

Quick statistics

Survey 922764 'Qualitative and Quantitative review of the 2019 seminars'

Results

Survey 922764

Number of records in this query:	25
Total records in survey:	25
Percentage of total:	100.00%

Summary for Q01 [1]

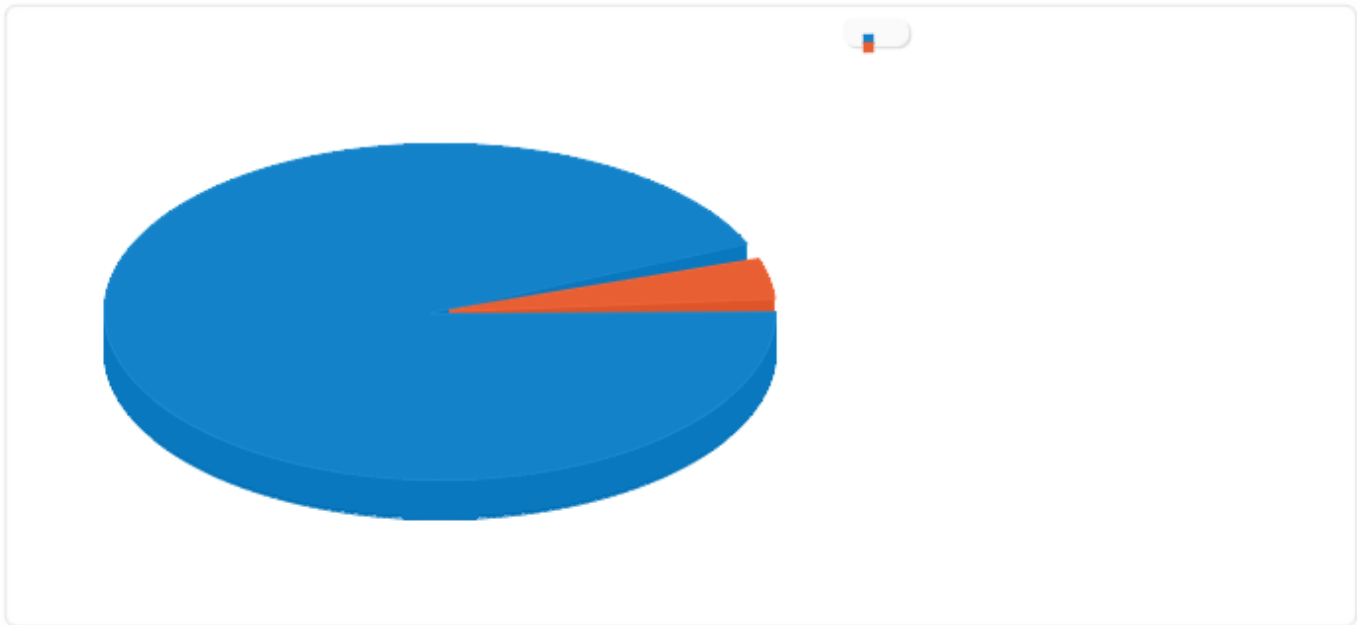
Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	24	96.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	Public employment
3	Taxes
5	Rural Planning
6	Tax and finances
8	Finances (tax, customs, subsidies, prices, public procurement, financial and capital market, etc.)
9	Tax law
12	Asylum
18	asylum
19	Immigration law and asylum
20	Jurisdictional Appeals
21	tax law
22	taxes
29	Value-added tax
25	Liability of state institutions for damages
27	competition law, environmental disputes
28	taxes
30	Urbanisme/Environnement
31	Unification of judicial practice concerning administrative and tax law
32	Contentieux des étrangers
34	building permits
35	Assylum and aliens
36	Judicial review (immigration)
37	Imposition (tout sorte: sur le revenu, TVA etc)
38	Contentieux des étrangers (20, 65 % des affaires enregistrées)

Summary for Q01 [1]

Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



Summary for Q01 [2]

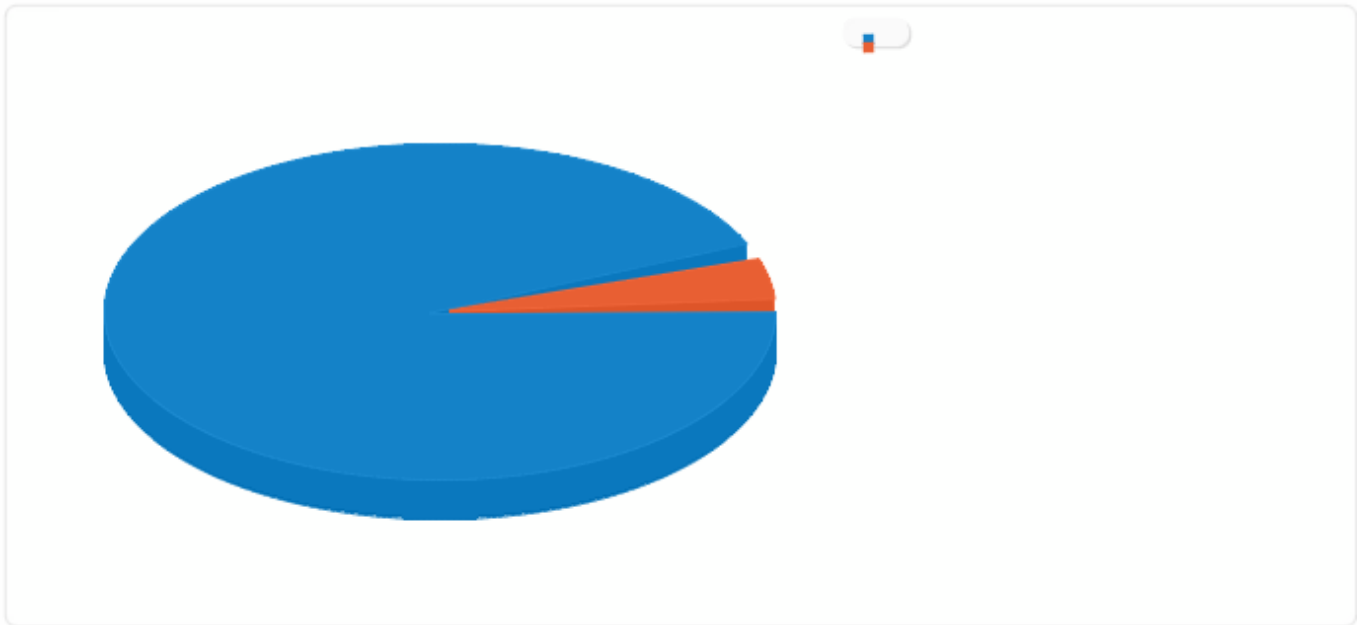
Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	24	96.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	Urban planning (Appropriation, Requisition, planning permits)
3	City planning and environmental law
5	Asylum Law
6	Immigration, migration
8	Social welfare
9	Prisoners' cases
12	Migration
18	public employment
19	Social law
20	Preliminary Assessments
21	construction inspection
22	economic activity
29	General tax
25	Civil service
27	public procurement, urban planning
28	building permits
30	Fonction publique
31	Review of the administrative acts issued by central public authorities (Govern and other authorities with national jurisdiction)
32	Fiscalité et échanges de renseignements
34	local administrations
35	Taxes and customs
36	Judicial review (planning and environmental)
37	Fonction publique
38	Contentieux fiscal (15, 05 % des affaires enregistrées)

Summary for Q01 [2]

Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



Summary for Q01 [3]

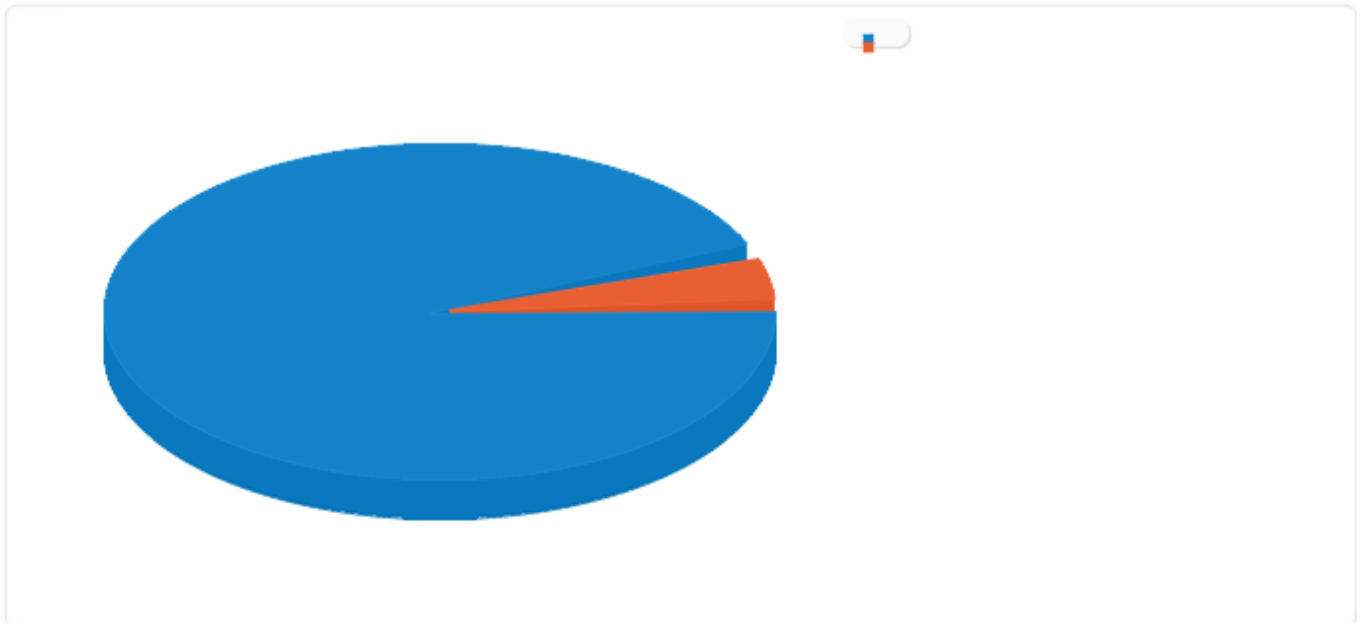
Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	24	96.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	International protection
3	Migration law
5	Other cases
6	Social welfare, social security law
8	Environmental issues, Building proceedings
9	Environmental law
12	Gambling
18	building permits
19	Environmental law
20	Appeals on a Point of Law
21	access to information
22	EU subsidies
29	Human rights
25	Legal status of foreign nationals and asylum
27	tax law
28	migration
30	Marchés publics
31	Tax law
32	Urbanisme, permis de construire
34	public procurements
35	Social security and medical insurance
36	Judicial review (criminal)
37	Responsabilité de l'Etat et des personnes morales de droit public
38	Contentieux des fonctionnaires et agents publics (9, 58 % des affaires enregistrées)

Summary for Q01 [3]

Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



Summary for Q01 [4]

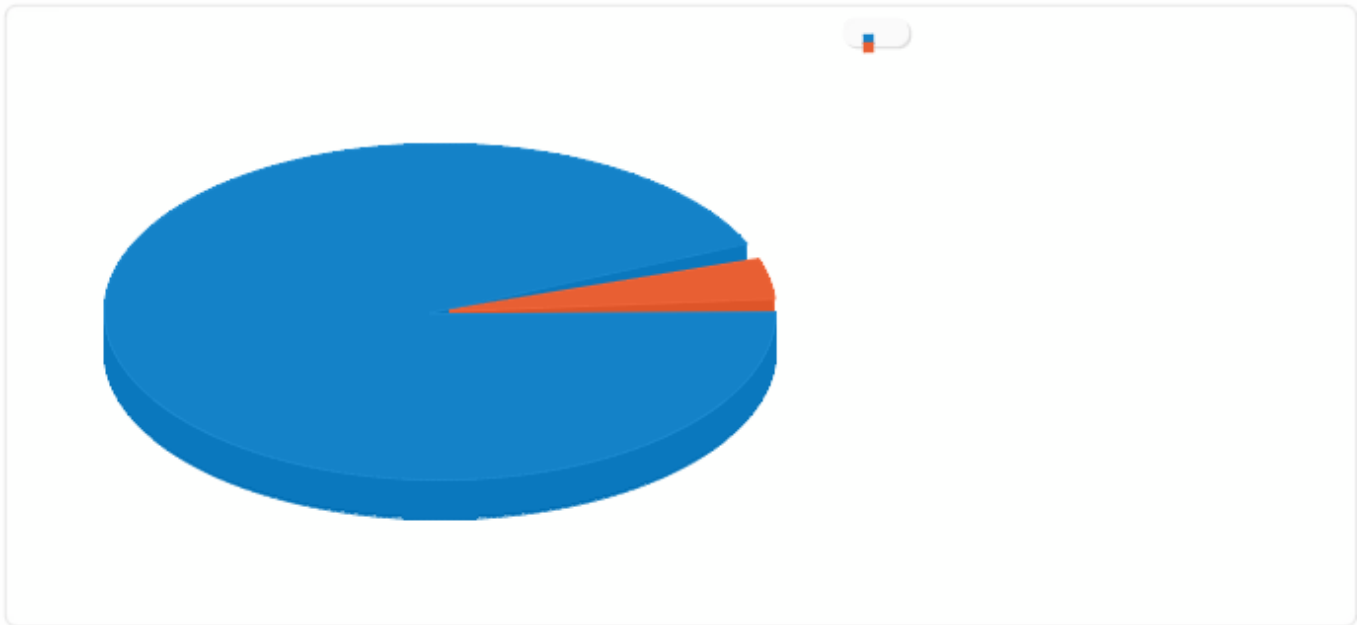
Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	24	96.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	Tax
3	Market regulation
5	Not Applicable
6	Building and environmental cases
8	Land registry matters, estates, recuperations
9	Public employment
12	Building permits
18	tax (residual competence)
19	Tax law
20	Appeals to Standardize Jurisprudence
21	damages for expropriation of property done by ex Jugoslavia
22	construction law
29	Social welfare
25	Taxes and customs
27	asylum and refugee law
28	free legal aid
30	Institution, intérieur et pouvoirs locaux
31	European funds
32	Fonction publique
34	education
35	Urban planning and enviromental disputes
36	Judicial review (miscellaneous)
37	Autorités Administratives Indépendantes
38	Contentieux de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement (8, 84 % des affaires enregistrées)

Summary for Q01 [4]

Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



Summary for Q01 [5]

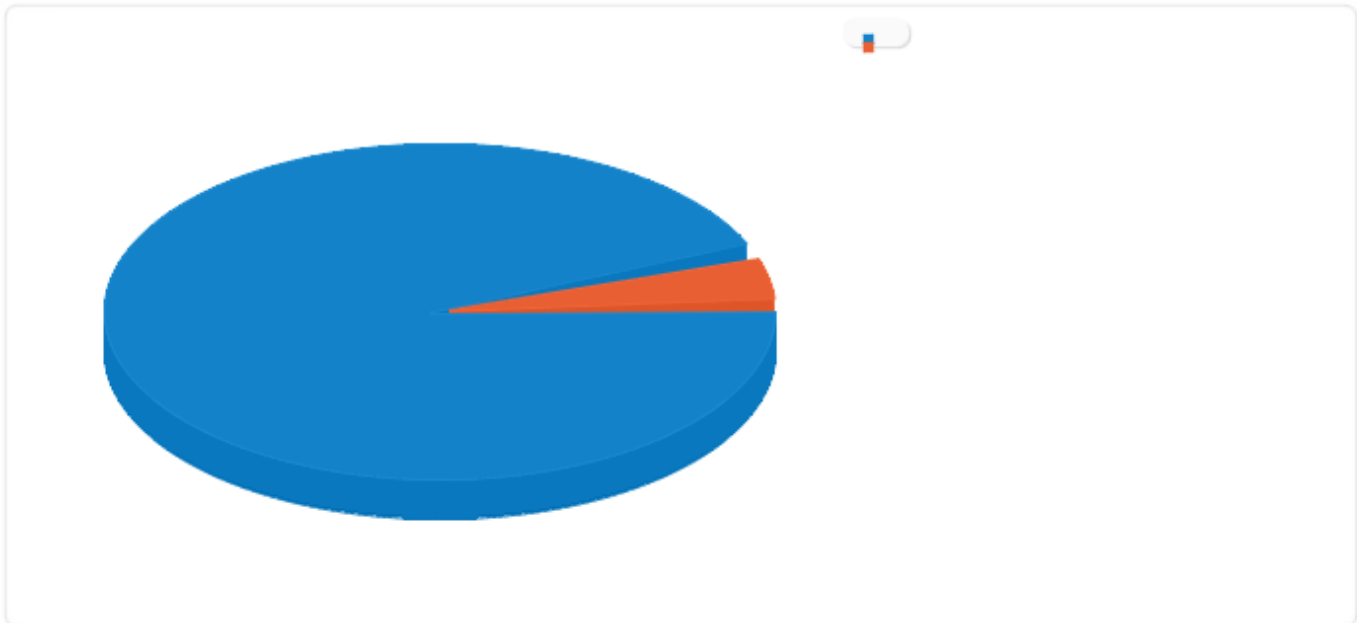
Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	24	96.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	Public procurement
3	Public procurement
5	Not Applicable
6	Public procurement
8	Infractions and offences
9	Equally: building law, agricultural aids, public procurement and health. Since there is no other place to comment on this page, I am also notifying here that while our court is competent for all the areas of law mentioned below, for some of them (professional regulation, local and regional administration, education), there were no cases in 2018, so the percentage should actually be 0. Since that is not an option here, nor is it possible to leave the questions unanswered, I chose option 1 (1-10%).
12	Land reform
18	foreigners
19	Municipal law
20	Appeals on Opposing Judgements
21	building licence
22	spatial planning
29	Construction
25	Health protection and social security
27	State liability for damages
28	agriculture
30	Affaires économiques
31	Competition law (public enforcement)
32	Travail
34	migration
35	Public procurement and other areas
36	Judicial review (property)
37	Environnement
38	Contentieux de l'aide sociale (6, 41 % des affaires enregistrées)

