



European Commission

THE 2016 EU JUSTICE SCOREBOARD

Quantitative data | April 2016

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

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



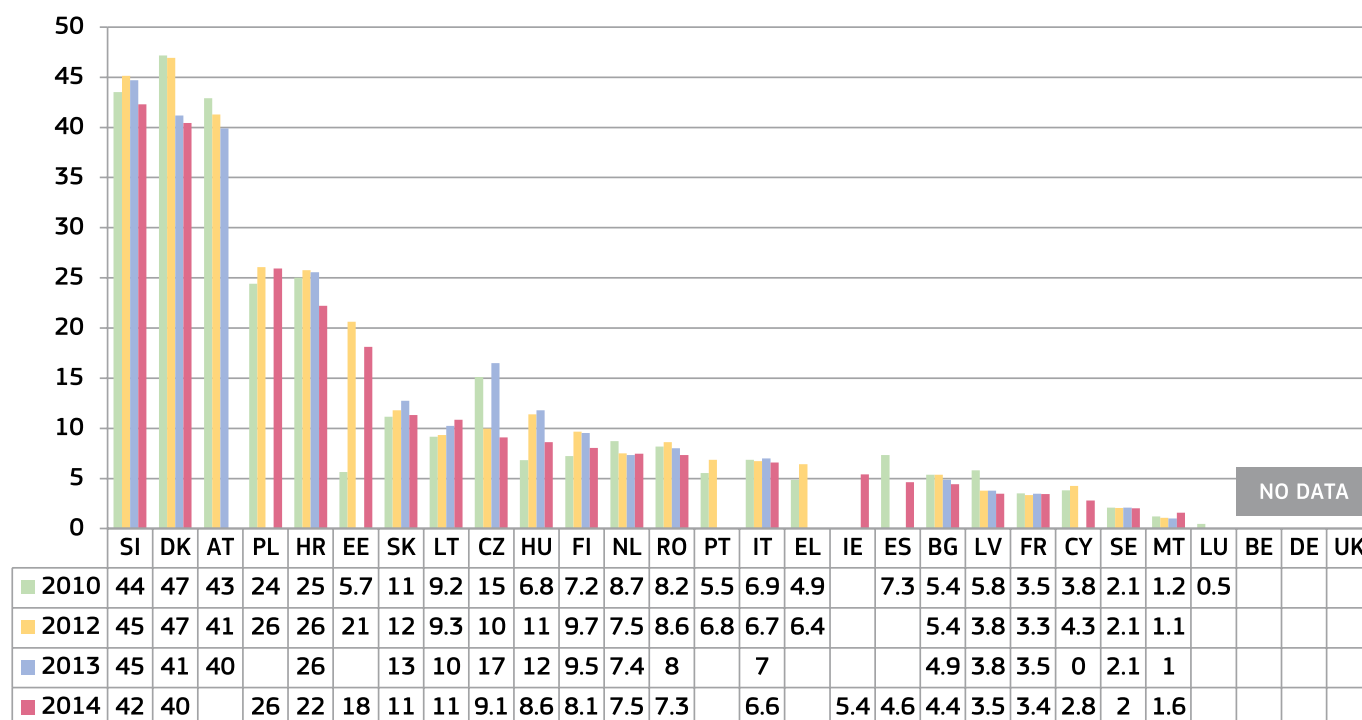
See the complete *2016 EU Justice Scoreboard* at:

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/effective-justice/scoreboard/index_en.htm

