help them qualify for senior positions.

Belgium

(2019): The notarial sector ensures a gender neutral policy. In Belgian social law, for example, that the neutrality of the job classification and the scales is an important element to guarantee this neutrality. In the notarial profession, the job classification meets the requirements of neutrality.

(2018): The notarial sector ensures a gender-neutral policy. In Belgian social law, for example, it is considered that the neutrality of the job classification and scales is an important element in guaranteeing this neutrality. In the notarial profession, function classification meets the requirements of neutrality.

Denmark

(2019): The same policy and laws regarding gender equality apply regarding promotion. See answer 61-2.

(2018): The same policy and laws regarding gender equality apply regarding promotion. See answer 61-2.

Regarding lawyers, see answer 61-2

France

(2019): DSJ/SDRHM: If there are no specific provisions to facilitate gender equality in promotion procedures, the appointing authority shall ensure that access to senior positions, and in particular to heads of public prosecution, tends towards parity. The DSJ is responsible for organising professional exams for directors of registry services and court clerks (specific bodies). With regard to the feminisation of the registry services, although it is not always possible to ensure perfect parity within the competition juries, sub-jurys made up of three members include a man as far as possible.

The main vivier for competitions for the specific bodies of the DSJ is de facto feminised, since registry staff are recruited by competitive exam, with the target public coming mainly from law faculties, which are already highly feminised. Thus, for the C professional exam for court clerks organised for 2020, 42 men were registered for a total of 231 candidates; 125 men registered for the principal registrar's office organised for 2019, for a total of 943 candidates (in 2020, 24 men registered for a total of 194 candidates).

With regard to promotions and advancement by choice, the Ministry of Justice ensures that a gender balance is maintained with regard to staff promoted in relation to staff eligible for promotion and undertakes to comply with the system of balanced appointments pursuant to the Act of 12 March 2012.

Administrative justice: Vigilance is exercised to ensure equal representation on the promotion board for the grade of president. The same applies to the lists of suitable candidates for the posts of presidents of chambers in administrative courts of appeal and heads of courts.

(2018): For magistrates:

If no specific provision exists to facilitate gender parity in promotion procedures, the appointing authority shall ensure that access to senior posts and in particular to heads of the public prosecutor's office tends towards parity

For registry services:

The Recruitment and Training Office (RHG4) of the Sub-Directorate of Clerks' Human Resources within the Directorate of Judicial Services is responsible for organizing professional examinations for directors of registry services and clerks (specific bodies).

As the recruitments organised for 2019 are in progress, the data below concern recruitments organised for 2018.

1 - concerning the parity of professional examinations within the boards of examiners

With regard to the feminization of the registry body, the RHG4 office is not in a position to ensure perfect parity in the professional examinations boards. However, as far as possible, three-person jurisdictions most often include a male.

In 2018, the 12-member Professional Clerk's Body Recruitment Examination Board (C in B) included 7 women and 5 men.

The 12-member Professional Examination Board for Access to the Principal Registrar (G-PR) consisted of 7 women and 5 men.

It should be noted that the 9-member Professional Examination Board for the Senior Director (DSG-P) included 4 women and 5 men.

2 - concerning the parity of professional examinations among candidates

Due to the feminisation of the registry body, the main source of professional examinations for the specific bodies of the LSB is therefore strongly feminised.

A - registration data

In 2018, 393 women and 71 men registered for the professional recruitment exam in the Clerk's Corps (C in B).

186 women and 29 men registered for the professional examination for the rank of Principal (DSG-P).

777 women and 119 men registered for the professional examination for access to the rank of Principal Registrar (G-PR).

B - success data

The distribution of men/women in the success of professional examinations is logically parallel to the distribution of enrolments.

In 2018, 87 women and 13 men were admitted to the Professional Recruitment Examination in the Clerk's Corps (C in B).

29 women and 4 men were admitted to the professional examination for the rank of Principal (DSG-P).

128 women and 17 men were admitted to the professional examination for access to the rank of Principal Registrar (G-PR).

