



The 2014 EU Justice Scoreboard

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The EU Justice Scoreboard: purpose

An information tool which provides a comparative overview on the functioning of national justice systems .

The effectiveness of national justice systems is essential for citizens, businesses and the EU:

- Growth and social stability
- Effective implementation of EU law
- Strengthening of mutual trust

The EU Justice Scoreboard: methodology

The 2014 EU Justice Scoreboard uses different sources of information:

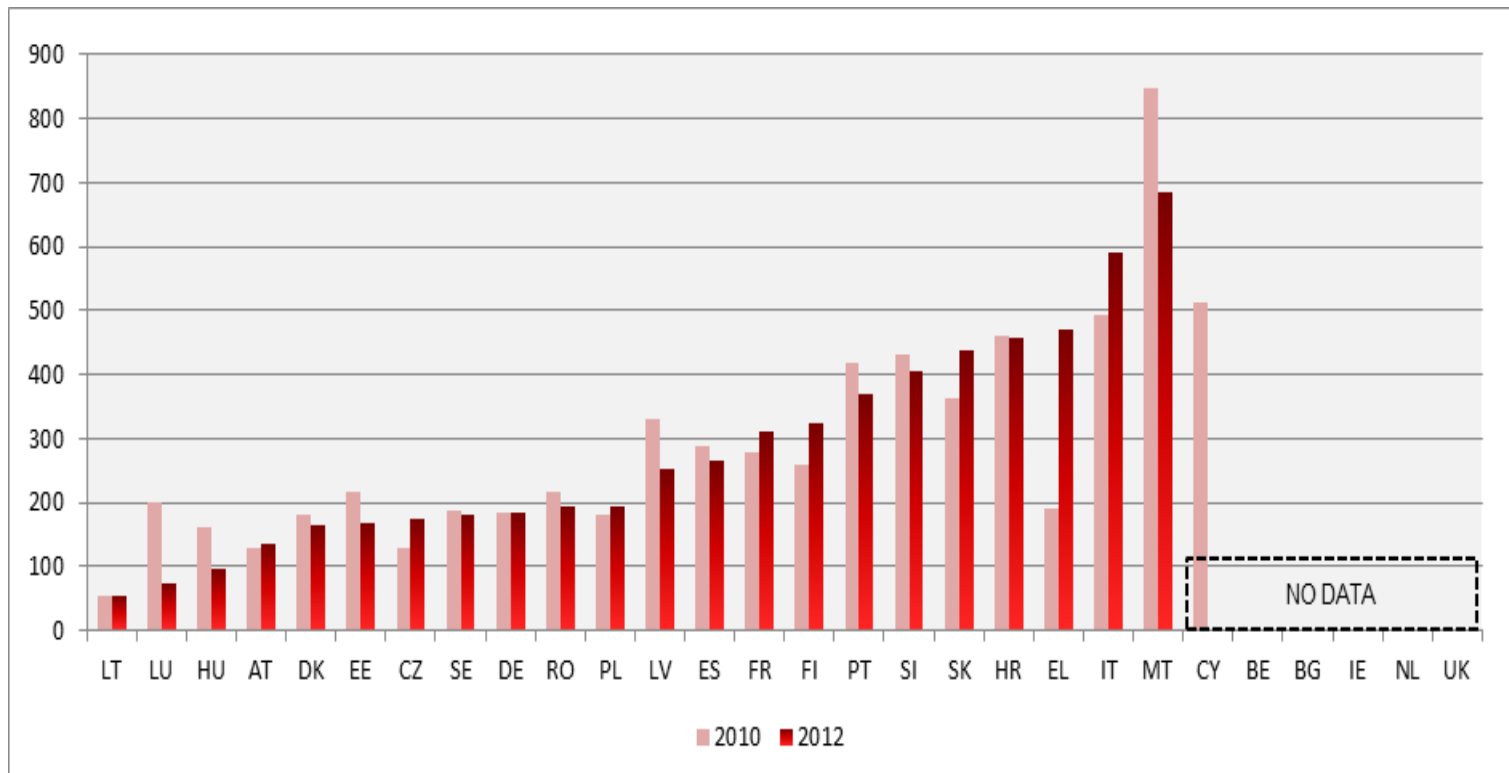
- **CEPEJ (Council of Europe)**
- **Eurostat, World Bank, World Economic Forum;**
- **European judicial networks.**
- **Field studies**

