

Justice Without Litigation for Europe: economic perspective on notaries as court commissioners.

Work package 3: Study part II – economic analysis

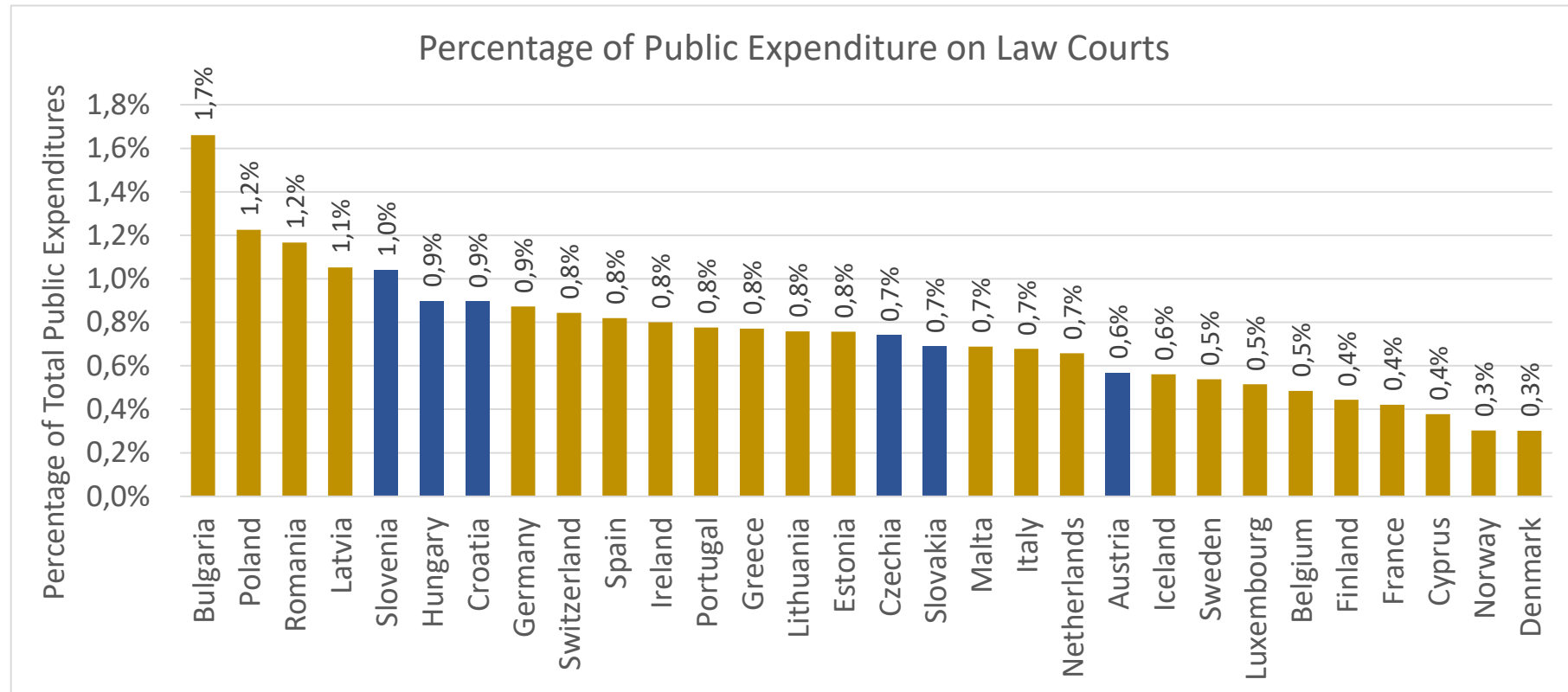
Team Economica, 12/05/2022





Economic study – selected results

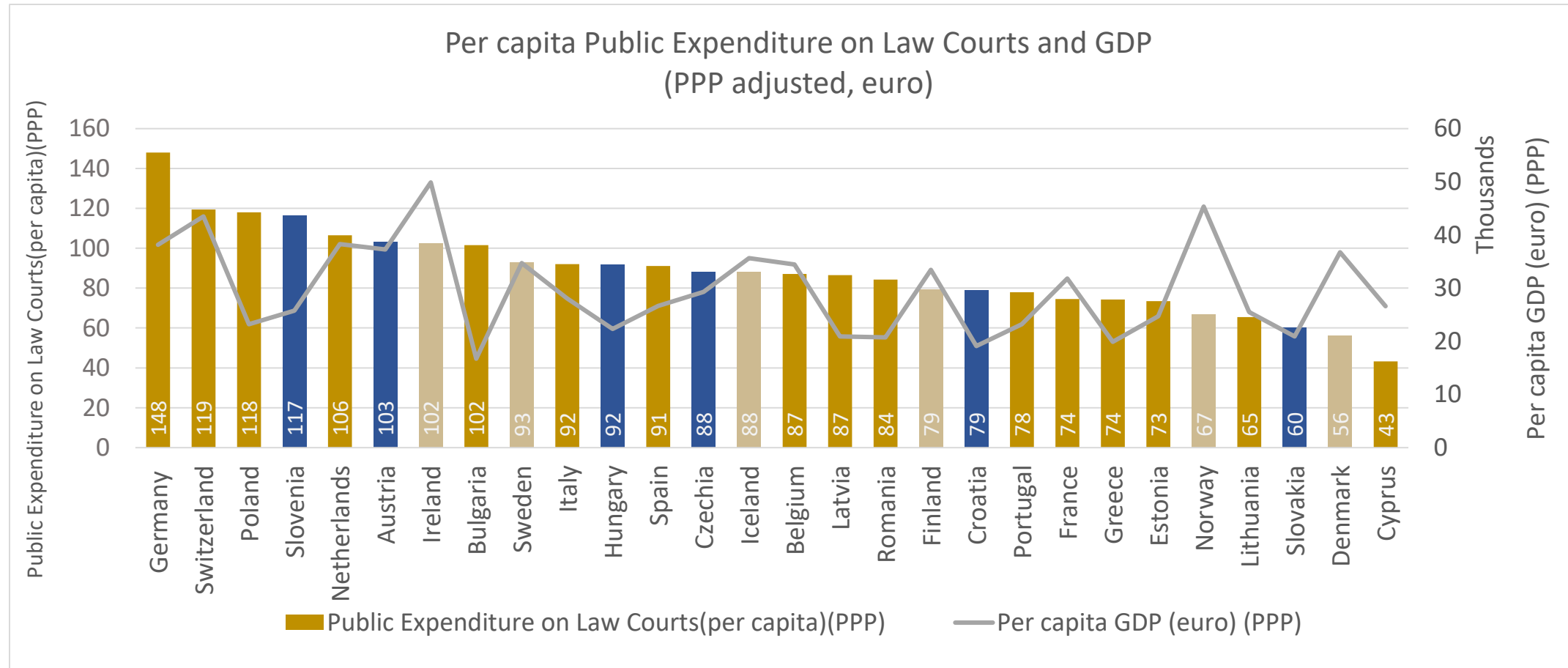
Percentage of Total Public Expenditure aimed at Law Courts



