

# EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

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- a) Establishing the performance indicators and the time standards;
- b) Data quality, communication and analysis;
- c) Allocation of human resources (judges, court clerks);
- d) Periodic monitoring of the first three aspects.

*WHAT*

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

The indicators can be use in courts` activity to measure the efficiency and to increase this efficiency separately.

Each court, depending on its individuality, its management targets, may assess its activity based on each particular indicator.

*WHY*

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

- ❖ the need to measure judicial performance in terms of reasonable time of solving the cases;
- ❖ uniform standards in the whole system;
- ❖ system analysis but also of the courts, on different degrees of jurisdiction, both twice an year and annually;
- ❖ the need to know the causes of delays in handling the complaints;
- ❖ identifying these reasons enables the possibility for those involved in the management of the judicial system and / or of the court to take actions in order to fix / improve and, thus, to achieve the performance standards established.

*WHEN*

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

- ❑ The courts shall report monthly, half-yearly and yearly and, as needed, the result of the judges' analysis in the General Assembly.
- ❑ S.C.M. shall publish the result of the aggregated indicators half-yearly and yearly, highlighting the weak and strong points and the measures to be implemented at certain courts.



*HOW?*

*We will see soon ...*



INDICATORII DE PERFORMANȚĂ

# Efficiency Indicators for courts` activity

## **A. *Efficiency* (solely in relation with the new coming files)**

*Definition – the efficiency is calculated as a ratio of the solved files in a period of time (one year) and the new incoming files in the same period*

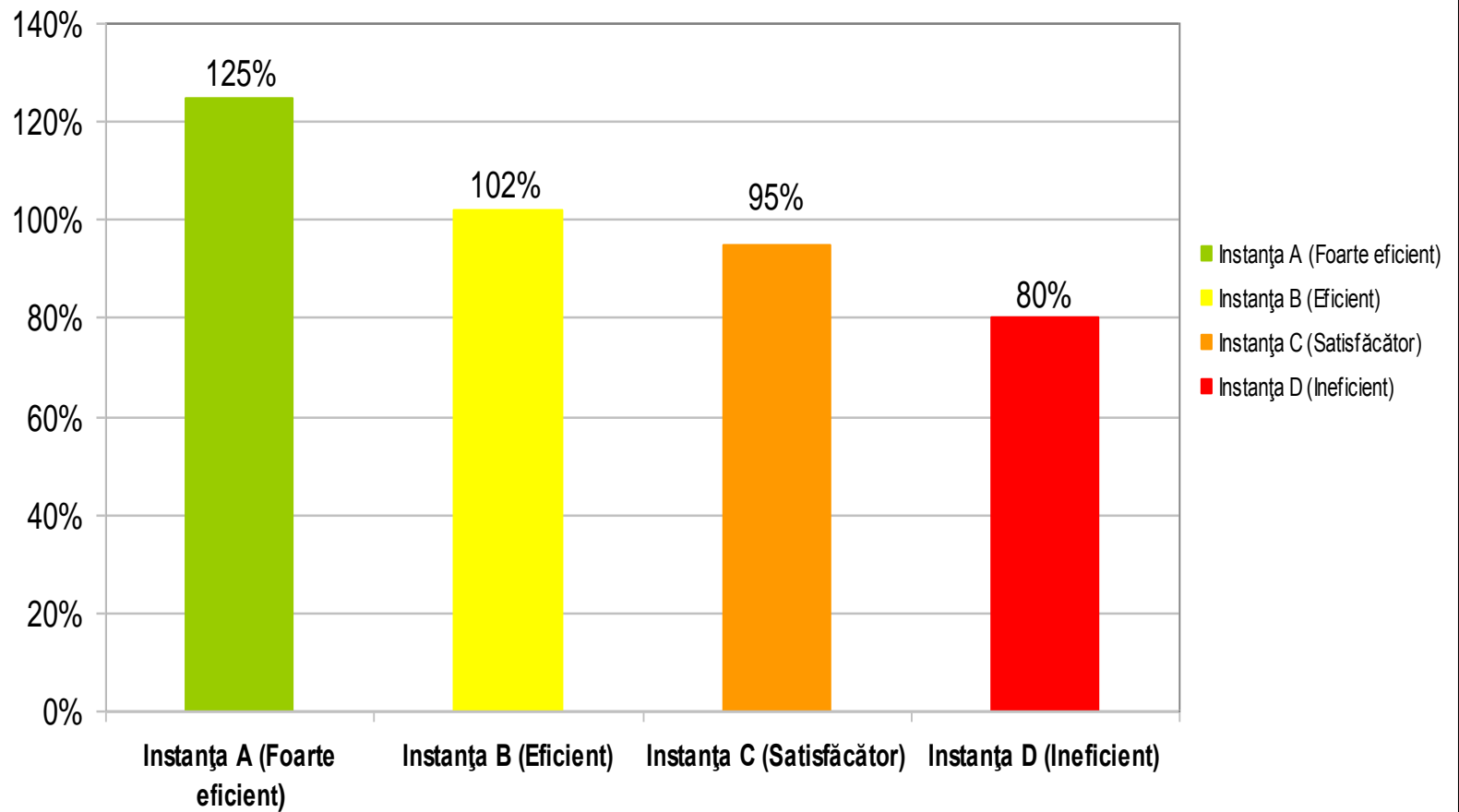
## The *scale of efficiency*:

- Over 105% = very efficient
- Between 100% and 105% = efficient
- Between 90% and 100% = satisfactory
- Under 90% = inefficient

## A hypothetical example:

- The A tribunal has had a 5.000 new recorded files and 6.250 solved files between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December: 125% this means an very efficient court.
- The B tribunal has had in the same period of time 5.000 new recorded files and 5.100 solved files: 102%, an efficient court. -
- The C tribunal has had 5.000 new recorded files and 4.800 solved files: 95%, satisfactory court.
- The D is an inefficient court, this court has had 80%: 5.000 new recorded files and 4.000 solved files.

## Rata de soluționare a dosarelor



## **B. Pending caseload**

*Definition – the caseload shall be calculated as the sum of cases pending at the end of the reference period and unresolved for more than 1 year for courts of appeal and 1 year and 6 months for the other courts.*

*Scale:*

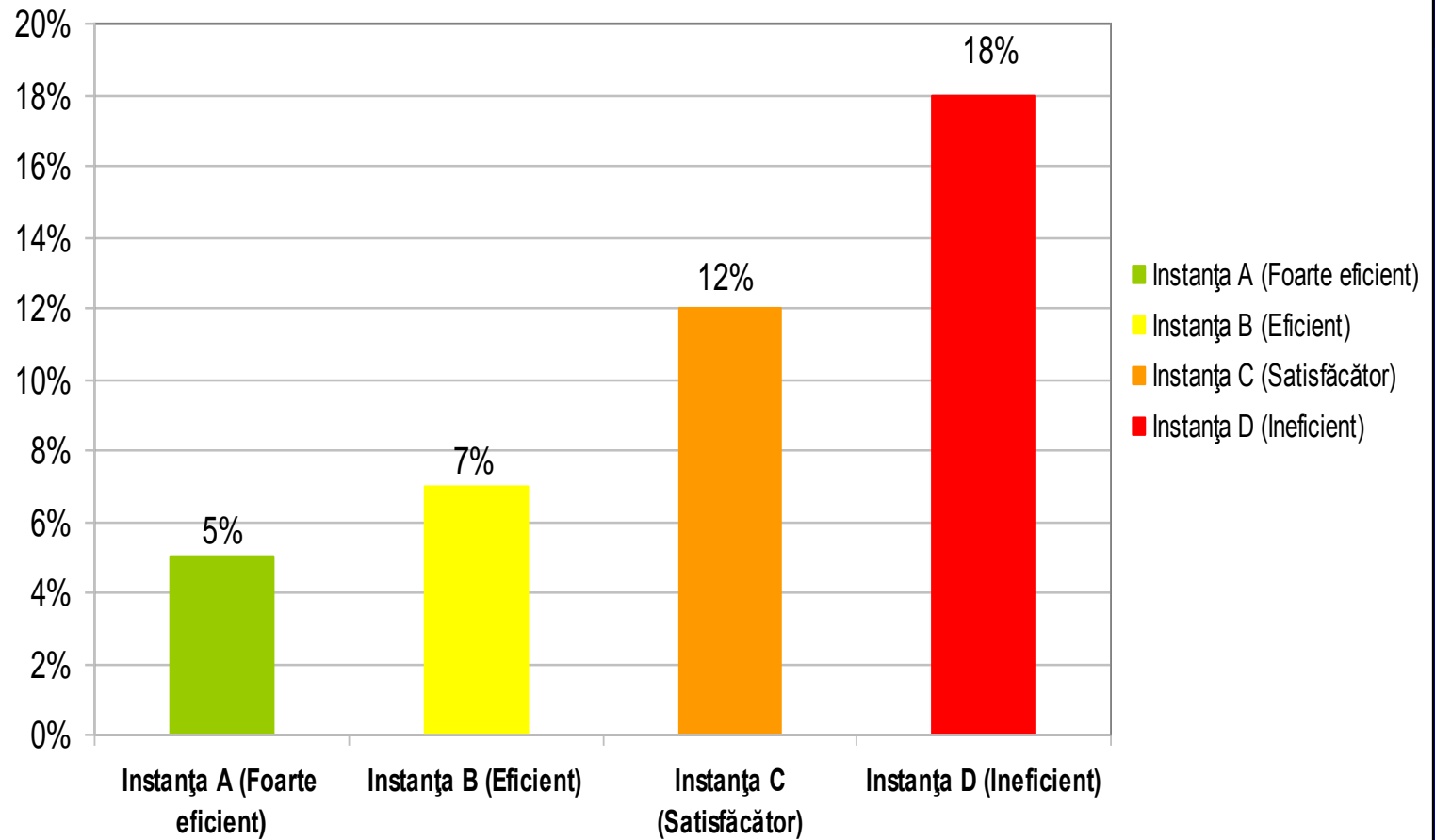
- ☐ Under 5% = very efficient
- ☐ 5% - 10% = efficient
- ☐ 10% – 15% = satisfactory
- ☐ Over 15% inefficient