Workload in courts

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

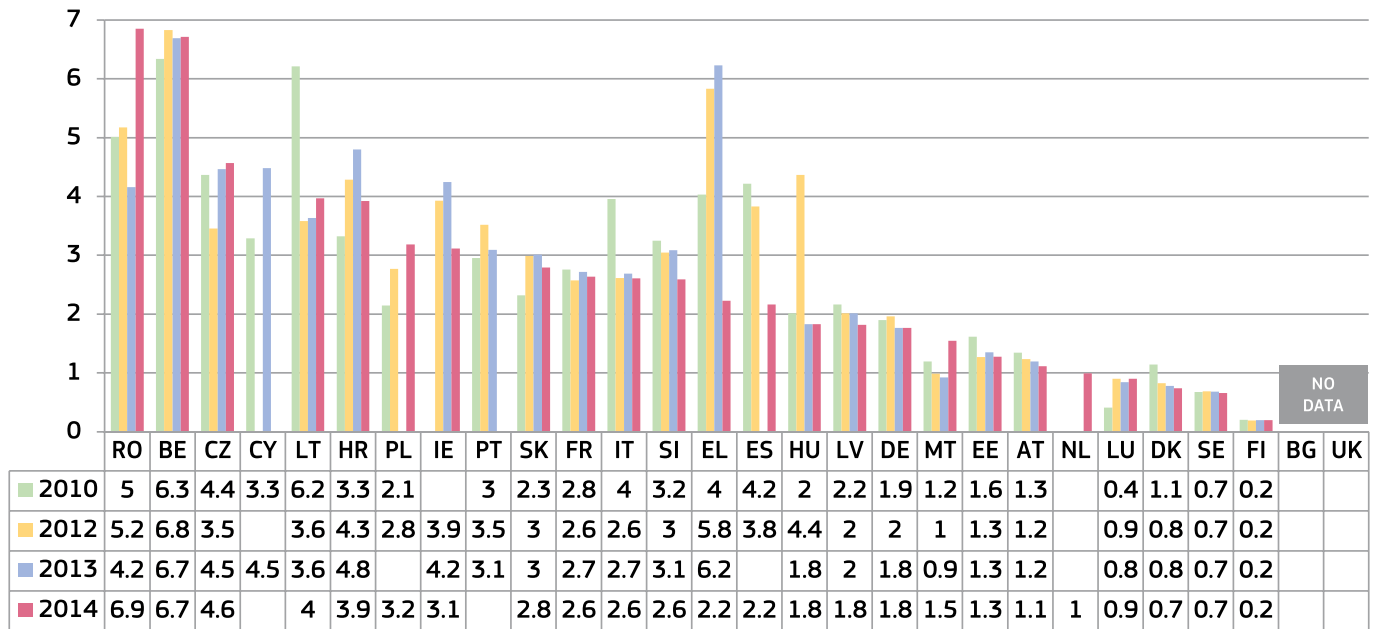
Source: CEPEJ study



Workload in courts

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

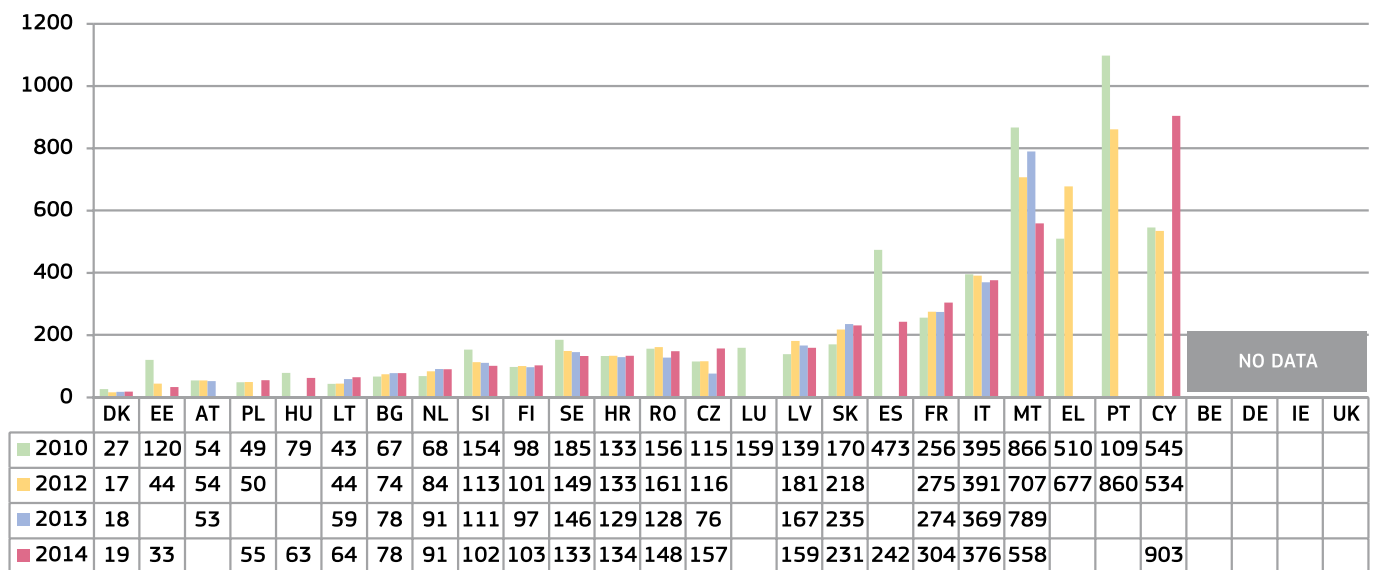
Source: CEPEJ study



Length of proceedings

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

Source: CEPEJ study



Length of proceedings