Main conclusions of the 2014 EU Justice Scoreboard

- Efficiency
- Quality
- Independence

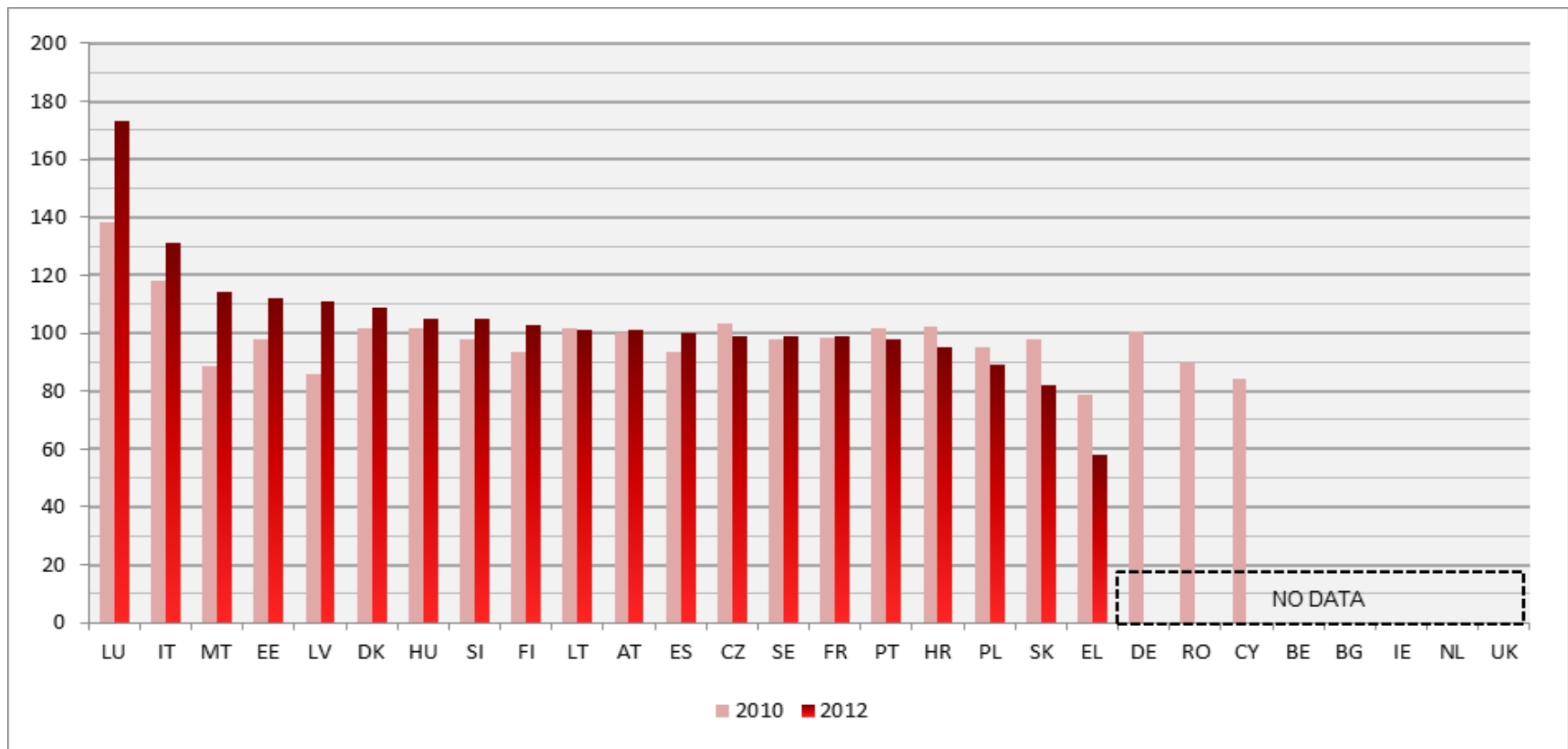
Efficiency – Length of proceedings

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



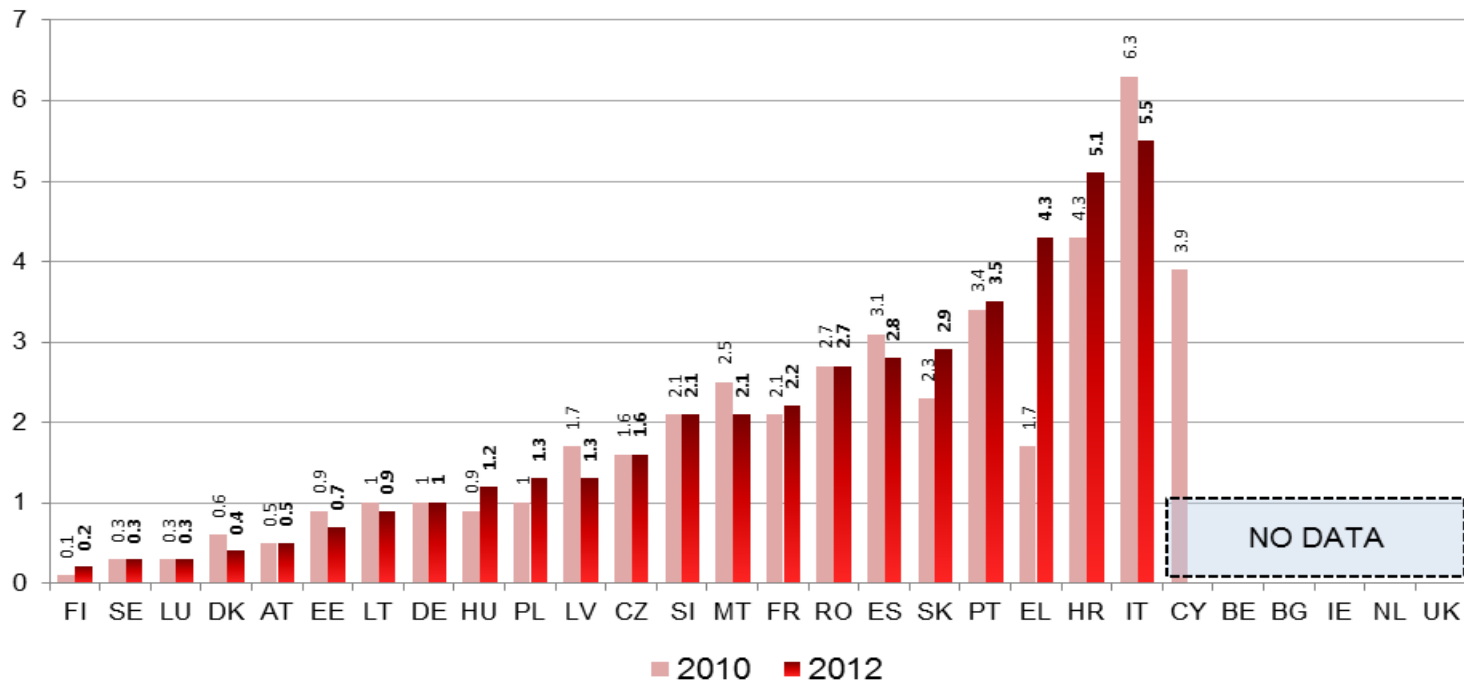
Efficiency – Clearance rate