*Example:*

- If a court (A tribunal) drafted over the limit 4% in a due time (one year) is a very efficient.
- The B tribunal drafted 7%, it is an efficient court.
- The C tribunal drafted 12%, it is a satisfactory court.
- And the D tribunal drafted over 18%, it is an inefficient court.



## Stocul de dosare



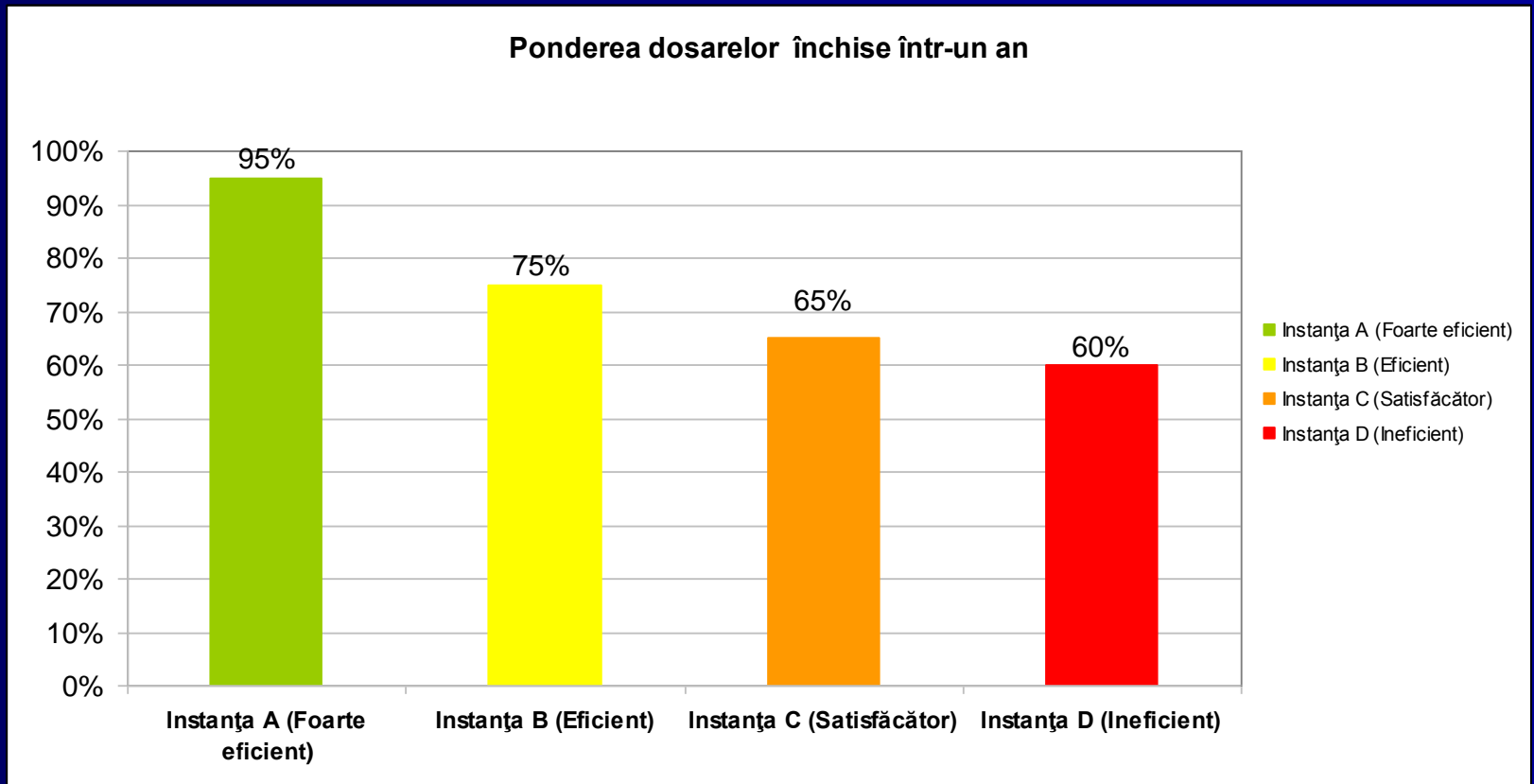
### ***C. Ratio of cases resolved in one year***