- Wide range of the share between 0.3% and 1.7% among European Nations;
- The Hexagonal countries are mostly distributed in the middle of the range;
- Slovenia has the highest share within the Hexagonal countries.

Source: *Economica*, Eurostat

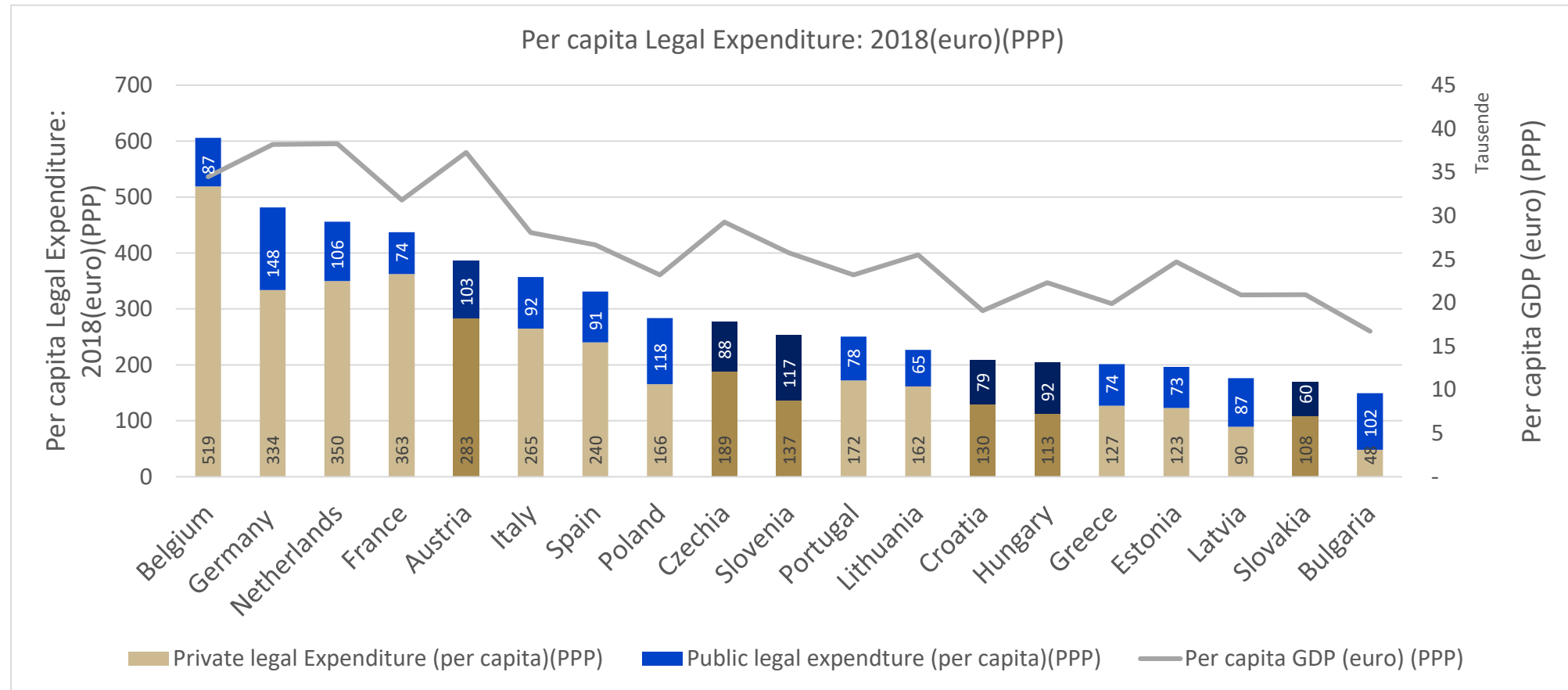
Per Capita Public Expenditure Law Courts Vs. Per Capita GDP



- The Nordic countries have comparatively lower public expenditure (PPP) on Law Courts in relation to GDP (PPP);
- Slovenia has the highest value within the Hexagonal countries;
- Higher per capita GDP (PPP) does not necessarily imply higher per capita public expenditure (PPP) on Law Courts.