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



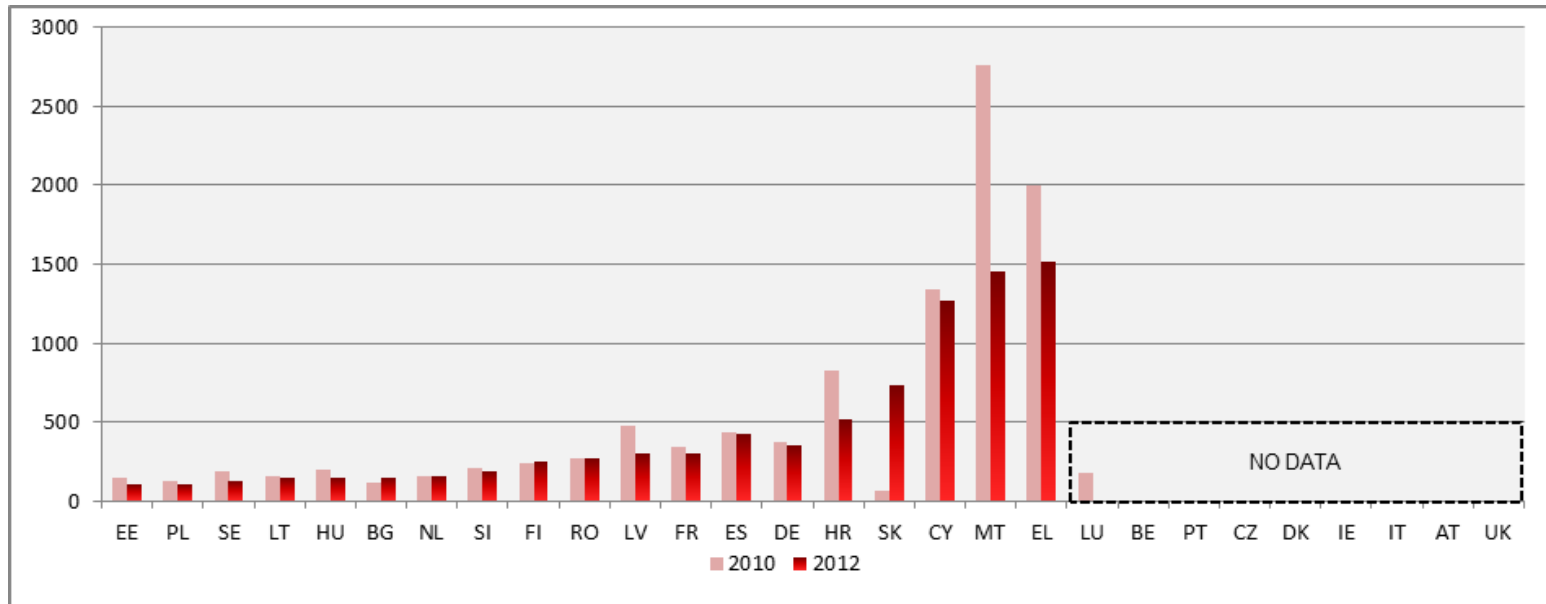
Efficiency – Number of pending cases

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



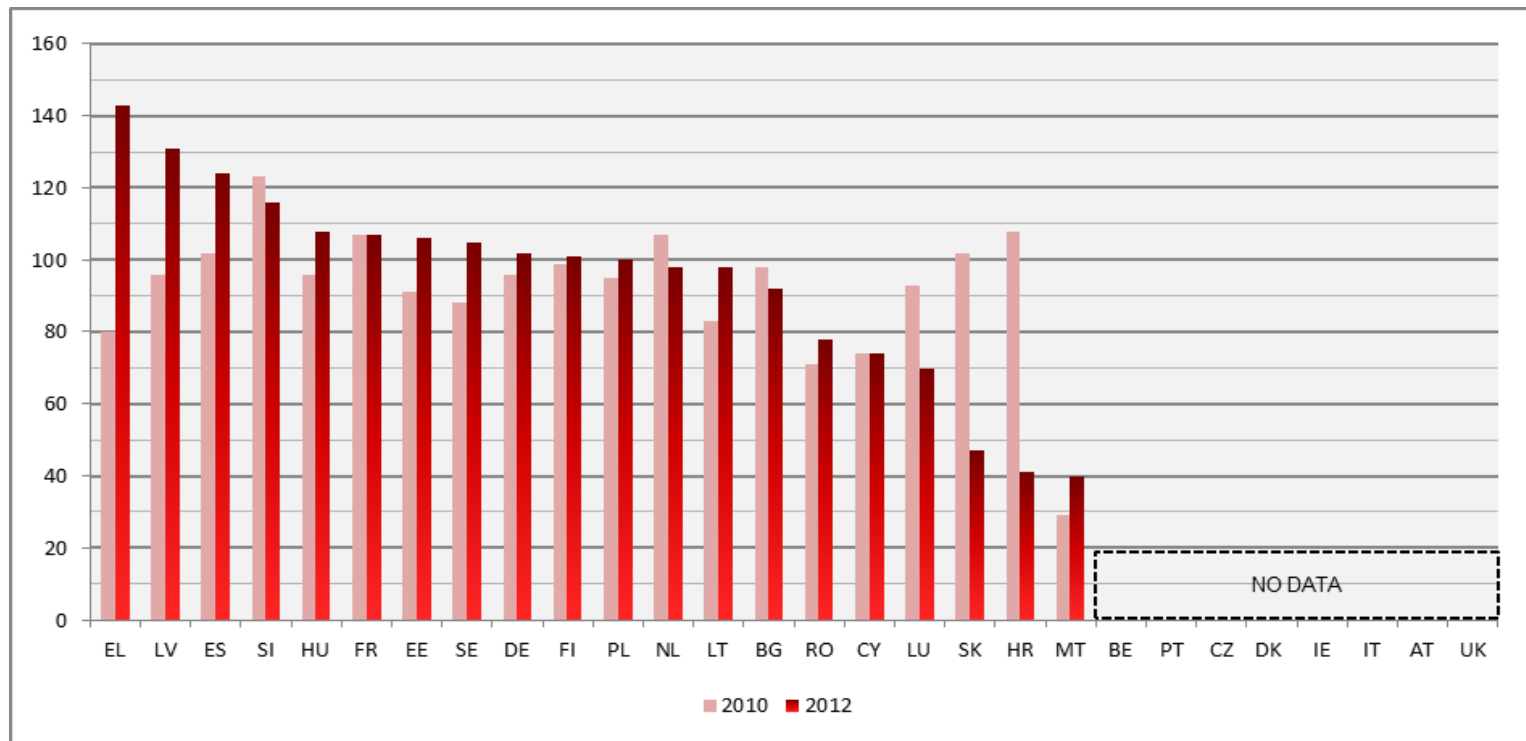
Efficiency – Length of administrative proceedings