*Definition - it is the sum of cases resolved within less than one year after registration in relation to the sum of all cases resolved during the reference period by a particular court, expressed as a percentage.*

Efficiency grades

- ☐ More than 80% = very efficient;
- ☐ Between 70% - 80% = efficient;
- ☐ Between 65% and 70% = satisfactory;
- ☐ Less than 65% = inefficient

Example – In court A (see the chart below) if the number of cases resolved in 2014 within a one year period is 10.500 and the total number of cases resolved in 2014 is 11.000, the indicator percentage is 95% - Very Effective Court.



***D. Average resolution time, according to the legal matters and subjects on the level of each court and on national level (only for the proceedings on the merits and less for courts of appeal)***

*Definition - represents the average time elapsed between the case registration date (ECRIS application "File date") and the date when the document is closed (the latter if there is more than one, according to explanations in section A).*

*The indicator takes into account the average value of all the legal matters shown below (non-criminal/criminal), except for cases of insolvency, for which distinct efficiency scores were set and it results from the arithmetic mean of all values of the respective legal matters.*

The legal matters set out for the analysis of this indicator:

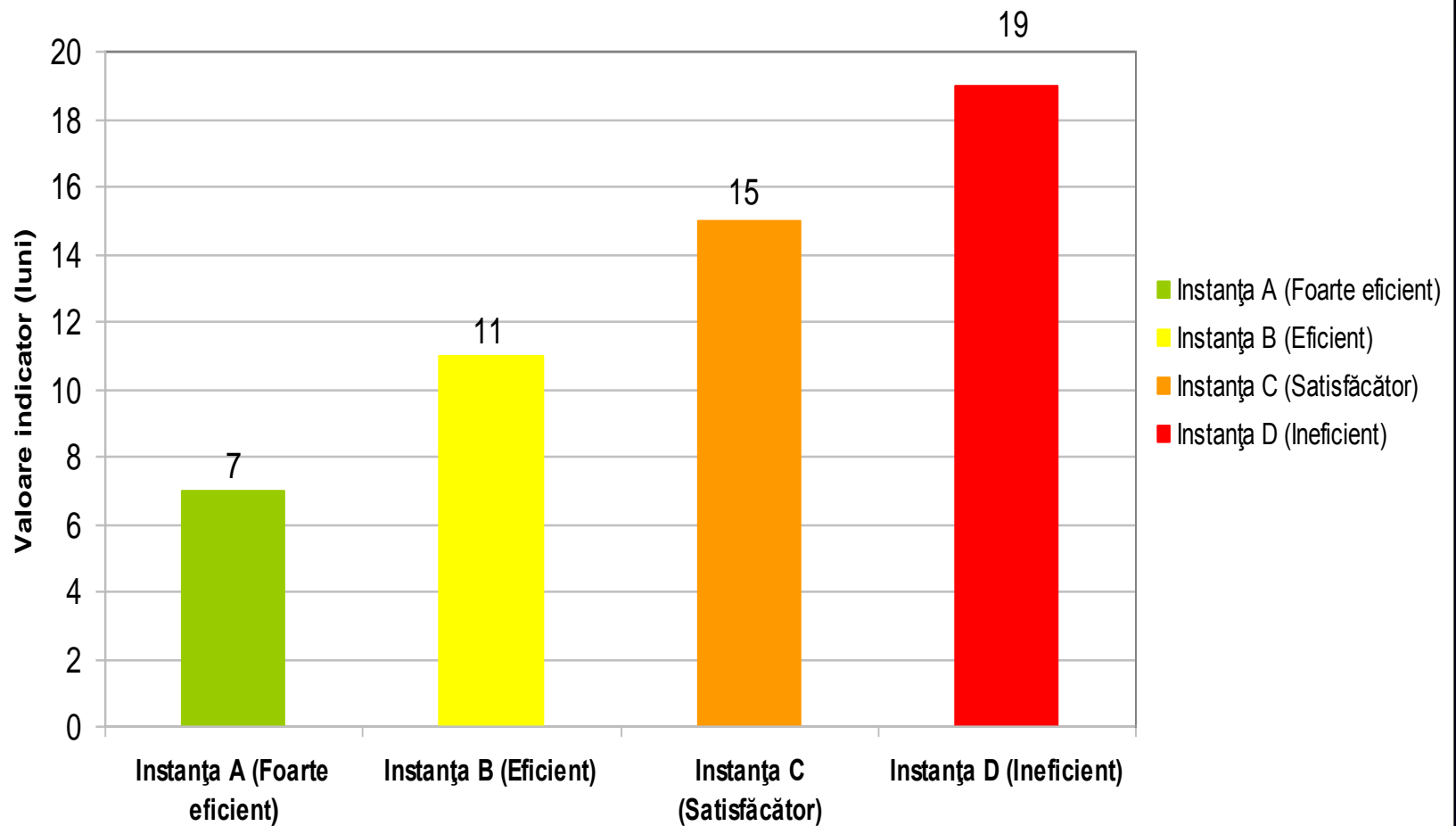
- Local courts:
  - Civil matters;
  - Criminal matters;
  - Juvenile and family law matters
  
- Tribunals:
  - Civil matters;
  - Criminal matters;
  - Administrative and fiscal matters;
  - Labour litigations;
  - Insolvency

The efficiency score is measured as follows:

- less than 11 months (non-criminal)/less than 5 months (criminal)-very effective,
- between 11 months-1 year (non-criminal)/5 months-6 months (criminal)-effective,
- between 1 year - 1 year and 6 months (non-criminal)/6 months-1 year (criminal)-satisfactory and, last,
- more than 1 year and 6 months (non-criminal)/1 year (criminal)-ineffective.

*Example for non-criminal matters* – if the average period for resolution in non-criminal matters in a court (**Court A** of the chart below) was **7 months**, the Court is a very effective one; if in another court (**Court B** of the chart) that period was **between 11 months and 1 year**, the Court is effective; a court (**Court C** in the chart) in which the average resolution period in the matter in question was between 1 year and 1 year and 6 months, **15 months**, for example, has a satisfactory efficiency score, and in the case of an average resolution of more than 1 year and 6 months the Court is ineffective.