Source: *Economica, Eurostat*

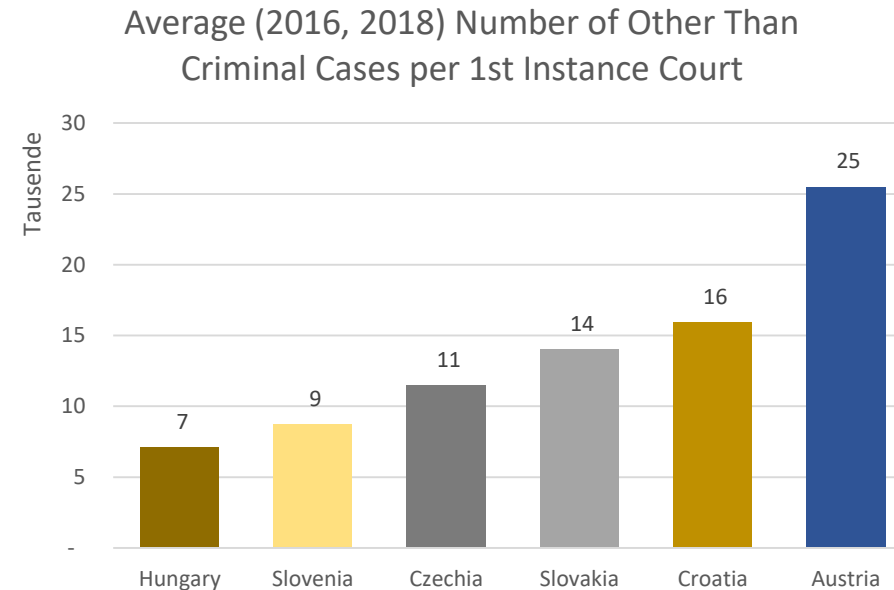
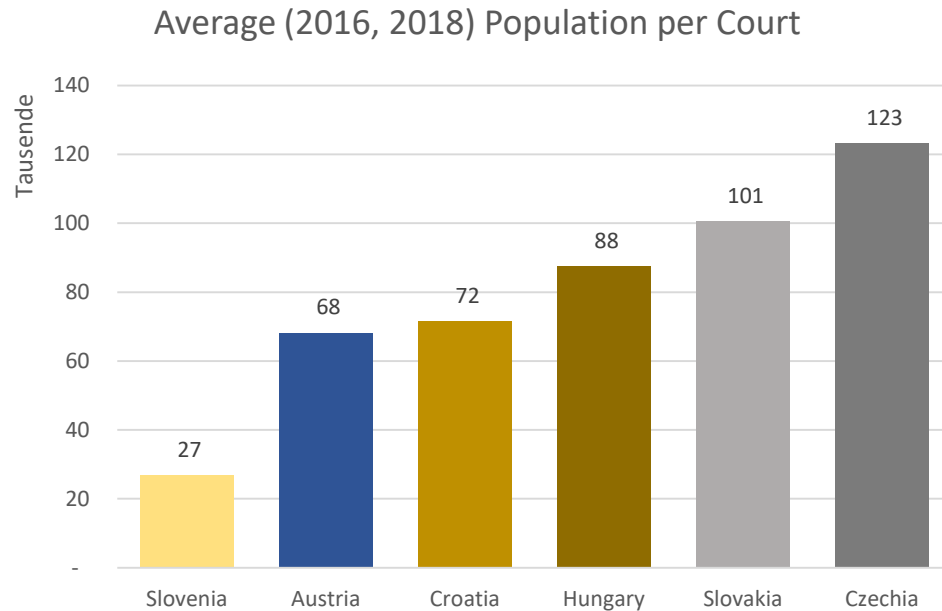
Per Capita Expenditure on Legal Services



- Higher overall expenditures are generally associated with GDP per capita (positive correlation $R^2=0.78$)

Source: Economica, Eurostat

Access to Legal Services (1st Instance Courts)