Time needed to resolve administrative cases (1st inst/in days)



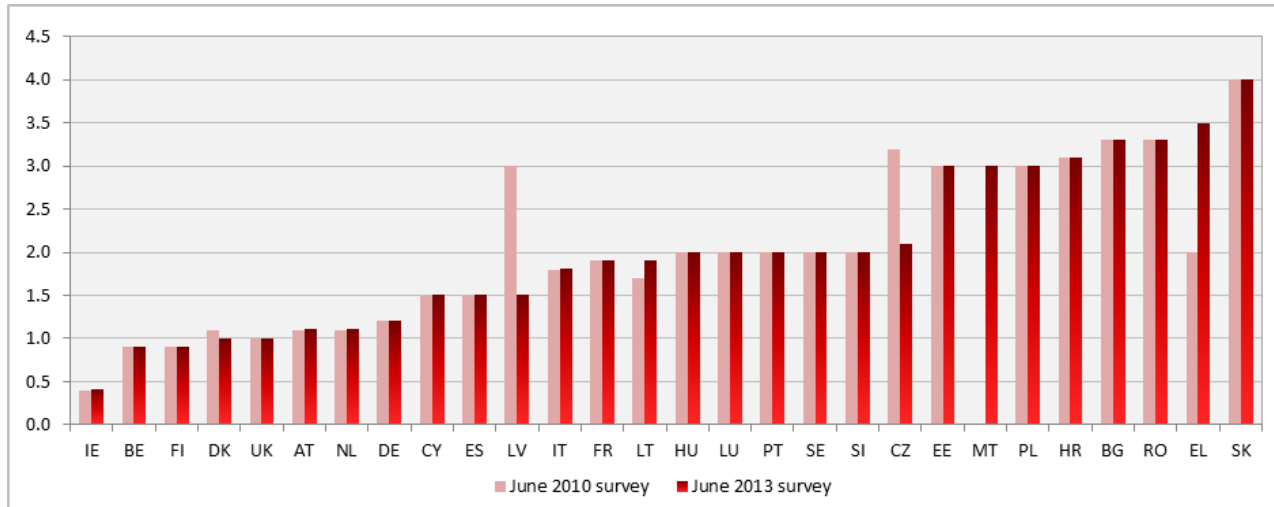
Efficiency – Clearance rate

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



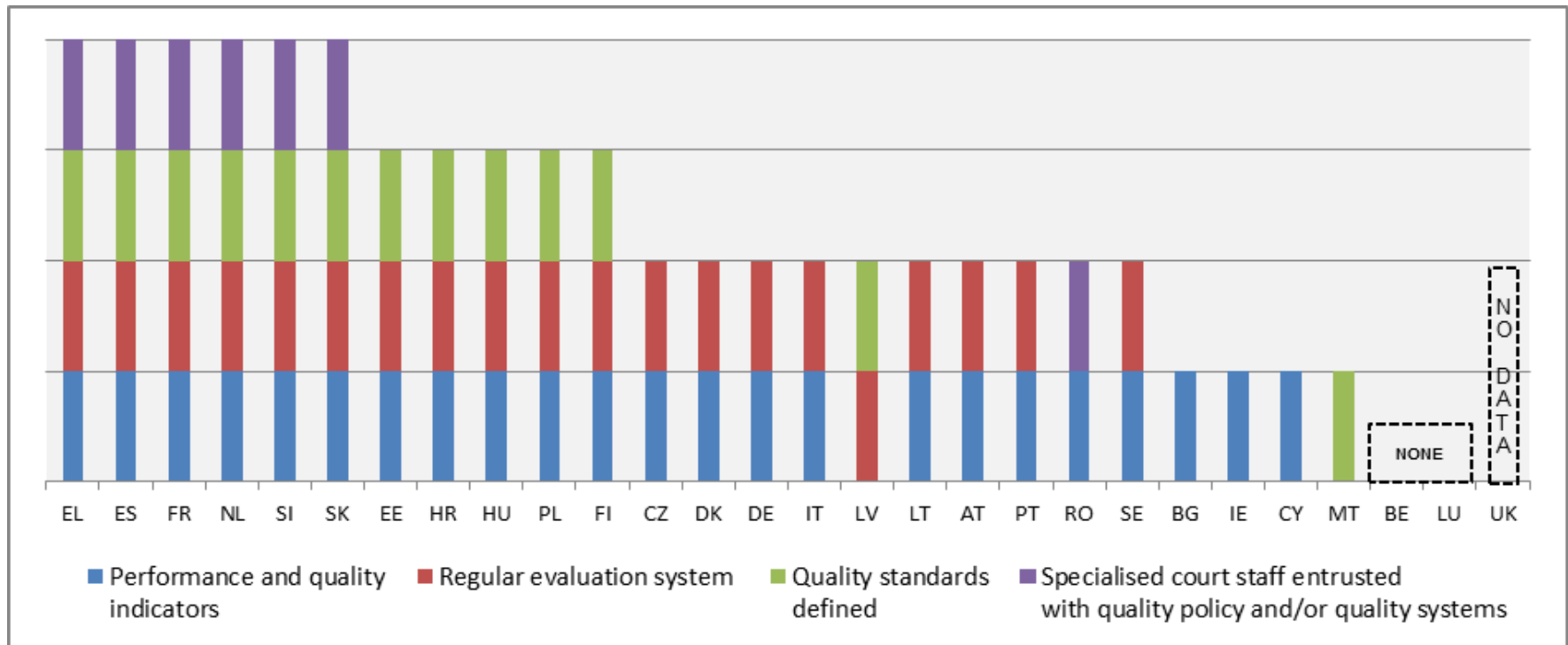
Time needed to resolve insolvency (in years)

(Source: World Bank: Doing Business)



Quality – Monitoring and evaluation

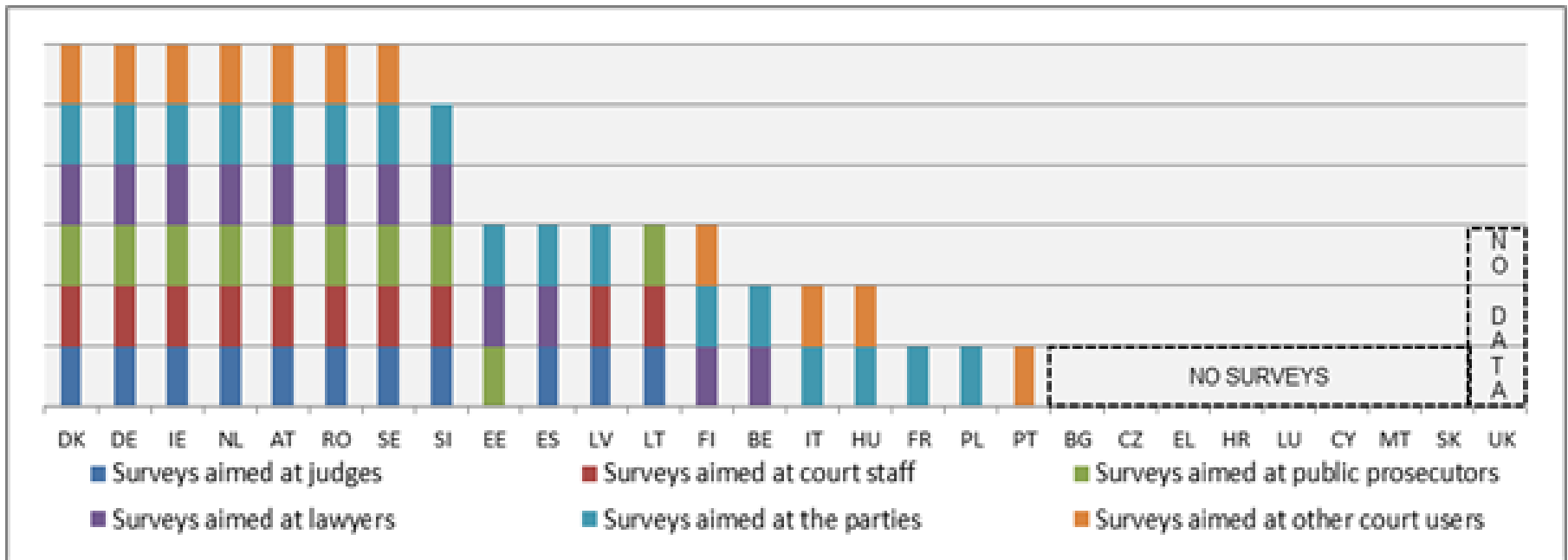
- Availability of evaluation of courts' activities in 2012*



*Availability of these tools has been reported to have increased in EE, HU and SI and decreased in LV.