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

Source: CEPEJ study

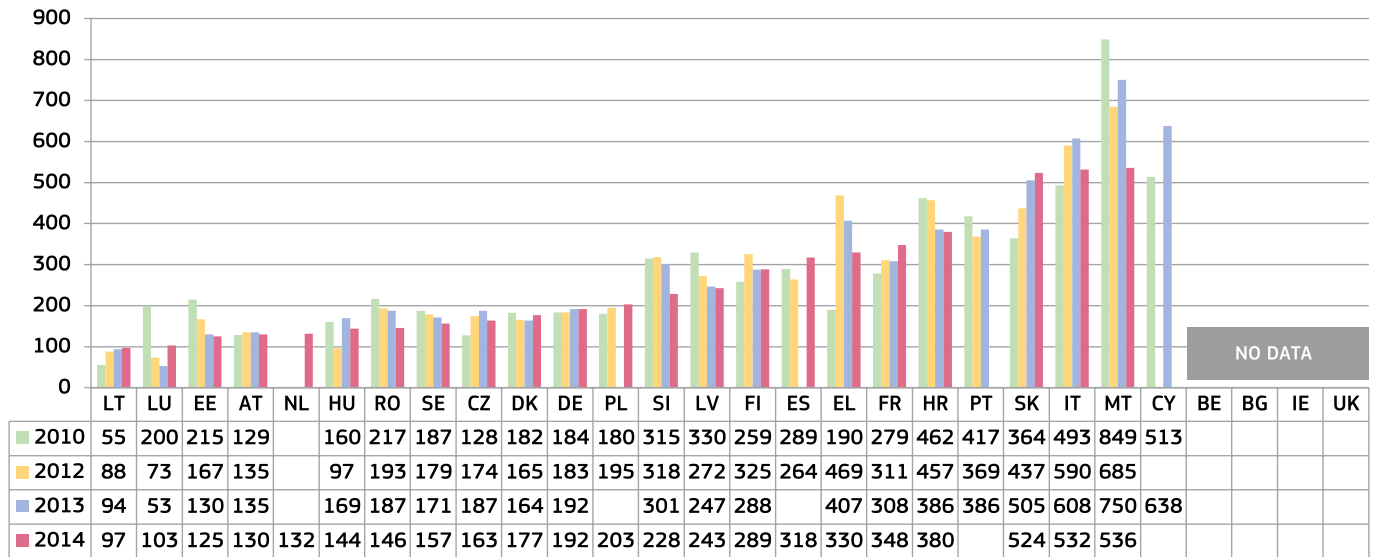
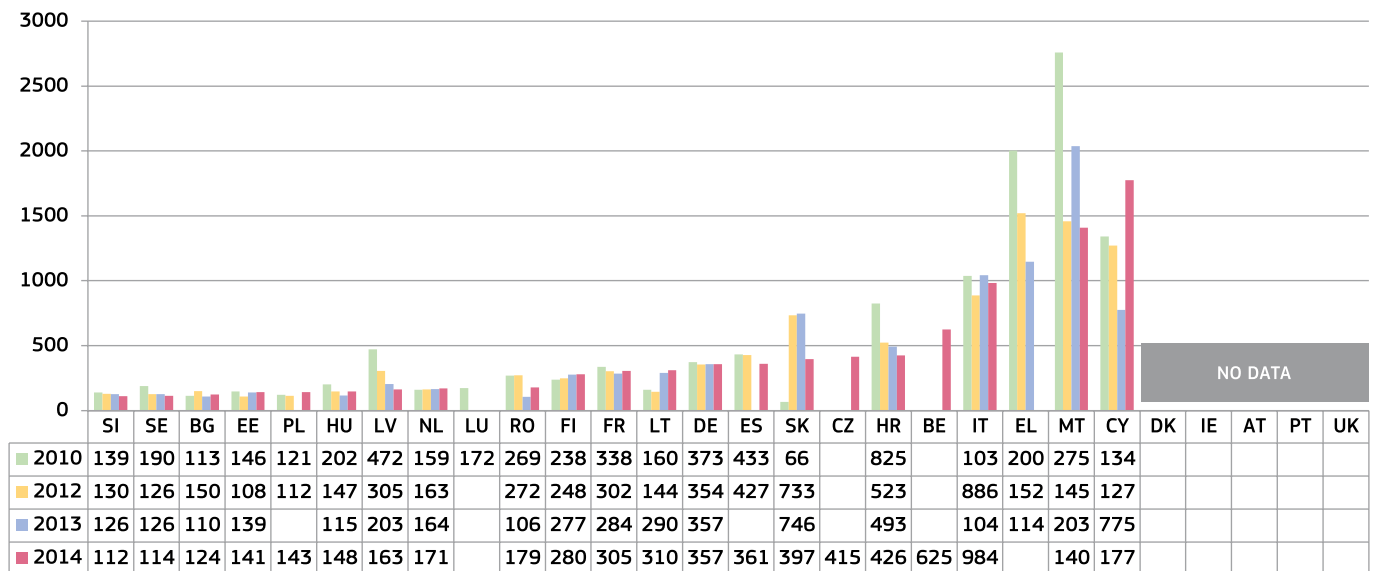


Figure 6 Time needed to resolve administrative cases (first instance) in days

Source: CEPEJ study



Clearance rate

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

Source: CEPEJ study

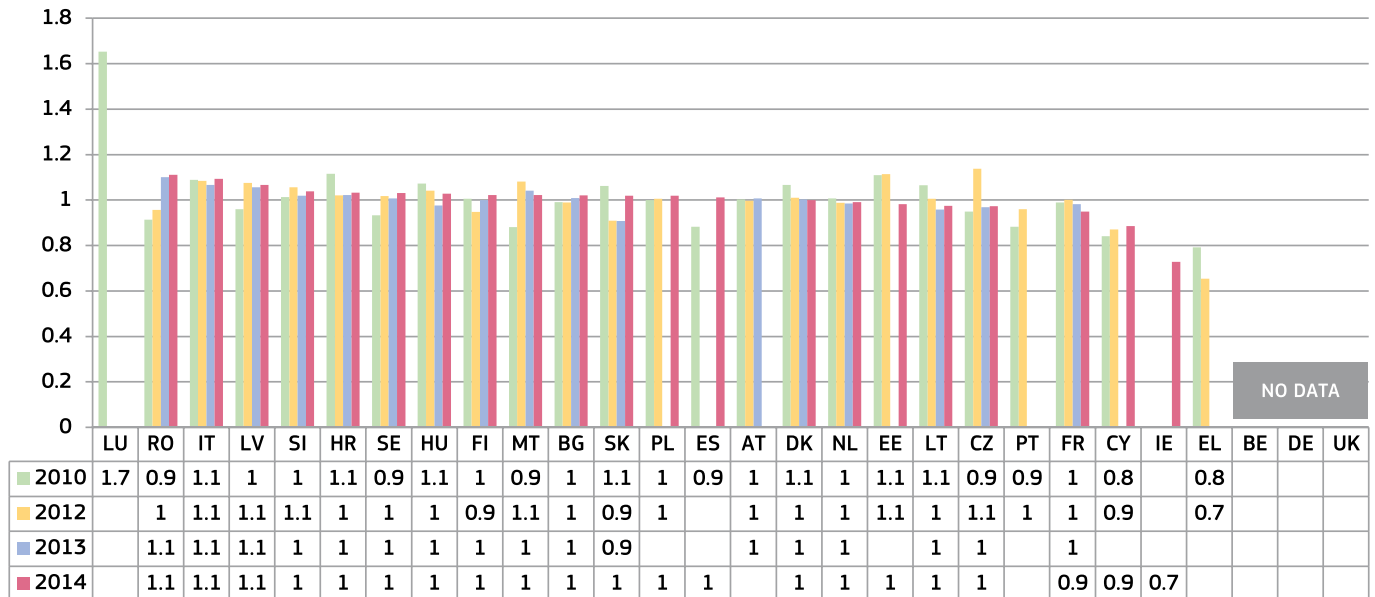
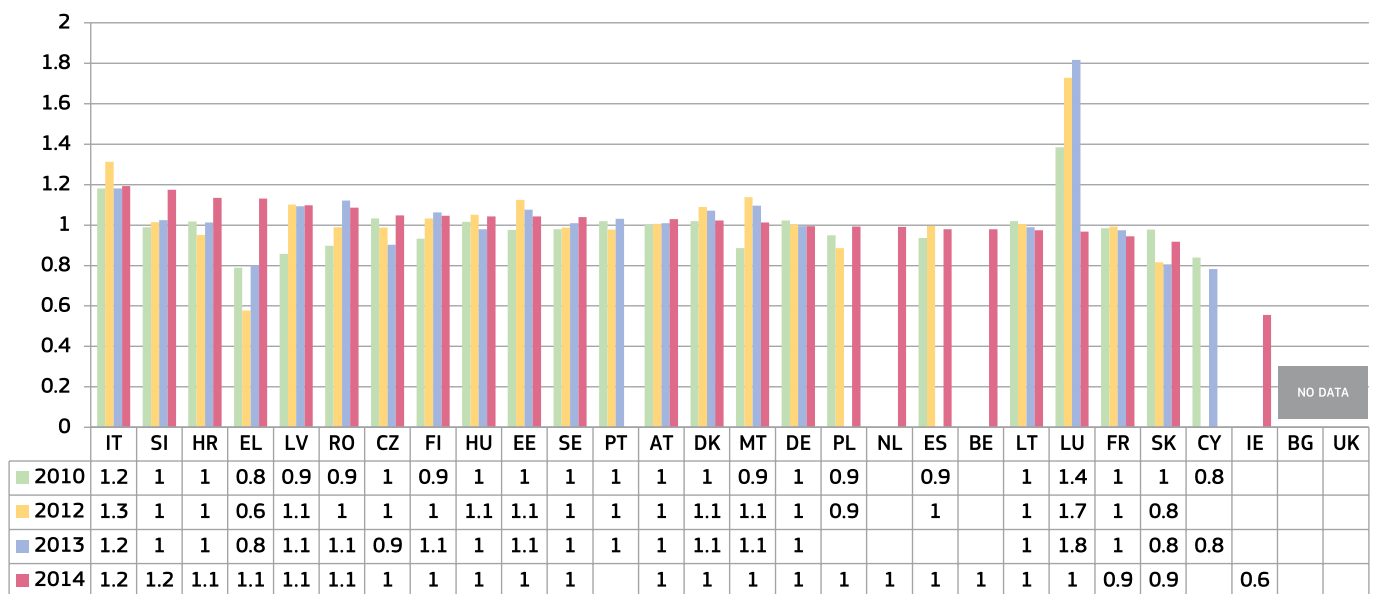