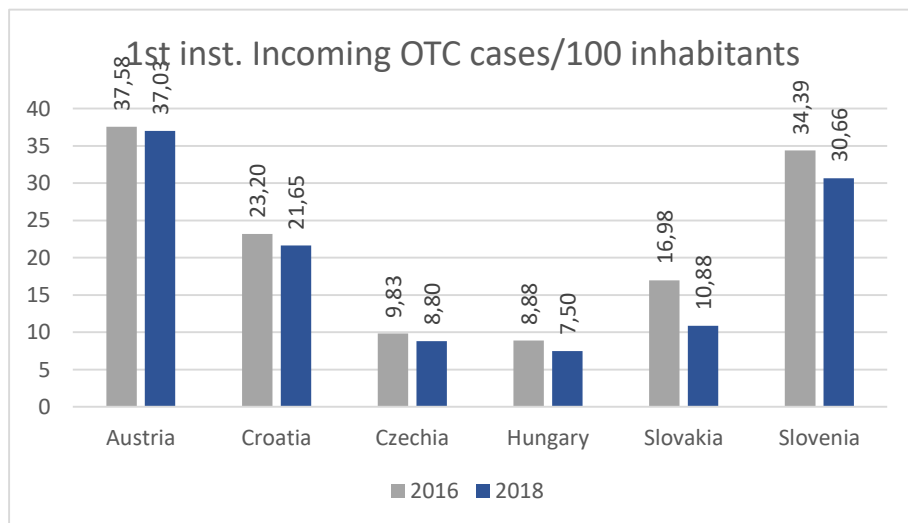
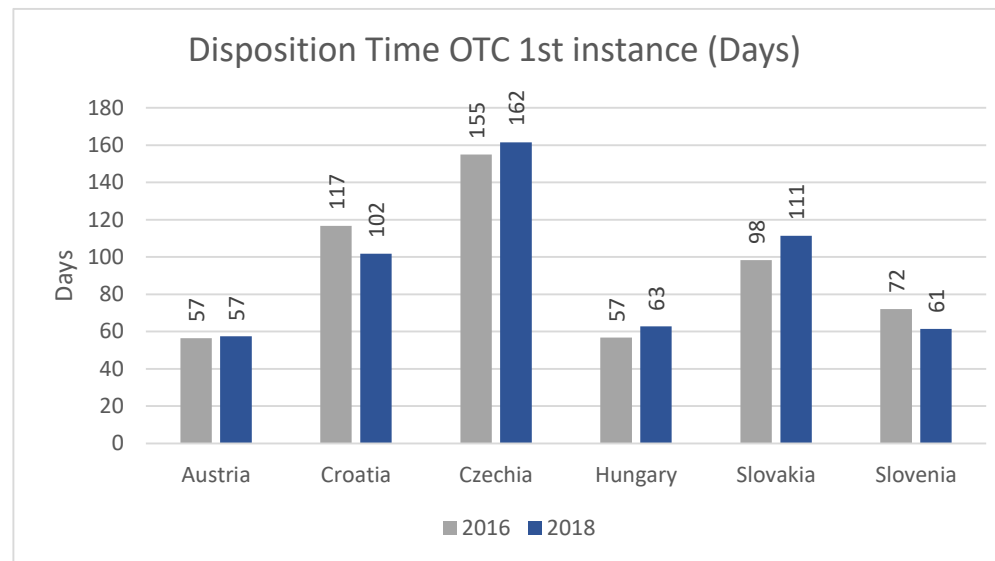
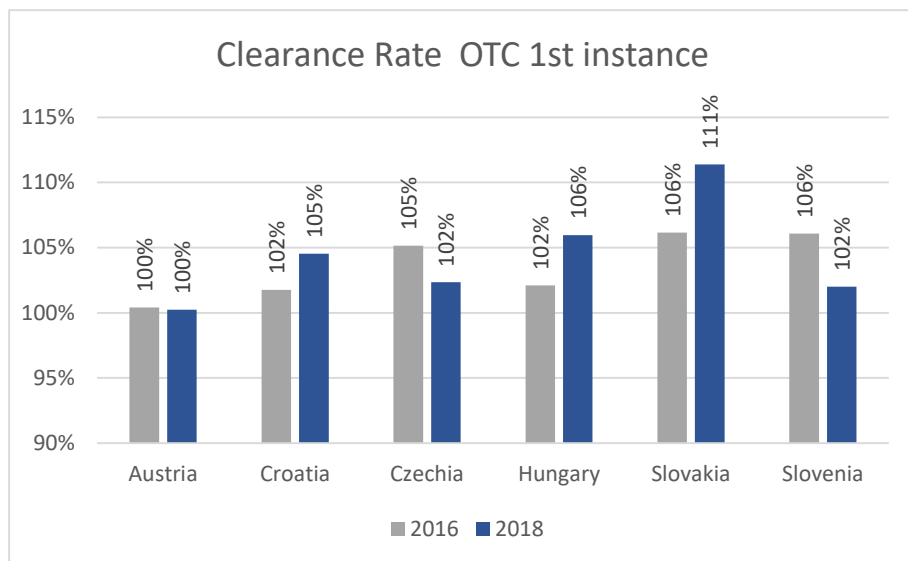


- Access to public legal services defined by number of inhabitants per 1st Instance Court varies significantly;
- Number of Other Than Criminal cases per 1st instance Court shows widely varying case load of the Courts;
- Both the figures together should contribute to the efficiency of the public legal system.

Source: *Economica, Eurostat, Chamber of Notaries (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia), CEPEJ**