With regard to administrative justice: Vigilance is exercised to ensure equal representation on the board for the advancement of the rank of President. The same applies to lists of suitable candidates giving access in particular to the functions of presidents of chambers undergoing administrative appeals and heads of courts.

The provisions on elections to the Bar Council provide that when the number of lawyers at the Bar exceeds 30, candidates are presented in pairs composed of a man and a woman (article 5 of the decree of 27 November 1991). In addition, article 51-1 of the Decree of 27 November 1991 provides that the national commission responsible for developing the subjects for the CRFPA entrance examination shall include an equal number of women and men.

Germany

(2019): Bavaria: Eliminating under-representation as a criterion in aptitude comparisons pursuant to Article 33 para. 2 GG (Basic Law). Berlin: Section 8 LGG Bln Brandenburg: LGG Bbg Hamburg: HmbGleiG Lower Saxony: Possibility of prioritisation of the under-represented sex in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements (sections 12, 13 of the Lower Saxony Equal Rights Act [Niedersächsisches Gleichberechtigungsgesetz, NGG]) North Rhine-Westphalia: Pursuant to section 7 (1), second sentence, of the Land Act on Gender Equality (LGG) in conjunction with section 19 (6) of the Land Civil Servants Act (LBG), women are to be given priority for promotion in the event of equal aptitude, qualifications and professional achievements if – within the purview of the authority responsible for the promotion – there are fewer women than men at the grade to which promotion is sought within the band proceeding from the same starting grade within the career bracket concerned, unless reasons specific to an individual male candidate tilt the balance in his favour. Rhineland-Palatinate: Land Act on Gender Equality (Landesgleichstellungsgesetz, LGG) Saarland: LGG Saxony-Anhalt: Section 4 of the Act on the Advancement of Women (Frauenförderungsgesetz, FrFG) Schleswig-Holstein: Pursuant to section 4 of the Act on Gender Equality of 13 December 1994 (Gleichstellungsgesetz, GstG SH), in cases of equal aptitude, qualifications and achievements women are to be given priority, if women are under-represented.

Ireland

(2019): "Promotion" to the Inner Bar (Senior Counsel) is open to all members of the Law Library with at least ten years' experience of practice as a barrister and is subject to the completion of an application form to the Office of the Attorney General which demonstrates the applicant's eligibility against six clearly stated criteria. There are no restrictions within this framework which would necessitate the need for specific provisions facilitating gender equality. Having said that, the Council of The Bar of Ireland is taking measures to address the significantly lower proportion of women being called to the Inner Bar. At 16%, this disparity prompted the Council to undertake a survey of its female membership in February 2016 in order to better understand the issues and challenges women can face in progressing within the legal profession. The results of the survey have assisted the Council in driving forward and implementing a number of initiatives which seek to improve the retention and progression of women at the Bar. The report is available at <https://www.lawlibrary.ie/rss/barreview/2-2016.pdf> (pages 50-53). Commission for Public Service Appointments (CPSA). Compliance with the CPSA's Code of Practice for the Appointment to Positions in the Civil and Public Service is necessary to obtain and retain a licence. This Code includes the following statements: "Appointments made on merit...Throughout any merit-based process, it is essential to ensure that the selection process should not provide unjustifiable advantage or disadvantage to any particular group of candidates. The selection process should embrace issues of inclusiveness, diversity, and genuine equality of opportunity, and these issues should be integral to the processes by which appointments are made. A fair appointments process applied with consistency The Commission wholly opposes any form of direct or indirect discrimination, whether active or passive. The selection process adopted and the manner in which it is applied must be undertaken fairly and with real commitment to equality of opportunity. Licence holders have an obligation to treat candidates fairly, to a consistent standard and in a consistent manner..." The Civil Service Renewal Plan 2014 (<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/civil-service-renewal/>) has a focus on achieving greater equality of opportunity, diversity and gender balance across the workforce, applies to all civil servants.

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Italy

(General Comment): The appointment of lawyers to certain high positions (e.g. Consiglio Nazionale forense - the National Bar) is subject to quotas for women. However, strictly speaking, this must be considered an appointment rather than a promotion.