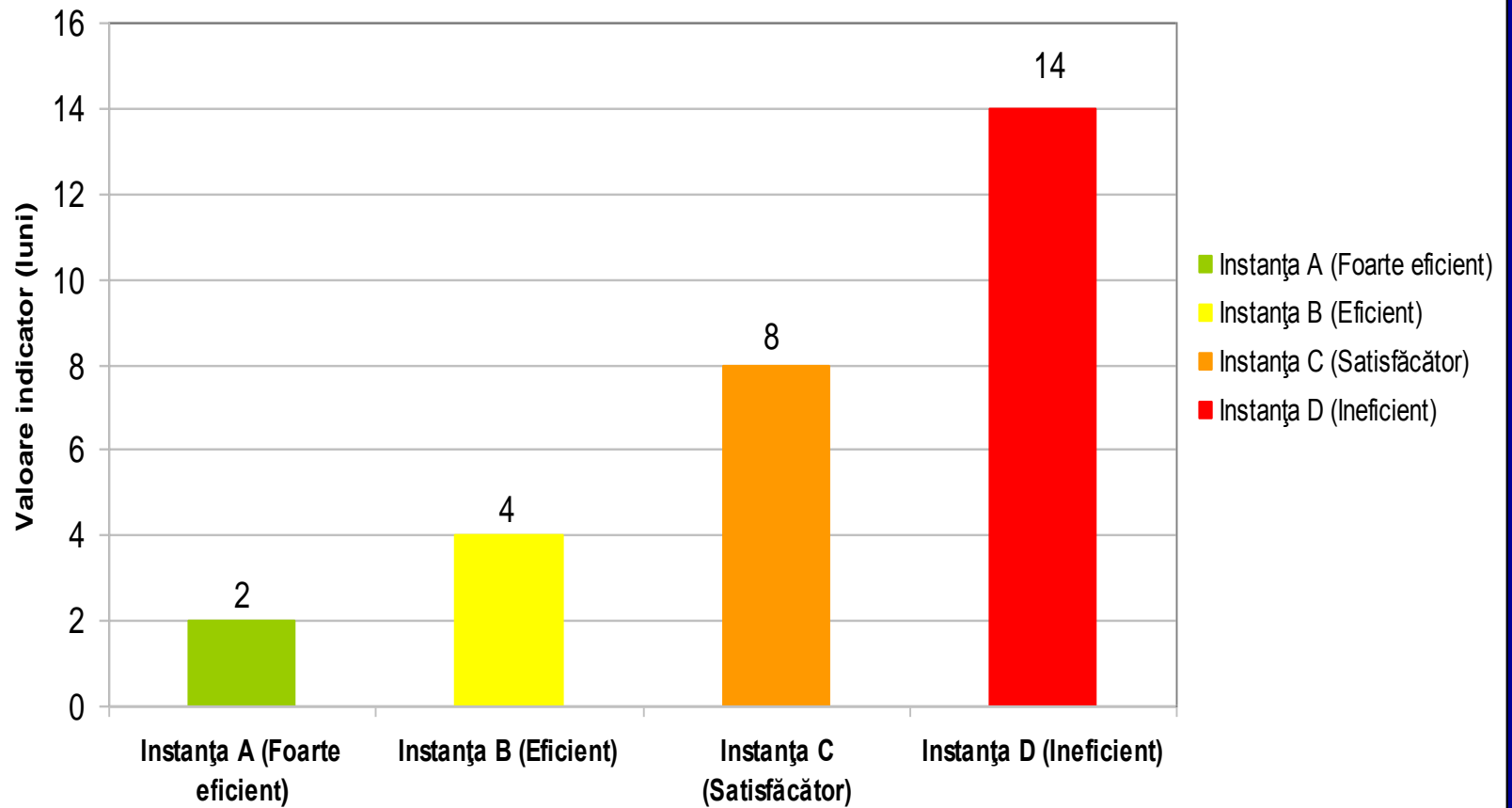
## Durata medie de soluționare non-penal





*Example for criminal matters* –If the average resolution period in criminal matters in a court (**Court A** in the chart below) was **4 months**, the Court is very efficient; if in another court (**Court B** in the chart) that period was between **5 months and 6 months**, the Court is effective; a court (**Court C**) in which the average resolution period in this matter was **between 6 months and 1 year**, 8 months, for example, has a satisfactory efficiency score, and in the case of an average resolution period of more than 1 year the Court is ineffective.

## Durata medie de soluționare penal



## ***E. Drawing up court decisions exceeding the legal time limit***

*Definition – it is the percentage according to which a certain court draws up the final documents pertaining to resolved cases, such as judgements, exceeding the legal time limit. The legal time limit for drawing up judgements is the one set in the ECRIS application data base.*

The E indicator has, at least, a dual function:

- judges become accountable and thus, they comply with the procedural time limits related to drafting judgments, and
- the management bodies of the courts and of the courts' sections supervise the manner in which these procedural time limits are complied with and identify the reasons that lead to delays in drafting court decisions on the level of the court/section or on the level of the panel of judges, as well as the measures to be taken to avoid this type of situation.

