



European
Commission

THE 2017 EU JUSTICE SCOREBOARD

Quantitative data | April 2017

This document contains a selection of graphs with quantitative data from the *2017 EU Justice Scoreboard*.

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

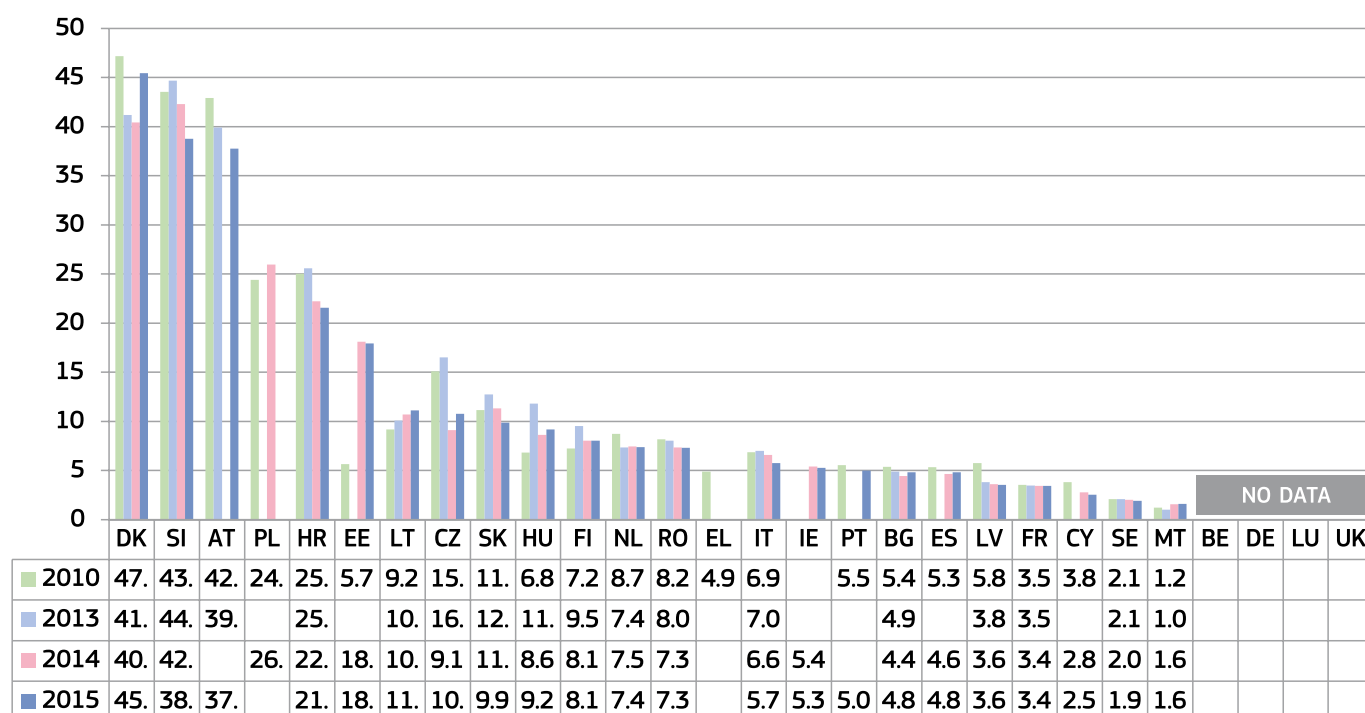


See the complete
2017 EU Justice Scoreboard at:
[http://ec.europa.eu/
newsroom/just/document.
cfm?action=display&doc_id=43918](http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/document.cfm?action=display&doc_id=43918)

Developments in caseload

Figure 2 Number of incoming civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

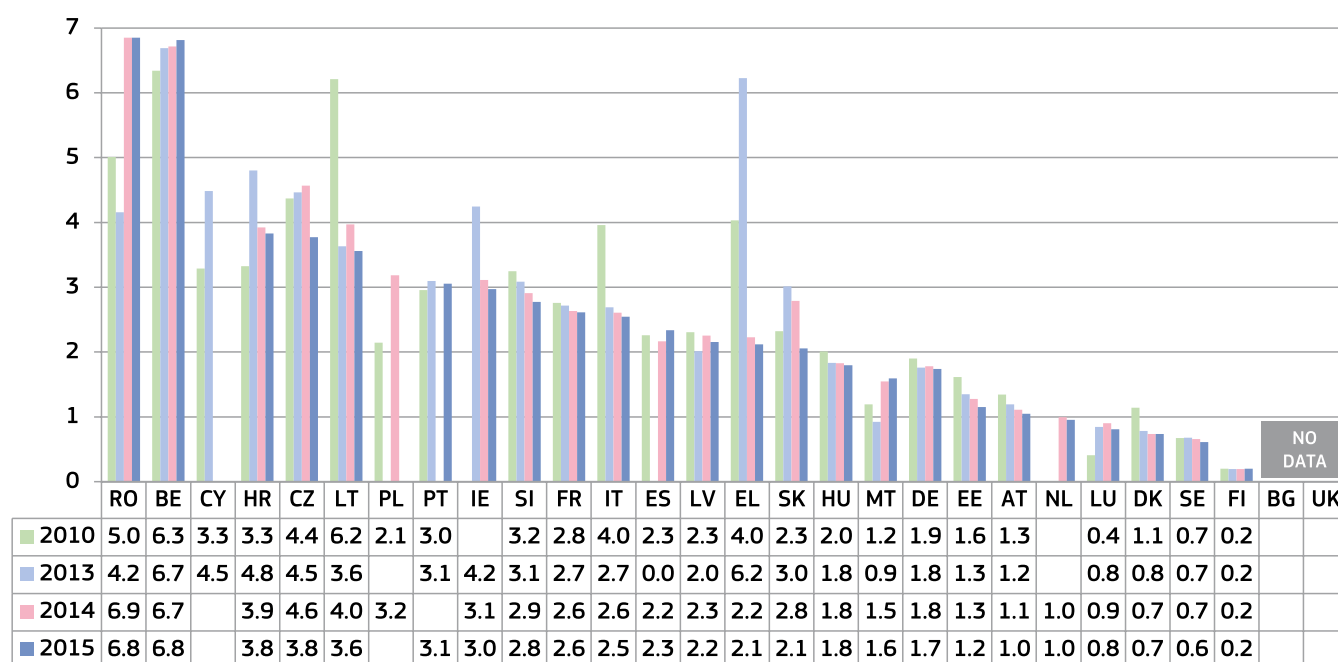
Source: CEPEJ study



Developments in caseload

Figure 3 Number of incoming civil and commercial litigious cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

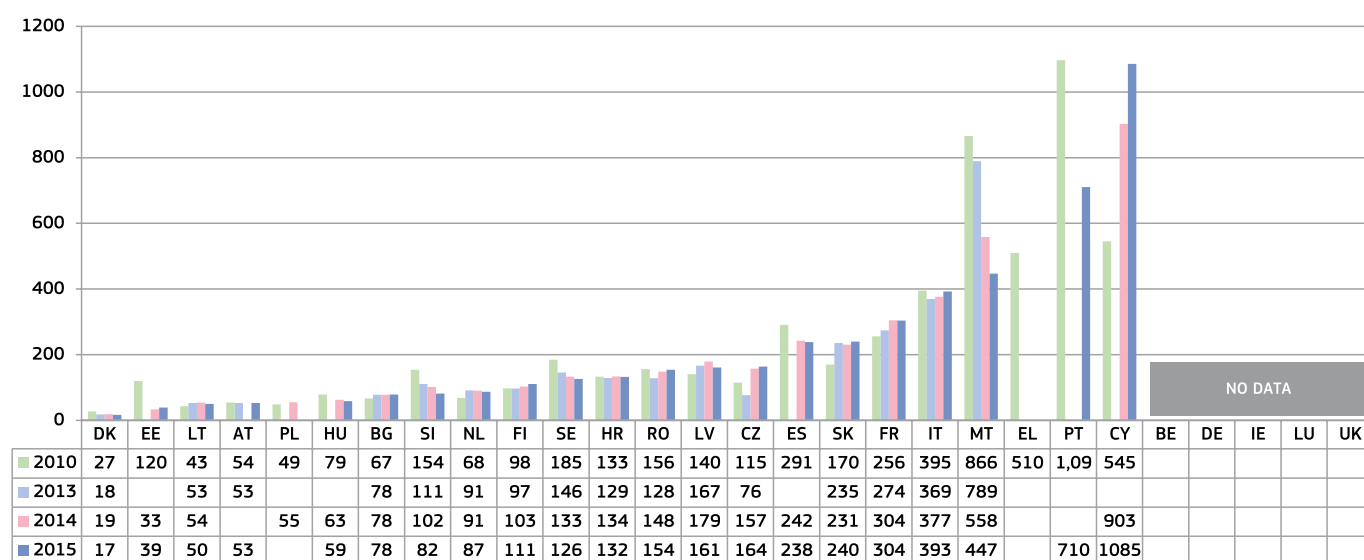
Source: CEPEJ study



Length of proceedings

Figure 4 Time needed to resolve civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (1st instance/in days)