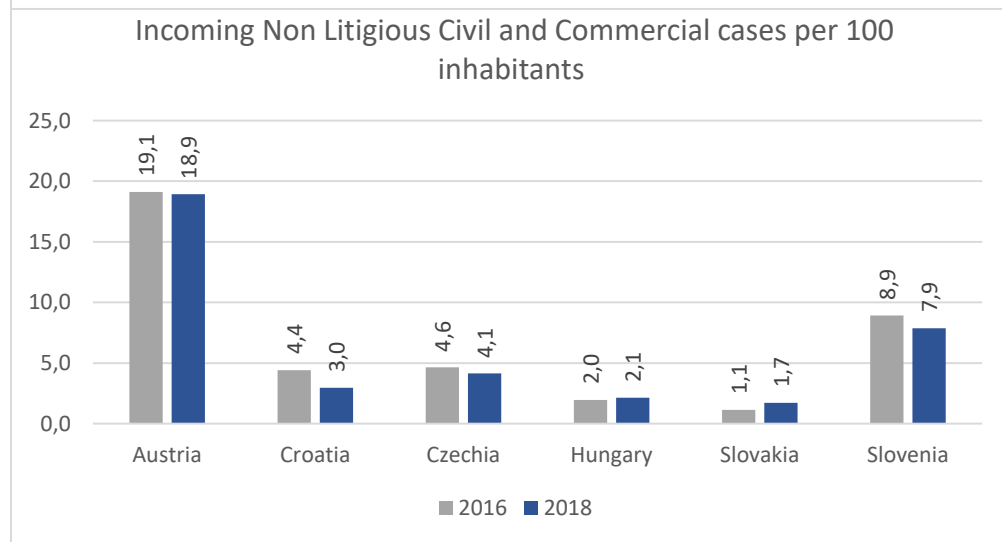
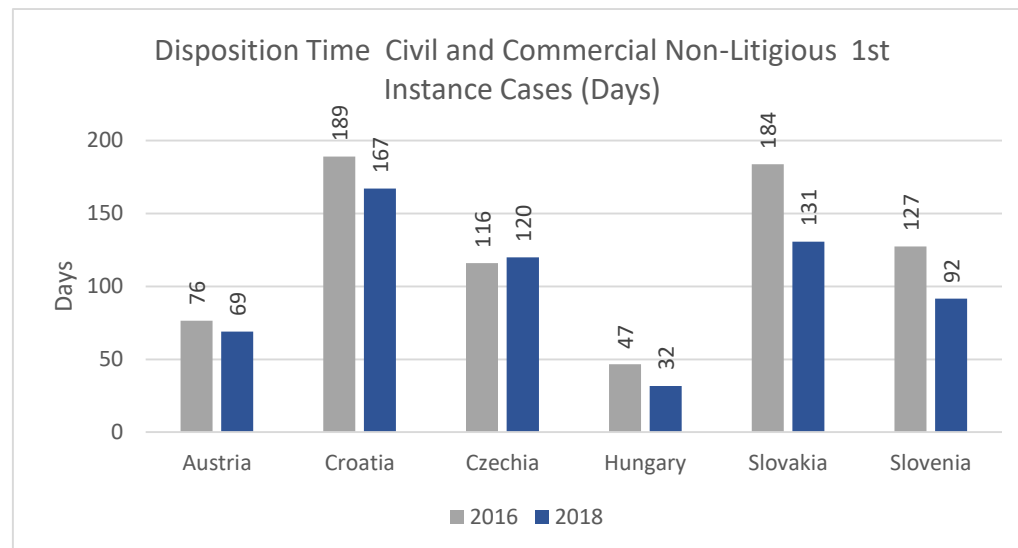
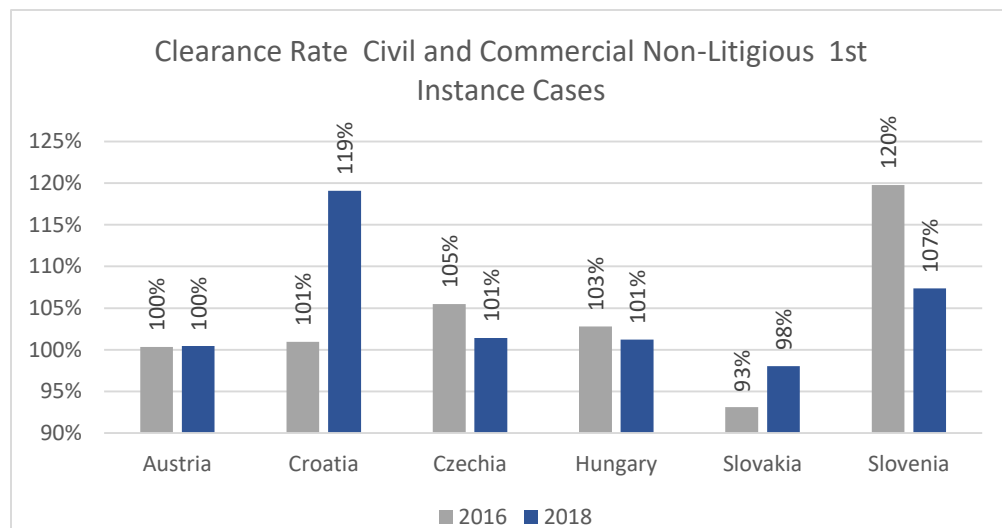
* *Special disclaimer at the end of the presentation. (Court numbers and the Case numbers from CEPEJ)*

Case Flow of Other Than Criminal (OTC) Cases



Source: *Economica, Eurostat, CEPEJ**
 Total Numbers of cases are from CEPEJ
 Public Data
 * Special disclaimer at the end of the
 presentation