(2018): The appointment of lawyers to certain high positions (e.g. Consiglio Nazionale forense - the National Bar) is subject to quotas for women. However, strictly speaking, this must be considered an appointment rather than a promotion.

Latvia

(2019): There are no gender requirements for any position in Latvia - the right of women and men to hold a position is absolutely equal.

Lithuania

(General Comment): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

(2019): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

(2018): From 1st July 2017 the new Labor Code of the Republic of Lithuania entered into force. Gender equality based provisions impose the employer implement the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination on other grounds in any employer-employee relationship.

Luxembourg

(2019): /

Malta

(2018): Answer for Q61-2 applies.

Slovakia

(2019): Additional information: During maternity and paternity leave lawyers may ask for the annual fee due to the Bar to be lowered or remitted. Lawyers are entitled to have the period of maternity leave accepted as part of their mandatory period of training.

(2018): The general rules on equal treatment apply in all areas

Spain

(General Comment): Art. 312 Organic Law for the Judiciary. For Judges to access the selective or specialization tests, it will be necessary to prove that they have participated in continuing education activities with a gender perspective.

Question 061-5

Austria

(2019): -Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 24/2020) and the Action Plan for the promotion of women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan, Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 431/2019)

-Catalogue of measures to promote women and their equal treatment within the Federal Ministry of Justice

-Participation in the inter-ministerial cross-mentoring-program for Women provided by the Federal Chancellery continuous training offer promoting women (e.g. trainings for women returning after maternity leave, etc)

-design of a concept on human resource development dedicated to the specific needs of the individual

Sources:

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20010889>

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10008858>

<https://www.jobboerse.gv.at/aufstieg/crossmentoring/index.html>

(2018): -Quota regulations provided by the Federal Equal Treatment Act (Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019) and the Action Plan for the promotion of women in the judiciary (Frauenförderungsplan Justiz Federal Law Gazette II Nr 246/2017) -

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10008858> -

https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Bundesnormen/NOR40197072/II_246_2017_Anlage.pdf -Catalogue of measures to promote women and their equal treatment within the Federal Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Reforms, Deregulation and Justice : -Participation in the inter-ministerial cross-mentoring-program for Women provided by the Federal Chancellery continuous training offer promoting women (e.g. trainings for women returning after maternity leave, etc)

<https://www.jobboerse.gv.at/aufstieg/crossmentoring/index.html> -design of a concept on human resource development dedicated to the specific needs of the individual

Bulgaria

(2018): There is no such programme within judicial system but there is National action plan to promote equality between women and men on national level (for all systems and spheres of economic life).

http://saveti.government.bg/web/cc_19/1

Denmark

(2018): Policy regarding equal treatment within the Danish Courts:

<http://www.domstol.dk/om/publikationer/HtmlPublikationer/Politikker/Ligebehandlingspolitik/978-87-92357-23-5.pdf>.

France

(2019): DSJ/SDRHM Agreement relating to professional equality between women and men agents of the Ministry of Justice signed on 20 January 2020: http://www.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/egalite_femmes_hommes_signature.pdf for administrative justice: An action plan "equality between women and men" is being drafted, it outlines the guidelines for promoting gender equality.

(2018): complement of question 61-4: On all professions: http://www.justice.gouv.fr/art_pix/rapport_feminisation.pdf ; <http://haut-conseil-egalite.gouv.fr/parite/actualites/article/revision-constitutionnelle-le-hce-appelle-a-faire-de-la-constitution-un-texte> ; https://www.femmes-de-justice.fr/app/download/14167680/hce_avis_organopol_ddf_2017_07_25.pdf Judges and prosecutors: <https://www.courdecassation.fr/IMG///Enqu%C3%AAte%20avec%20ITW%20F.%20Molins%20sjg1909.pdf> Lawyers: <https://www.cnb.avocat.fr/fr/actualites/femmes-dans-la-profession-avocat-faits-et-chiffres>; https://www.femmes-de-justice.fr/app/download/15427734/cp_defenseur_des_droits_-_enquete_avocats_final.pdf Notaries: <http://www.autoritedelaconcurrence.fr/user/avisdec.php?numero=18A08>; <https://fr.calameo.com/read/005125198d38277198a12?page=1>

Germany

(2019): Bavaria:

The Bavarian Equal Opportunities Strategy 2018: See Question 061-4.