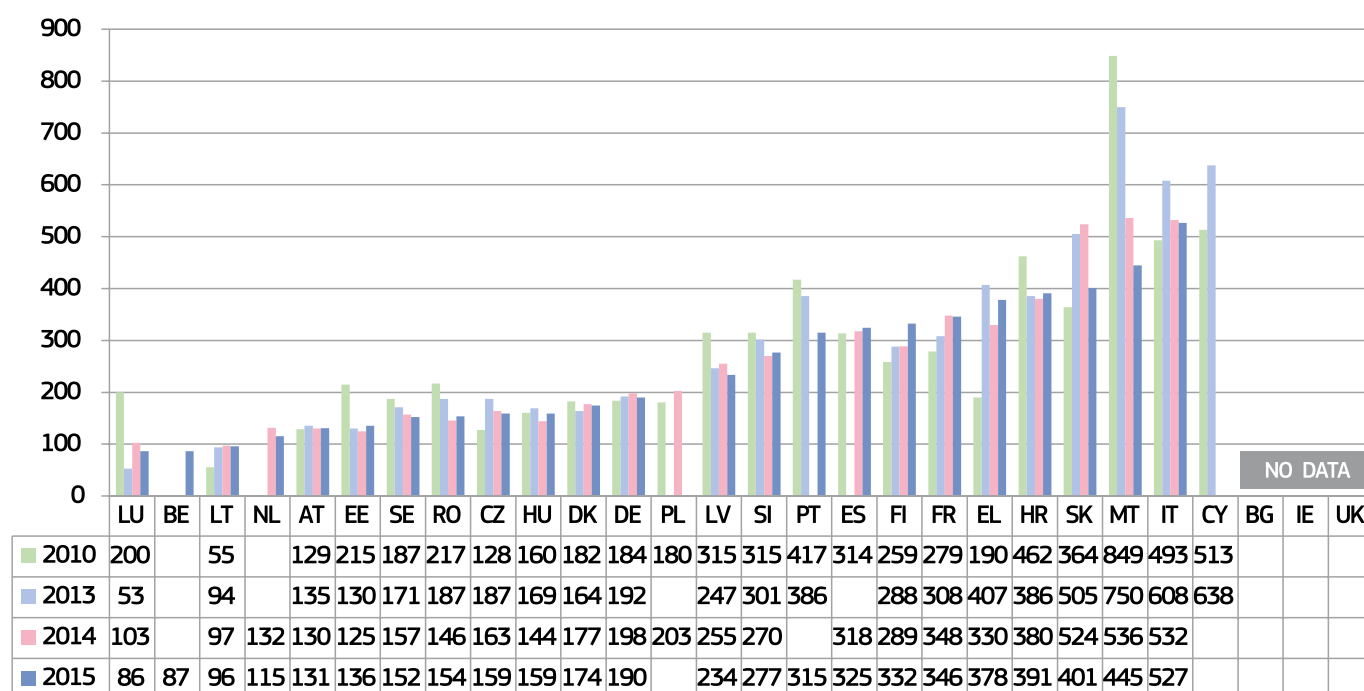
Source: CEPEJ study



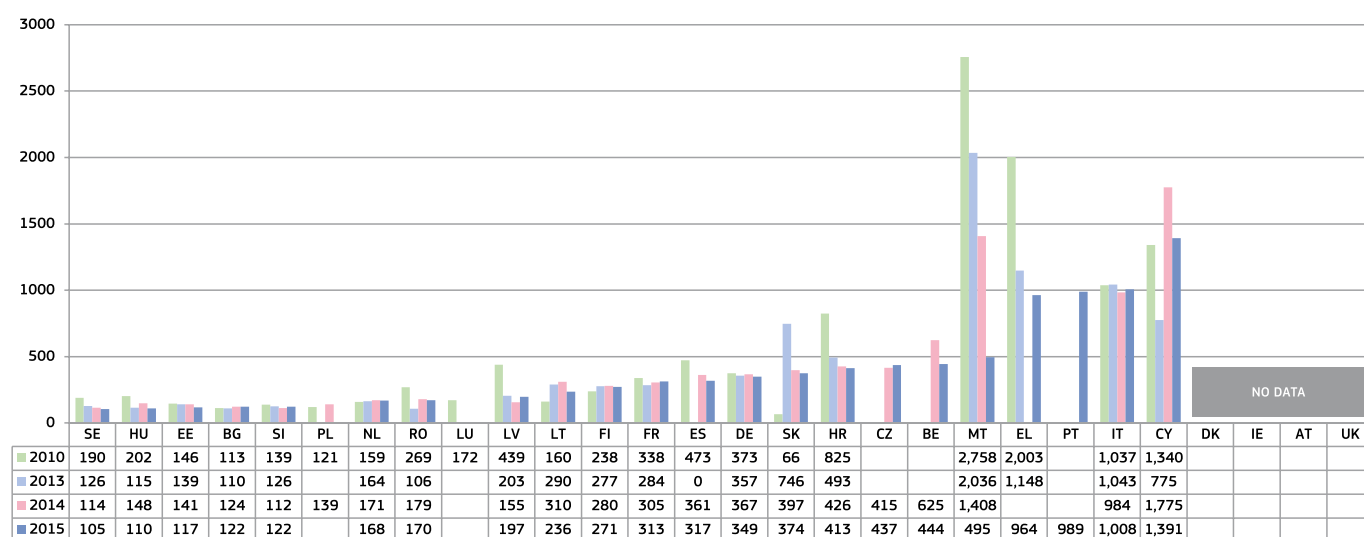
Length of proceedings

Figure 5 Time needed to resolve litigious civil and commercial cases (1st instance/in days)

Source: CEPEJ study

**Figure 6** Time needed to resolve administrative cases (1st instance/in days)

Source: CEPEJ study



Clearance rate

Figure 7 Rate of resolving civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (1st 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

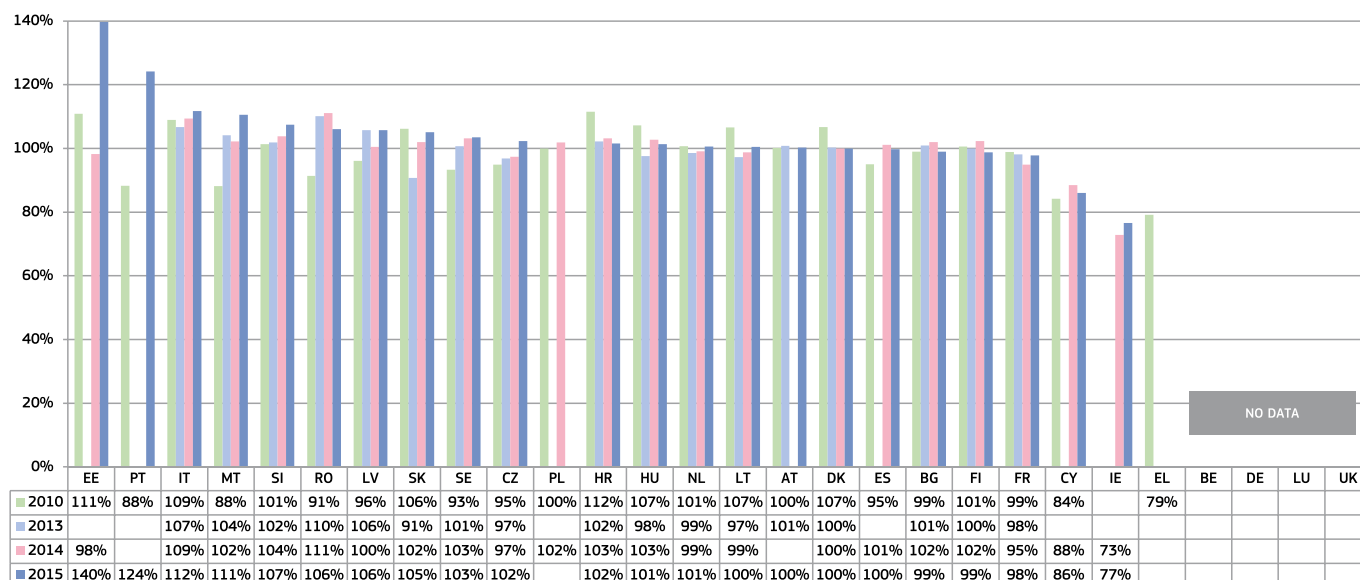
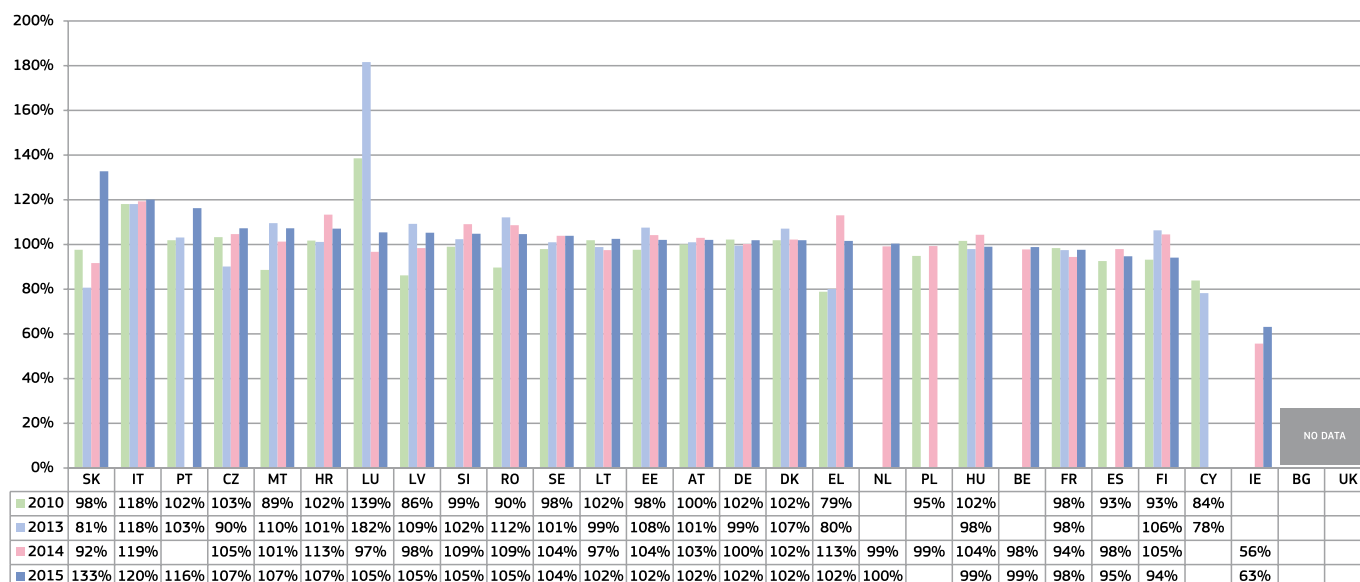


Figure 8

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

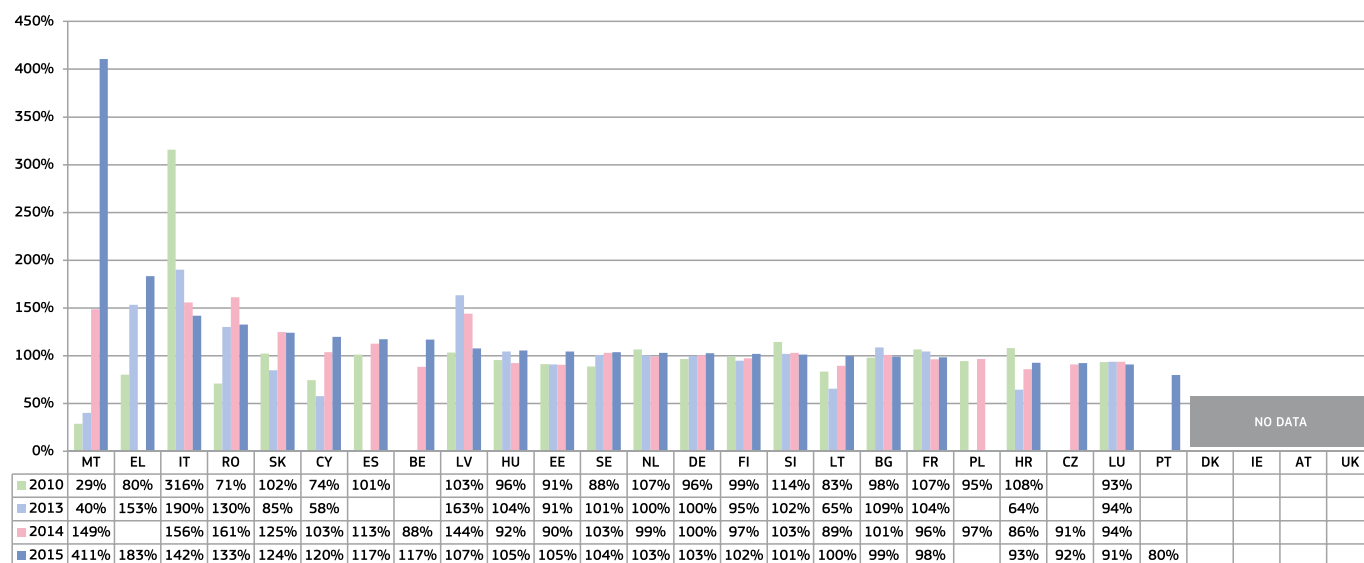
Source: CEPEJ study



Clearance rate

Figure 9 Rate of resolving administrative cases (1st instance/in %)