Figure 8 Rate of resolving litigious civil and commercial cases (first instance/in %)

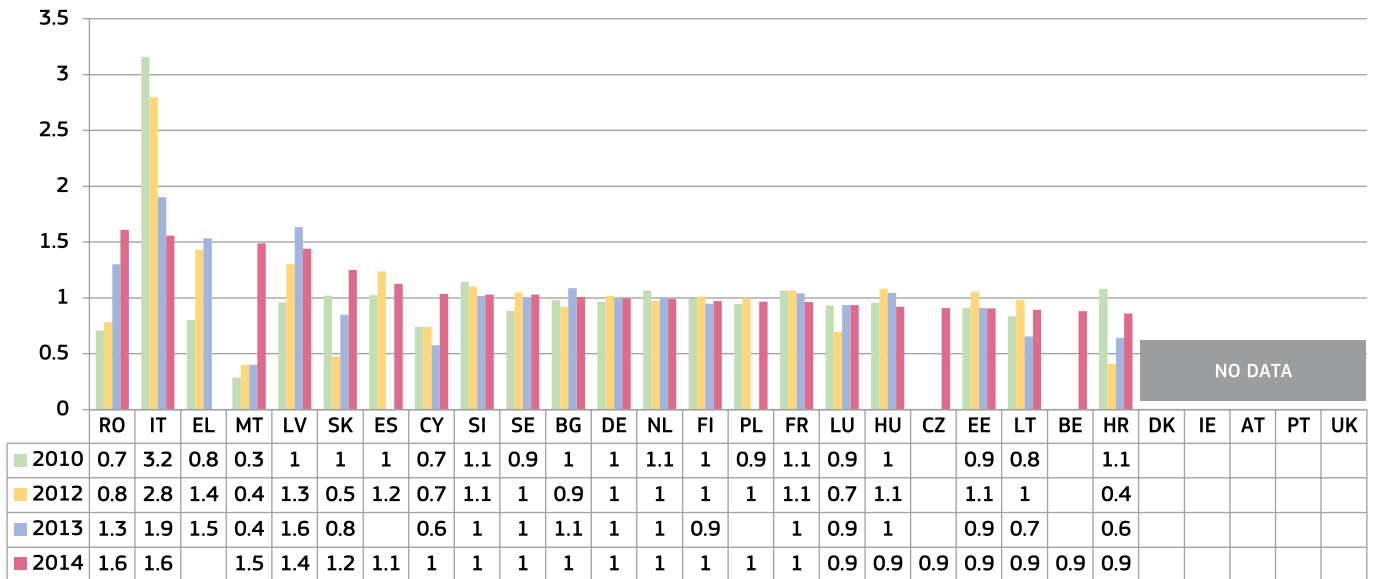
Source: CEPEJ study



Clearance rate

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

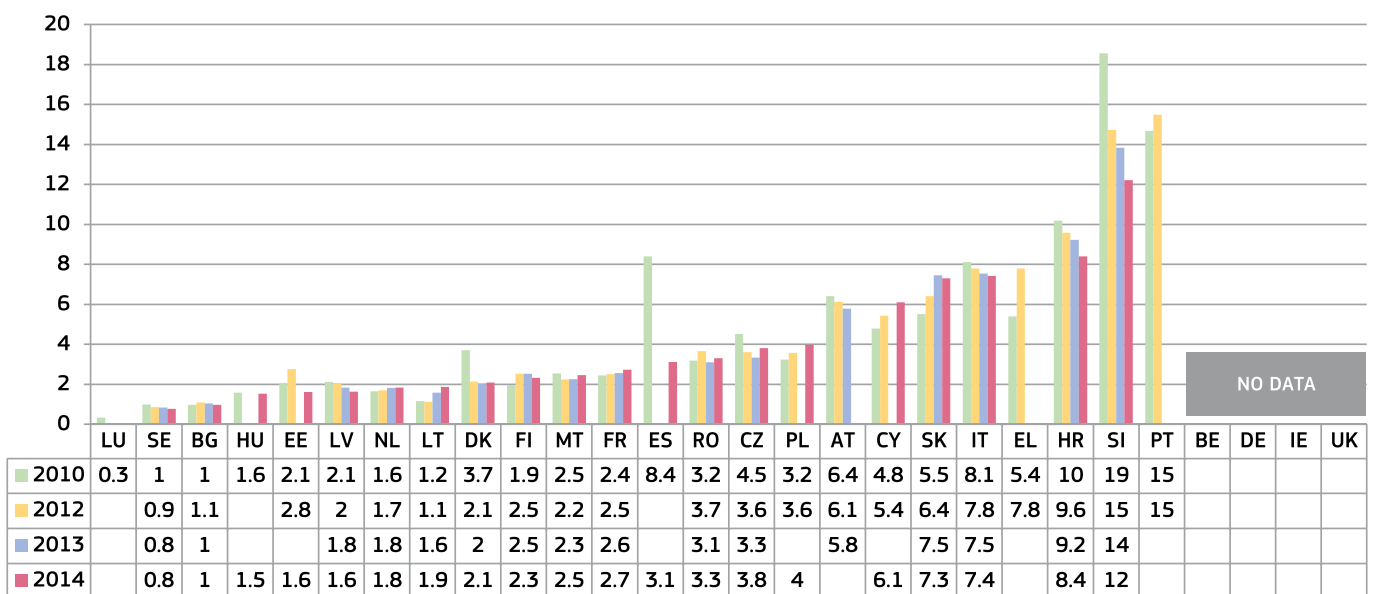
Source: CEPEJ study



Pending cases

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

Source: CEPEJ study



Pending cases

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

Source: CEPEJ study

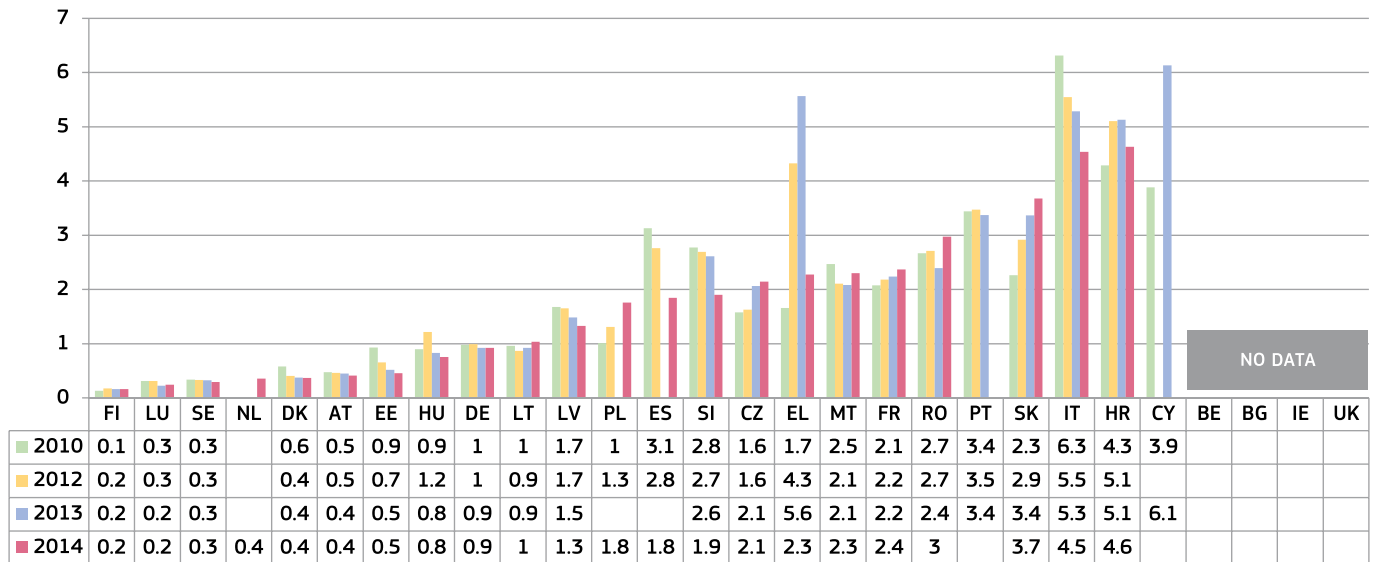
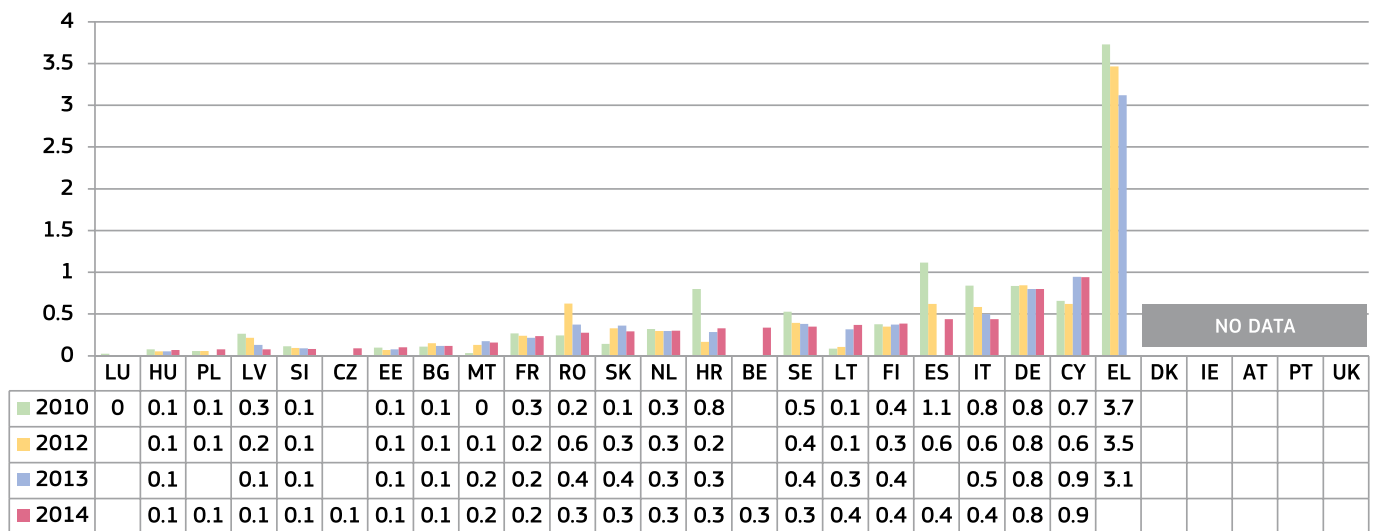