Summary for Q01 [5]

Acting as a Supreme Administrative (not Constitutional) Court, following your own classification, and on a numerical basis, give your top 5 areas of competence for 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



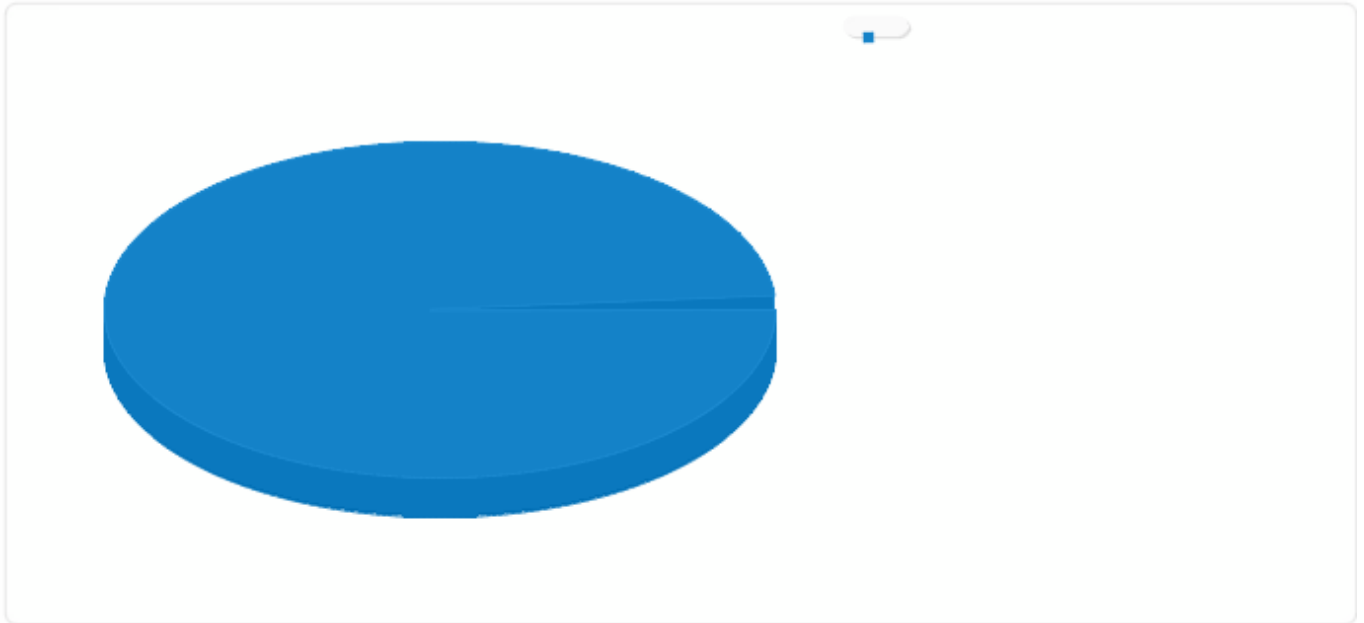
Summary for Q02

Are you competent in migration (international protection, citizenship, migration, family reunification, visas, ...)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	25	100.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q02

Are you competent in migration (international protection, citizenship, migration, family reunification, visas, ...)?



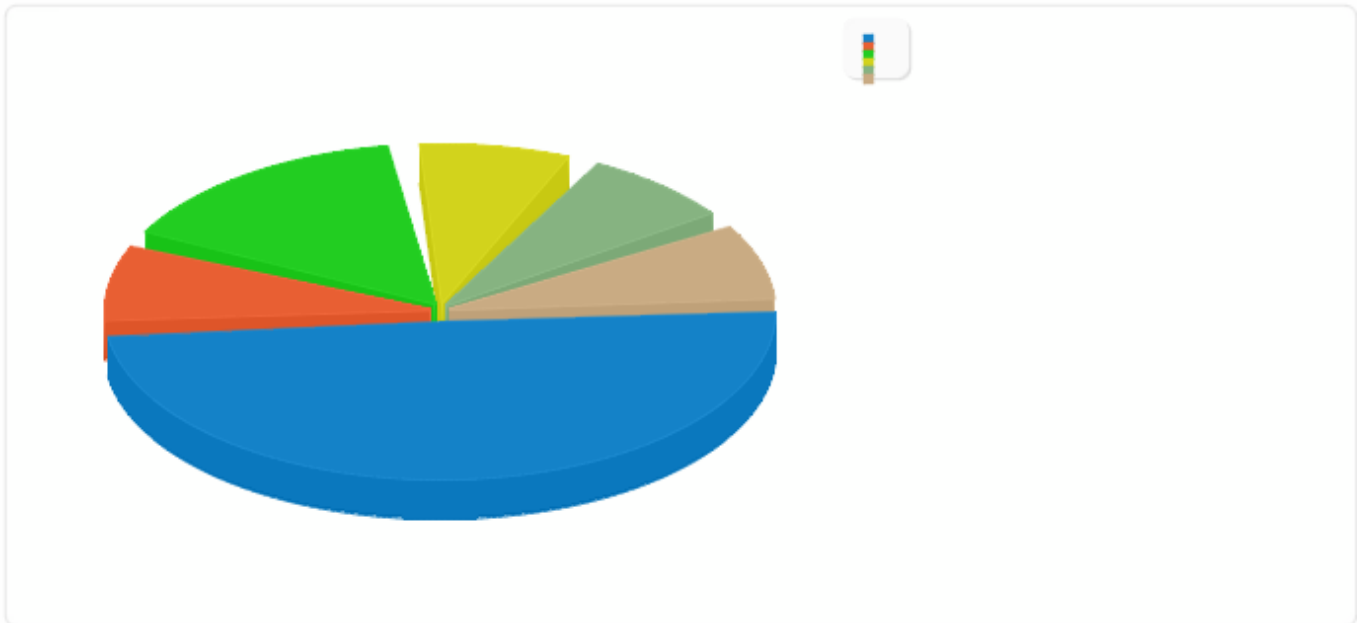
Summary for Q02a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	13	56.52%	65.22%
2 (2)	2	8.70%	
3 (3)	4	17.39%	17.39%
4 (4)	2	8.70%	
5 (5)	2	8.70%	17.39%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	2.04		
Standard deviation	1.4		
Sum (Answers)	23	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q02a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



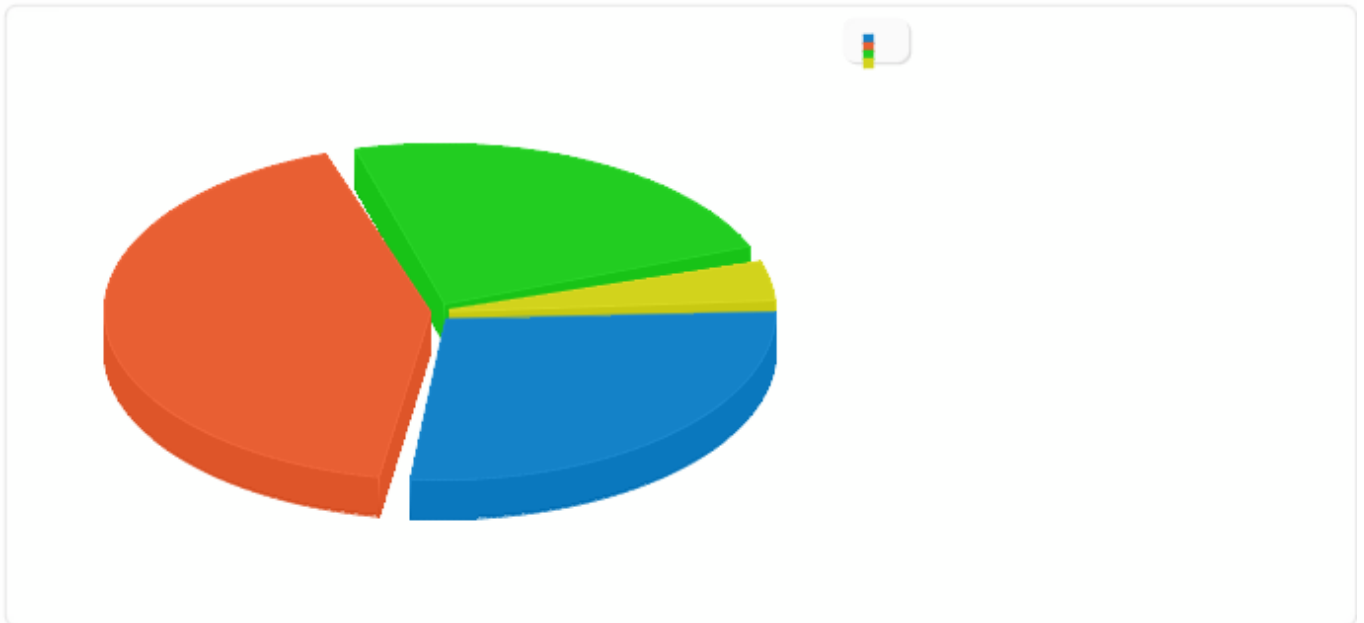
Summary for Q02b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	7	28.00%
to annul (A2)	11	44.00%
to vary (A3)	6	24.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q02b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

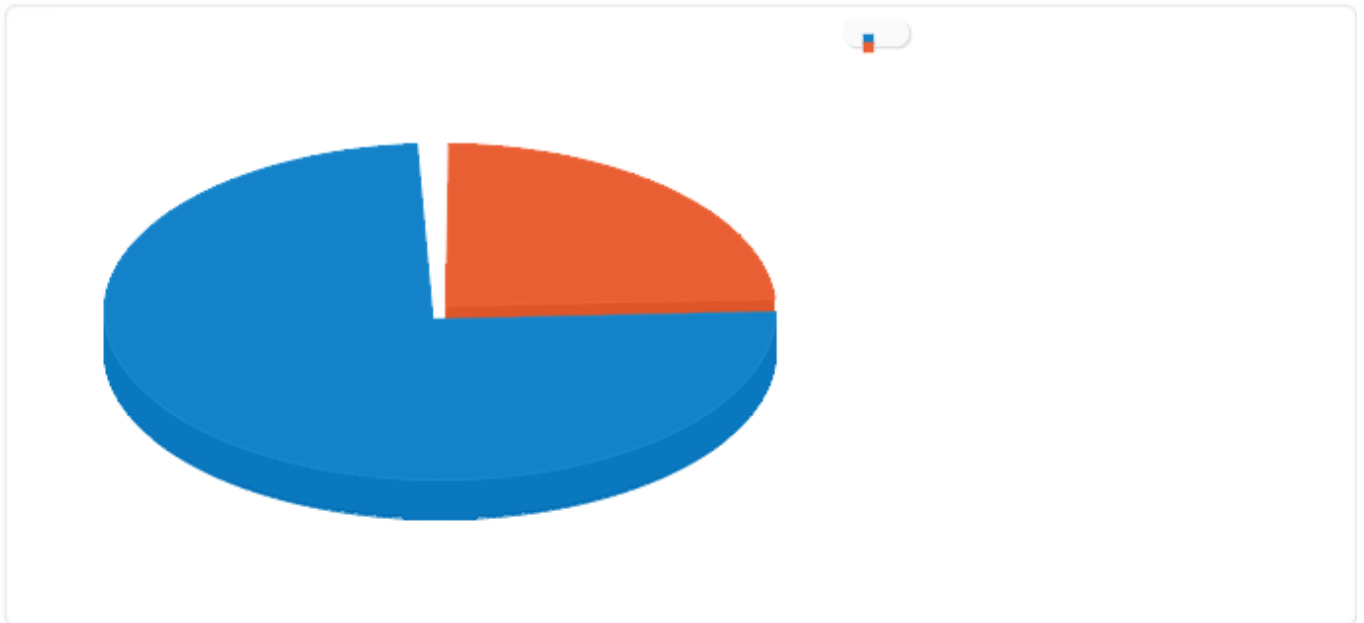


Summary for Q03**Are you competent in public procurement?**

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	19	76.00%
No (N)	6	24.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q03

Are you competent in public procurement?



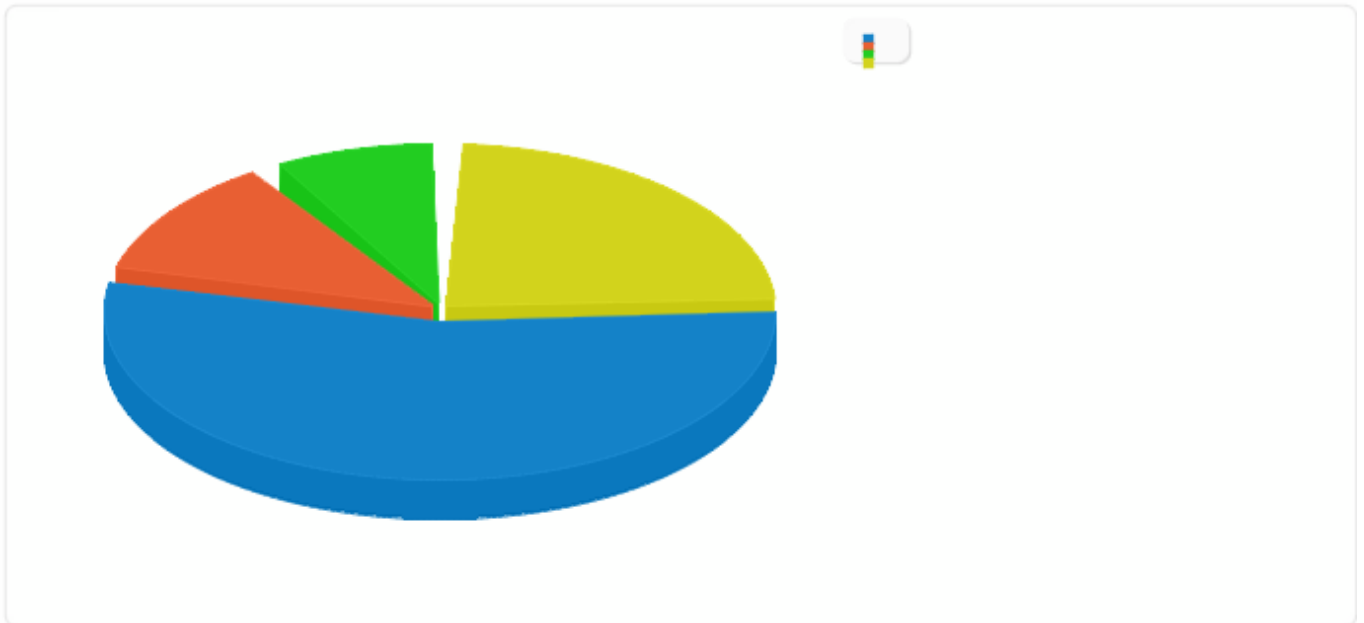
Summary for Q03a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	14	60.87%	73.91%
2 (2)	3	13.04%	
3 (3)	0	0.00%	0.00%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	0	0.00%	0.00%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	6	24.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.18		
Standard deviation	0.39		
Sum (Answers)	17	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q03a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



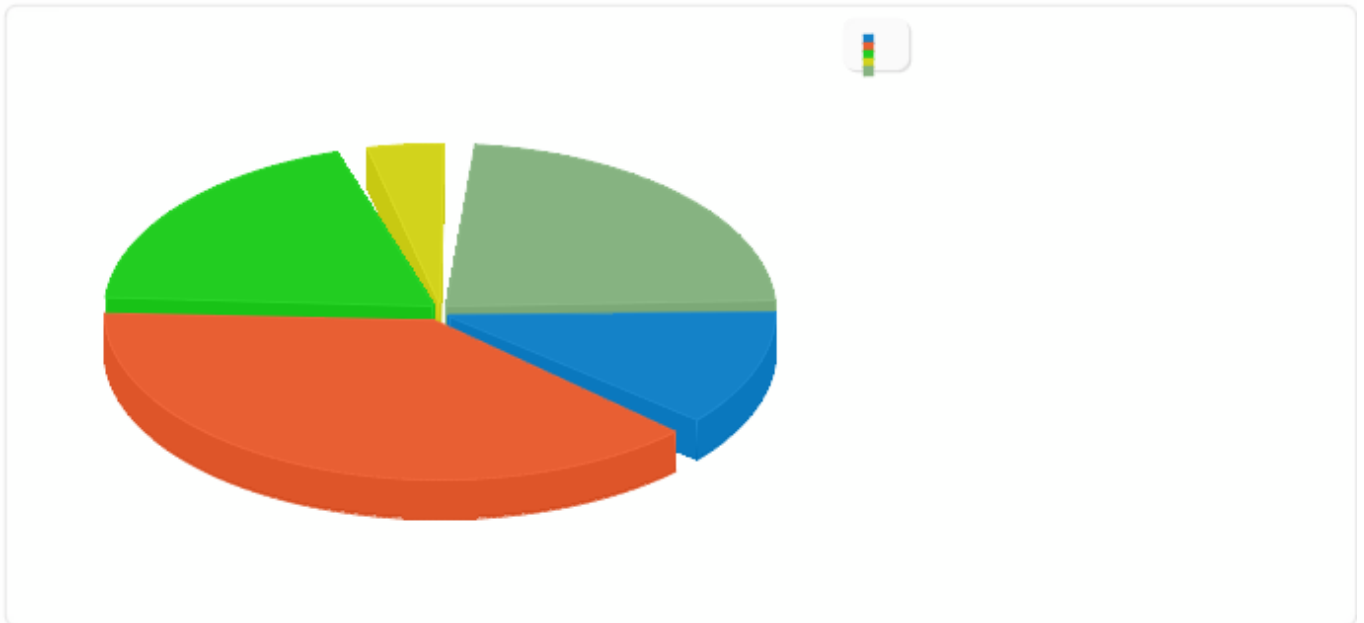
Summary for Q03b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	3	12.00%
to annul (A2)	10	40.00%
to vary (A3)	5	20.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	6	24.00%