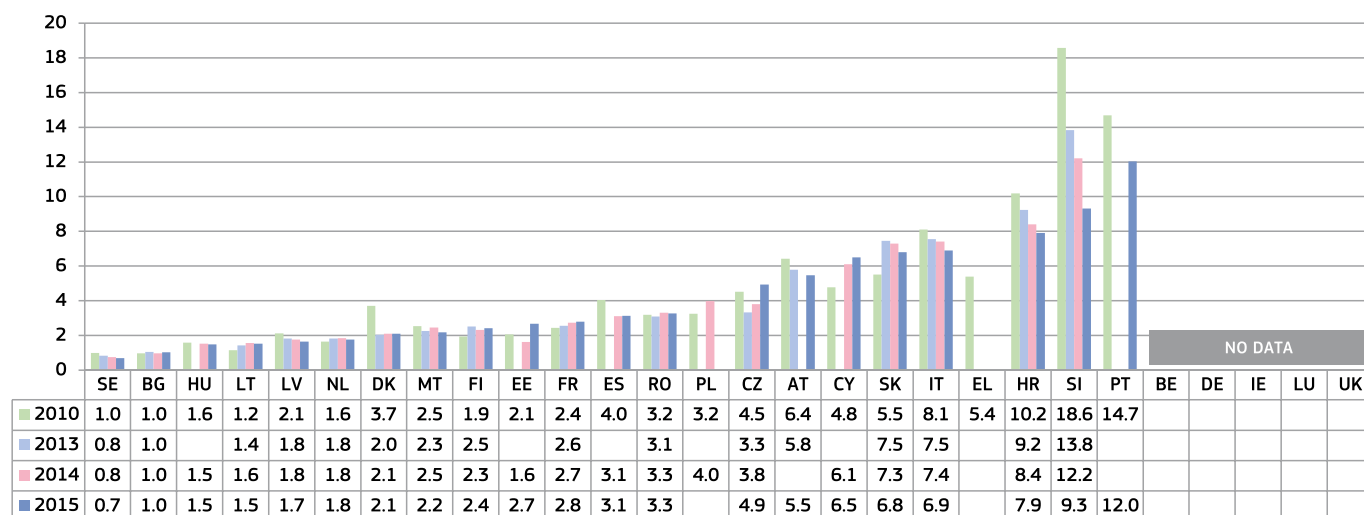
Source: CEPEJ study



Pending cases

Figure 10 Number of other pending civil, commercial and administrative cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

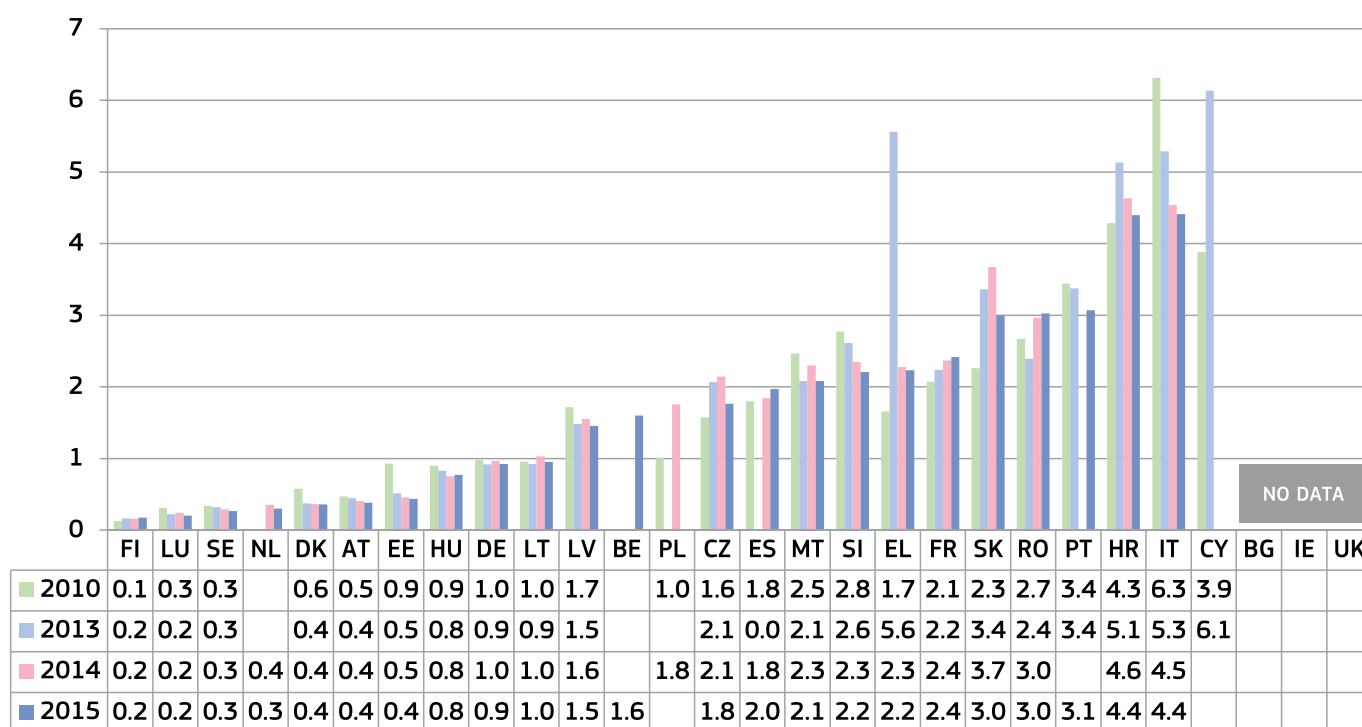
Source: CEPEJ study



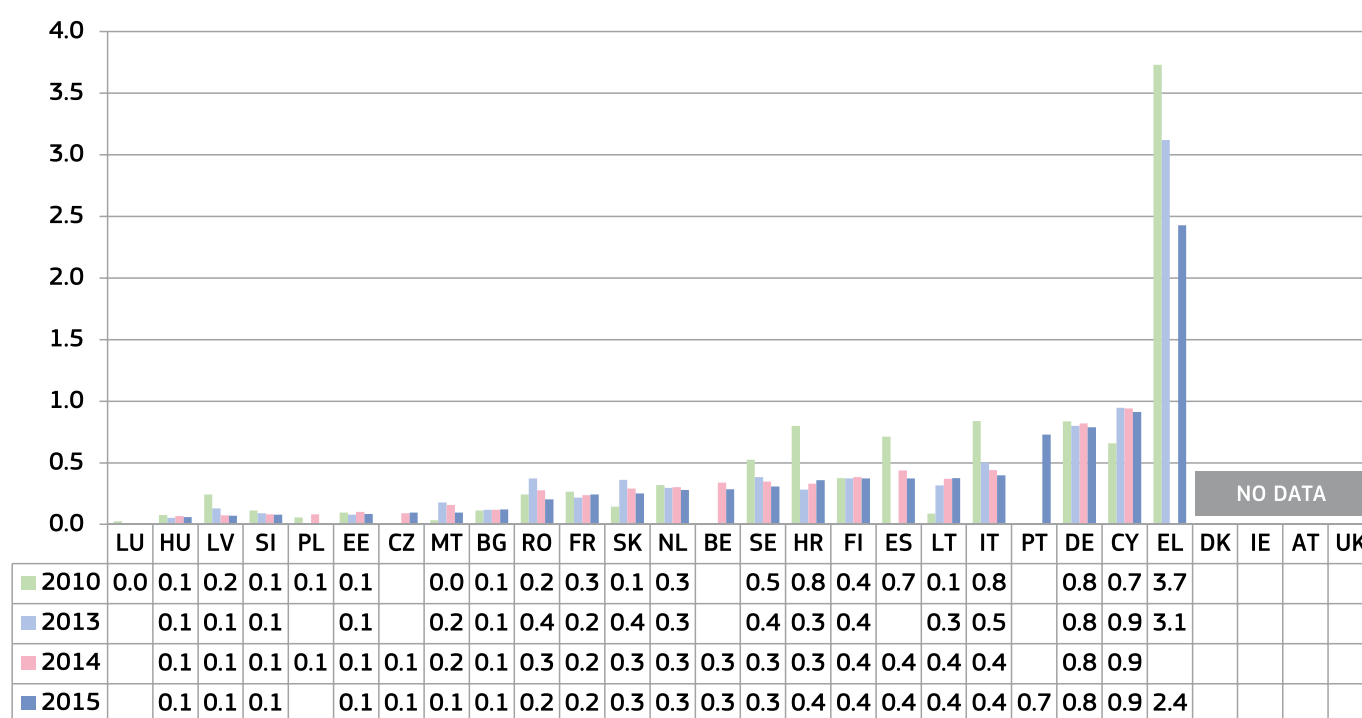
Pending cases

Figure 11 Number of pending litigious civil and commercial cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