North Rhine-Westphalia

Pursuant to section 5 (1), first sentence, of the Land Act on Gender Equality (LGG), within the scope of its responsibility for personnel matters, each agency with at least 20 employees must issue an equality plan covering a period of three to five years and updates its plan continuously after the expiration of that period. Pursuant to section 5a (1) of said Act the office issuing the equality plan must prepare a report on personnel development and implemented measures within six months after the end of the period covered by the plan.

Hesse:

https://soziales.hessen.de/sites/default/files/media/hglg-broschuere_0.pdf (in German)

(2018): Bavaria:

The Bavarian Equal Opportunities Strategy 2018: See Question 061-4.

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Pursuant to section 5 (1), first sentence, of the Land Act on Gender Equality (LGG), within the scope of its responsibility for personnel matters, each agency with at least 20 employees must issue an equality plan covering a period of three to five years and updates its plan continuously after the expiration of that period. Pursuant to section 5a (1) of said Act the office issuing the equality plan must prepare a report on personnel development and implemented measures within six months after the end of the period covered by the plan.

Hesse:

https://soziales.hessen.de/sites/default/files/media/hglg-broschuere_0.pdf (in German)

Italy

(General Comment): In Italy there is a dedicated office called "Dipartimento per le pari opportunità" (literally Department of Equal Opportunities) within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers which specifically deals with the planning and the implementation of equal opportunities policies. Moreover, the law provides that in each Public Administration there is a special committee called CUG ("Comitato unico di garanzia per le pari opportunità, la valorizzazione del benessere di chi lavora e contro le discriminazioni") for equal opportunities, valorization of the wellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination. This special committee was set up within the Ministry of Justice in 2013.

References:

<http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it>

<http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/impresе-quote-di-genere-e-pari-oppoortunita-nelle-pa/cug-comitati-unici-di-garanzia/>

<https://www.csm.it/web/csm-internet/pari-oppoortunita>

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_8_1.page?contentId=SDC909257&previousPage=mg_8_1_3

<http://www.consiglionazionaleforense.it/web/cnf/pari-oppoortunita>

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<https://www.csm.it/web/csm-internet/pari-oppoortunita>

https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_8_1.page?contentId=SDC909257&previousPage=mg_8_1_3

<http://www.consiglionazionaleforense.it/web/cnf/pari-oppoortunita>

Lithuania

(2019): Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 112, 4th February 2015 "On the Approval of the National program of equal opportunities for women and men 2015-2021", <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/dc012450b1ca11e48296d11f563abfb0>. Also, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.746227138BCB/asr>) is applicable to all state institutions. The Judicial Council established a model Description of Equal Opportunities Policy Implementation and Enforcement Procedures, which is valid from 1st June 2018. According to which, the President of the Court must approve the procedure for supervising the implementation and enforcement of the equal opportunities policy in a particular court, which would be binding on all court employees.

(2018): Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 112, 4th February 2015 "On the Approval of the National program of equal opportunities for women and men 2015-2021", <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/dc012450b1ca11e48296d11f563abfb0>. Also, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.746227138BCB/asr>) is applicable to all state institutions.

Luxembourg

(2019): There is no program specific to Justice. The Ministry of Equal Opportunities publishes general guidelines and information (www.mega.public.lu) that are valid for both the public and private sectors.

(2018): There is no specific program for Justice. The Ministry of Equal Opportunity publishes guidelines and general information (www.mega.public.lu) valid for both the public and the private sector.