Summary for Q03b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:



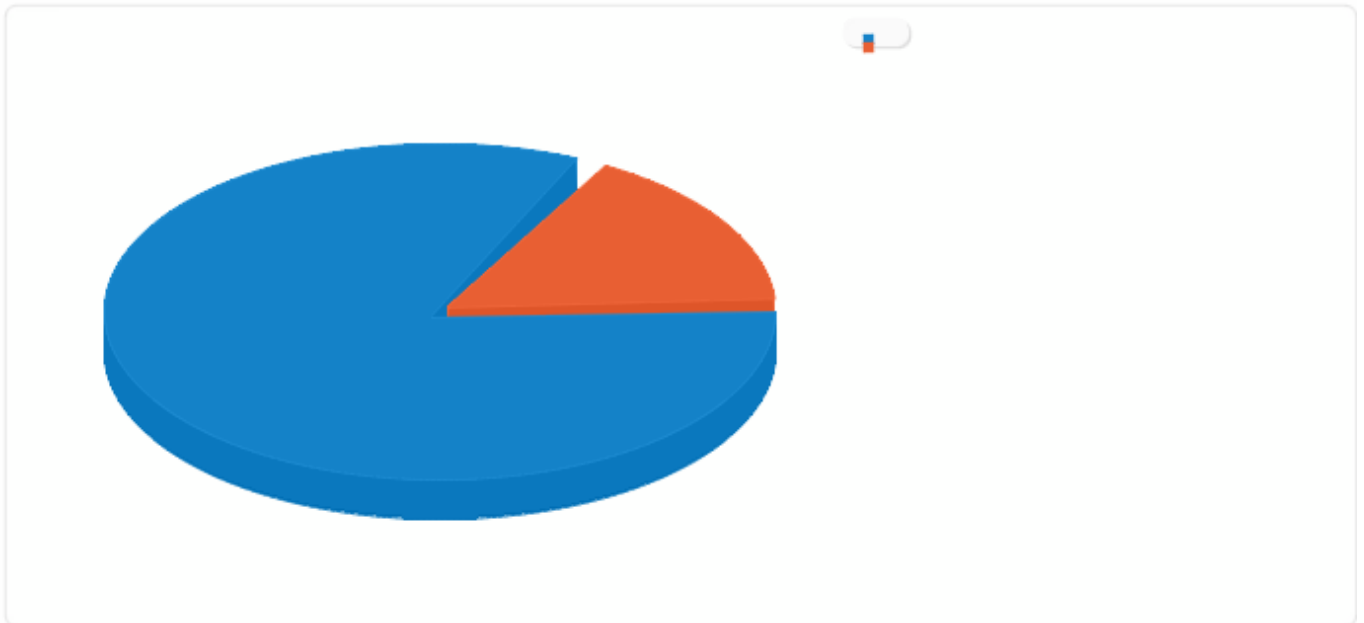
Summary for Q04

Are you competent in public employment (civil servants)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	21	84.00%
No (N)	4	16.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q04

Are you competent in public employment (civil servants)?



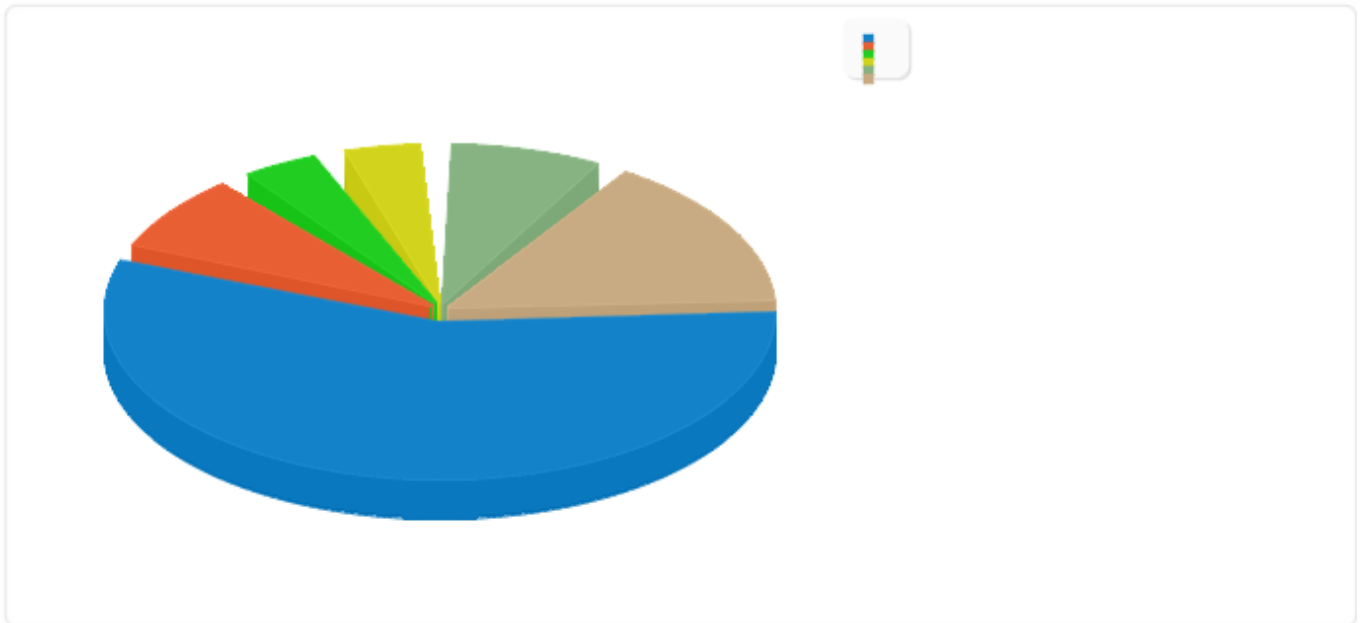
Summary for Q04a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	15	65.22%	73.91%
2 (2)	2	8.70%	
3 (3)	1	4.35%	4.35%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	1	4.35%	4.35%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	4	16.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.42		
Standard deviation	1.02		
Sum (Answers)	19	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q04a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



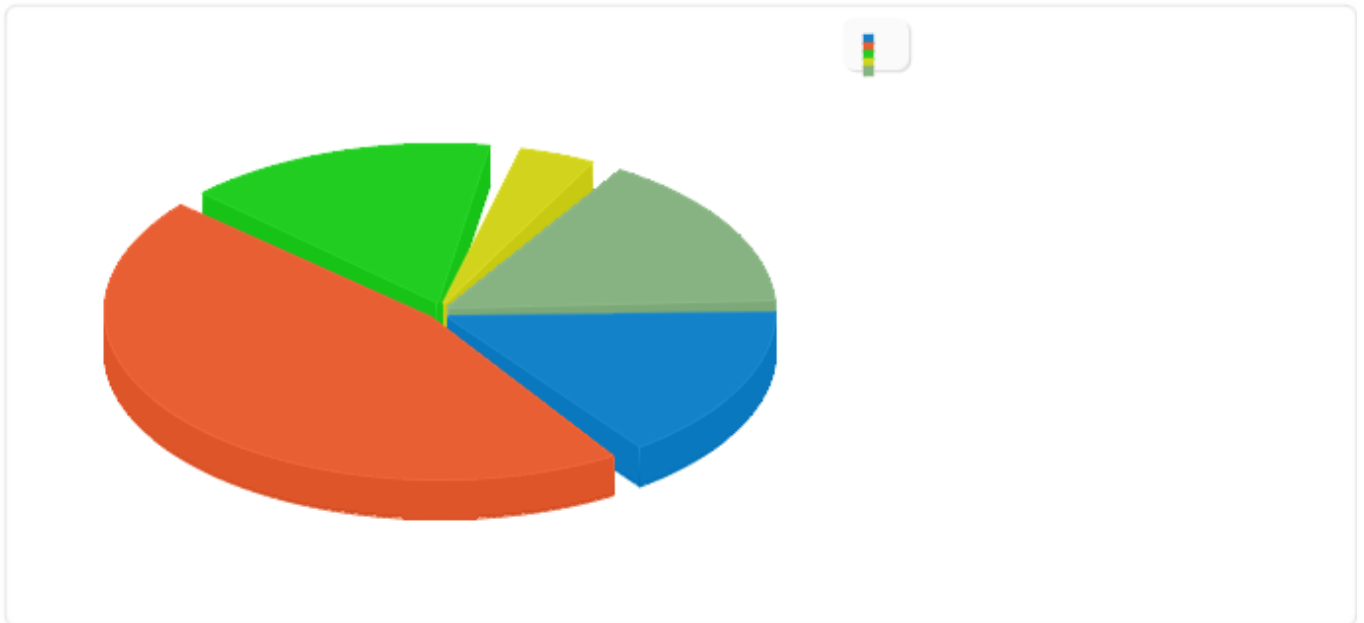
Summary for Q04b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	4	16.00%
to annul (A2)	12	48.00%
to vary (A3)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	4	16.00%

Summary for Q04b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:



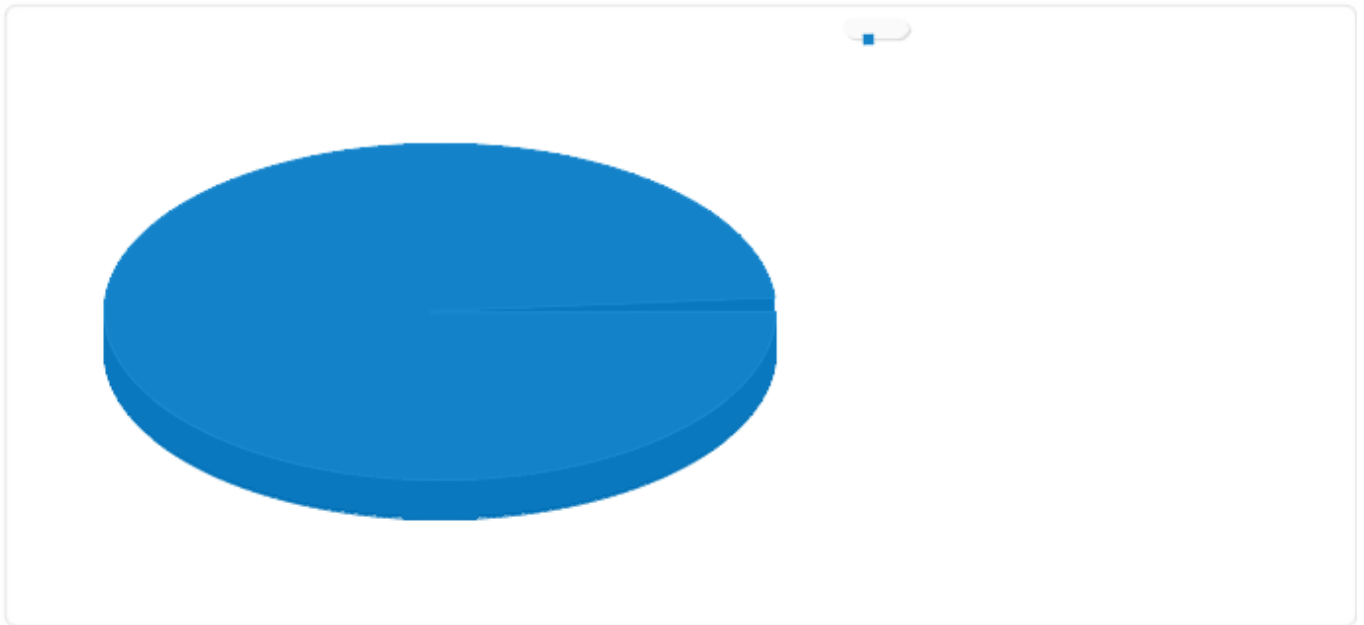
Summary for Q05

Are you competent in urban planning and environmental disputes (town and city planning, environmental and/or building permits, environmental law, climate law, ...)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	25	100.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q05

Are you competent in urban planning and environmental disputes (town and city planning, environmental and/or building permits, environmental law, climate law, ...)?



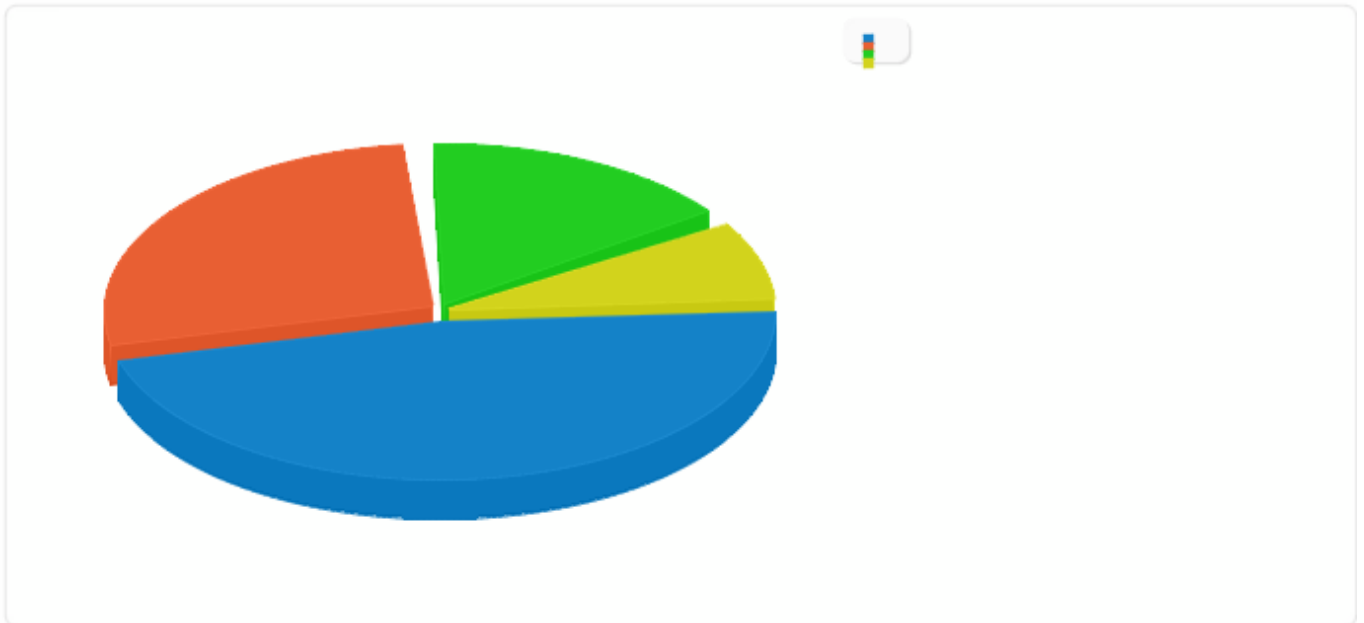
Summary for Q05a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	12	52.17%	82.61%
2 (2)	7	30.43%	
3 (3)	4	17.39%	17.39%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	0	0.00%	0.00%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.65		
Standard deviation	0.78		
Sum (Answers)	23	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q05a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases is this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



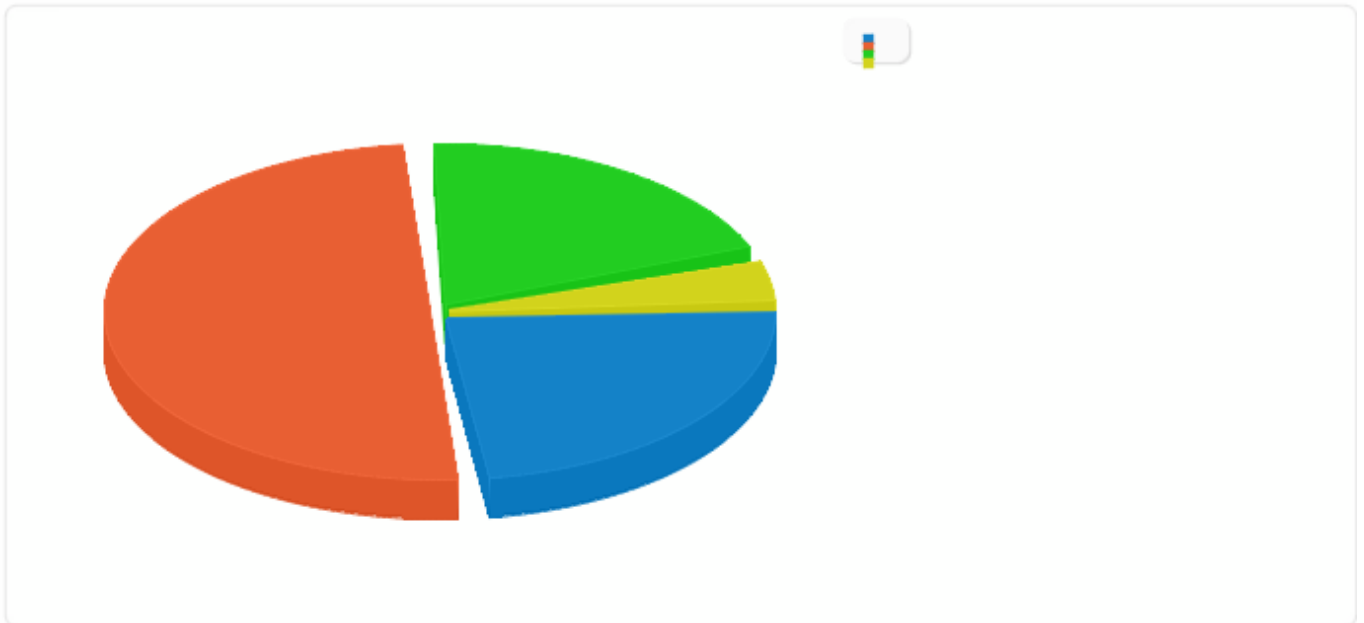
Summary for Q05b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	6	24.00%
to annul (A2)	13	52.00%
to vary (A3)	5	20.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q05b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