Figure 12 Number of administrative pending cases (first instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

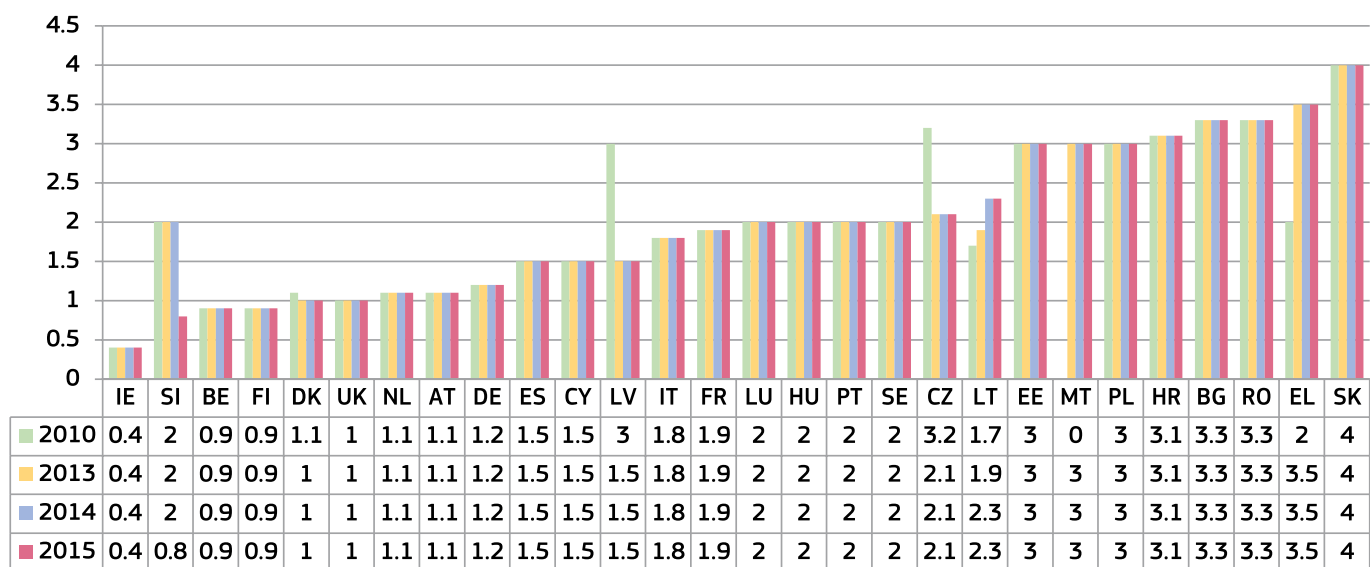


Efficiency in specific areas

Insolvency

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

Source: World Bank: Doing Business

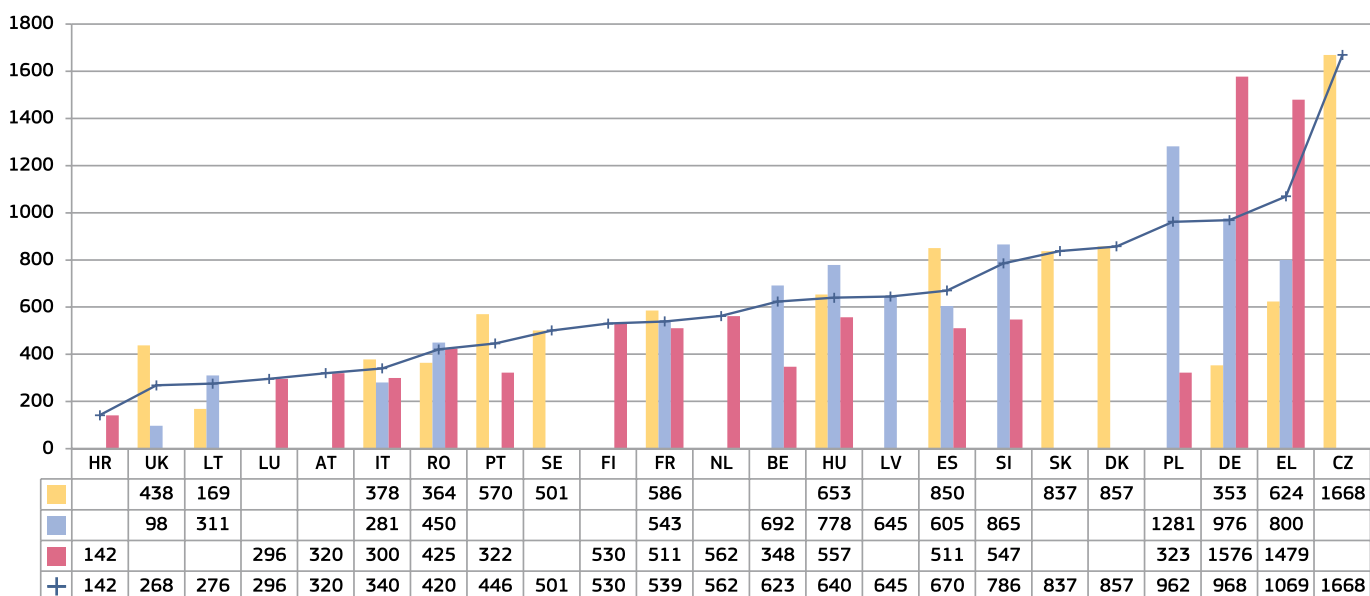


Competition

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

2012 2013 2014 + Average 2012, 2013, 2014

Source: European Commission with the European Competition Network



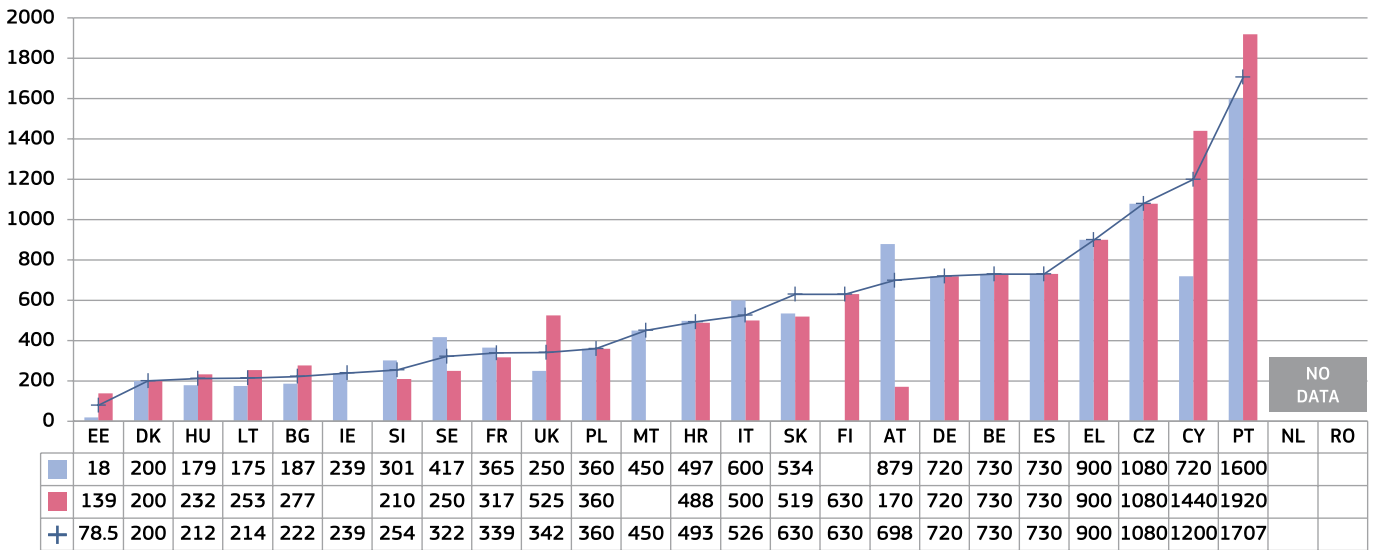
Efficiency in specific areas

Electronic communications

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

2013 2014 + Average 2013, 2014

Source: European Commission with the Communications Committee

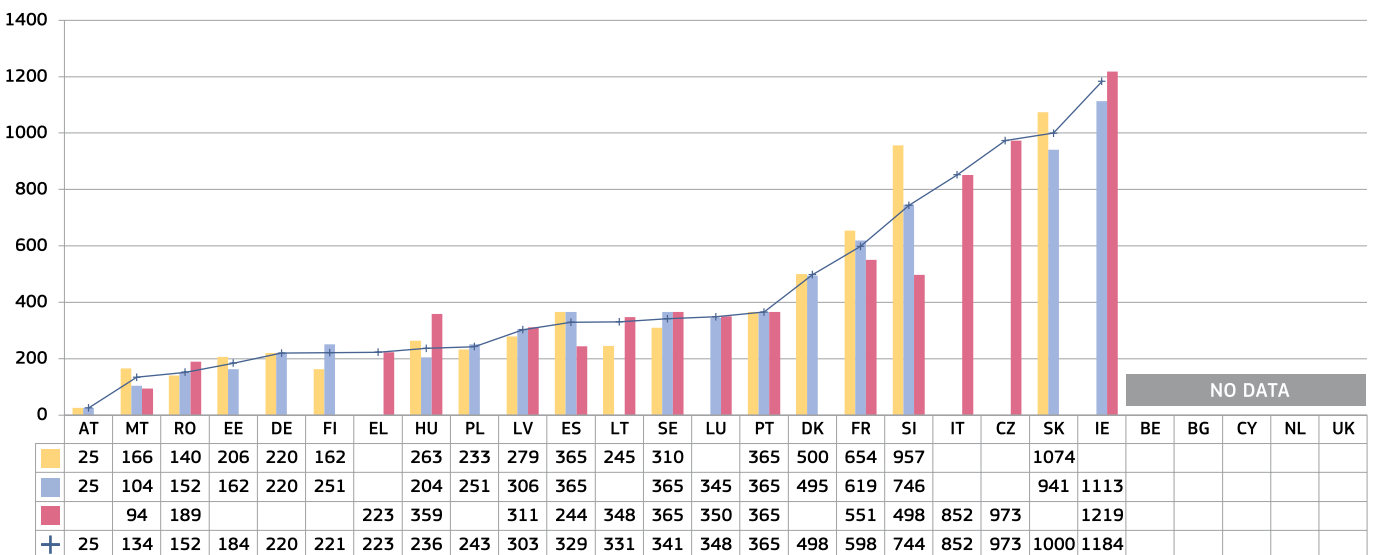


Community trademark

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

2012 2013 2014 + Average 2012, 2013, 2014

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



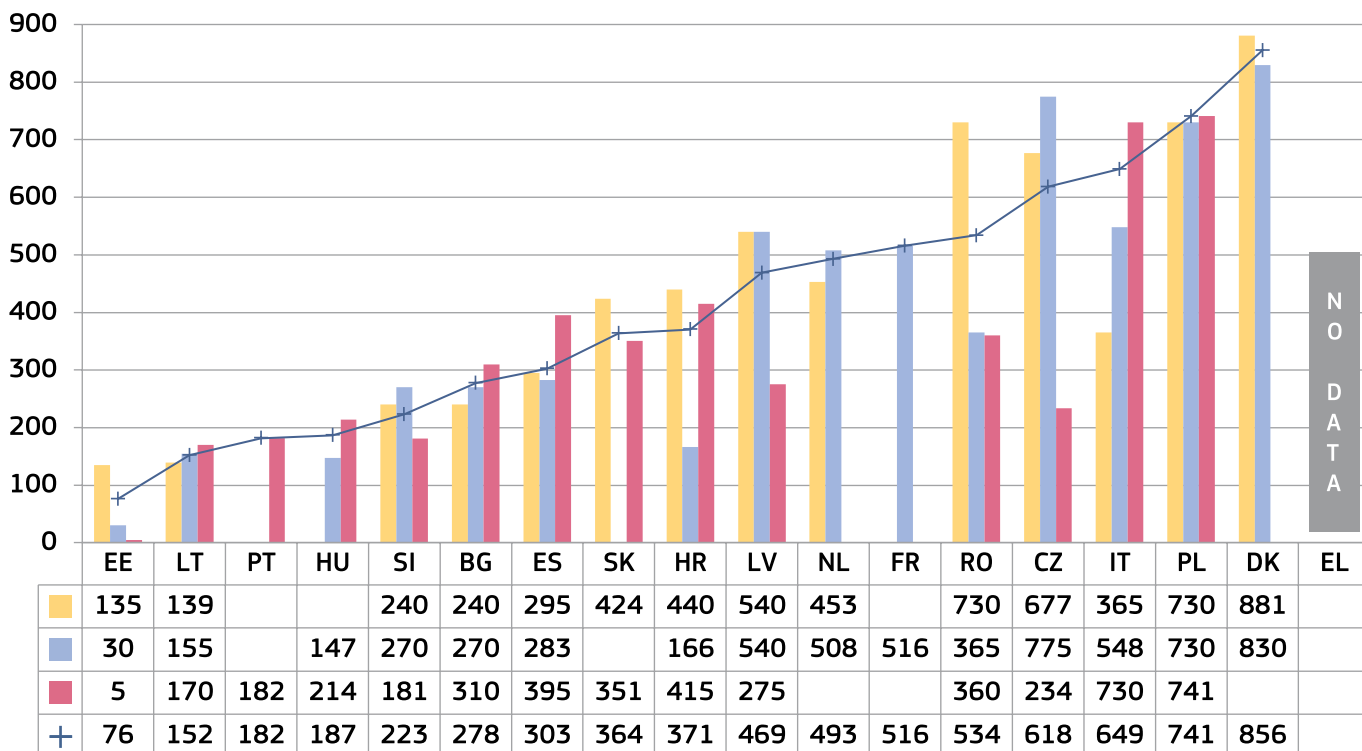
Efficiency in specific areas

Consumer protection

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

2012 2013 2014 Average 2012, 2013, 2014

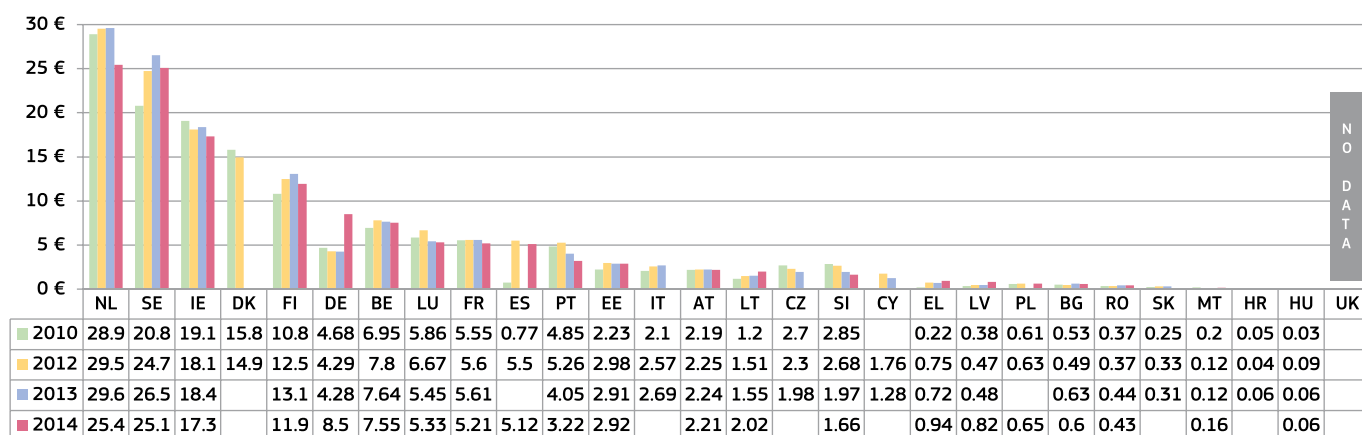
Source: European Commission with the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network