Portugal

(2019): The National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination -Portugal + Igual - was adopted on May 21, 2018, by a Council of Ministers Resolution No. 61/2018. This Strategy that encompasses all the governative areas, also applies to the judicial system. You can consult the document here:
<https://dre.pt/web/guest/home/-/dre/115360036/details/maximized>

(2018): The National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination -Portugal + Igual - was adopted on May 21, 2018, by a Council of Ministers Resolution No. 61/2018. This Strategy that encompasses all the governative areas, also applies to the judicial system.
You can consult the document here:
<https://dre.pt/web/guest/home/-/dre/115360036/details/maximized>

Slovakia

(2019): The general document - National Strategy on Gender Equality in the Slovak republic 2014-2019 (available only in Slovak) <https://www.gender.gov.sk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Strategia-RR.pdf>

(2018): The general document - National Strategy on Gender Equality in the Slovak republic 2014-2019 (available only in Slovak)
<https://www.gender.gov.sk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Strategia-RR.pdf>

Spain

(General Comment): There is the Organic Law 3/2007 for equality of women and men. This Law is not specific for the judicial system. But some of the principles set in the Law are applicable in general.
For example, the article 4 says that "Equality of treatment and opportunities between women and men is a principle that informs the legal system and, as such, will be integrated and observed in the interpretation and application of legal norms".
In the Organic Law for the Judiciary there are multiple references (especially related to training) to the equality.
For example, "All the selective tests for admission and promotion in the Judicial and Prosecutors Careers will contemplate the study of the principle of equality between women and men, including the measures against gender violence, and its application with transversal character in the scope of the jurisdictional function".
Within the Council for the Judiciary, there is the Equality Committee, that ensures balance between the number of male and female in the members of the Committee. The Equality Committee shall be responsible for advising the Plenary Session on the necessary or desirable measures to actively implement the principle of gender equality.

(2018): The Equality Committee of the General Council for the Judiciary and the Institute of the woman (particularly the Observatory for equality of opportunities).

Question 061-7

Austria

(2019): Equal-treatment officer, deputy officers and contact persons for equal treatment.
Equal opportunities commission.
Working Group for equal treatment.

(2018): Contact persons for equal treatment (Article 35 ff Federal Equal Treatment Act [Bundes-Gleichbehandlungsgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr 100/1993; last modified with Nr 58/2019]).

Denmark

(2019): Within the Danish Courts gender equality is ensured by the use of our local policy regarding equal treatment, the Danish legislation regarding gender equality and The Board of Equal Treatment (See questions 3.4.1-3.4.2).

(2018): Within the Danish Courts gender equality is ensured by the use of our local policy regarding equal treatment, the Danish legislation regarding gender equality and The Board of Equal Treatment (See questions 3.4.1-3.4.2).

France

(2019): In respect of administrative justice: A network of referring judges appointed by the Diversity Delegate ensures vigilance within each court jurisdiction.

(2018): With regard to administrative justice: A network of referent magistrates appointed by the diversity delegate ensures vigilance within each jurisdiction

Germany

(2019): Baden-Württemberg:

The equal opportunities officer is to be involved at an early stage in social and organisational measures undertaken by her agency as far as these may impact upon the workplace conditions for female employees.

Bavaria:

A Gender Equality Officer

Hesse:

Working hours / Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space: Yes (part-time Work at administrative courts)

(2018): Baden-Württemberg:

The equal opportunities officer is to be involved at an early stage in social and organisational measures undertaken by her agency as far as these may impact upon the workplace conditions for female employees.

Bavaria:

A Gender Equality Officer

Hesse:

Working hours / Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space: Yes (part-time Work at administrative courts)

Ireland

(2019): The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and in particular the statutory

requirements set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014.

(<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/25/section/42/enacted/en/html>)

(2018): The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and in particular the statutory requirements set out in section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014.

(<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/act/25/section/42/enacted/en/html>)

Italy

(2019): Similarly to the Committees at national level, there are also special committees called CUG (“Comitati unici di garanzia per le pari opportunità, la valorizzazione del benessere di chi lavora e contro le discriminazioni”) for equal opportunities, valorisation of the wellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination which operate at local/district level.

(2018): Similarly to the Committees at national level, there are also special committees called CUG (“Comitati unici di garanzia per le pari opportunità, la valorizzazione del benessere di chi lavora e contro le discriminazioni”) for equal opportunities, valorization of the wellbeing of employees and anti-discrimination which operate at local/district level.

Luxembourg

(2019): There is no special law, but the general regime of the civil service statute applies to judges, prosecutors and courts' non-judge staff, in respect of denominations, powers and competences.