**Figure 12** Number of pending administrative cases (1st instance/per 100 inhabitants)

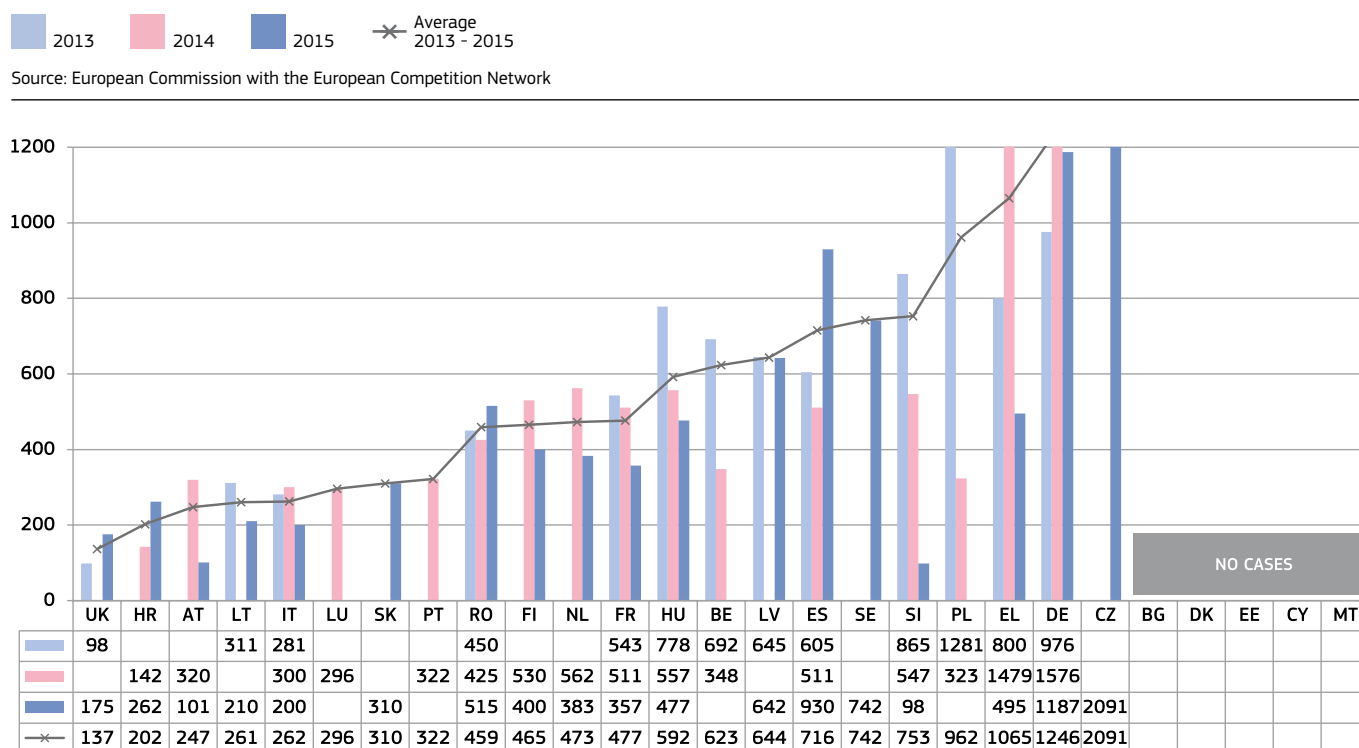
Source: CEPEJ study



Efficiency in specific areas of EU law

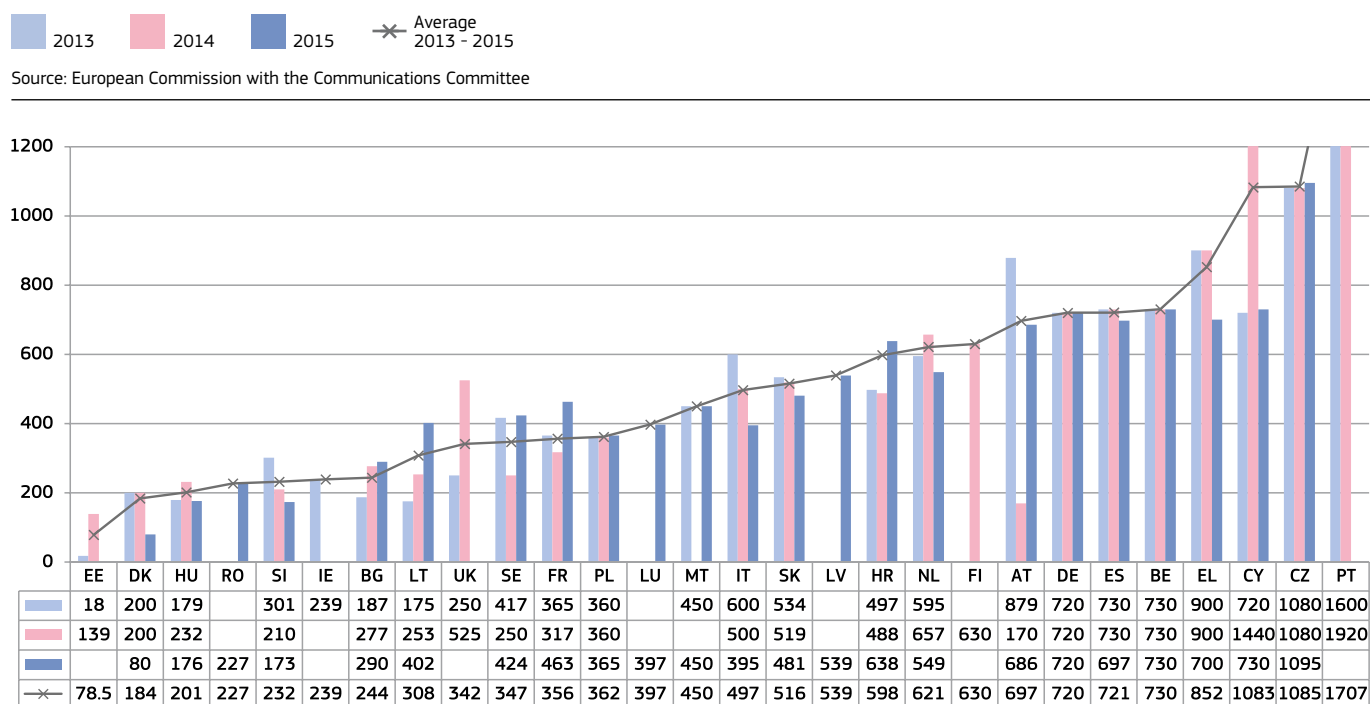
Competition

Figure 13 Competition: Average length of judicial review (1st instance/in days)



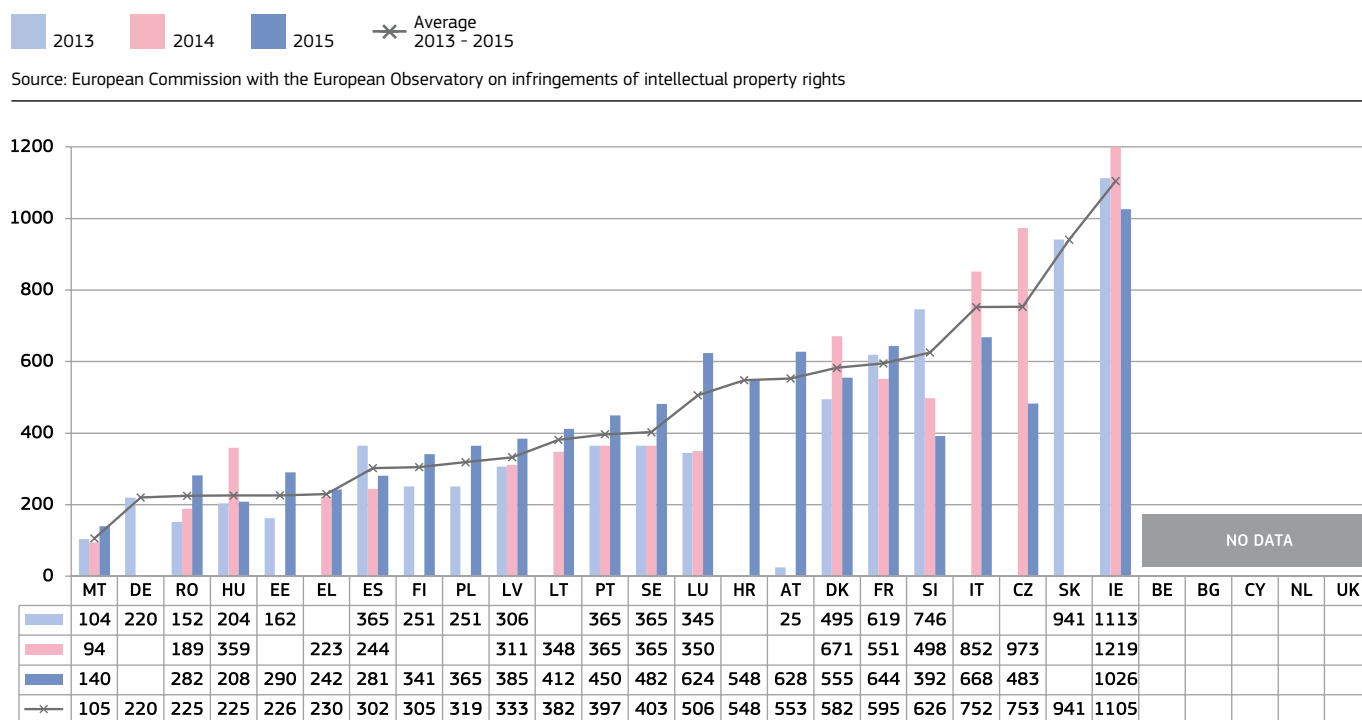
Electronic communications

Figure 14 Electronic communications: Average length of judicial review cases (1st instance/in days)

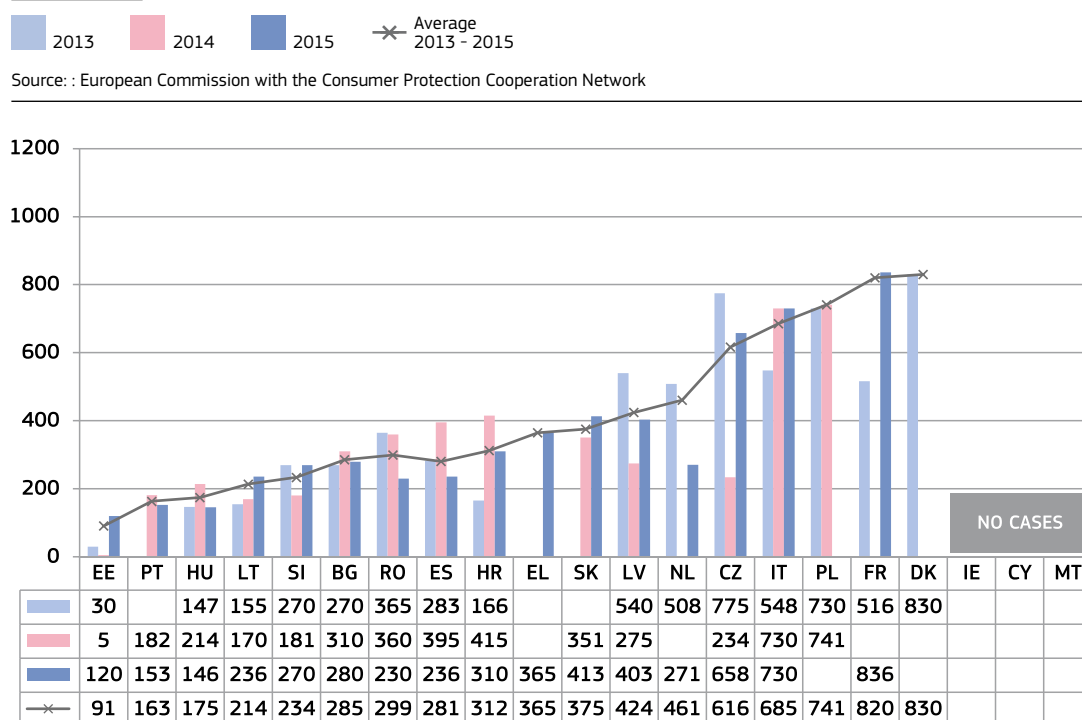


Efficiency in specific areas of EU law

EU trademark

Figure 15 EU trademark: Average length of EU trademark infringement cases (1st instance/in days)