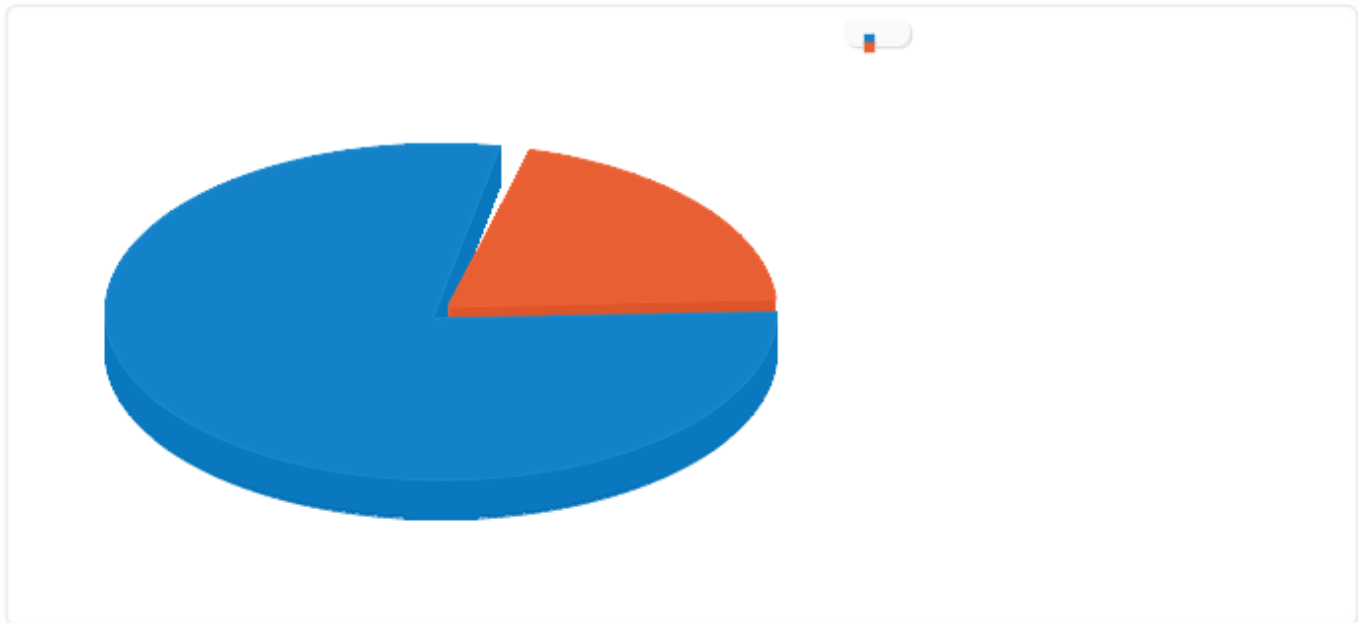


Summary for Q06**Are you competent in social welfare?**

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	20	80.00%
No (N)	5	20.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q06

Are you competent in social welfare?



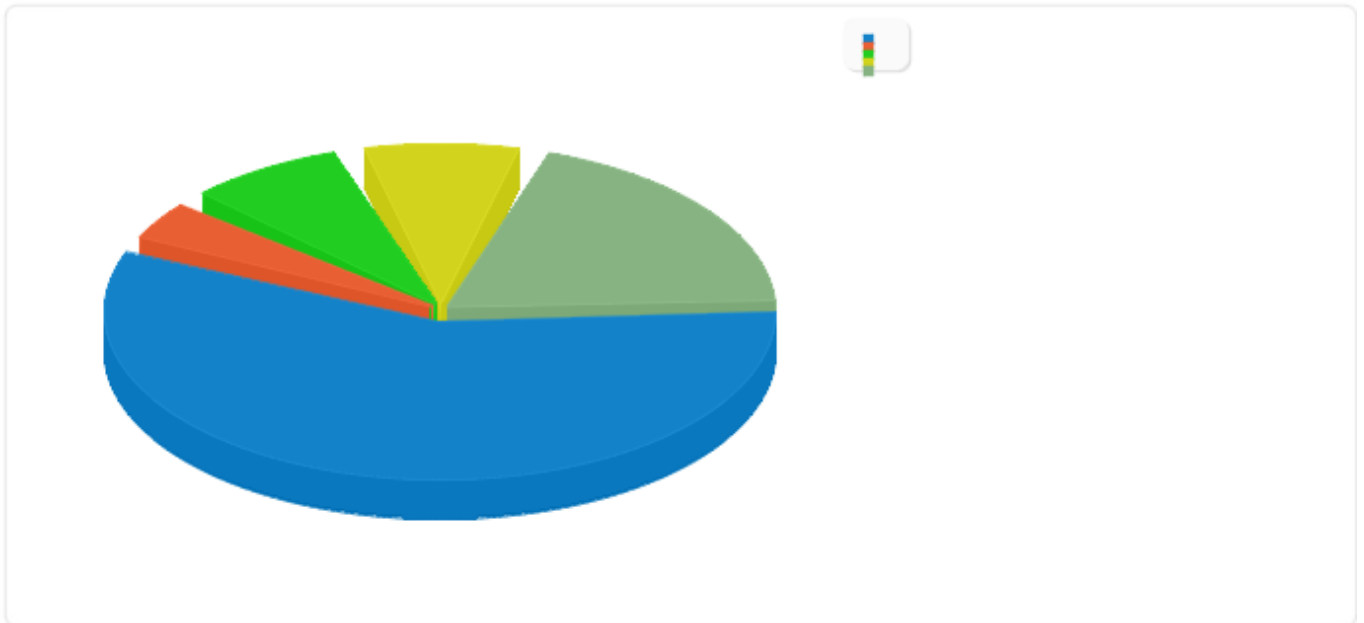
Summary for Q06a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1-10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018).

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	15	65.22%	69.57%
2 (2)	1	4.35%	
3 (3)	2	8.70%	8.70%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	0	0.00%	0.00%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	5	20.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.28		
Standard deviation	0.67		
Sum (Answers)	18	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q06a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1-10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018).



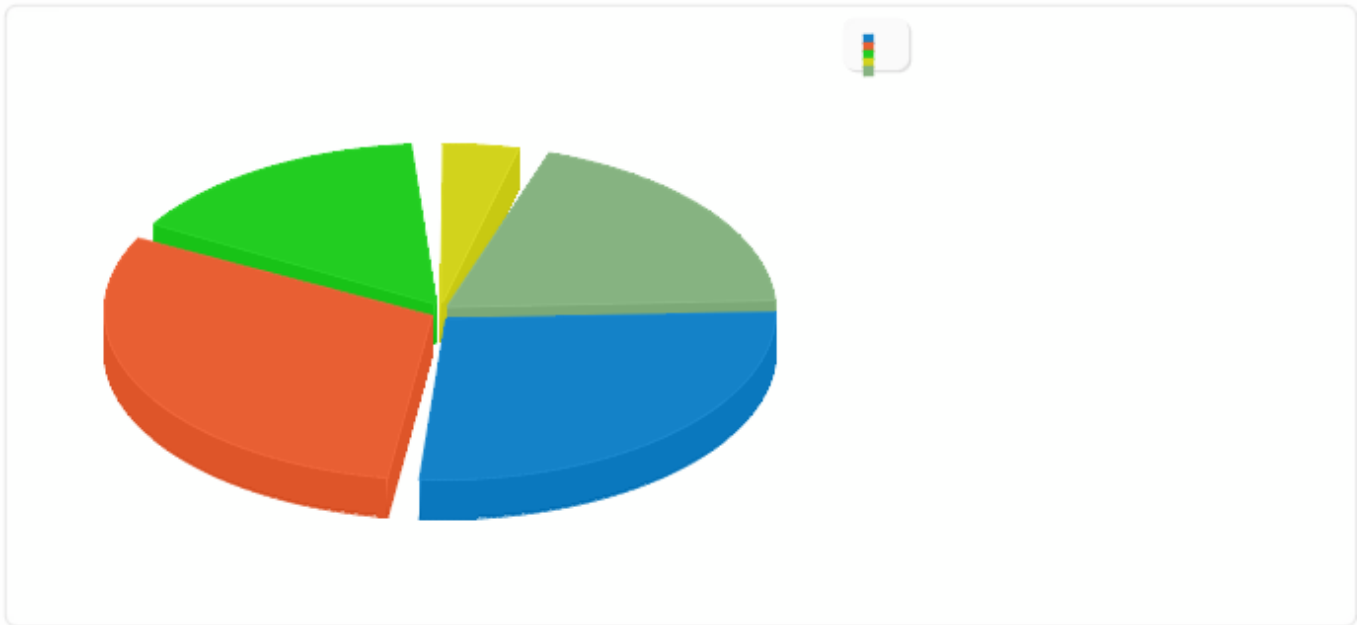
Summary for Q06b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	7	28.00%
to annul (A2)	8	32.00%
to vary (A3)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	5	20.00%

Summary for Q06b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:



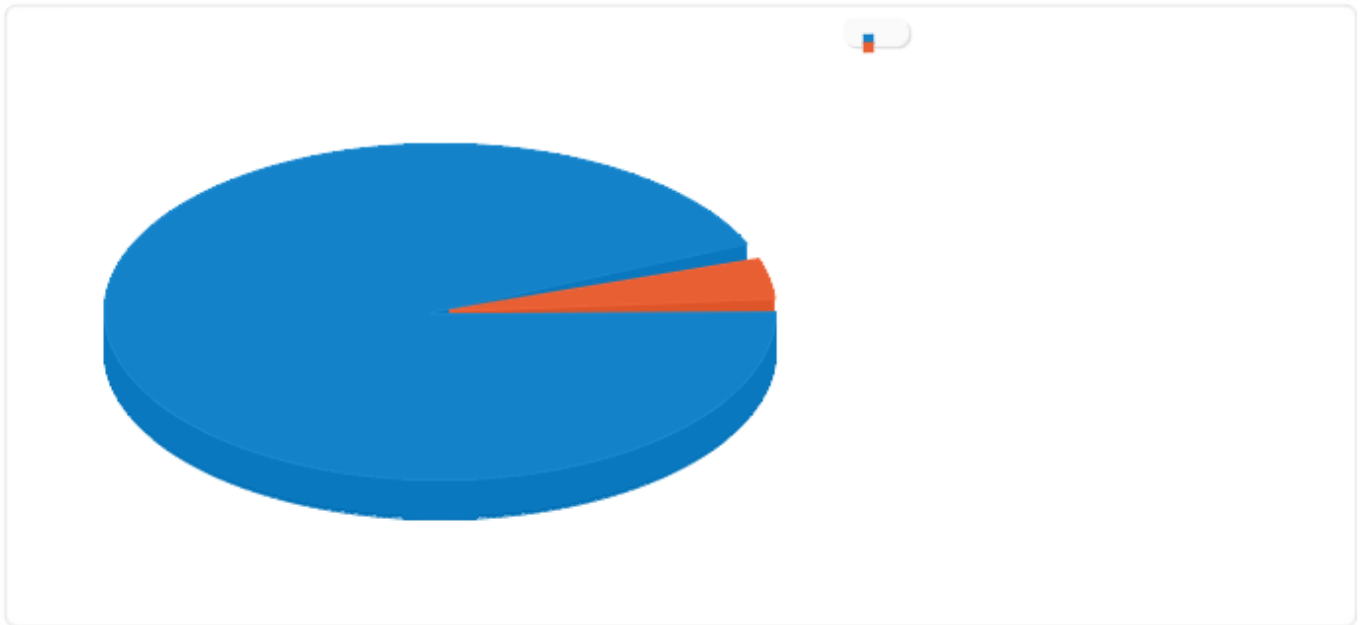
Summary for Q07

Are you competent in professional regulation (e.g. architects, advocates, pharmacies, ...)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	24	96.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q07

Are you competent in professional regulation (e.g. architects, advocates, pharmacies, ...)?



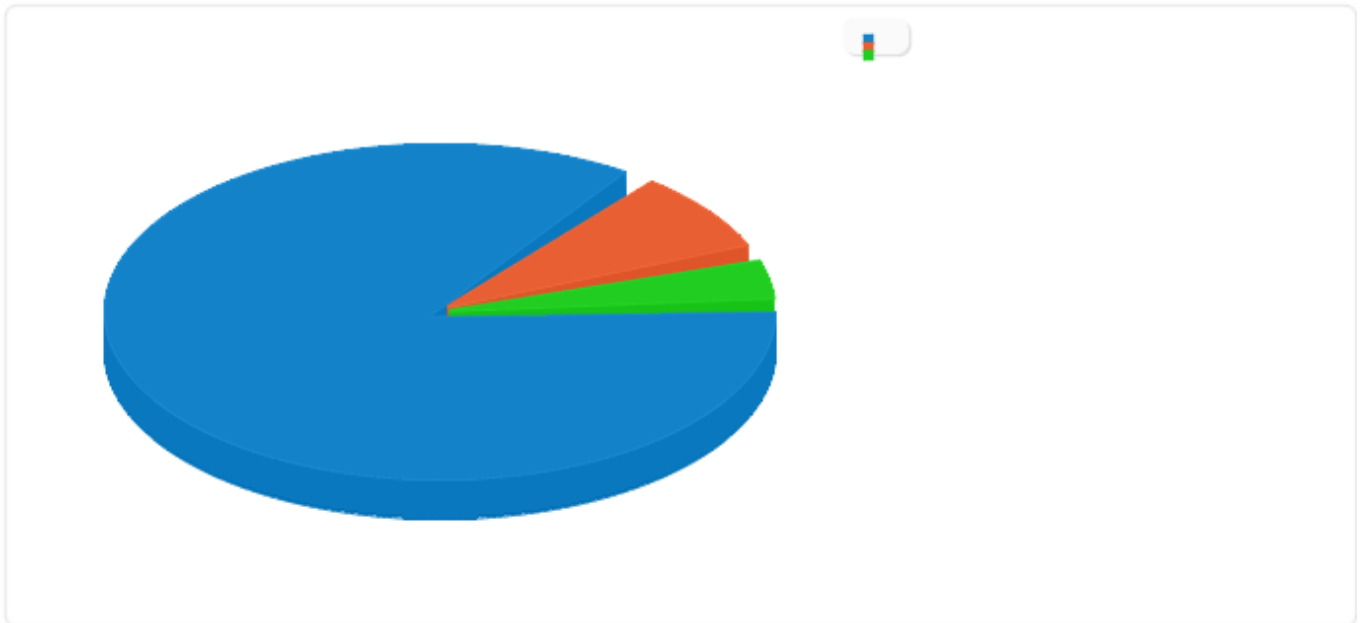
Summary for Q07a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	22	95.65%	95.65%
2 (2)	0	0.00%	
3 (3)	0	0.00%	0.00%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	0	0.00%	0.00%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	1	4.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1		
Standard deviation	0		
Sum (Answers)	22	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q07a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



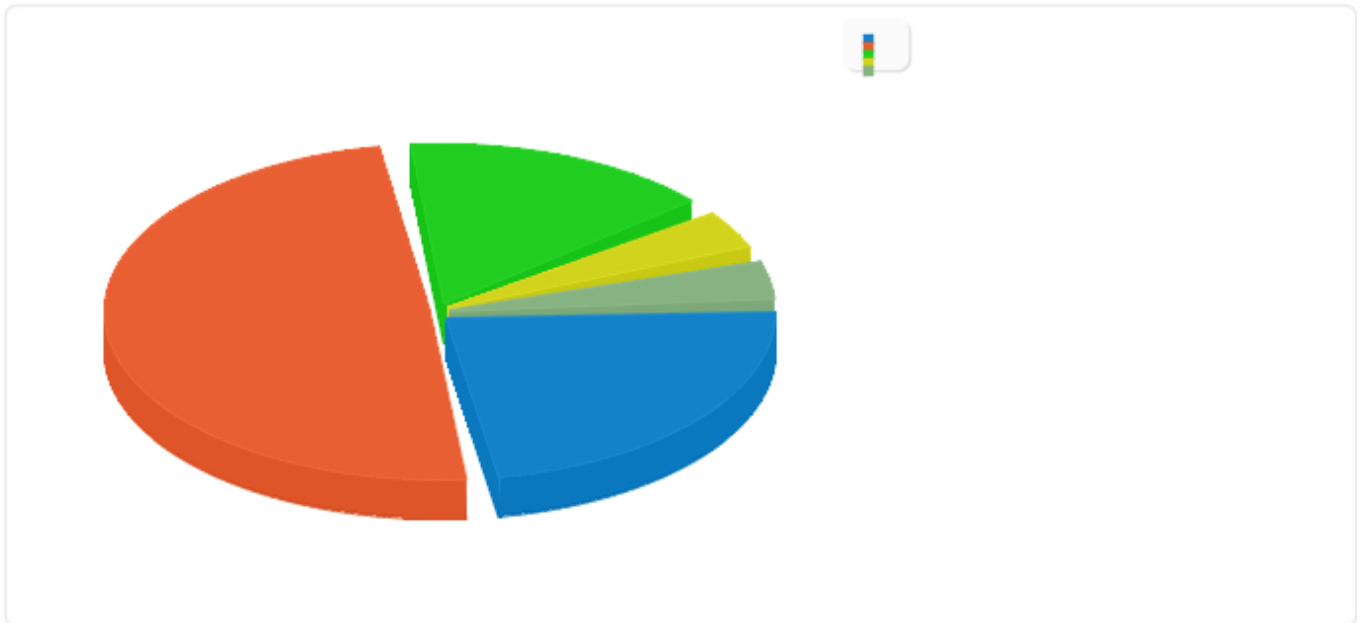
Summary for Q07b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	6	24.00%
to annul (A2)	13	52.00%
to vary (A3)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	1	4.00%