Providing legal aid

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

Source: CEPEJ study



Financial resources

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

Source: Eurostat

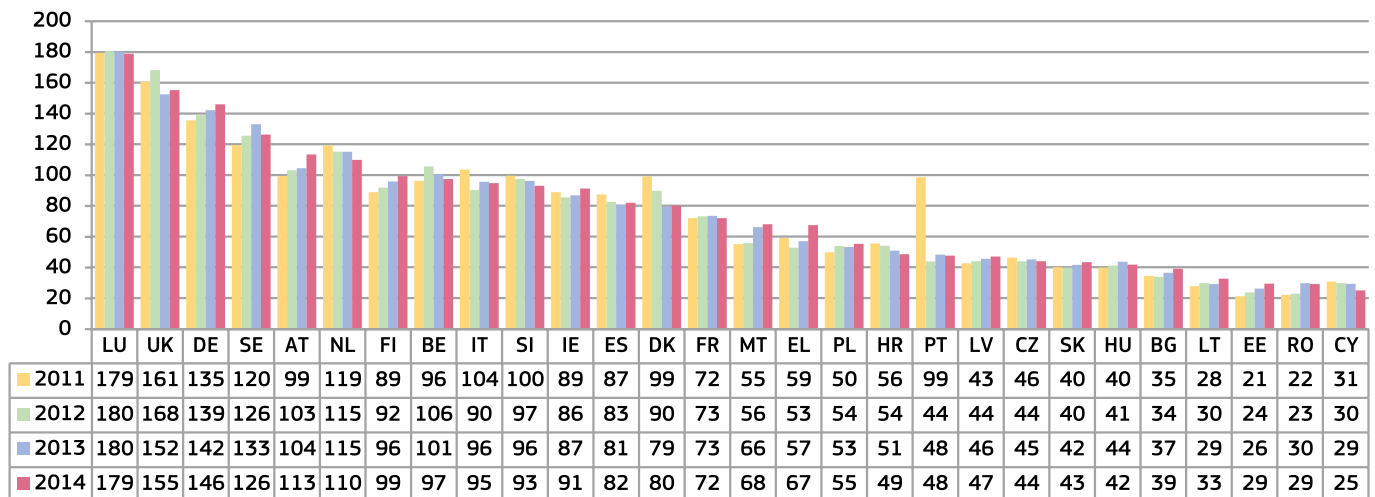
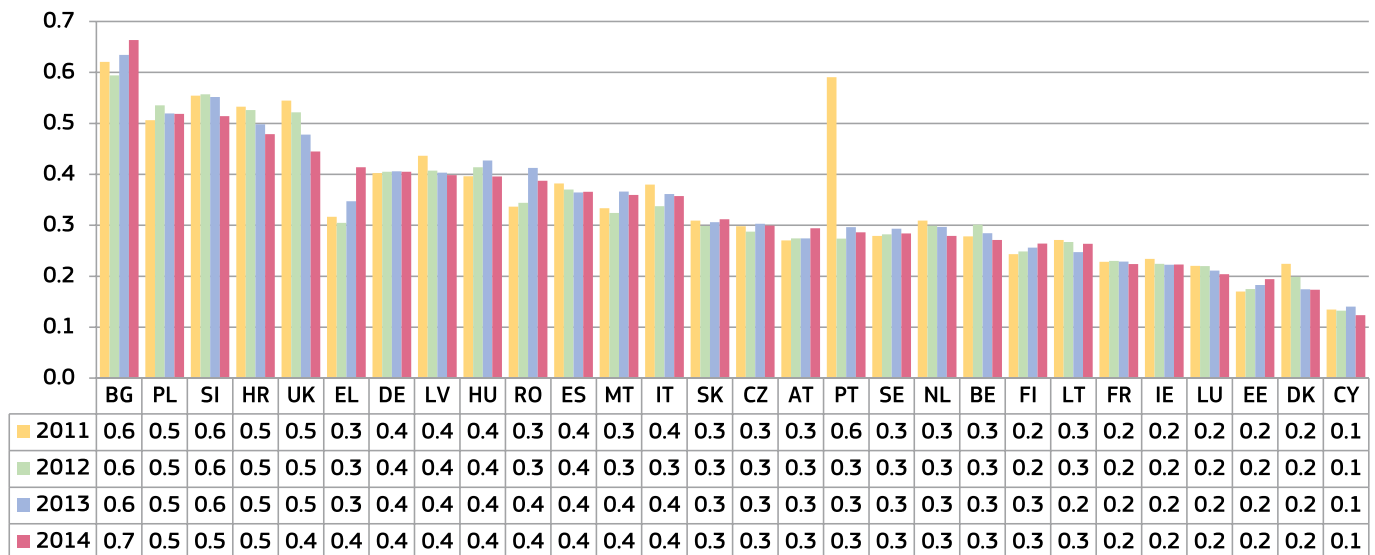


Figure 29 General government expenditure on law courts (as a percentage of gross domestic product)

Source: Eurostat



Human resources

Figure 30 Number of judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

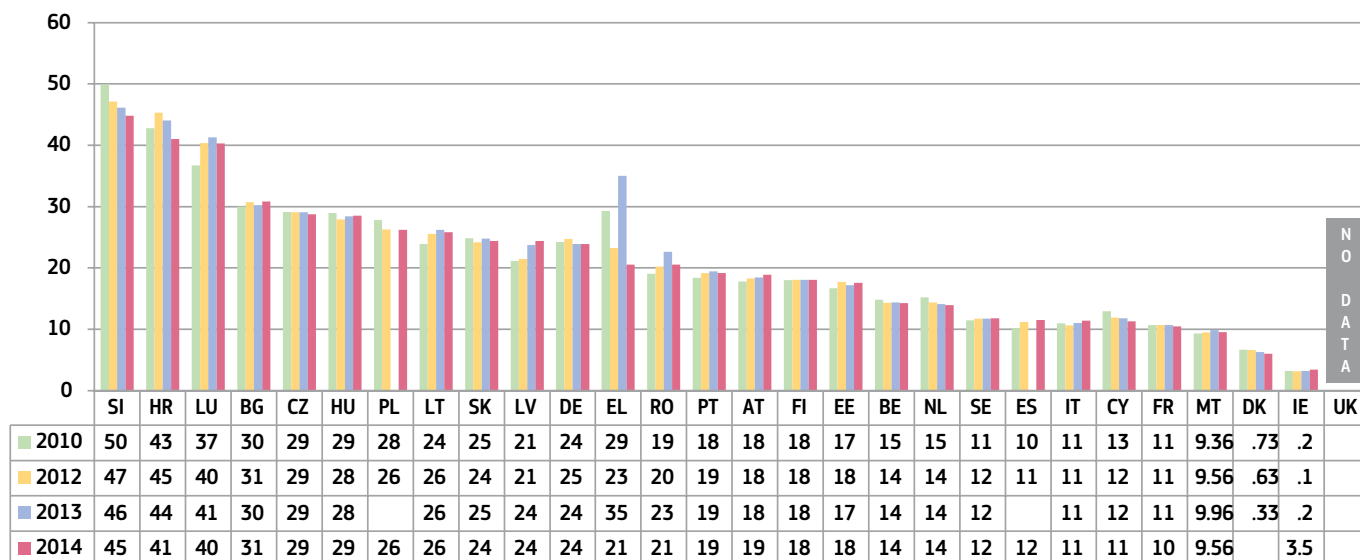
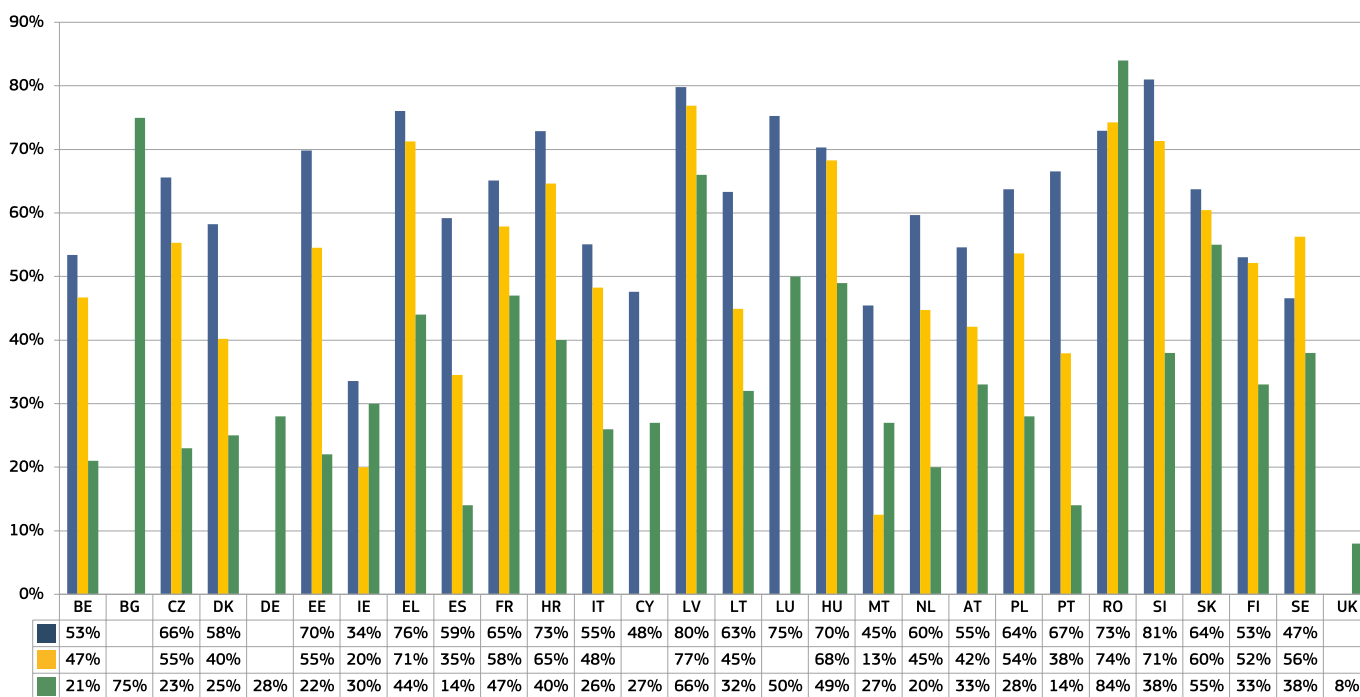


Figure 31 Proportion of female professional judges at first and second instance and Supreme Courts