(2018): There is no special law, but the general scheme of the civil service statute is applied for both magistrates and justice staff, including denominations, powers and competencies.

Malta

(General Comment): Such functions are usually entrusted to the HR function in management, that ensures that equality of treatment as outlined in national legislation is being adhered to.

(2018): Such functions are usually entrusted to the HR function in management, that ensures that equality of treatment as outlined in national legislation is being adhered to.

Spain

(General Comment): The Equality Commission of the General Council of the Judiciary does not directly issue work organization measures. But it can "propose measures to improve the parameters of equality in the judicial career." The Equality Commission that exists within the Prosecution Council also aims to study the improvement of equality parameters in the prosecution career (not directly the adoption of organizational measures), Art. 14, Estatute of Prosecution. Nevertheless, equality plans, both for the prosecutor's office and for the judicial career, set to facilitate the conciliation of personal, family and professional life, promoting the use of measures that favor this conciliation. In July 2019, the State Attorney General ordered a group of measures to promote and monitor the plan.

(2018): Equality Commission in the Prosecutor's Council, Equality Committee (in the General Council for the Judiciary) and Observatory of equal opportunities between women and men) are not specifically aimed to this objectives but they could make proposals on very different aspects.

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(Q91)

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Table 9.3.3 Number of lawyers and professional judges in 2012 to 2019 per 100 000 inhabitants (Q1, Q46, Q146)

Table 9.4 (EC) Number of professional judges sitting in courts per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2019 (Q1, Q46)

Table 9.5 (EC) Number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants from 2012 to 2019(Q1, Q146)

Indicator 10: The methods, sources and efficiency of national data collection

Table 10.1: Centralised institution responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts and judiciary from 2012 to 2019 (Q80)

Table 10.2: Publication of statistics on the functioning of each court on the internet from 2012 to 2019 (Q80.1)

Table 10.3: Requirement for individual courts to prepare activity report from 2012 to 2019 (Q81)

Indicator 11: Gender in judiciary

Table 11.1: Existence of specific provisions for facilitating gender equality in the recruitment procedure in 2019 (Q61-2)

Table 11.2: Existence of specific provisions for facilitating gender equality in the promotion procedure in 2019 (Q61-3)

Table 11.3: Availability of national programme to promote gender equality within the judicial system in 2019 (Q61-5)

Table 11.4: Existence of person/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work in 2019 (Q61-7)

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

IT Evaluation - methodology of calculation of indicators used

The indexes for the IT development are recalculated each cycle depending of the questions available for the EC Scoreboard. The methodology of calculation is the following:

An index from 0 (no or very low development) to 4 (high development) is calculated to assess the level of development of some IT technologies.

The two fields of the ICT calculated this cycle are listed below with their sub-fields they include

	Questions	Maximum points Average of the categories (max = 4)
Administration and management ;		
Case management systems	63-1 and 63-1-1(1)	4,0
Tools of producing courts activity statistics	63-1 and 63-1-1(5)	4,0
Communication between court and users.		Average of the categories (max = 4)
Possibility to submit a case by electronic means	64-2 and 64-2-1	4,0
Possibility to monitor the stages of an online judicial proceeding	63-1 and 63-1-1 (2)	4,0
Electronic communication between courts and lawyers	64-6	4,0
Videoconferencing with users	64-10	4,0

The calculation of this index for each field is an average of the of the sub-fields included. The calculation of the sub-field depends on each question and the combination of different modalities of the answers.

For example if the tool is available then 0,5 points is initially given and then depending on the level of availability for each matter (civil, criminal and administrative) following points are added for each matter to maximum 4 points.

100%	1,167
50-99%	0,833
10-49%	0,5
1-9%	0,167
0% (NAP)	0
NA	0

In case the modalities are different the calculation might slightly differ as for the statistics tool depending on the option selected.

Fully integrated including BI	1,167
Integrated	0,833
Not integrated but connected	0,5
Not connected at all	0
NA	0
NAP	0

The indexes for this two fields are joined in chart to produce the evaluation of IT in the country fiche.

General IT index is not calculated for this cycle since some of the ICT questions of the questionnaire were not included for this data collection.

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