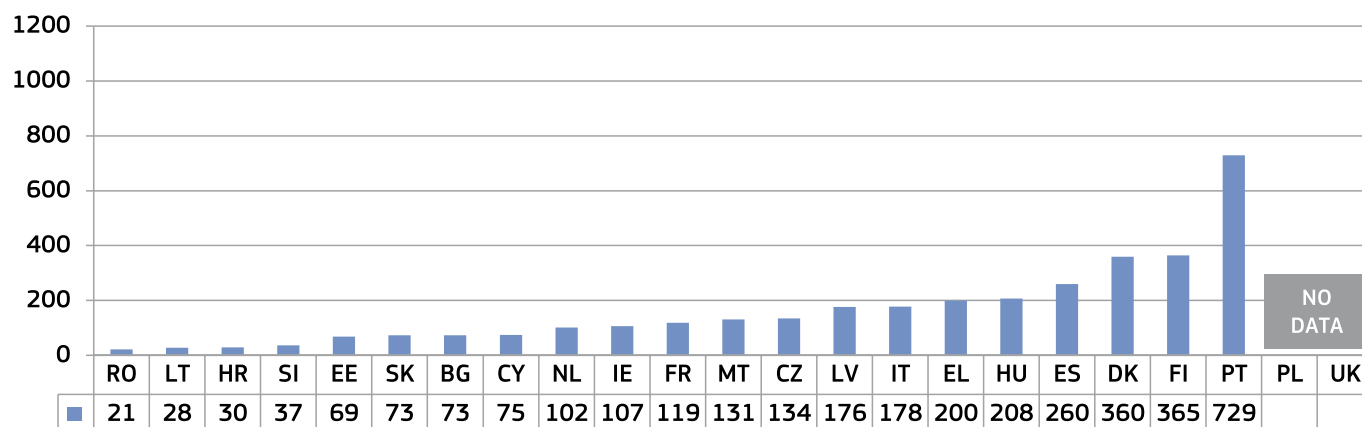
Consumer protection

Figure 16 Consumer protection: Average length of judicial review (1st instance/in days)

Efficiency in specific areas of EU law | Consumer protection

Figure 17 Consumer protection: Average length of administrative decisions by consumer protection authorities (1st instance/in days)

Source: European Commission with the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network

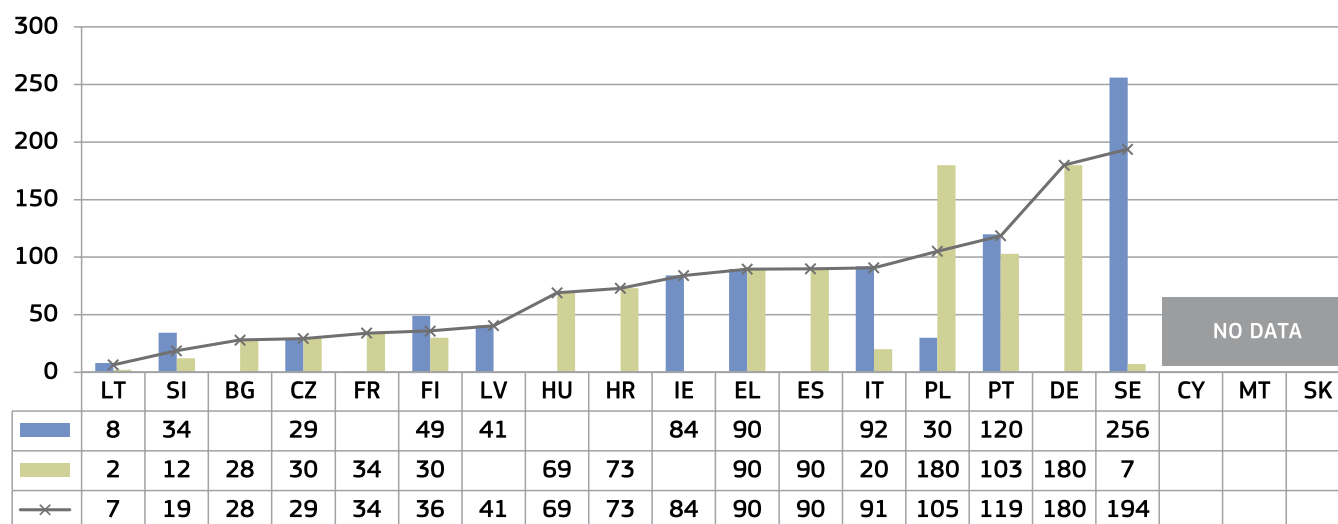


Provisional measures

Figure 18 Provisional measures - Average length of provisional measures in 2015 (1st instance/in days)

■ EU trademark
 ■ Electronic communications
 ✕ Weighted average

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

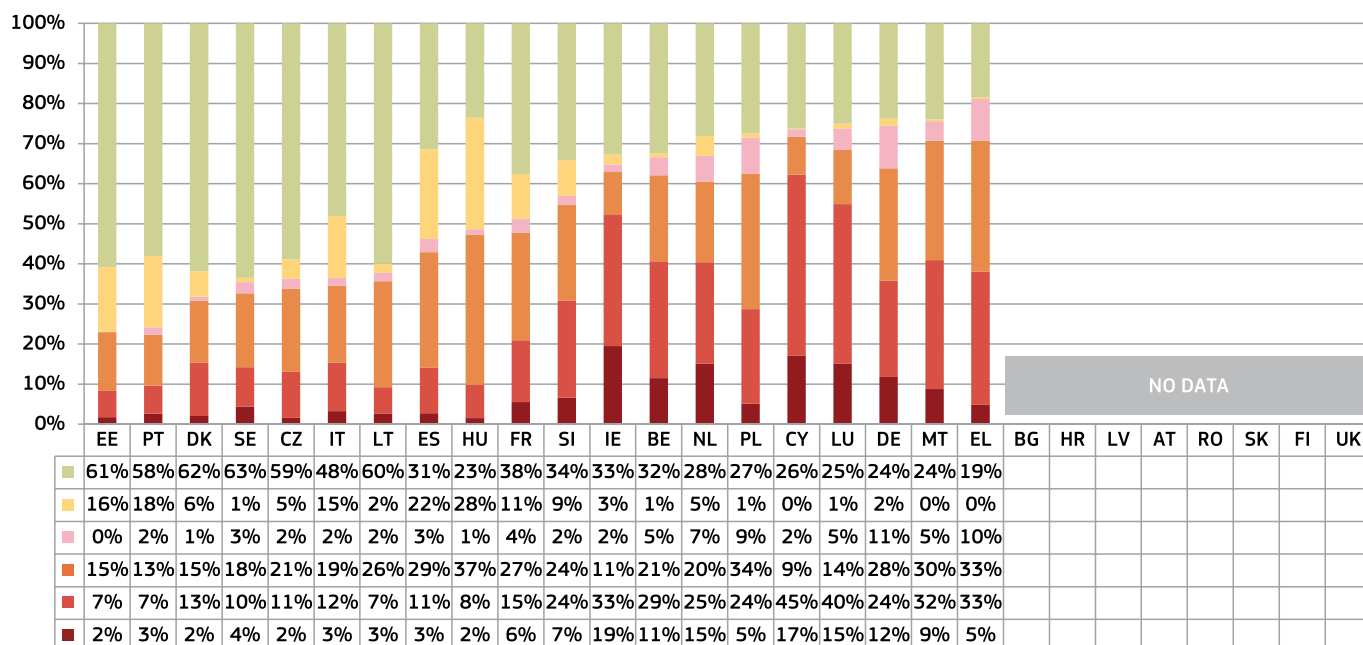


Quality of justice systems Exchanges between courts and lawyers

Figure 25 Reasons for the (non-)use of ICT between courts and lawyers

Not allowed Not available Negative experience Lack of trust Compulsory Positive experience

Source: CCBE survey

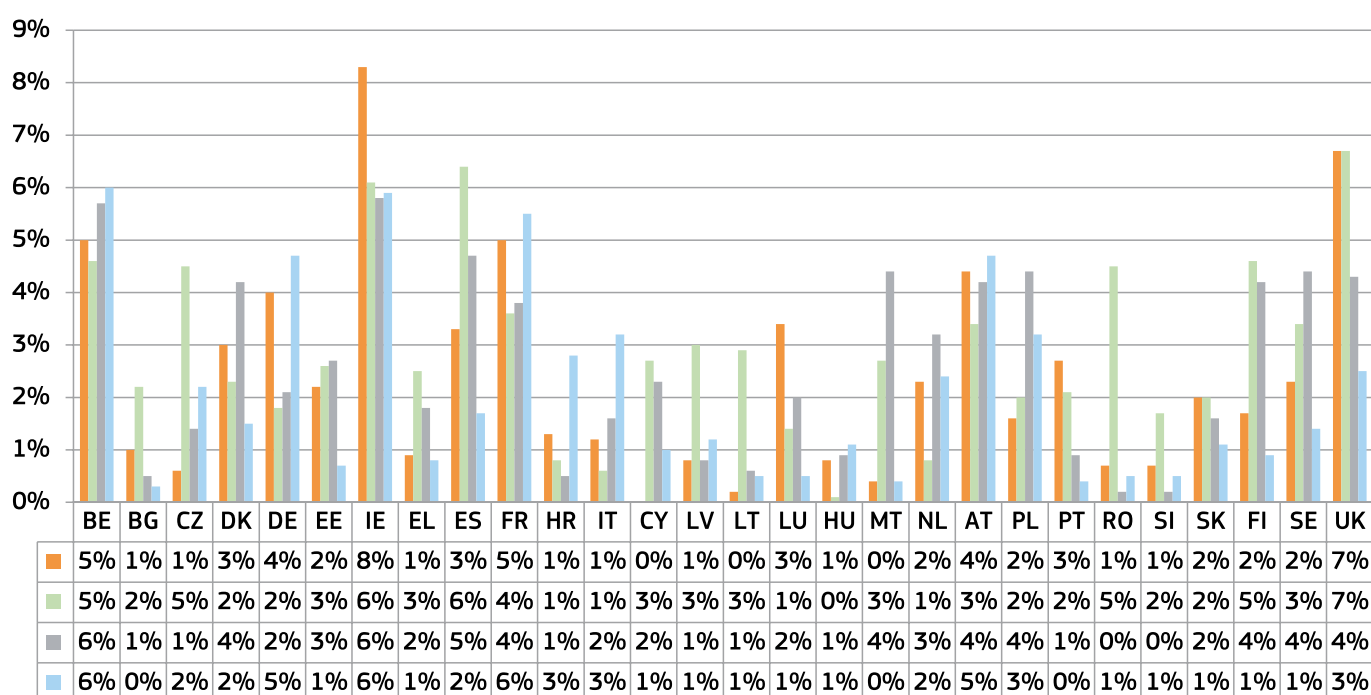


Complaining to companies

Figure 29 Consumer complaints channels outside companies

Consumer NGOs Public authorities ADR bodies Courts

Source: Survey on retailers attitudes towards cross border trade and consumer protection 2016