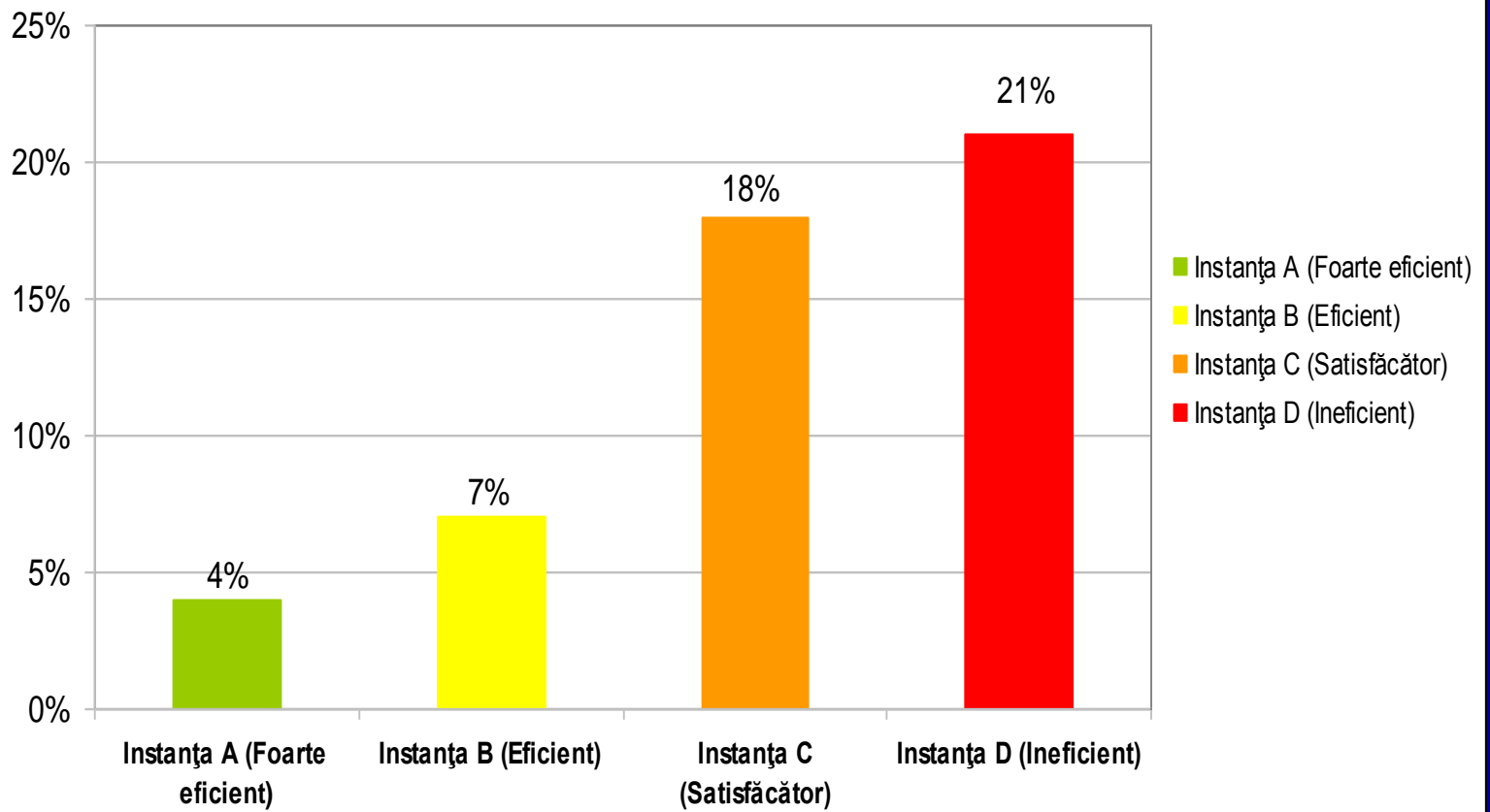
The following scale will be used to measure the effectiveness of the courts:

- ☐ less than 5%-very effective,
- ☐ between 5% and 10%-effective,
- ☐ between 10% and 20%-satisfactory and
- ☐ more than 20%- ineffective.

### *Example –*

- if a court, for example a Tribunal (Court A) has drafted the judgements with delay in 4% of the cases during the reporting period, the Court is a very EFFECTIVE one;*
- if a second court, of the same type, i.e. a Tribunal, has drafted the judgements in 7% of the cases during the same period, it is an effective Court;*
- if a third Tribunal has drafted the judgements with delay in 18% of the cases, it is a court with a satisfactory degree of efficiency;*
- and if a fourth Court has drawn up judgements with delay in 21% of the cases, it is an ineffective court.*

## Redactări restante



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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