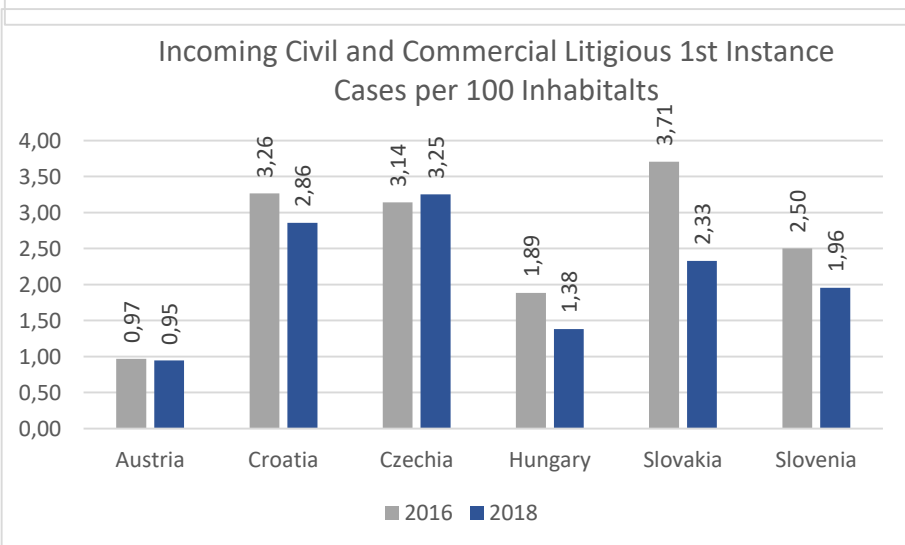
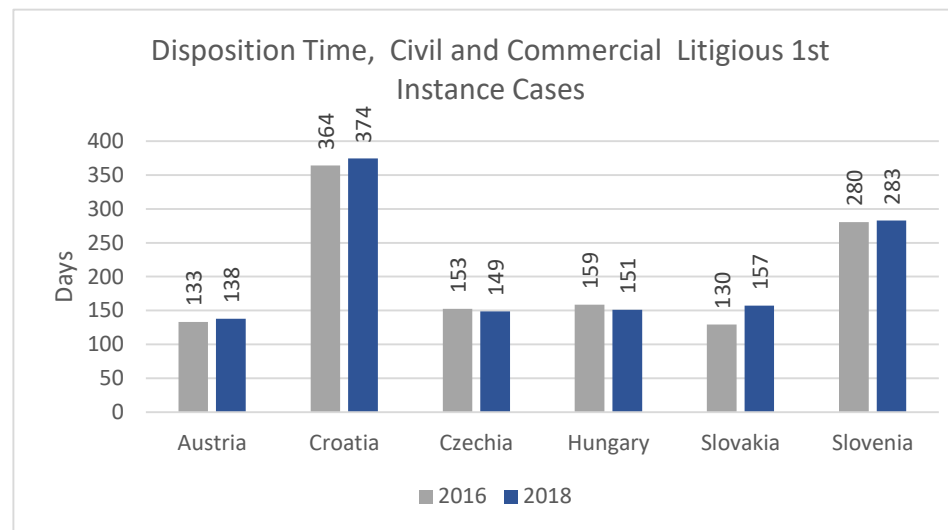
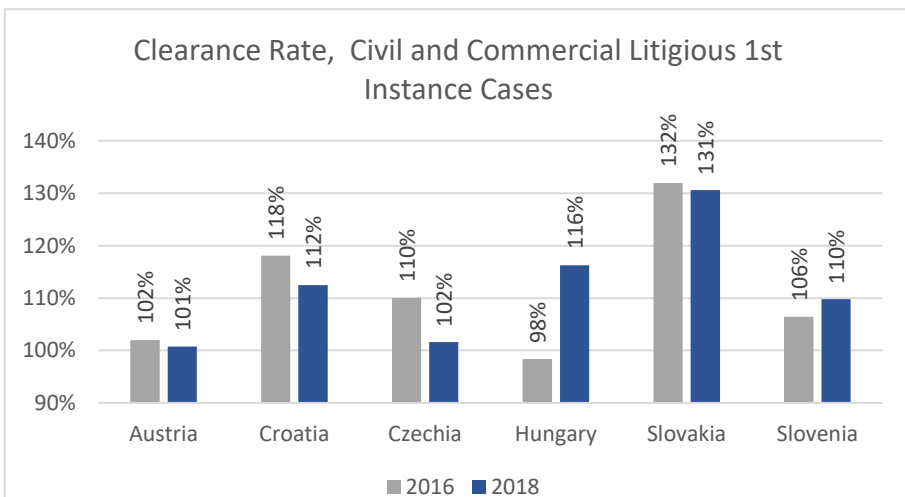
Case Flow Civil and Commercial (C and C) Non-Litigious Cases



Clearance Rate (CR) = Resolved cases/Incoming Cases
 Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases/Resolved cases)*365
Definition-CEPEJ

*Source: Economica, Eurostat, CEPEJ**
** Special disclaimer at the end of the presentation*

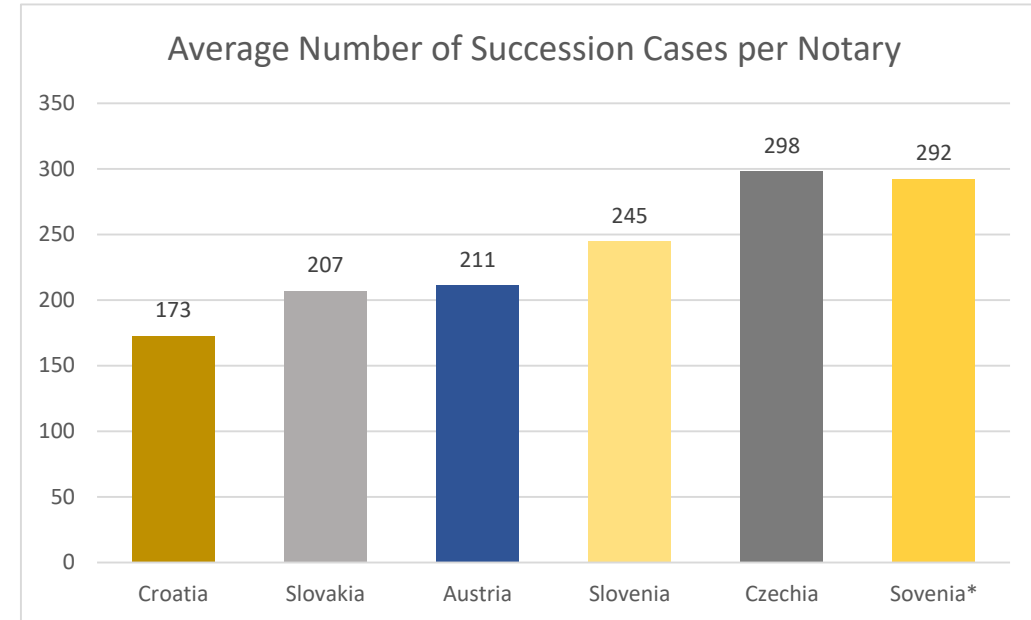
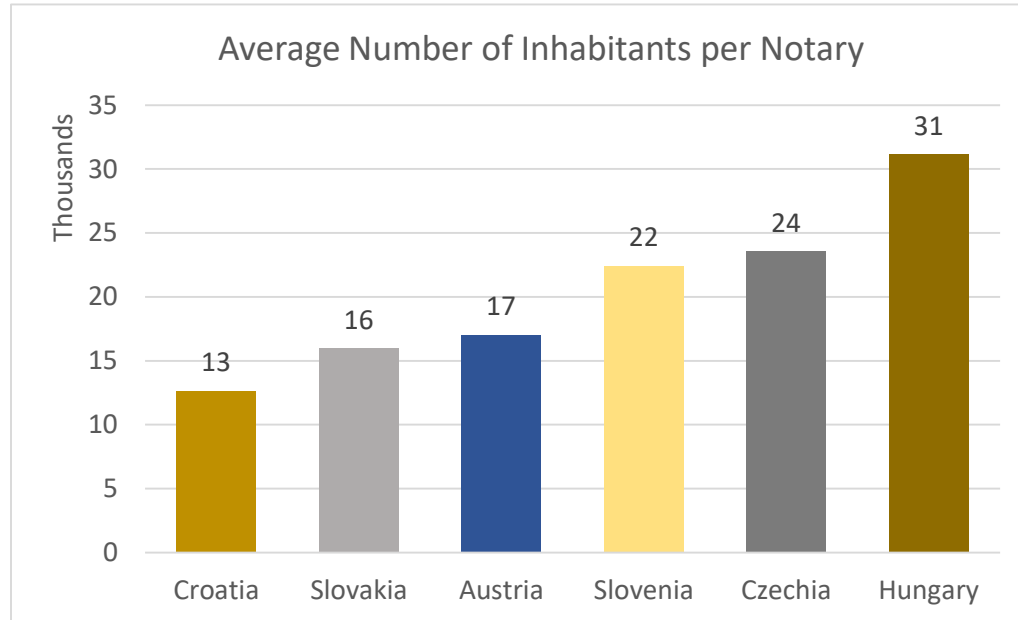
Case Flow Civil and Commercial (C and C) Litigious Cases