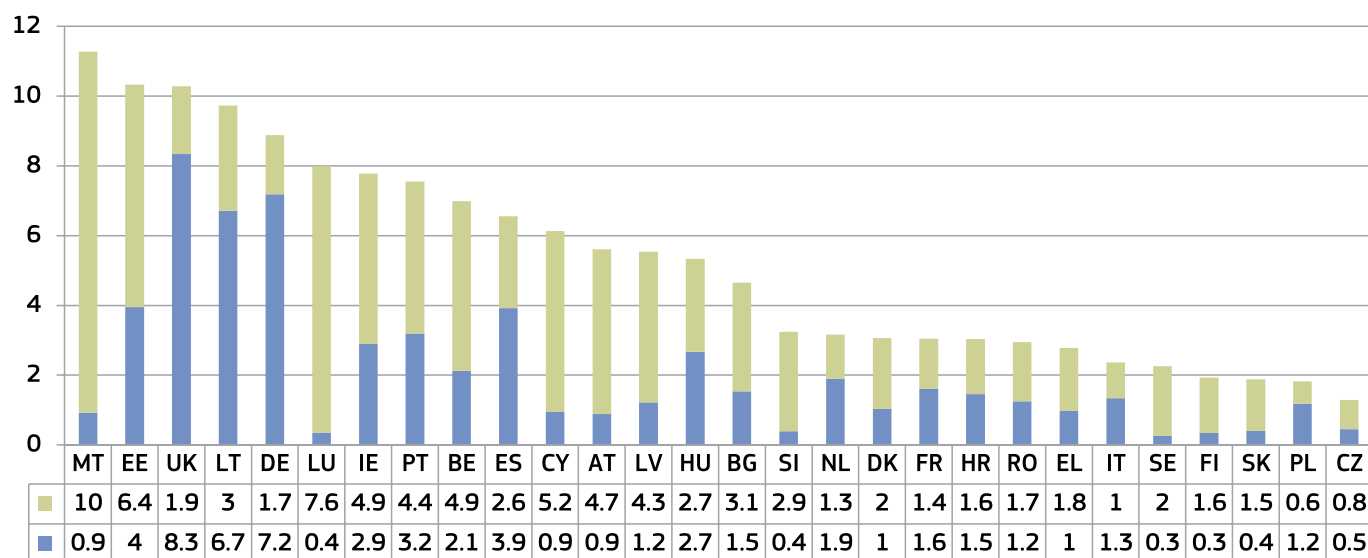
Quality of justice systems

Accessing alternative dispute resolution methods

Figure 31 Number of consumer complaints to the ODR platform (per 100 000 inhabitants)

■ National
■ Cross-border

Source: ODR platform — extracted 24 March 2017

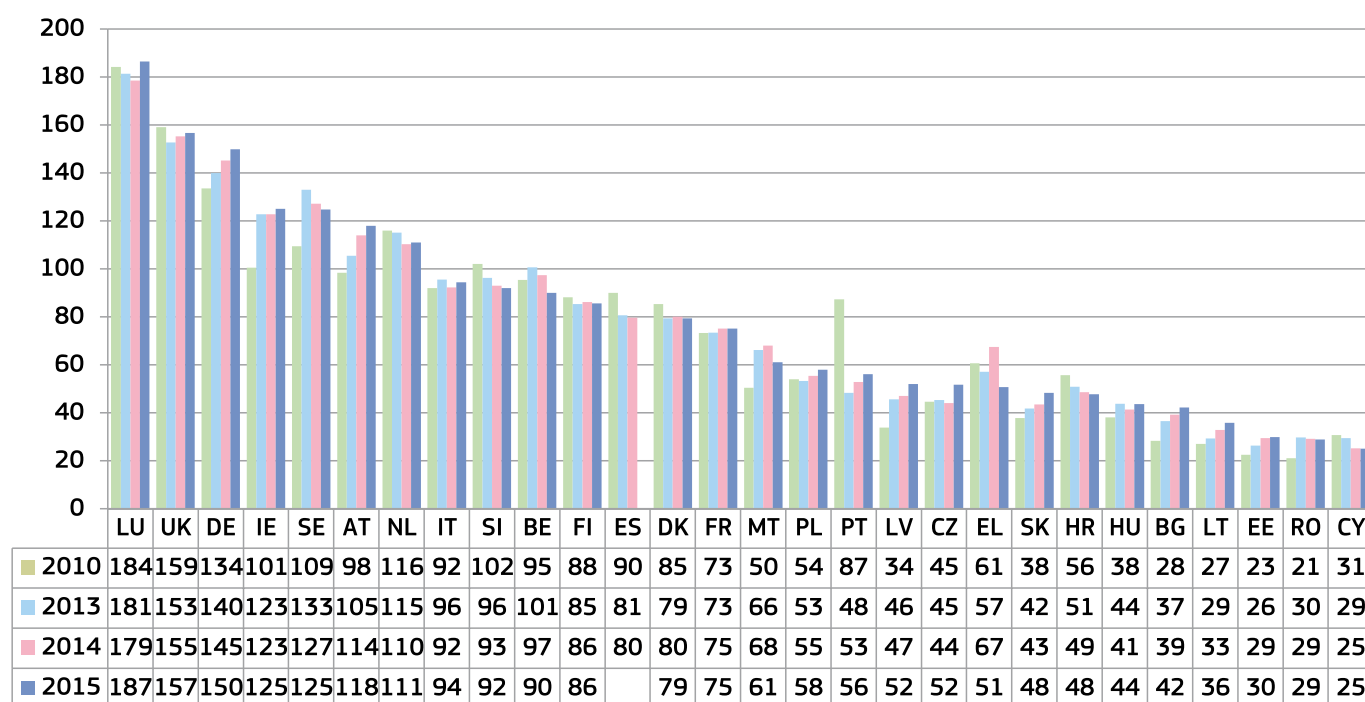


Resources

Financial resources

Figure 32 General government total expenditure on law courts (in EUR per inhabitant)

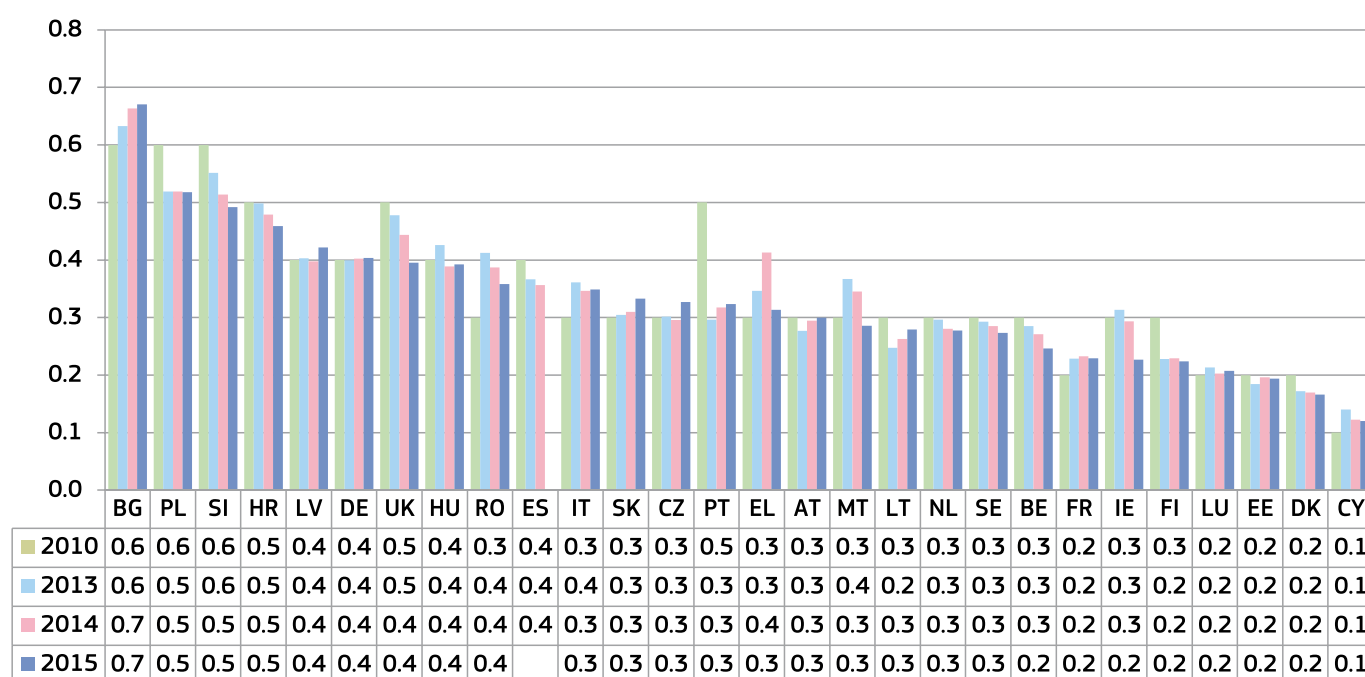
Source: Eurostat



Resources Financial resources

Figure 33 General government total expenditure on law courts (as a percentage of GDP)

Source: Eurostat



Human resources

Figure 35 Number of judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Source: CEPEJ study