Quality – Monitoring and evaluation

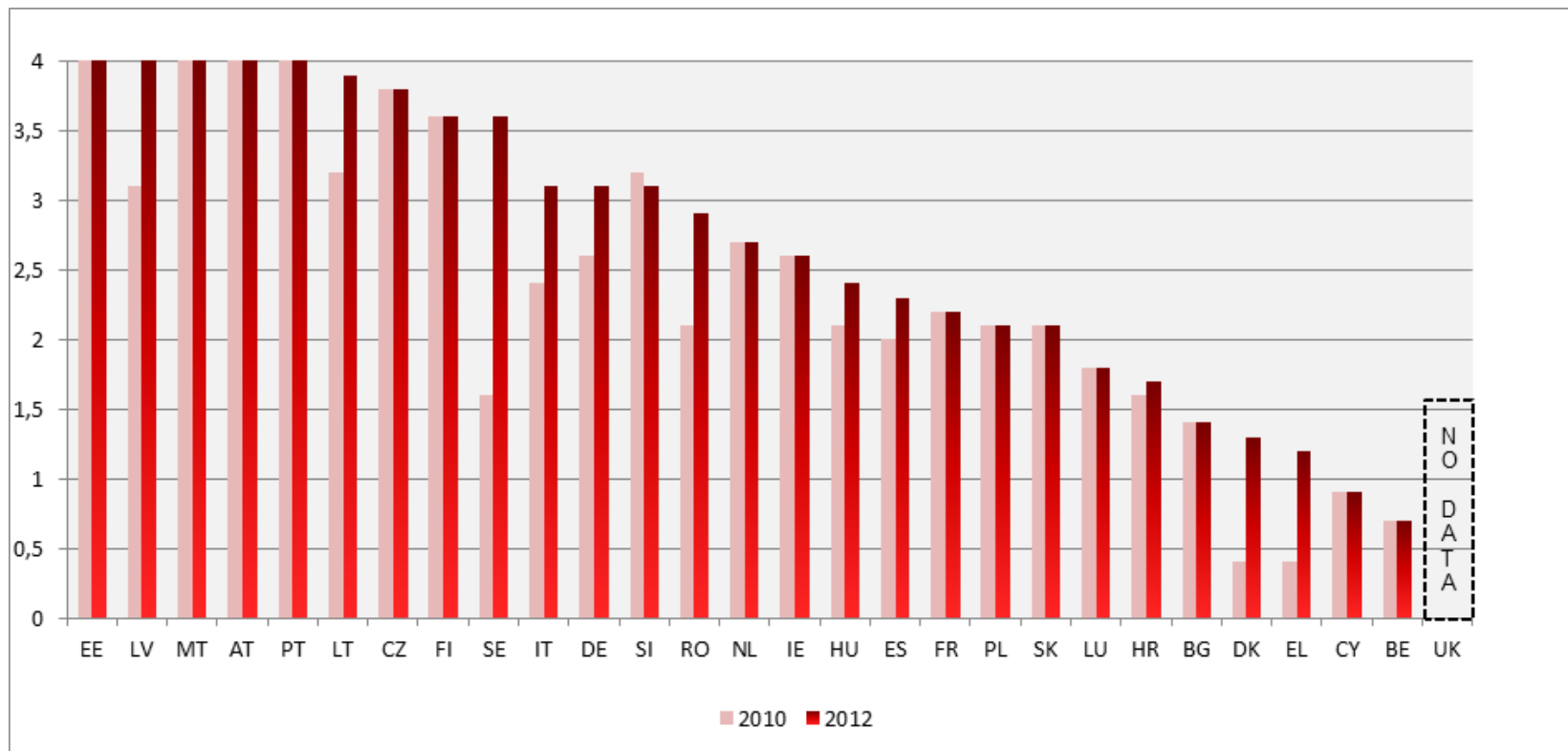
- Surveys conducted among court users or legal professionals in 2012*



(source: CEPEJ Study)