Representation of C and C litigious cases were included after discussion with the Austrian Ministry of Justice as they are correct reference points of comparison with succession cases in Austria

Source: Economica, Eurostat, CEPEJ
* Special disclaimer at the end of the presentation*

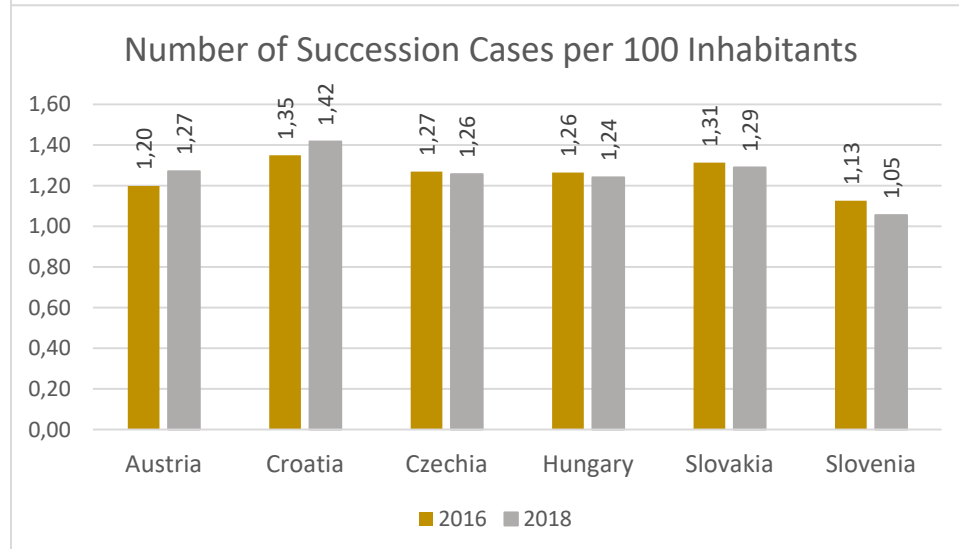
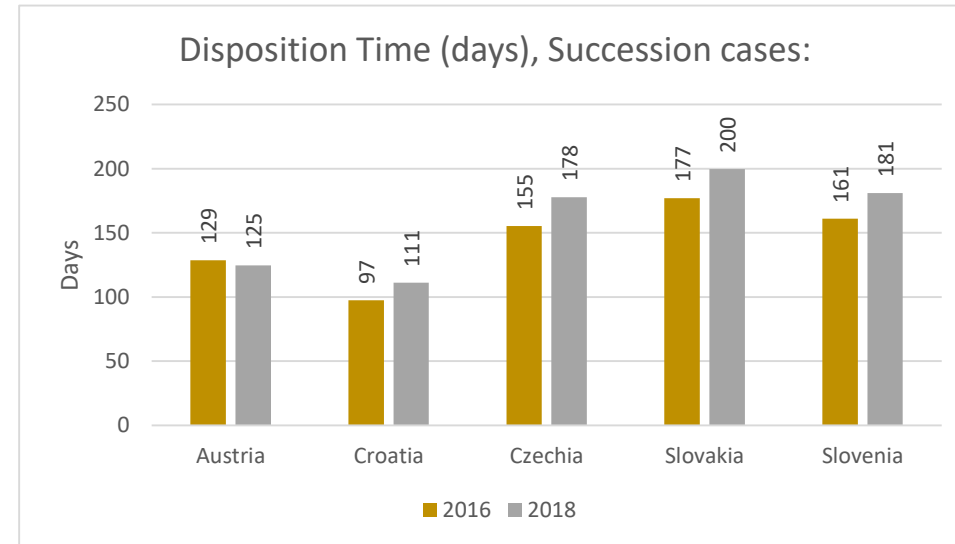
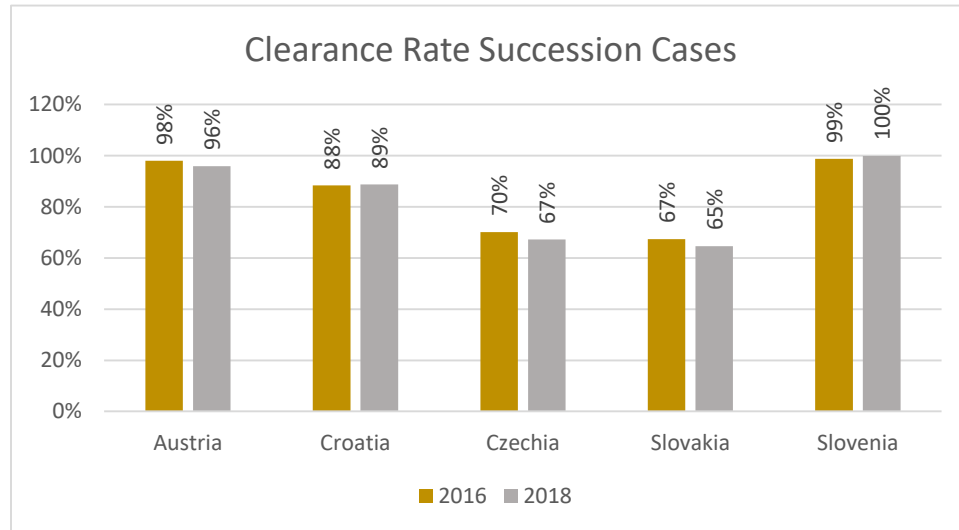
Access to Legal Services (Notaries)