Summary for Q07b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:



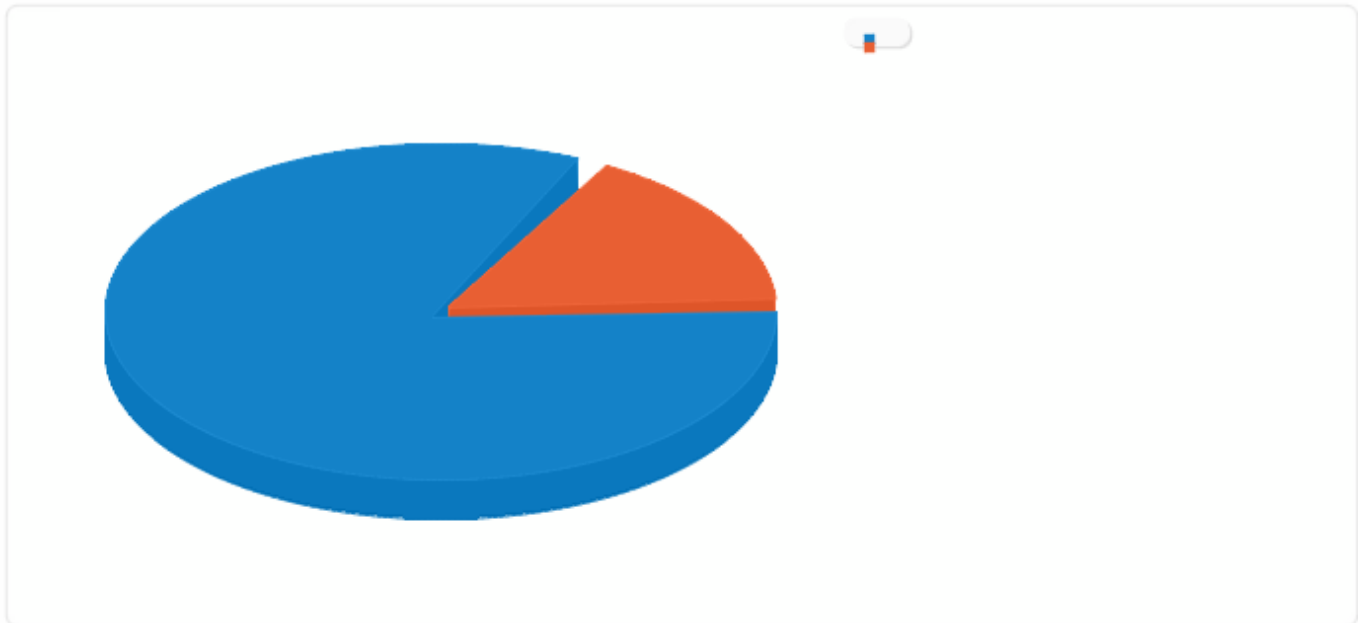
Summary for Q08

Are you competent in market regulation (e.g. competition law, consumer law, ...)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	21	84.00%
No (N)	4	16.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q08

Are you competent in market regulation (e.g. competition law, consumer law, ...)?



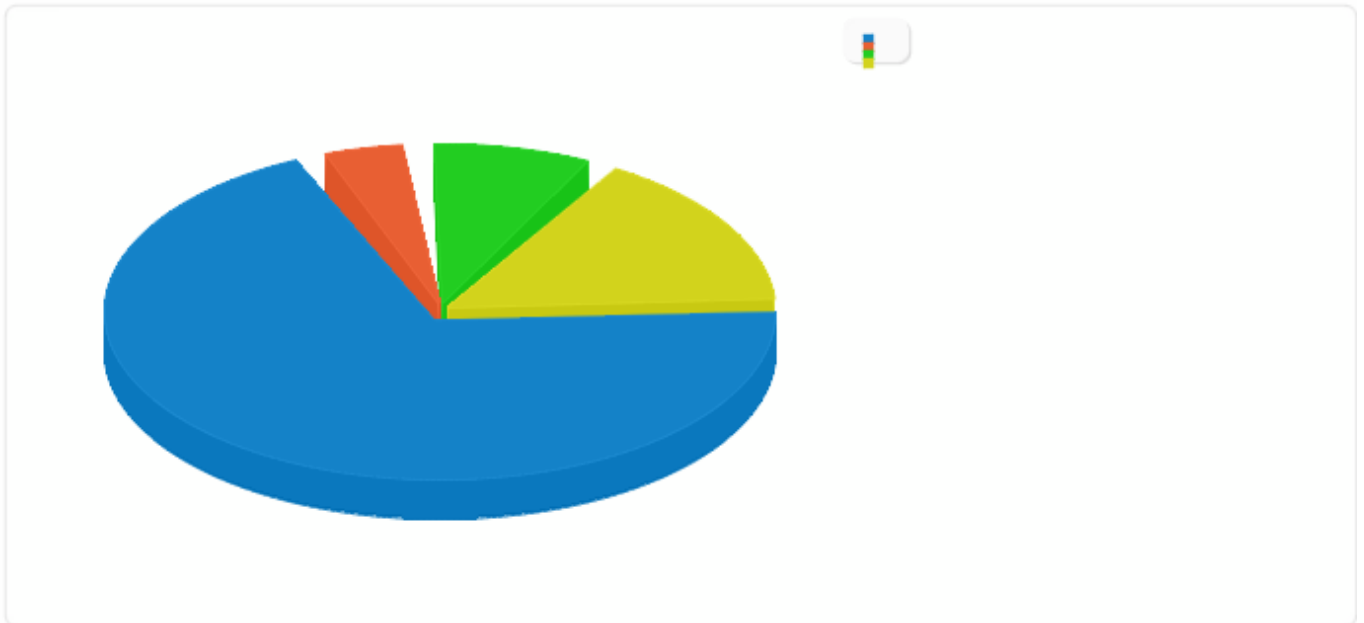
Summary for Q08a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	18	78.26%	82.61%
2 (2)	1	4.35%	
3 (3)	0	0.00%	0.00%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	0	0.00%	0.00%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	4	16.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.05		
Standard deviation	0.23		
Sum (Answers)	19	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q08a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent in the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



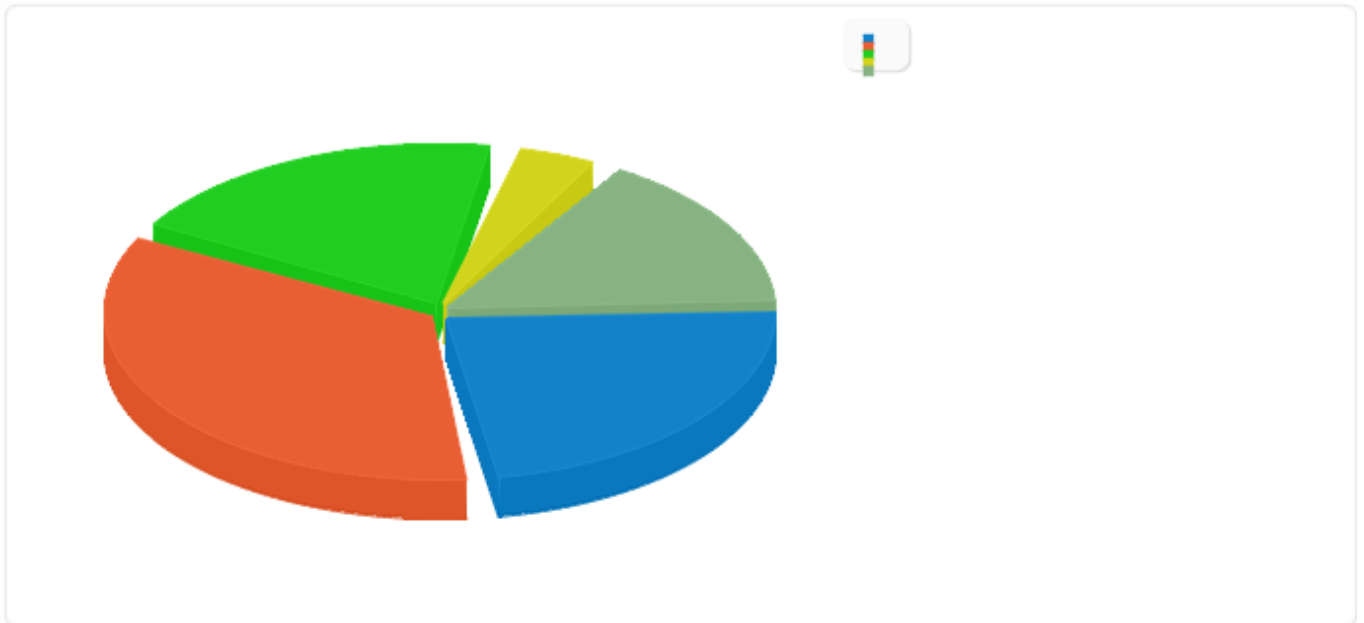
Summary for Q08b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	6	24.00%
to annul (A2)	9	36.00%
to vary (A3)	5	20.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	4	16.00%

Summary for Q08b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

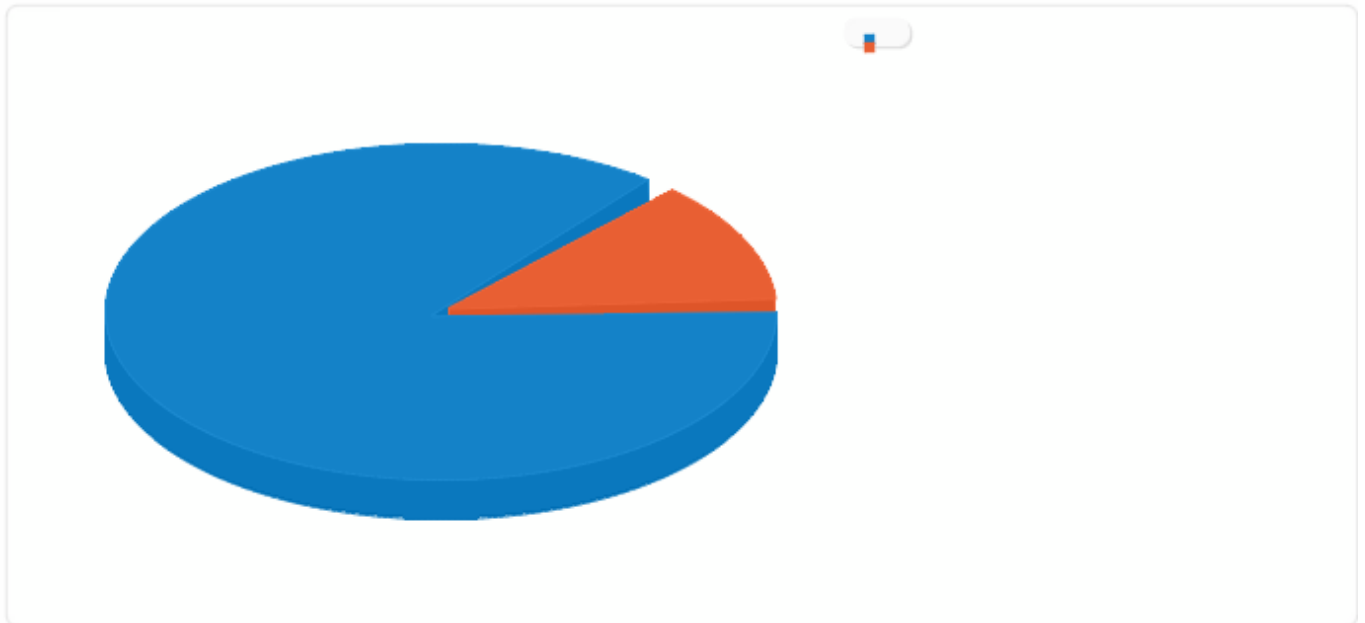


Summary for Q09**Are you competent in tax & finances?**

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	22	88.00%
No (N)	3	12.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q09

Are you competent in tax & finances?



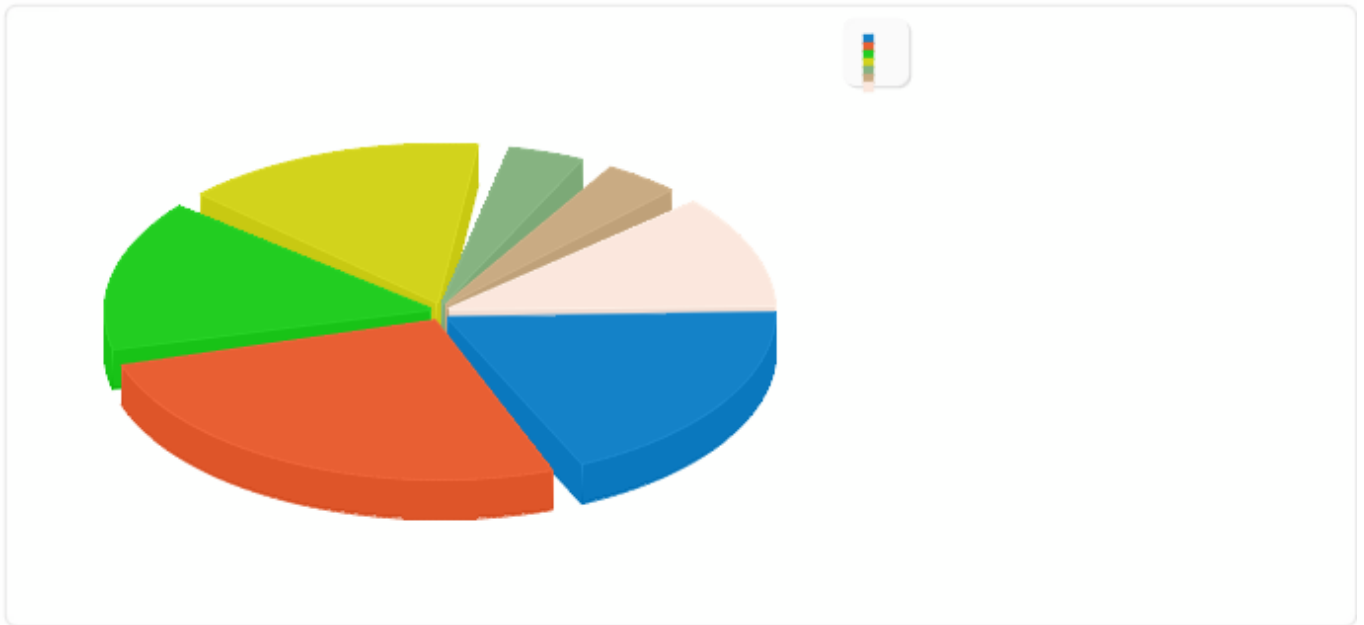
Summary for Q09a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	5	20.83%	50.00%
2 (2)	7	29.17%	
3 (3)	4	16.67%	16.67%
4 (4)	4	16.67%	
5 (5)	1	4.17%	20.83%
No answer	1	4.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	2.48		
Standard deviation	1.21		
Sum (Answers)	21	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q09a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



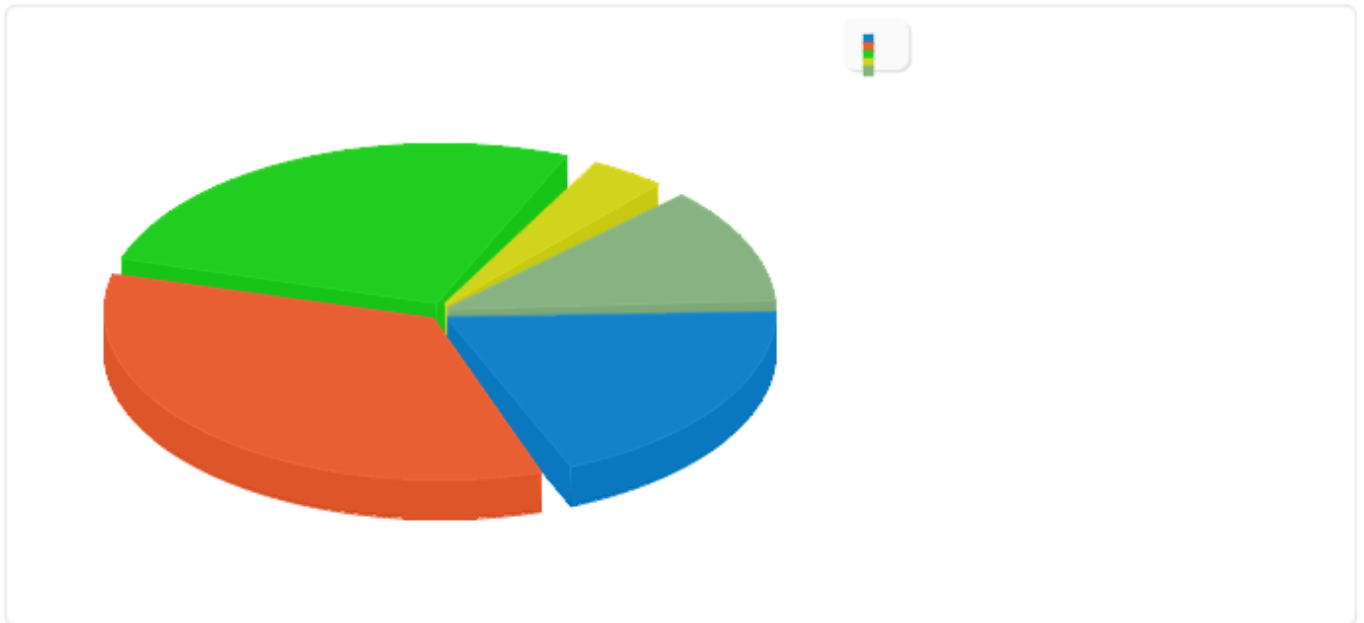
Summary for Q09b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	5	20.00%
to annul (A2)	9	36.00%
to vary (A3)	7	28.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%