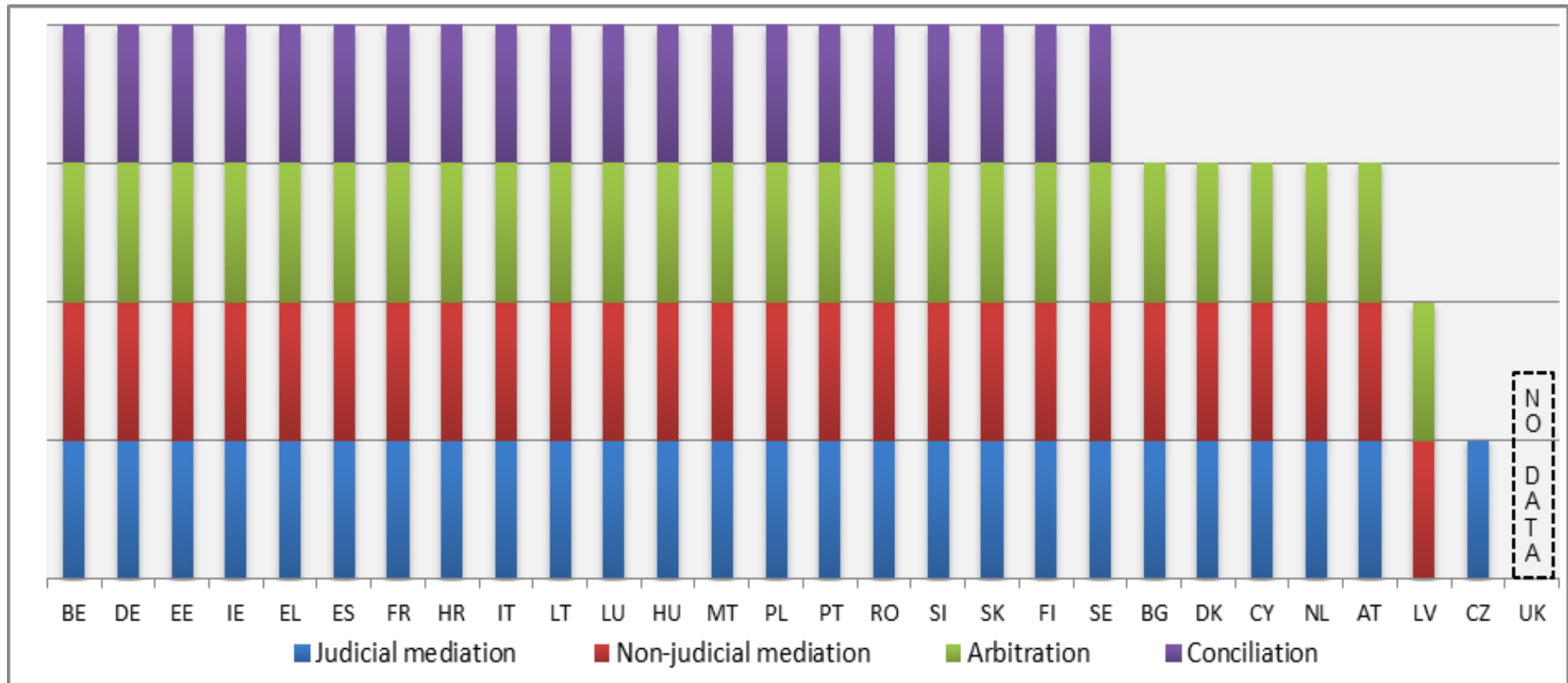
Quality – Use of ICT in courts

- Electronic communication between courts and parties (weighted indicator -min=0, max=4)