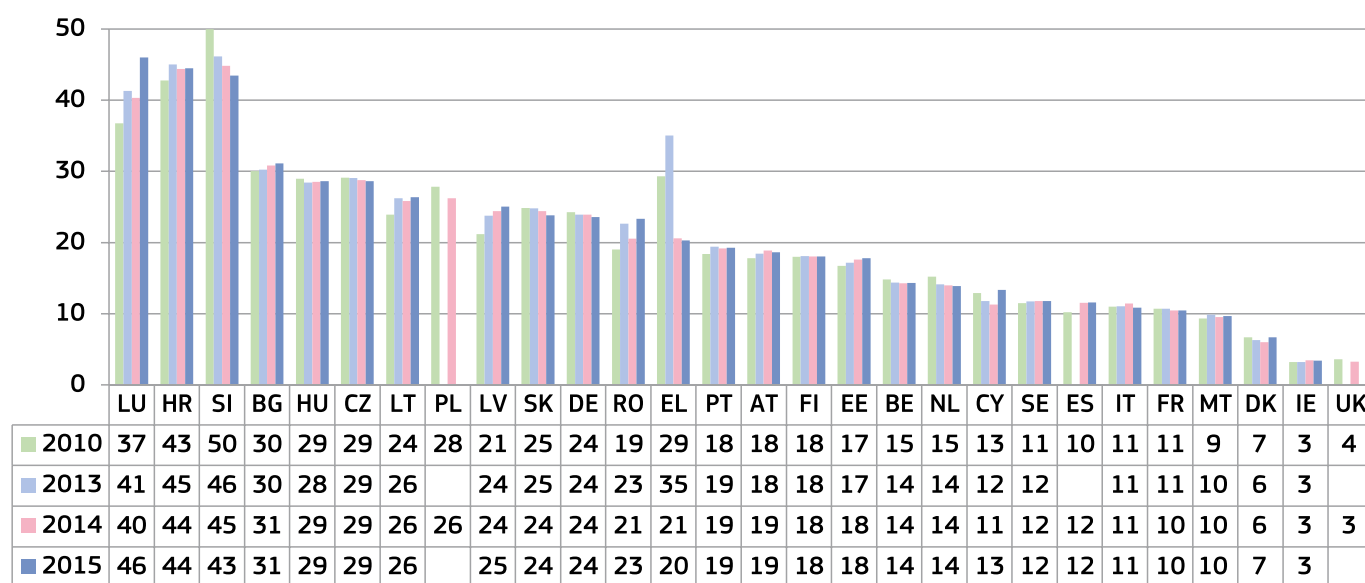
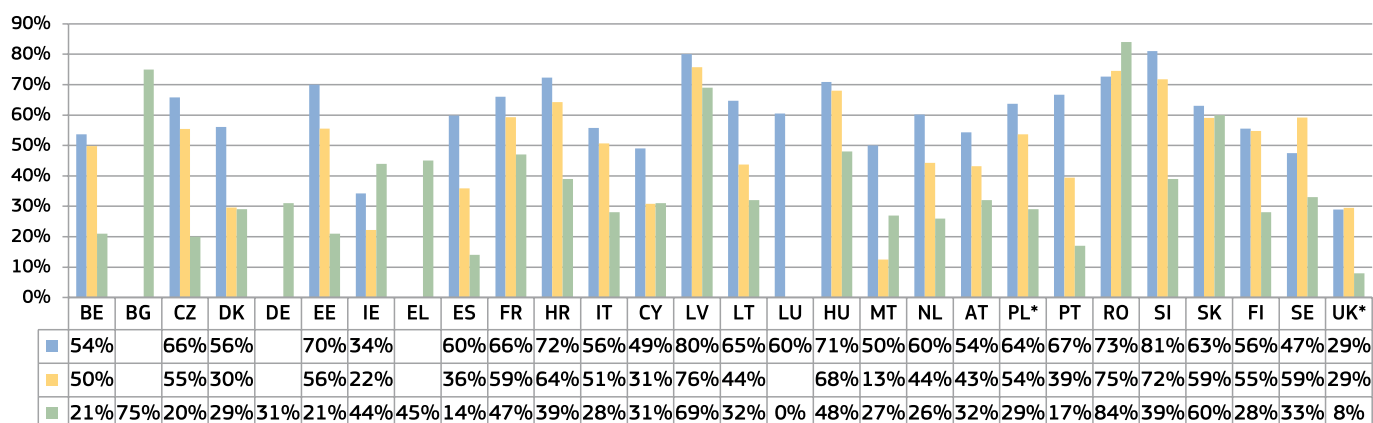


Figure 36 Proportion of female professional judges at 1st and 2nd instance and Supreme Courts

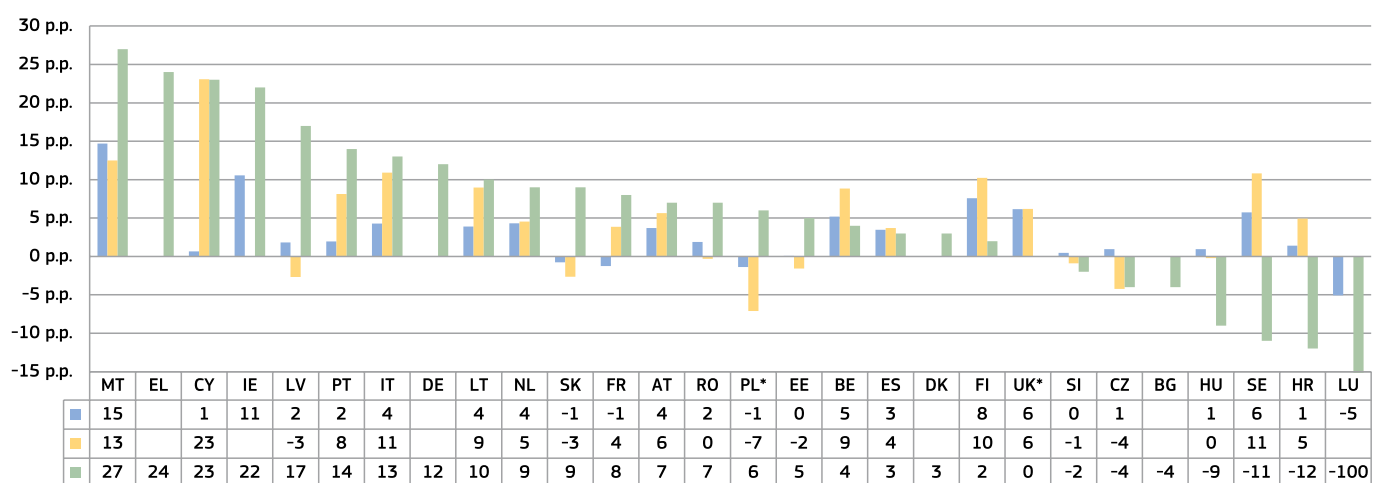
1st instance (2015) 2nd instance (2015) Supreme courts (2016)

Source: European Commission (Supreme Courts) and CEPEJ study (1st and 2nd instance)

**Figure 37** Developments in the proportion of female professional judges at 1st and 2nd instance 2010-2015, at Supreme Courts 2010-2016 (difference in percentage points)

1st instance 2nd instance Supreme courts

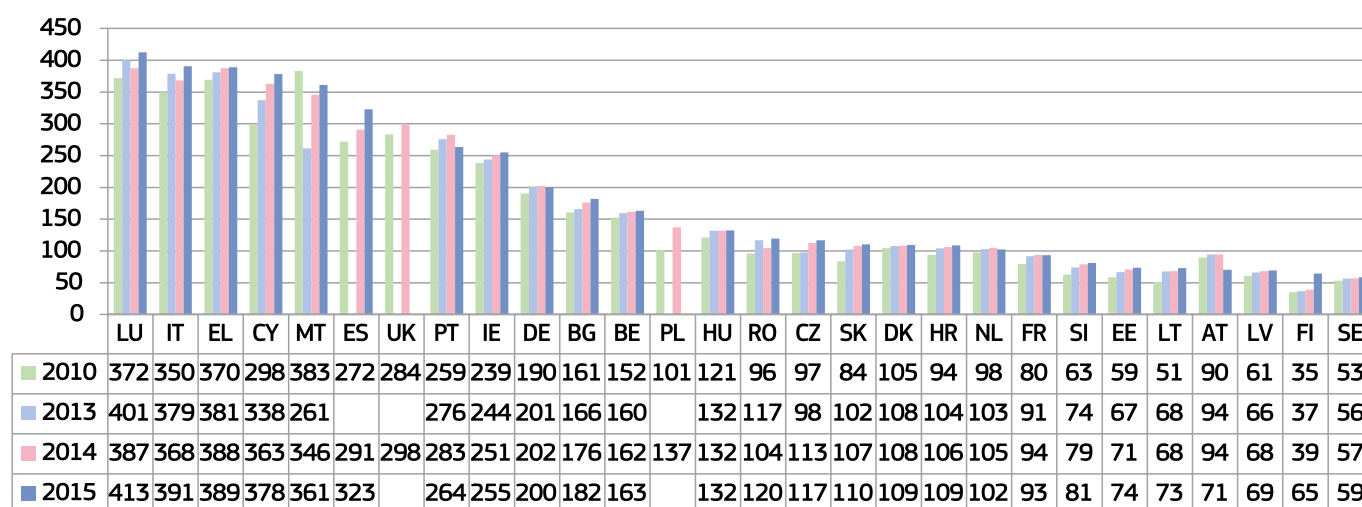
Source: European Commission (Supreme Courts) and CEPEJ study (1st and 2nd instance)



Resources Human resources

Figure 38 Number of lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)

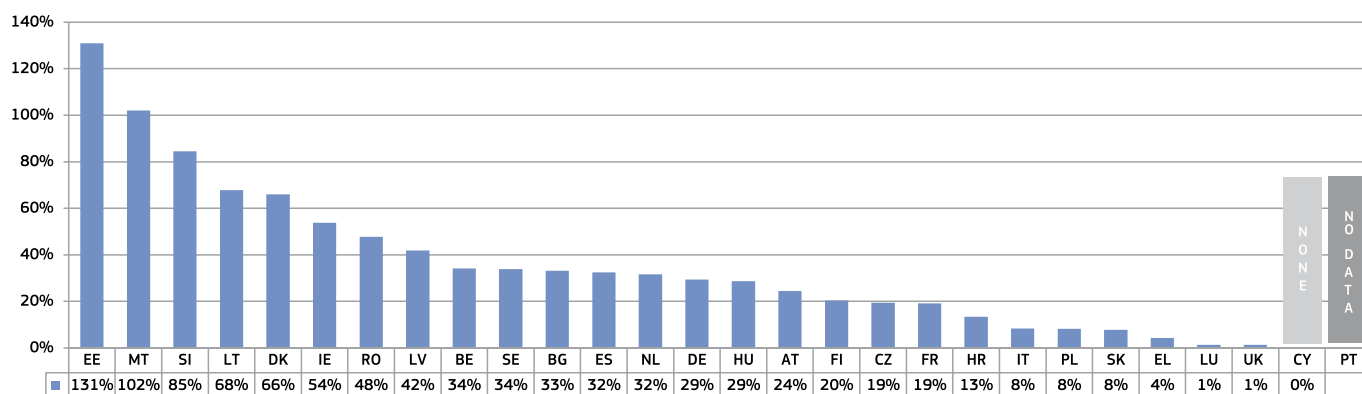
Source: : CEPEJ study



Training

Figure 40 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 report 2016

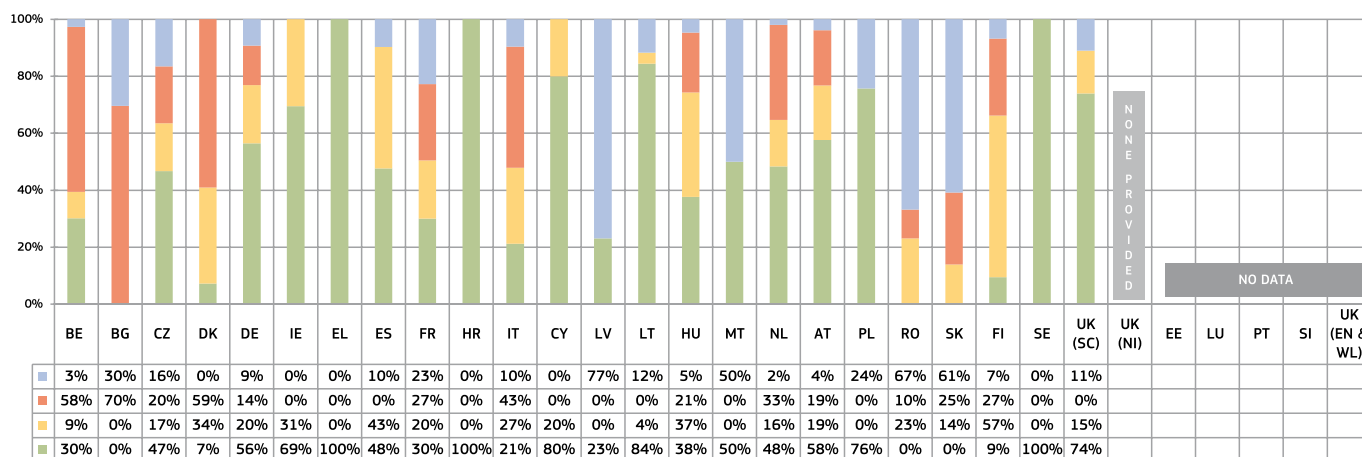


Resources Training

Figure 41 Share of continuous training of judges on various types of skills (as a percentage of total number of judges receiving training)