Summary for Q09b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:



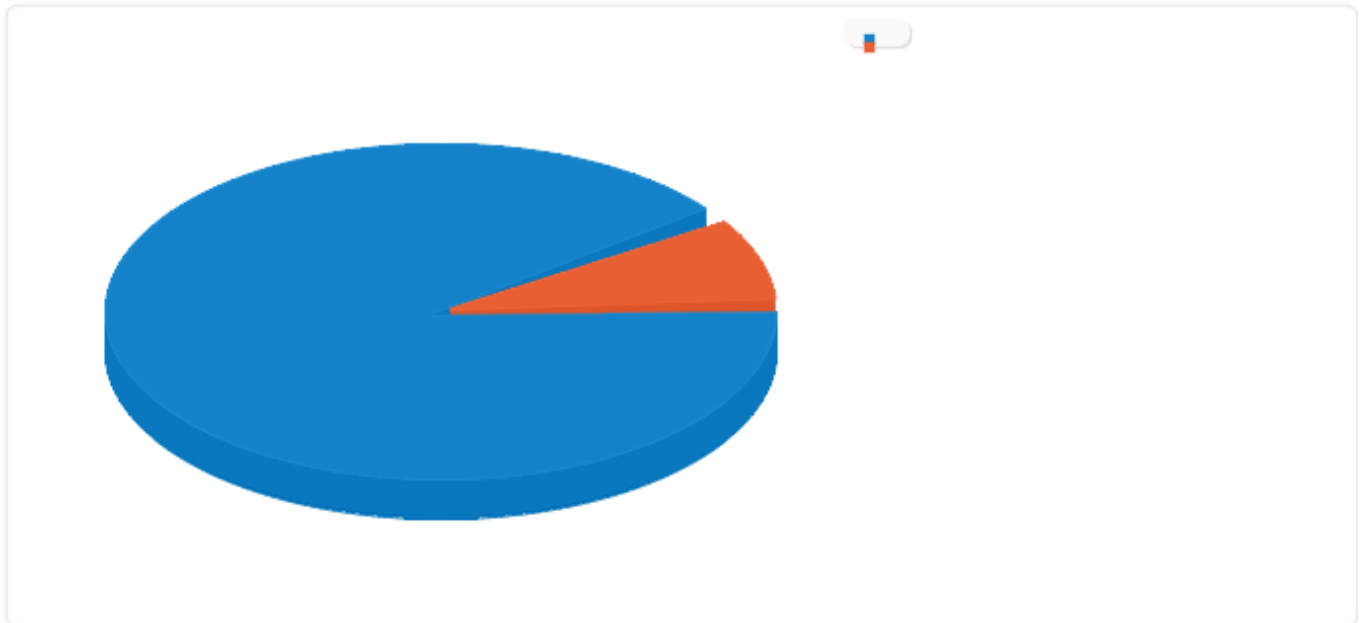
Summary for Q10

Are you competent in local & regional administration?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	23	92.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q10

Are you competent in local & regional administration?



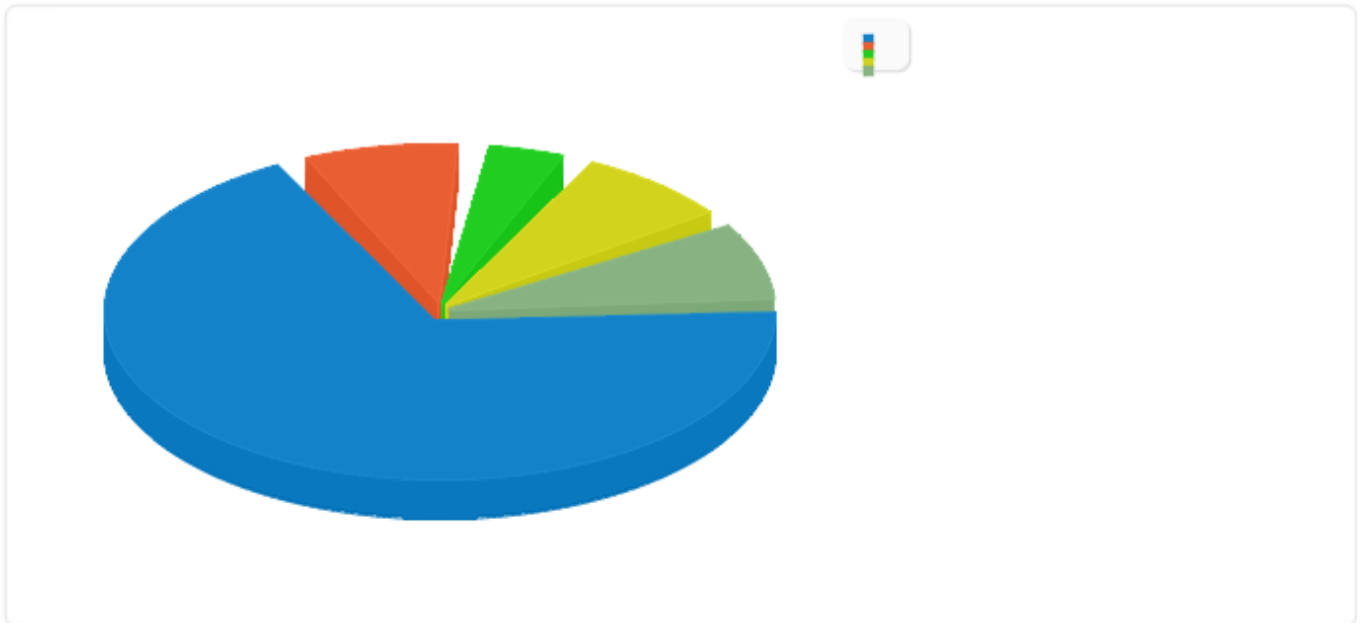
Summary for Q10a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	18	78.26%	86.96%
2 (2)	2	8.70%	
3 (3)	0	0.00%	0.00%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	1	4.35%	4.35%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	2	8.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1.29		
Standard deviation	0.9		
Sum (Answers)	21	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q10a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



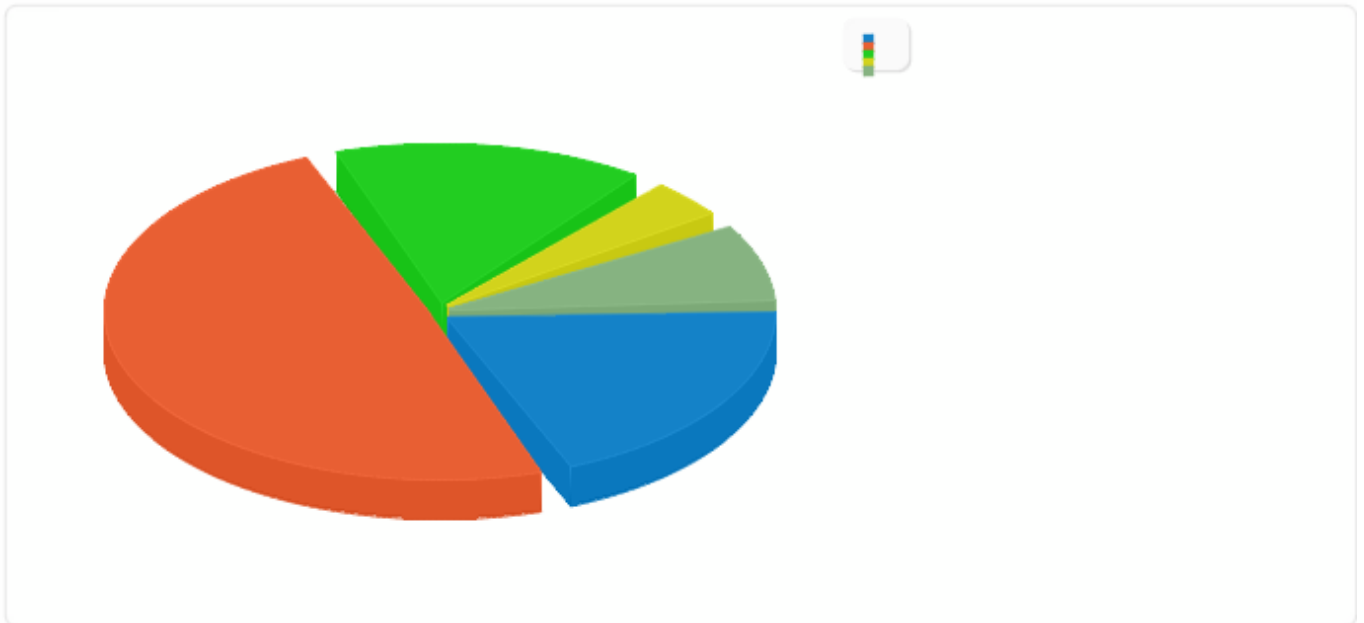
Summary for q10b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	5	20.00%
to annul (A2)	13	52.00%
to vary (A3)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	2	8.00%

Summary for q10b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:



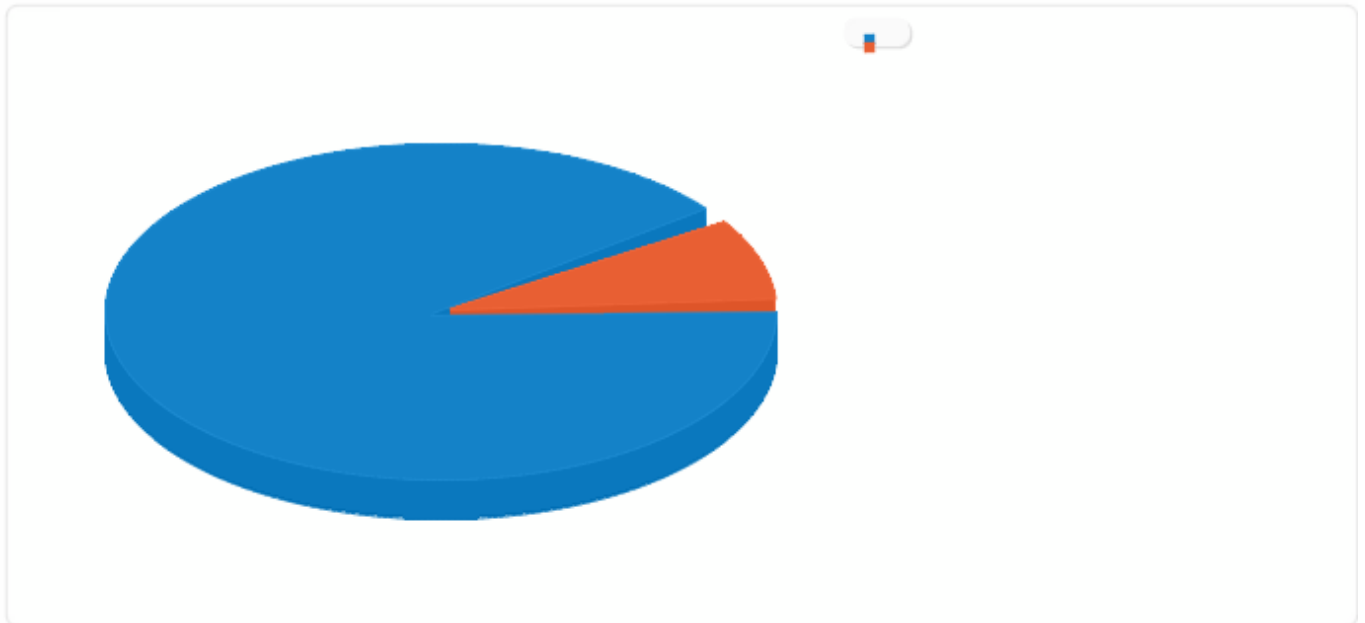
Summary for Q11

Are you competent in education (primary school, high school, university, ...)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	23	92.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q11

Are you competent in education (primary school, high school, university, ...)?



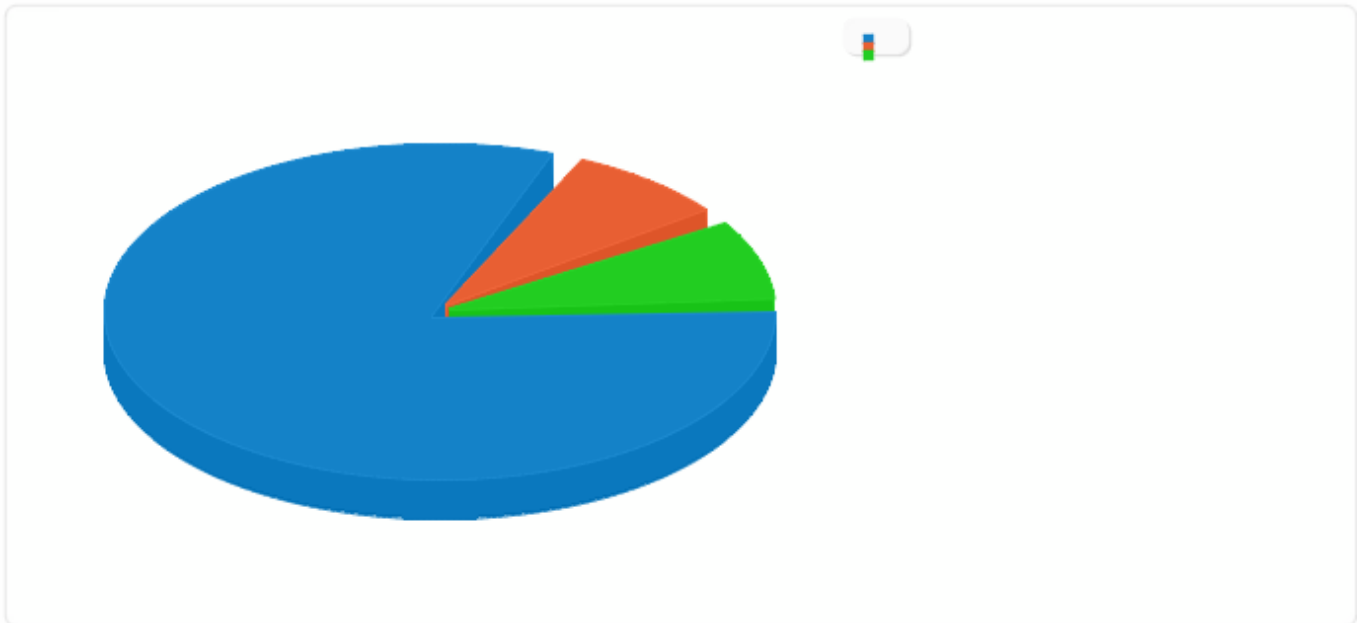
Summary for Q11a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Answer	Count	Percentage	Sum
1 (1)	21	91.30%	91.30%
2 (2)	0	0.00%	
3 (3)	0	0.00%	0.00%
4 (4)	0	0.00%	
5 (5)	0	0.00%	0.00%
No answer	2	8.00%	0.00%
Not displayed	2	8.00%	0.00%
Arithmetic mean	1		
Standard deviation	0		
Sum (Answers)	21	100.00%	100.00%
Number of cases		0%	

Summary for Q11a

Please indicate, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 = 1 - 10%, 2 = 11 - 20%, 3 = 21 - 30%, ...), the estimated percentage which cases in this area of law represent out of the total number of cases in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):



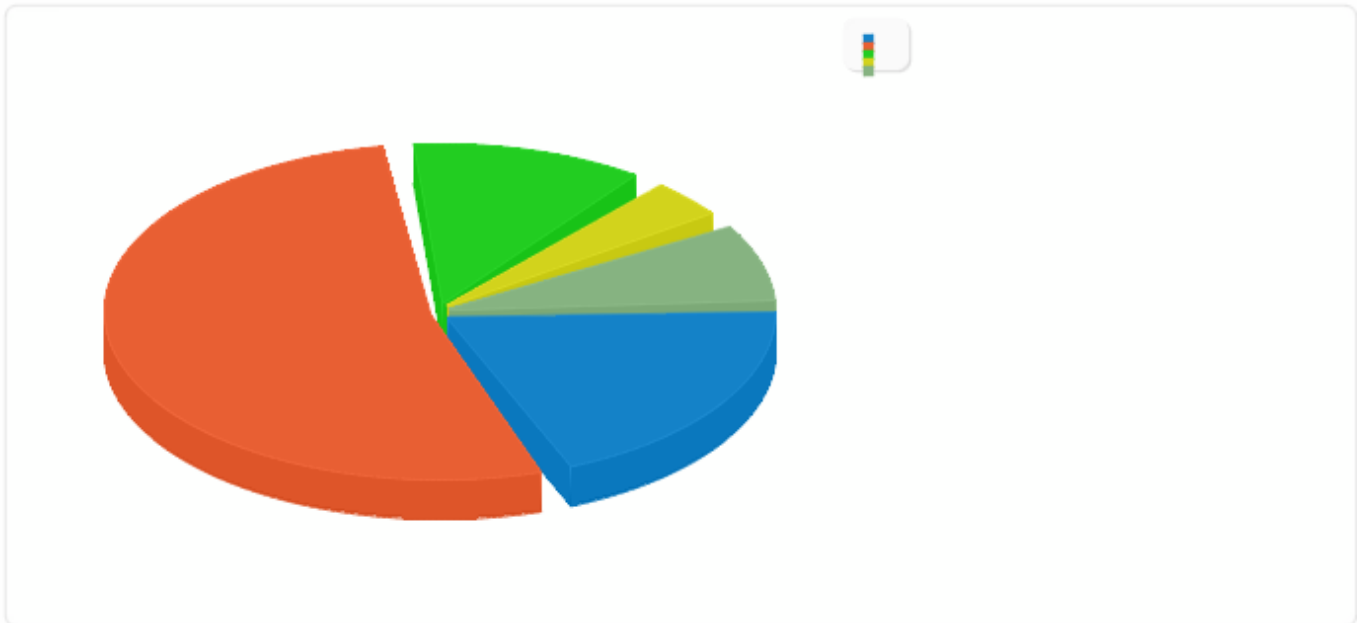
Summary for Q11b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:

Answer	Count	Percentage
to reverse (A1)	5	20.00%
to annul (A2)	14	56.00%
to vary (A3)	3	12.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	2	8.00%

Summary for Q11b

Please indicate the main competence in this area of law:



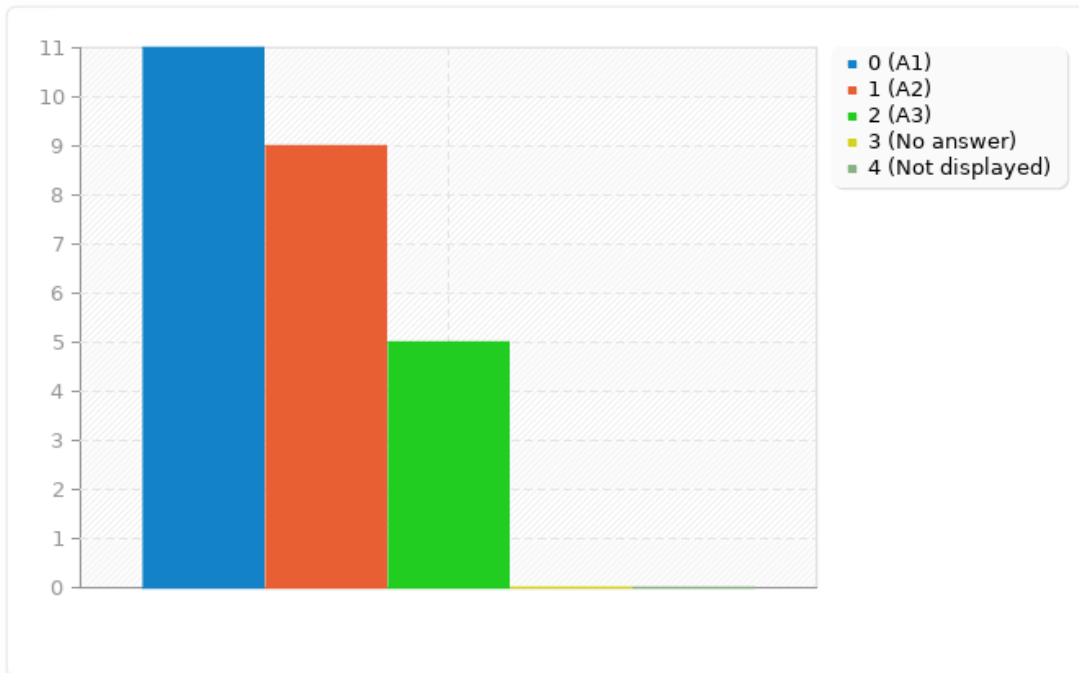
Summary for Q12

My institution...

Answer	Count	Percentage
does not operate a filtering process for admission to its court of last resort. (A1)	11	44.00%
always operates a filtering process for admission to its court of last resort. (A2)	9	36.00%
sometimes operates a filtering process for admission to its court of last resort and sometimes not. (A3)	5	20.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for Q12

My institution...



Summary for A11 [total number of cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at the Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	120142.000000
Standard deviation	10039.81
Average	10922
Minimum	111.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	2165
2nd quartile (Median)	6026
3rd quartile (Q3)	22086
Maximum	27963.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A11 [VAT cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at the Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	5142.000000
Standard deviation	1896.79
Average	1714
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	784
Maximum	4358.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A11 [building permit cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at the Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	5
Sum	1136.000000
Standard deviation	364.52
Average	227.2
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	8.5
2nd quartile (Median)	73
3rd quartile (Q3)	523
Maximum	953.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A11 [public procurement cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at the Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	119.000000
Standard deviation	49.81
Average	29.75
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	1.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	87.75
Maximum	116.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A11 [migration cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at the Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	5
Sum	2093.000000
Standard deviation	729.94
Average	418.6
Minimum	23.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	35.5
2nd quartile (Median)	64
3rd quartile (Q3)	979
Maximum	1878.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A11expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	36.00%
No answer	3	12.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>There are no different areas or categories of specialisation for the review of different kinds of administrative authorities or different areas of administrative law. Panels hear judicial review appeals on all areas of administrative law.</p> <p>Since each administrative law division (judicial review appeals division) hears appeals on all areas of administrative law and does not deal solely with a particular area of specialisation such as competition law, VAT, public procurement, urban planning (and building permits) or environmental law etc, no separate data are available for each distinct area of law.</p>
5	<p>Our Supreme Administrative Court is competent in rural planning cases, in migration cases and in other (general administrative) cases, such as subsidy law, decisions involving the regulation of traffic, electoral rights etcetera. Building permit cases are not a separate category and our therefore not registered seperately. Therefore, we decided not to mention any number (here and further on in the survey, where building permits are concerned). Our Supreme Administrative Court is not competenet in VAT cases and public procurement cases.</p>
22	<p>Please note that Polish Supreme Administrative Court does not decide in public procurement cases.</p>
25	<p>It is not possible to automatically determine the number of VAT cases.</p>
27	<p>There are no statistics on how many of the pending cases in 2018 have remained unfinished</p>
31	<p>There are not statistics for VAT cases or migration cases. The High Court of Cassation and Justice of Romania has a very limited jurisdiction concerning migration; it has jurisdiction only to review the declarations of undesirability, which sometimes are corelated with migration, but not necessarily.</p>
32	<p>La Cour Administrative du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg n'est pas compétente en matière de TVA, affaires qui sont traitées par les juridictions de l'ordre judiciaire</p>
34	<p>The administrative judge is not competent to decide VAT cases.</p> <p>In Italy there is a special judge, with two instances of judgement, competent to decide tax cases.</p> <p>Court of Cassation is competent to decide appeals against judgments of second instance tax judges.</p> <p>In the Italian system of administrative justice do not exist filter mechanisms through which the Council of State controls which cases are adjudicated by itself.</p> <p>So each part can choose to appeal the first instance judgment whitout havingto go through any kind of filtering process.</p>
37	<p>Le nombre total des affaires concernant la fiscalité en général s' élevait à 3661 (le 31-12-2018)</p>

Summary for A12 [total number of cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	80449.000000
Standard deviation	6358.41
Average	7313.55
Minimum	155.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	2658
2nd quartile (Median)	4656
3rd quartile (Q3)	13481
Maximum	18959.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A12 [VAT cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	3467.000000
Standard deviation	862.03
Average	866.75
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	3.25
2nd quartile (Median)	831
3rd quartile (Q3)	1766
Maximum	1805.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A12 [building permit cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	3766.000000
Standard deviation	762.26
Average	627.67
Minimum	27.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	36.75
2nd quartile (Median)	346
3rd quartile (Q3)	1166.75
Maximum	2177.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A12 [public procurement cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	5
Sum	1302.000000
Standard deviation	303.96
Average	260.4
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	1.5
2nd quartile (Median)	116
3rd quartile (Q3)	591.5
Maximum	801.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A12 [migration cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	9874.000000
Standard deviation	2920.09
Average	1410.57
Minimum	48.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	68
2nd quartile (Median)	279
3rd quartile (Q3)	380
Maximum	8558.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A12expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	6	24.00%
No answer	6	24.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	There are no different areas or categories of specialisation for the review of different kinds of administrative authorities or different areas of administrative law. Panels hear judicial review appeals on all areas of administrative law. Since each administrative law division (judicial review appeals division) hears appeals on all areas of administrative law and does not deal solely with a particular area of specialisation such as competition law, VAT, public procurement, urban planning (and building permits) or environmental law etc, no separate data are available for each distinct area of law.
22	Please note that Polish Supreme Administrative Court does not decide in public procurement cases.
25	It is not possible to automatically determine the number of VAT cases.
31	There is not detailed statistics.
34	The high percentage of public procurement cases depends on the high number of appeals in this matter in comparison to migration cases in which parties often do not appeal the first instance
37	Le Conseil d'Etat est divisé en six sections. La deuxième qui est compétente pour les affaires de fiscalité a réglé en 2018, 897 affaires (dans lesquelles sont incluses les affaires de TVA) soit le 20,8 % de la totalité des affaires réglées en 2018 par le Conseil.

Summary for A13

Provide the total number of judges in full-time equivalent (FTE), serving in your institution in 2018
(between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	505.700000
Standard deviation	48.47
Average	50.57
Minimum	5.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	17.5
2nd quartile (Median)	28.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	88
Maximum	168.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

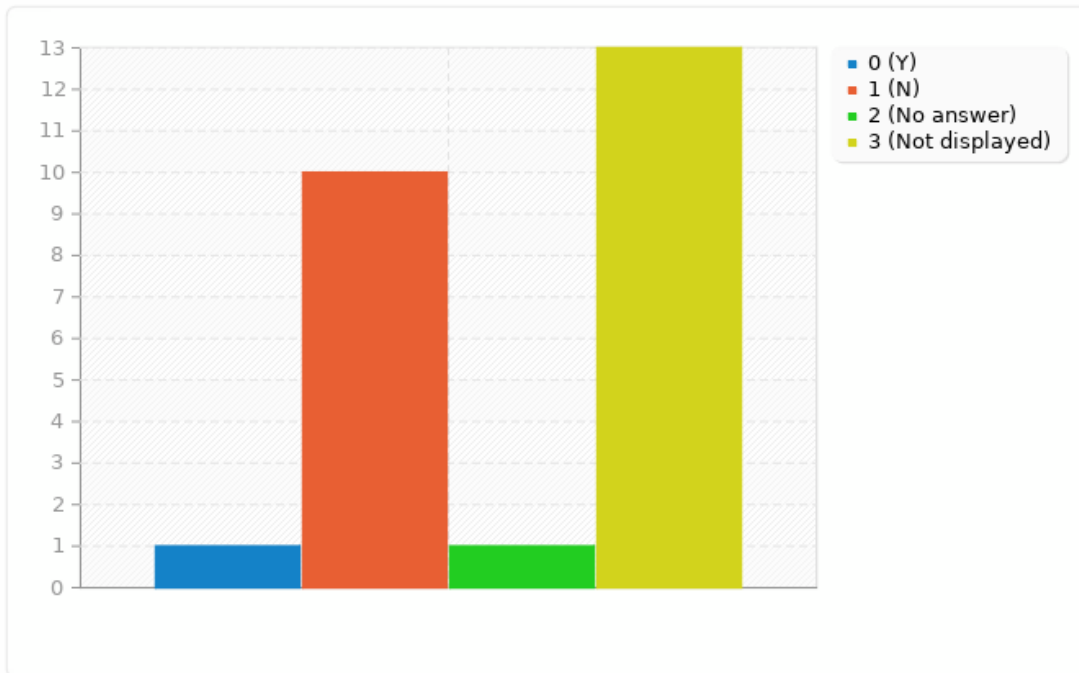
Summary for A14

Does your institution have a system of "double examination", whereby some judges assess cases and draft reports which contain, in general, a summary of the facts of the case and the arguments of the parties as well as an examination of the merits of the case, and other judges deliver judgments?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	1	4.00%
No (N)	10	40.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A14

Does your institution have a system of "double examination", whereby some judges assess cases and draft reports which contain, in general, a summary of the facts of the case and the arguments of the parties as well as an examination of the merits of the case, and other judges deliver judgments?



Summary for A14a

What percentage of the total number of judges were charged with drafting reports containing, in general, a summary of the facts of the case and the arguments of the parties as well as an examination of the merits of the case on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	28.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	28
Minimum	28.000000
Maximum	28.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A14expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	3	12.00%
No answer	9	36.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>A collective judgment is delivered by the Court, however, concurring, separate and dissenting ones are possible. If a collective judgment is delivered then, one Justice will write the judgment for the panel which heard the appeal. Judgments of the Court must be duly reasoned; a cardinal and indispensable element of a fair trial as enshrined in Article 30.2 of the Constitution and Article 6.1 of the ECHR.</p> <p>Elements of a duly reasoned judgment must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis of the evidence adduced in light of the issues pleaded, • Concrete findings, • A clear judicial pronouncement indicating the outcome of the case.
31	<p>There is not such a thing as "double examination" based on different functions (drafting reports for some judges and issuing judgements for others). Anyway, in some specific situations, a decision issued by a panel of 3 judges could be revised by a panel of 5 judges.</p>
37	<p>Les juges du Conseil d'Etat sont repartis en trois grades: Conseillers d'Etat, Maîtres des requêtes et Auditeurs.</p> <p>Ces derniers (48 sur un total de 168) assistent les conseillers dans la préparation des affaires. Ce sont eux qui en premier, prennent contact avec l'administration, étudient les recours et les mémoires des parties, font la recherche de la jurisprudence et de la doctrine, ils instruisent le dossier et enfin rédigent un rapport (document interne) qui est adressé au conseiller rapporteur de l'affaire.</p>

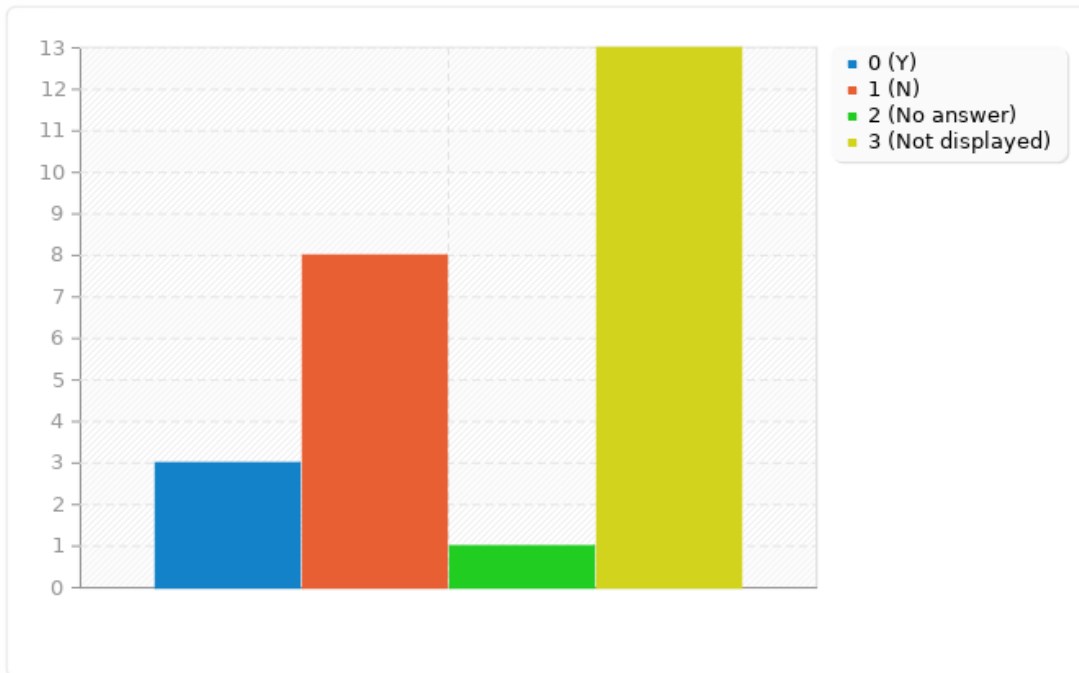
Summary for A15

In your institution do you have judges who are assigned to deciding cases involving only one or more specialized areas of law (hereinafter referred to as “specialist judges”)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	3	12.00%
No (N)	8	32.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A15

In your institution do you have judges who are assigned to deciding cases involving only one or more specialized areas of law (hereinafter referred to as “specialist judges”)?