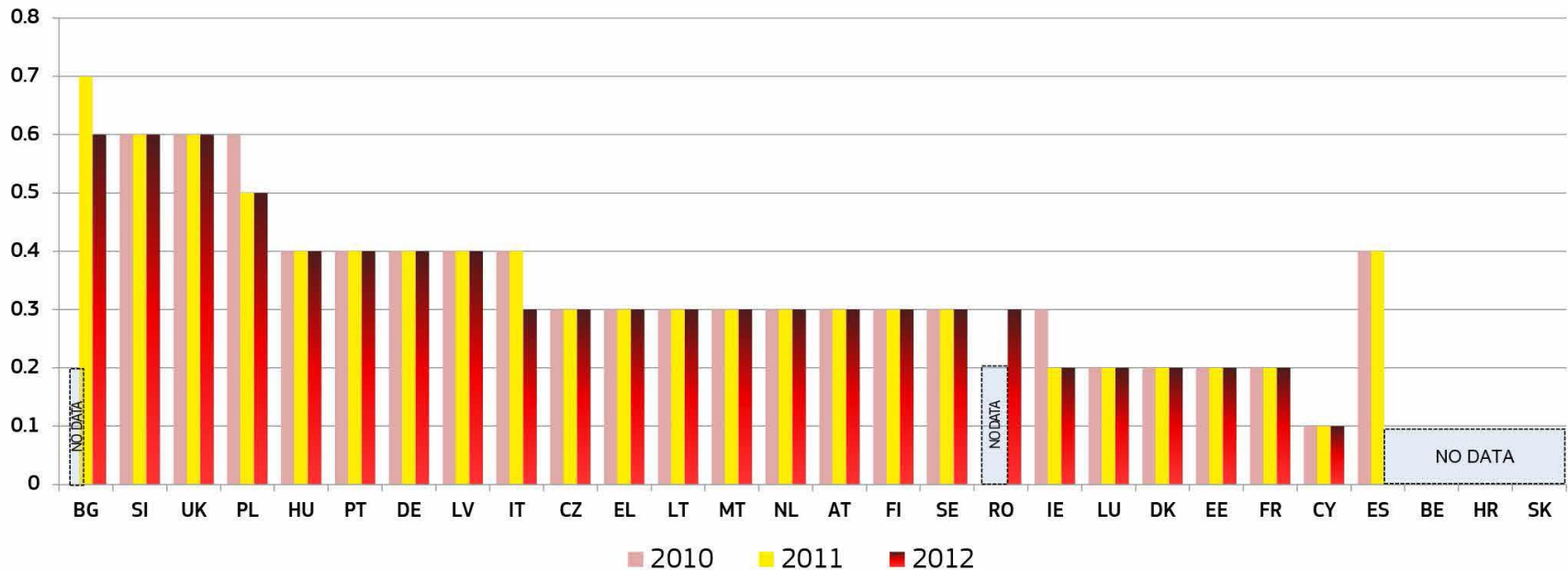
Quality – ADR

- Availability of alternative dispute resolution methods in 2012*



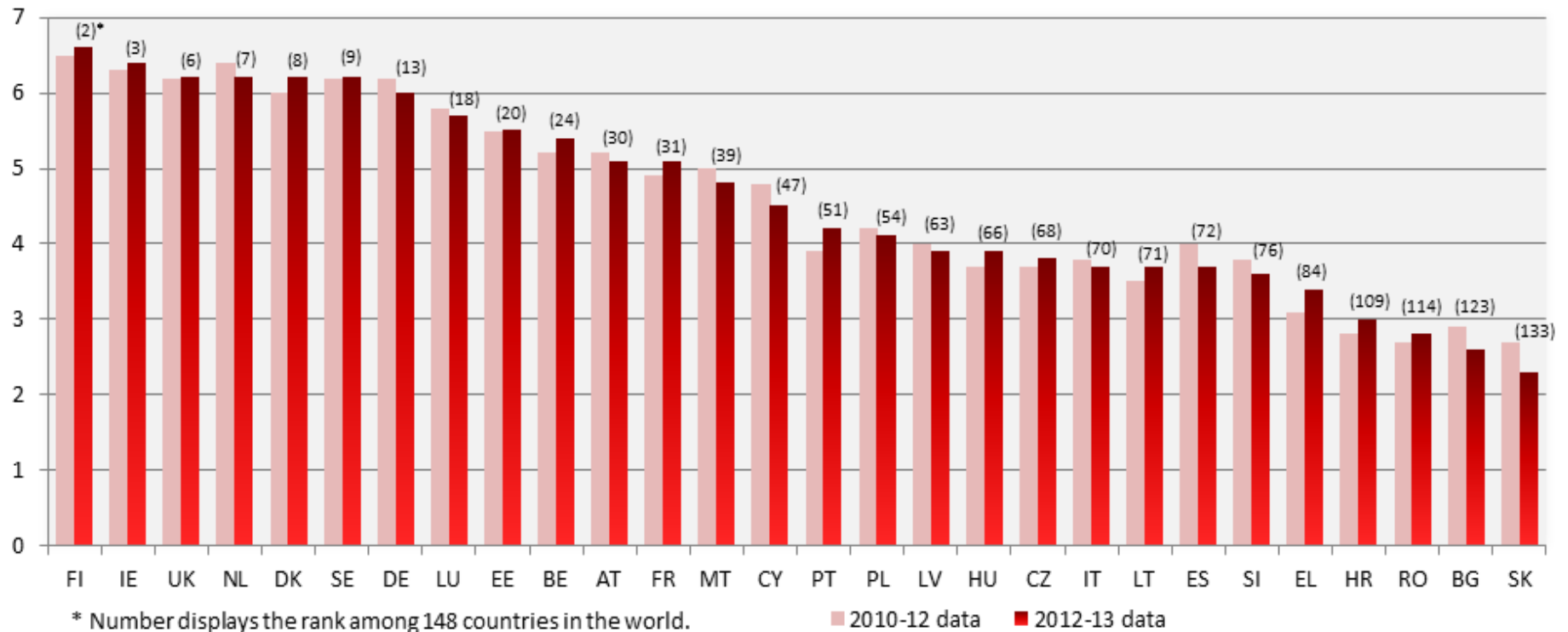
Budget allocated to courts in 2012

(in eur/per inhabitant)



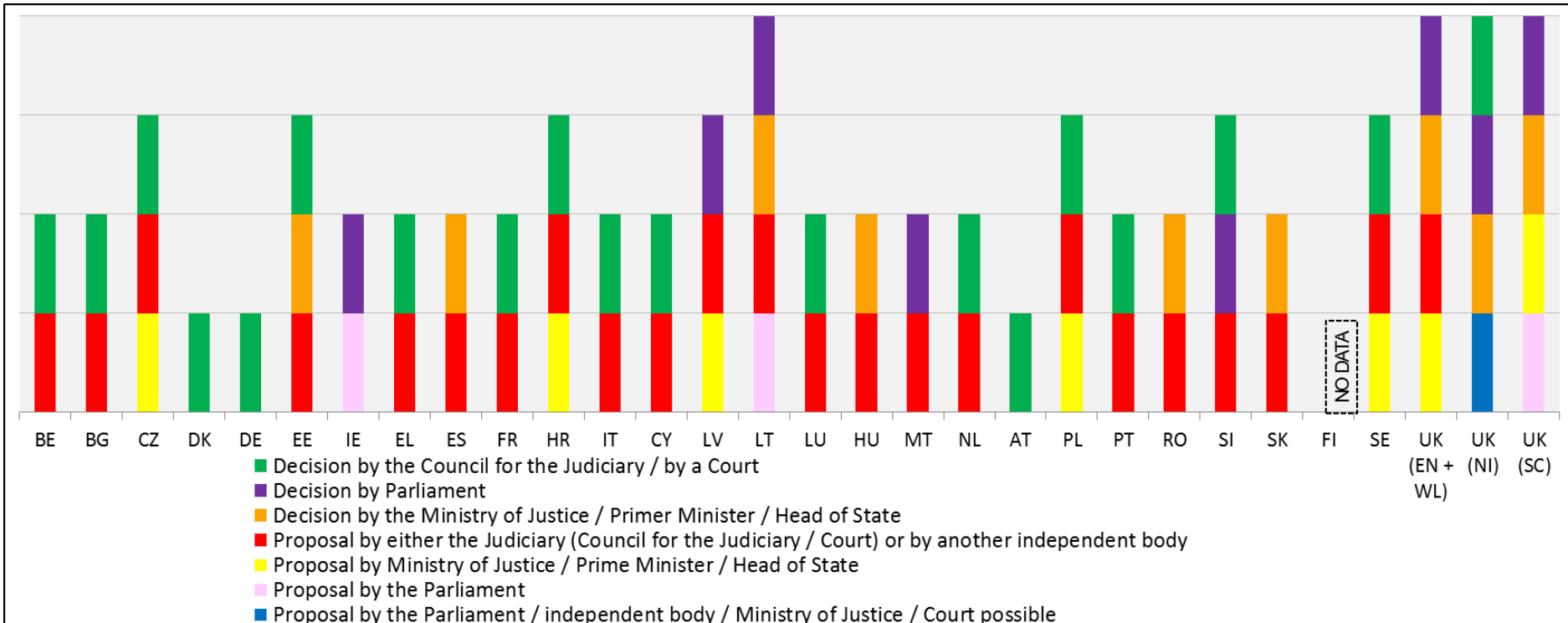
Independence – Judicial Independence

Perceived judicial independence
(perception – higher value means better perception)



Independence – Structural Judicial Independence

- The dismissal of 1st and 2nd instance judges



Independence – Structural Judicial Independence

- The withdrawal and recusal of a judge**

The figure presents whether judges can be subject to sanctions if they disrespect the obligation to withdraw from adjudicating a case in which their impartiality is in question or is compromised or where there is a reasonable perception of bias. The figure also presents which authority decides on a recusal request by a party aimed at challenging a judge.