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

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



Human resources

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

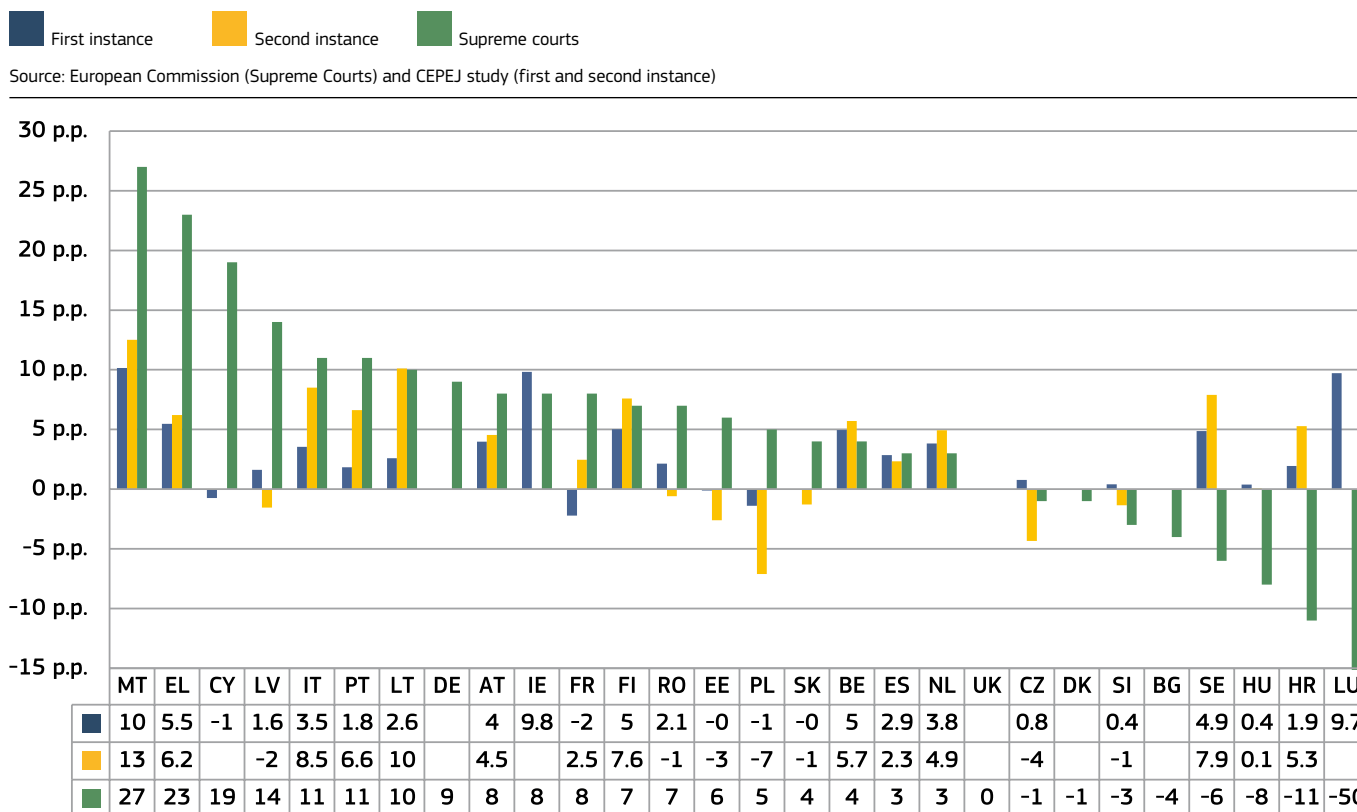
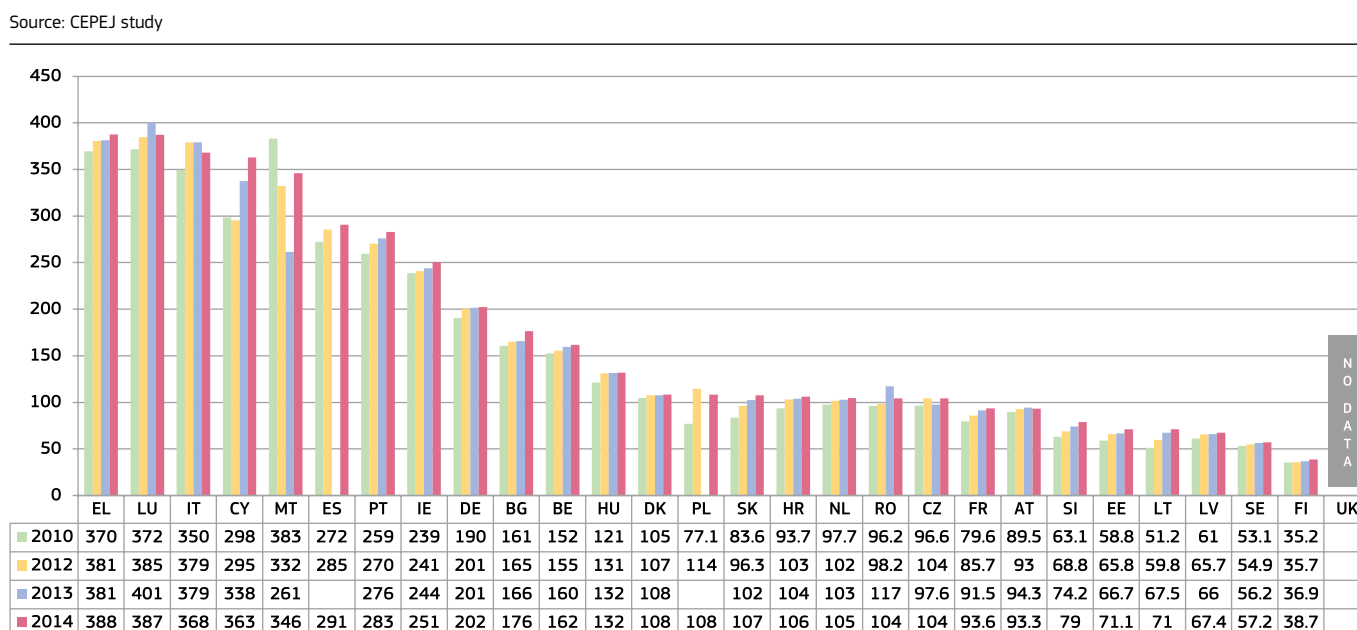


Figure 33 Number of lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Training

Figure 35 Judges participating in continuous training activities in EU law or in the law of another Member State (as a percentage of total number of judges)

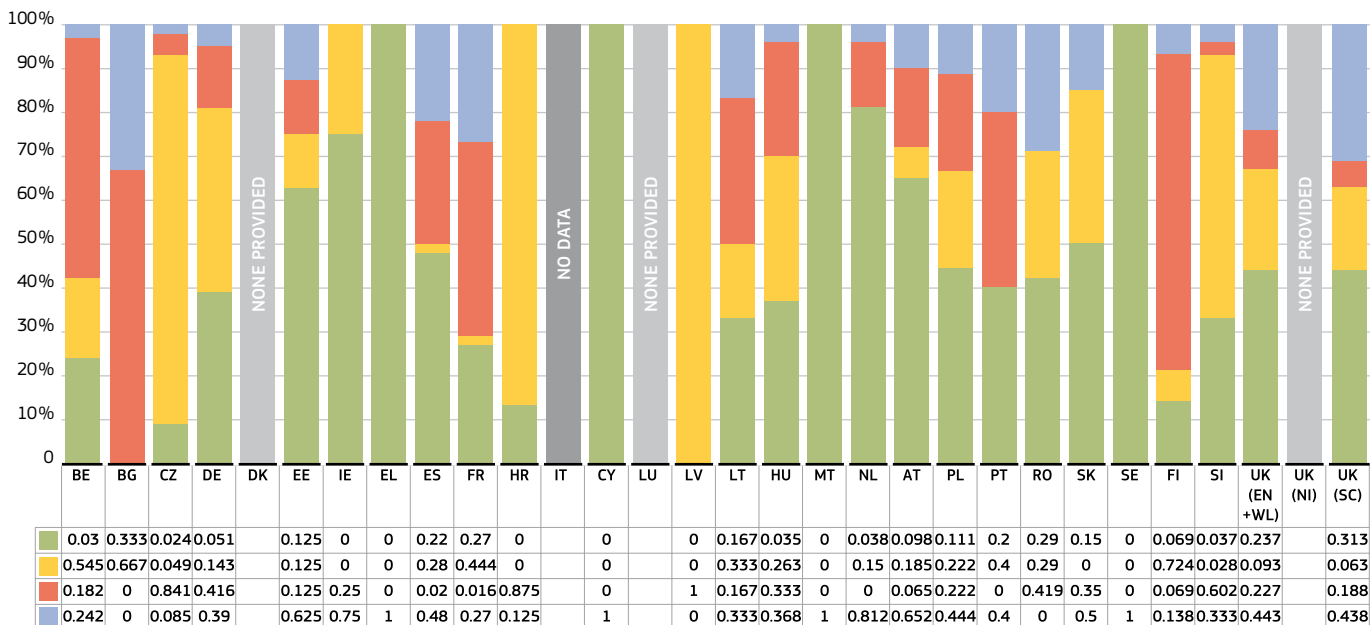
Source: European Commission, European judicial training 2015



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

Legend: Judgecraft (Green), IT skills (Yellow), Court management (Red), Judicial ethics (Blue)