Judgcraft IT skills Court management Judicial ethics

Source: European Commission



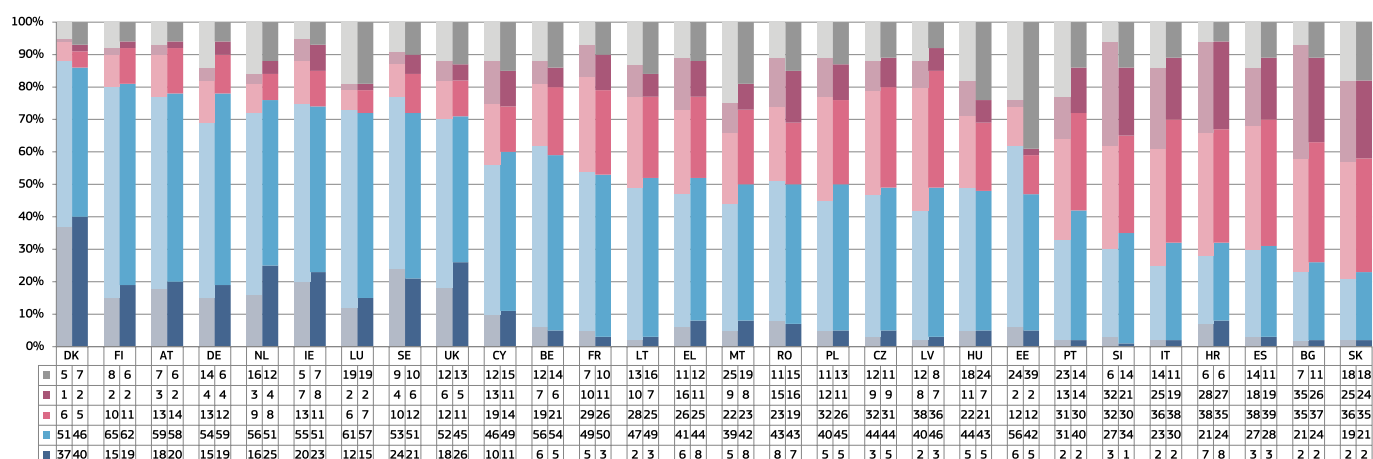
Independence

Perceived judicial independence

Figure 51 Perceived independence of courts and judges among the general public (light colours: 2016, dark colours: 2017)

Very good Fairly good Fairly bad Very bad Don't know

Source: Eurobarometer

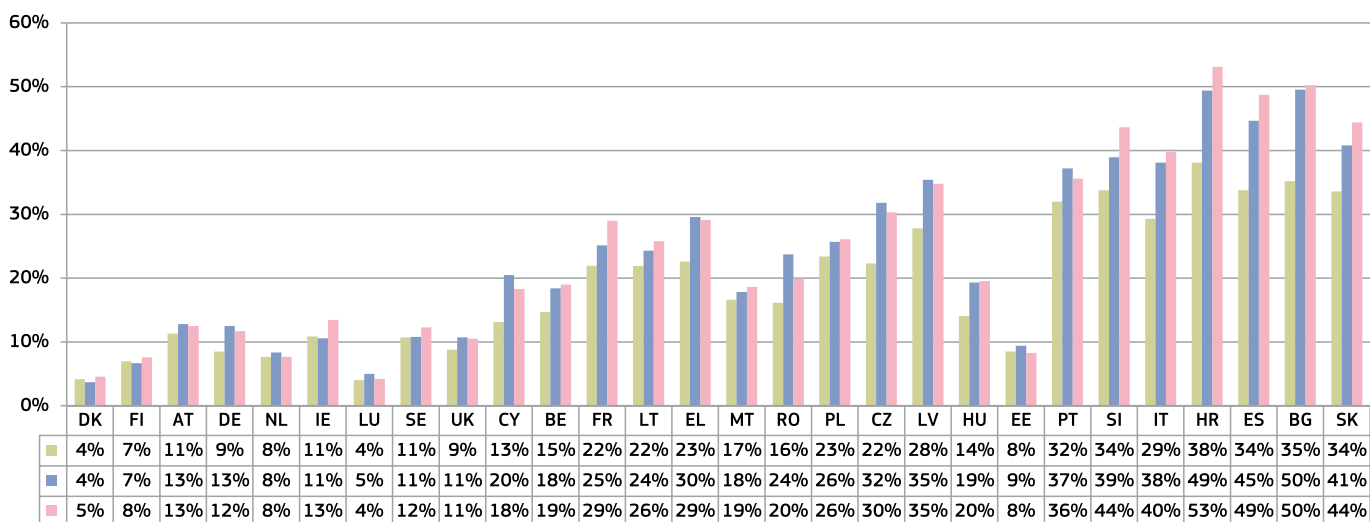


Independence Perceived judicial independence

Figure 52 Main reasons among the general public for the perceived lack of independence (share of all respondents — higher value means more influence)

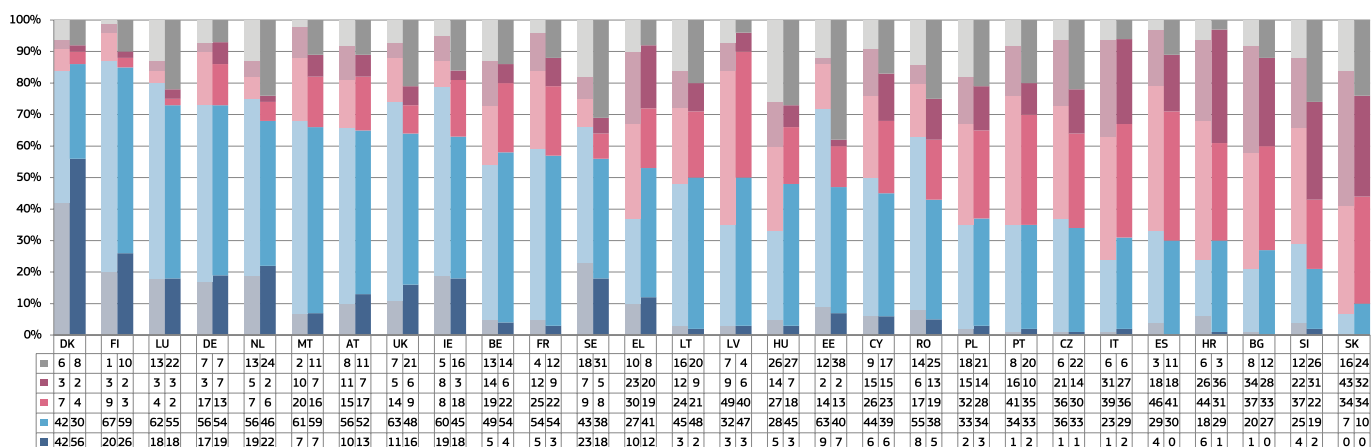
■ The status and position of judges do not sufficiently guarantee their independence
 ■ Interference or pressure from economic or other specific interests
 ■ Interference or pressure from government and politicians

Source: Eurobarometer

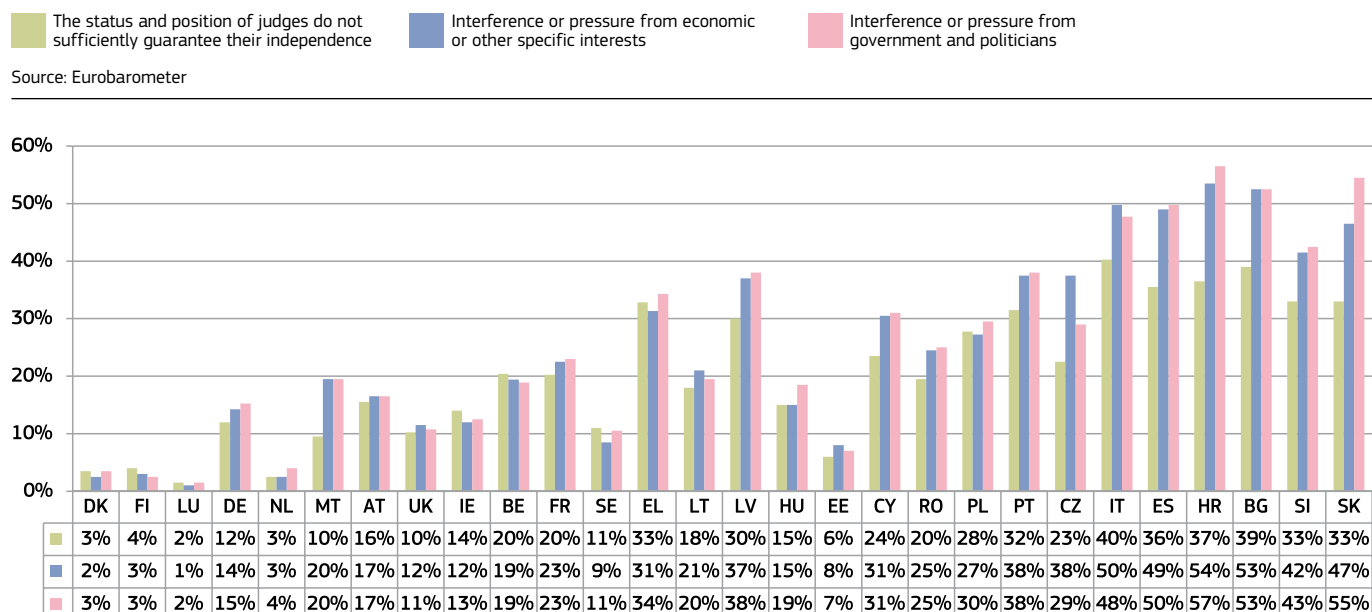
**Figure 53** Perceived independence of courts and judges among companies (light colours: 2016, dark colours: 2017)

■ Very good
 ■ Fairly good
 ■ Fairly bad
 ■ Very bad
 ■ Don't know

Source: Eurobarometer



Independence Perceived judicial independence

Figure 54 Main reasons among companies for the perceived lack of independence (rate of all respondents — higher value means more influence)**Figure 55 WEF: businesses' perception of judicial independence** (perception — higher value means better perception)