- Population per Notary (most cases, per Notary offices as most Notary offices have one Notary in charge) also varies significantly within the Hexagonal countries;
- Only in Slovenia, Notaries do not act as Court Commissioners. (So there is no transfer time between the Notary and the Court) Succession cases per Court is presented by (Slovenia *)

Source: *Economica, Eurostat, Chamber of Notaries (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia),*

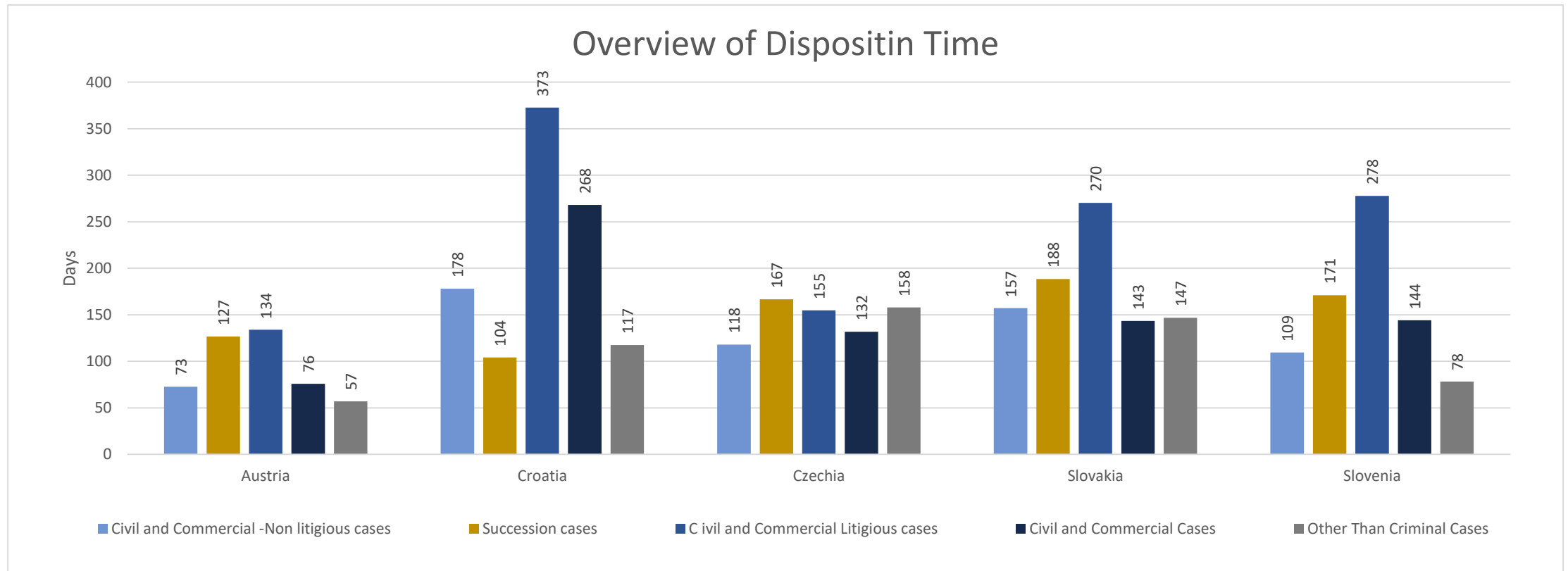
Succession Cases*



Source: *Economica, Eurostat, Chamber of Notaries (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia)*

**Time frame for succession cases was not available for Hungary*

Disposition Time: A Comparative View



Source: *Economica, Eurostat, Chamber of Notaries (Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia), CEPEJ** . Only Total case numbers of cases except succession cases were collected from CEPEJ.

* Disclaimer at the end of the presentation

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