Source: European Commission



Perceived judicial independence

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

Source: Eurobarometer

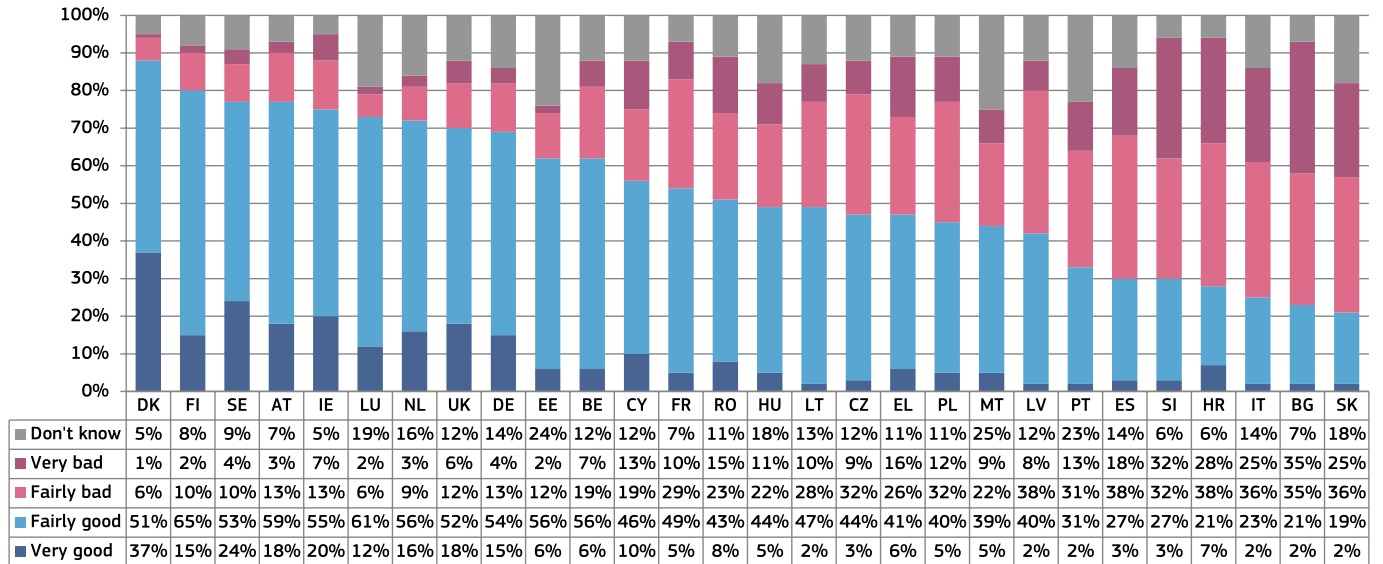
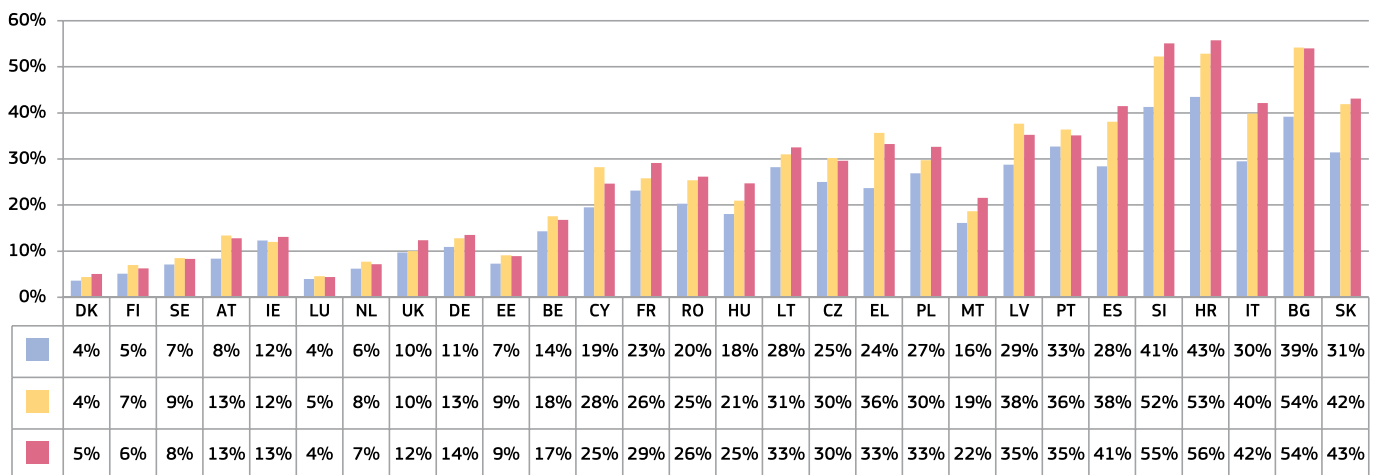


Figure 45 Main reasons among the general public for the perceived lack of independence (share of all respondents — higher value means more influence)

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

Source: Eurobarometer



Perceived judicial independence

Figure 46 Perceived independence of courts and judges among companies

Source: Eurobarometer

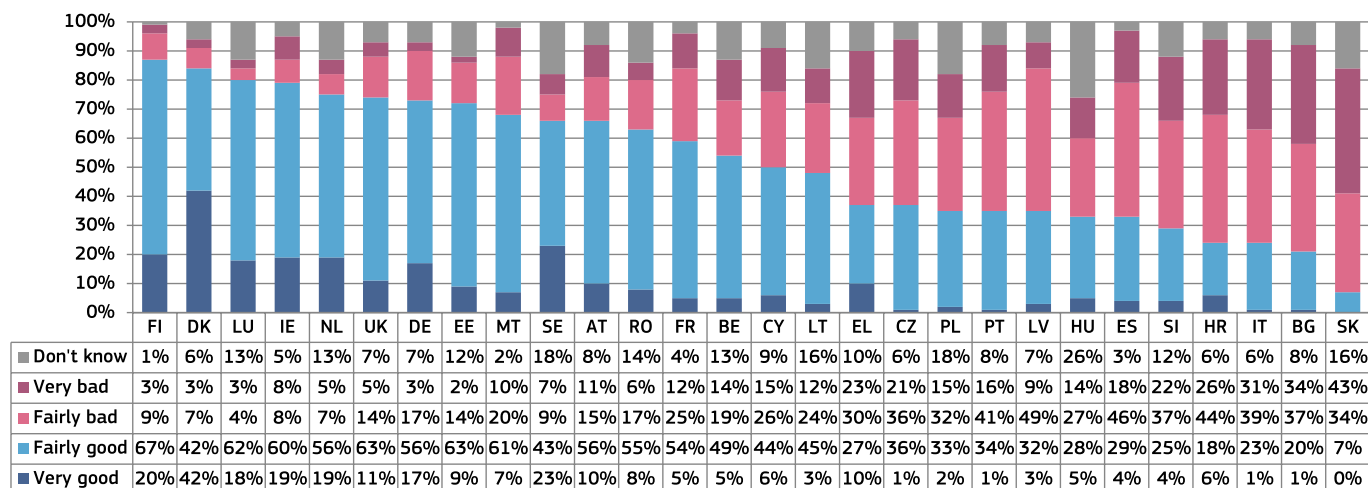
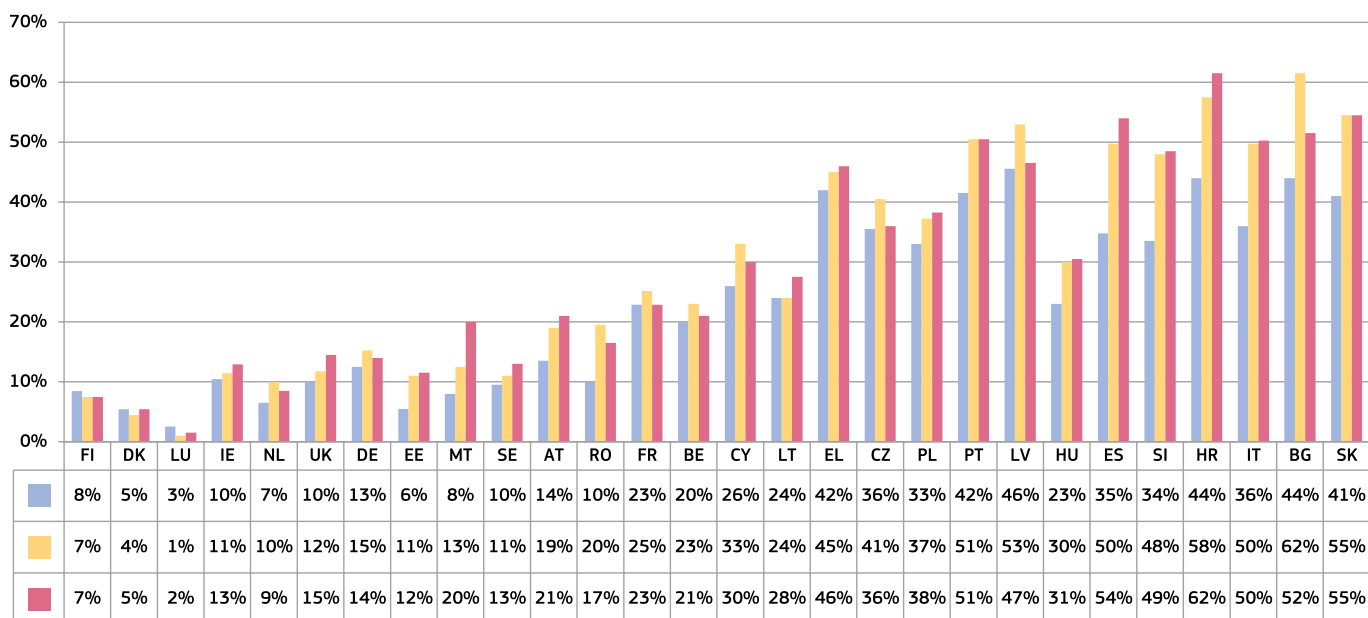


Figure 47 Main reasons among companies for the perceived lack of independence (rate of all respondents — higher value means more influence)

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

Source: Eurobarometer



Perceived judicial independence

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

Source: World Economic Forum