Summary for A15a

How many judges in your institution are assigned to resolving cases in only one or more specialized areas of law?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	68.000000
Standard deviation	3.3
Average	22.67
Minimum	19.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	22
Maximum	27.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

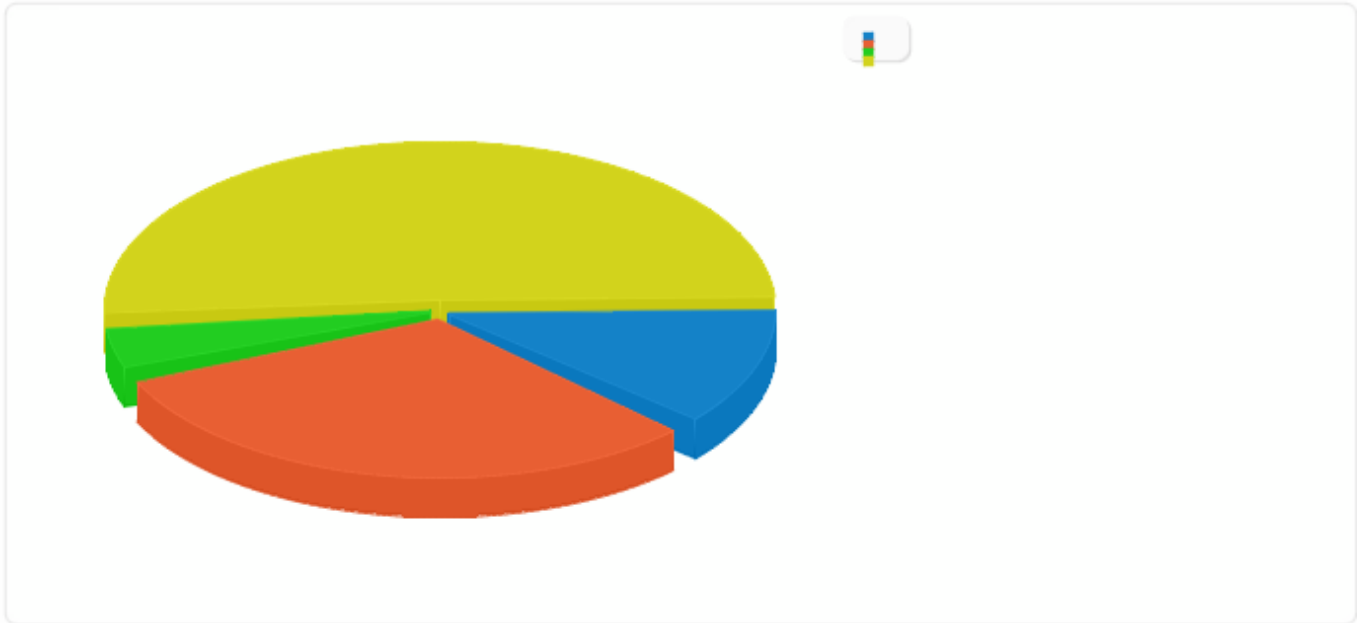
Summary for A16(SQ001)[VAT cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	3	12.00%
No (A2)	8	32.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A16(SQ001)[VAT cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



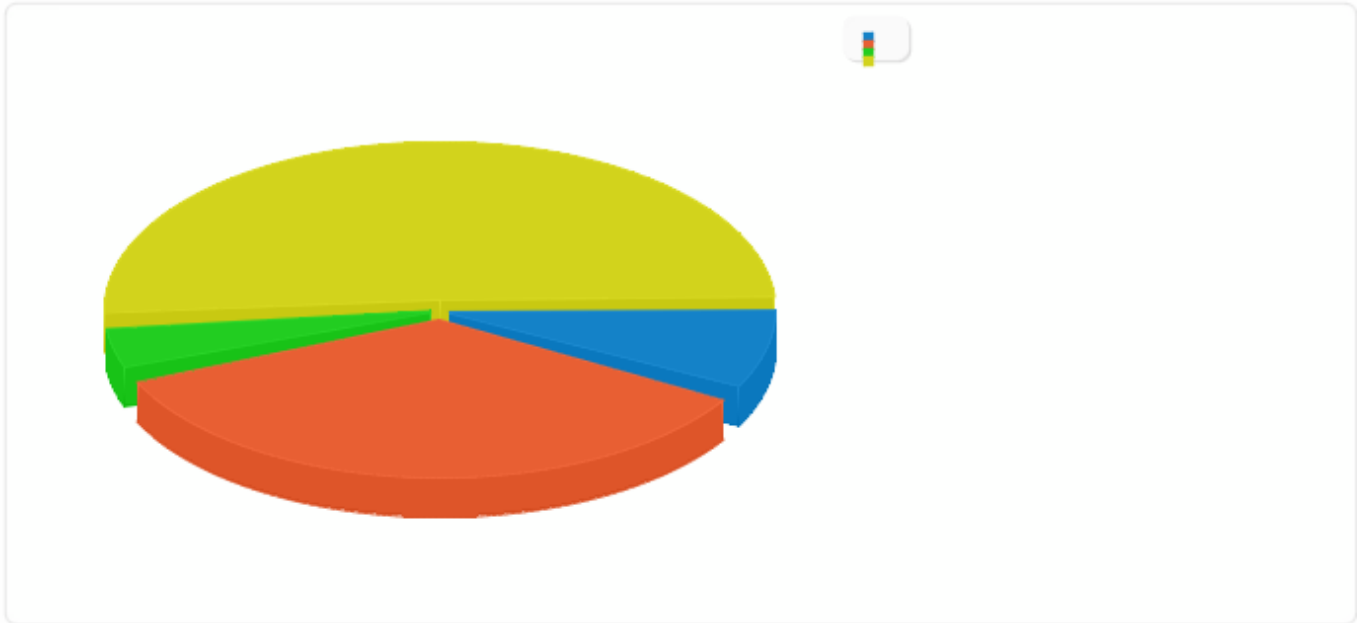
Summary for A16(SQ002)[building permit cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	2	8.00%
No (A2)	9	36.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A16(SQ002)[building permit cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



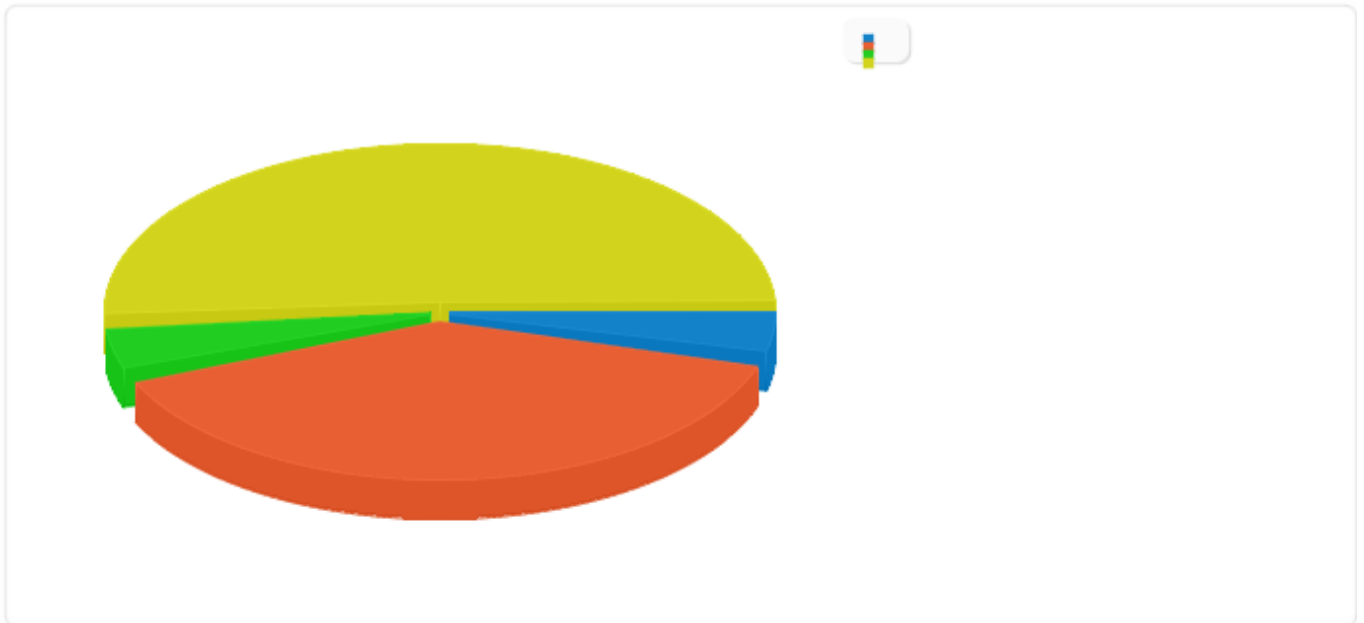
Summary for A16(SQ003)[public procurement cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	1	4.00%
No (A2)	10	40.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A16(SQ003)[public procurement cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



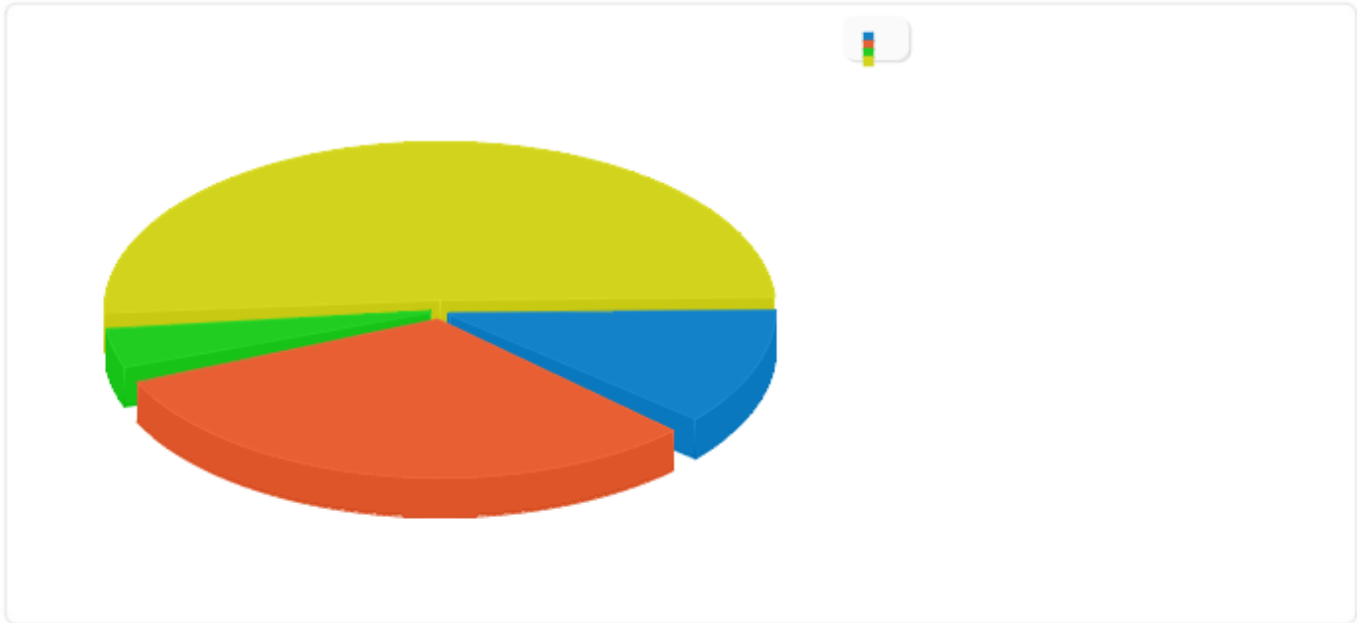
Summary for A16(SQ004)[migration cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	3	12.00%
No (A2)	8	32.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A16(SQ004)[migration cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



Summary for A16a1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve VAT cases on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	27.000000
Standard deviation	4.32
Average	9
Minimum	5.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	7
Maximum	15.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

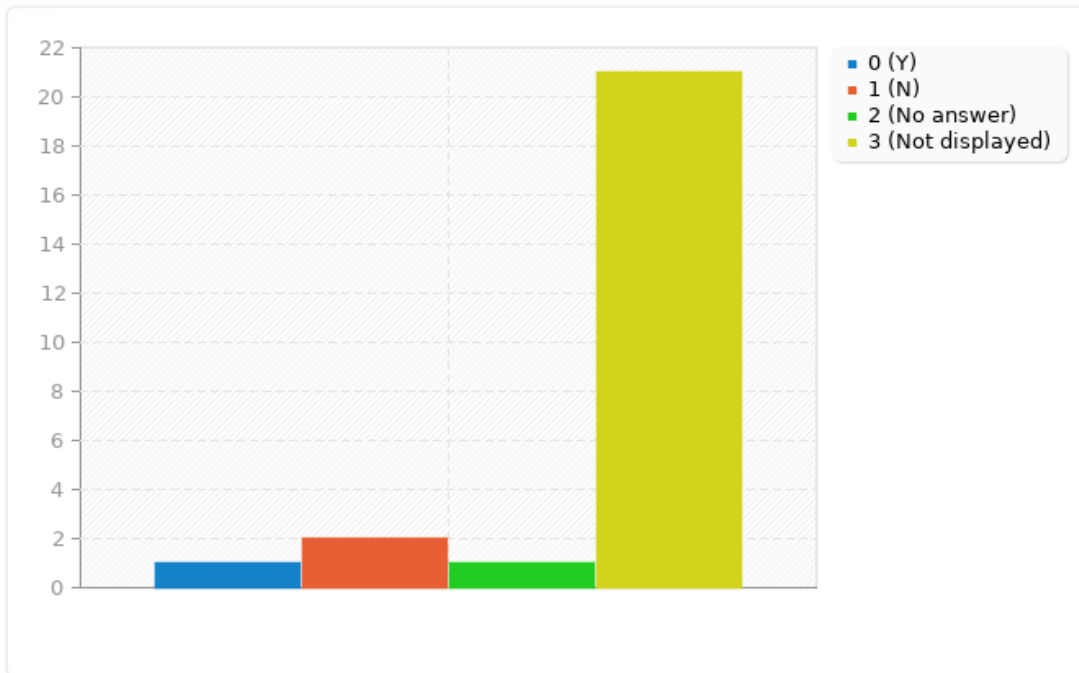
Summary for A16a2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely VAT cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	1	4.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	21	84.00%

Summary for A16a2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely VAT cases?



Summary for A16a3

Provide the average number of VAT cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	2.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	2
Minimum	2.000000
Maximum	2.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A16b1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve building permit cases on 31 December 2018
?

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	19.000000
Standard deviation	1.5
Average	9.5
Minimum	8.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	9.5
Maximum	11.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

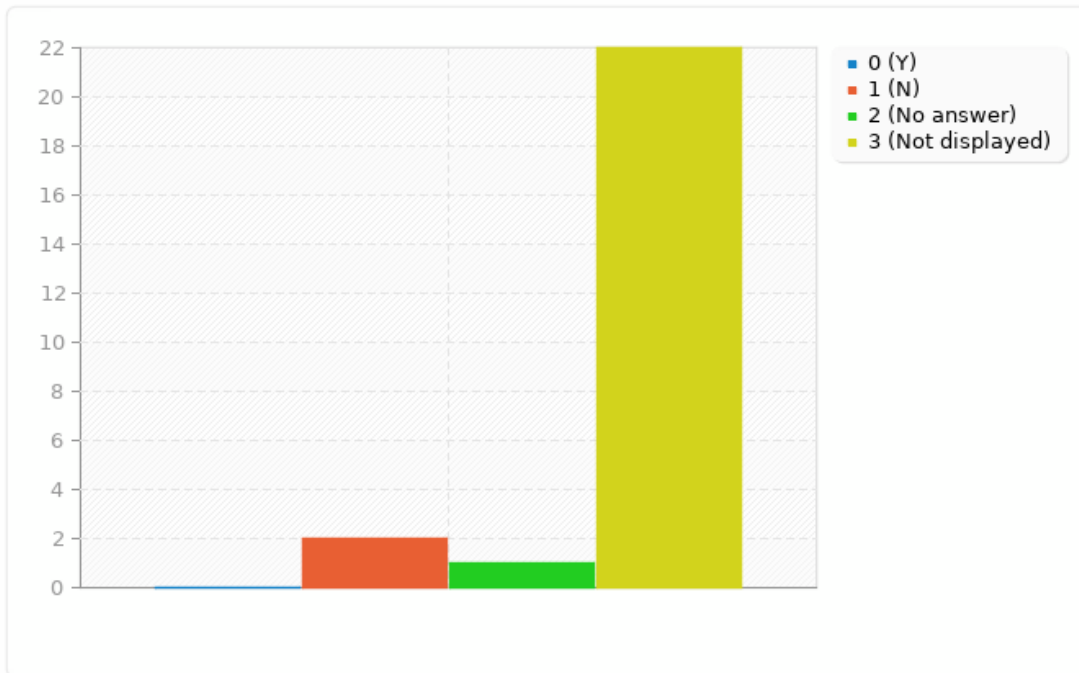
Summary for A16b2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely building permit cases ?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	22	88.00%

Summary for A16b2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely building permit cases ?



Summary for A16b3

Provide the average number of building permit cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018
(between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	5.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	5
Minimum	5.000000
Maximum	5.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A16c1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve public procurement cases on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	7.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	7
Minimum	7.000000
Maximum	7.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

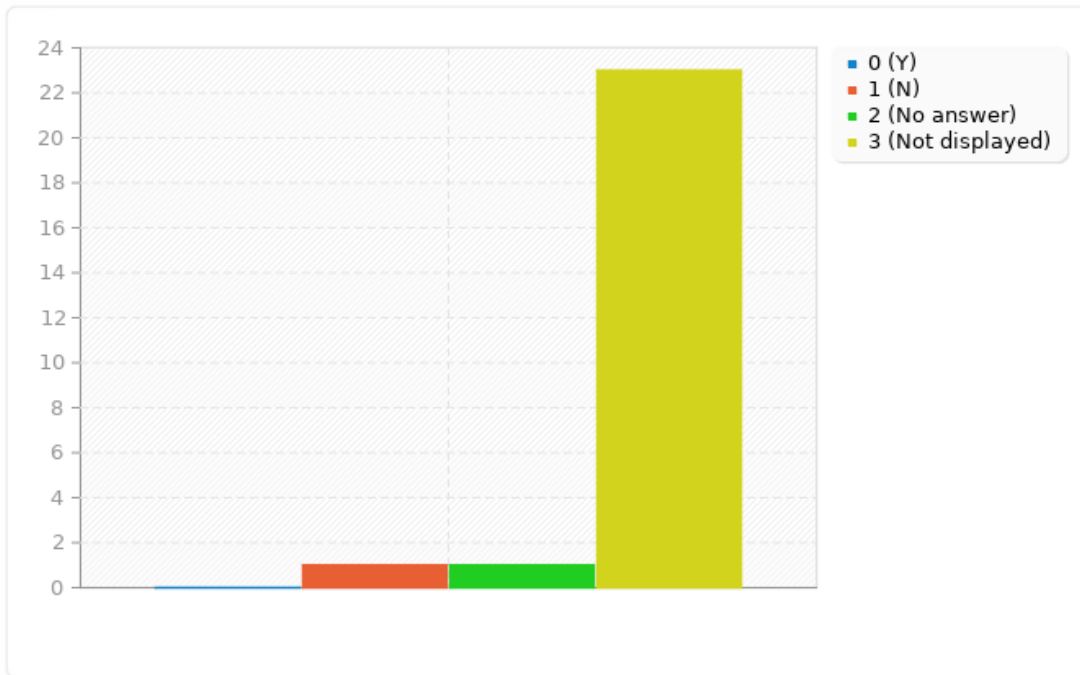
Summary for A16c2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely public procurement cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	23	92.00%

Summary for A16c2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely public procurement cases?



Summary for A16c3

Provide the average number of public procurement cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	17.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	17
Minimum	17.000000
Maximum	17.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A16d1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve migration cases on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	29.000000
Standard deviation	6.6
Average	9.67
Minimum	5.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	5
Maximum	19.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

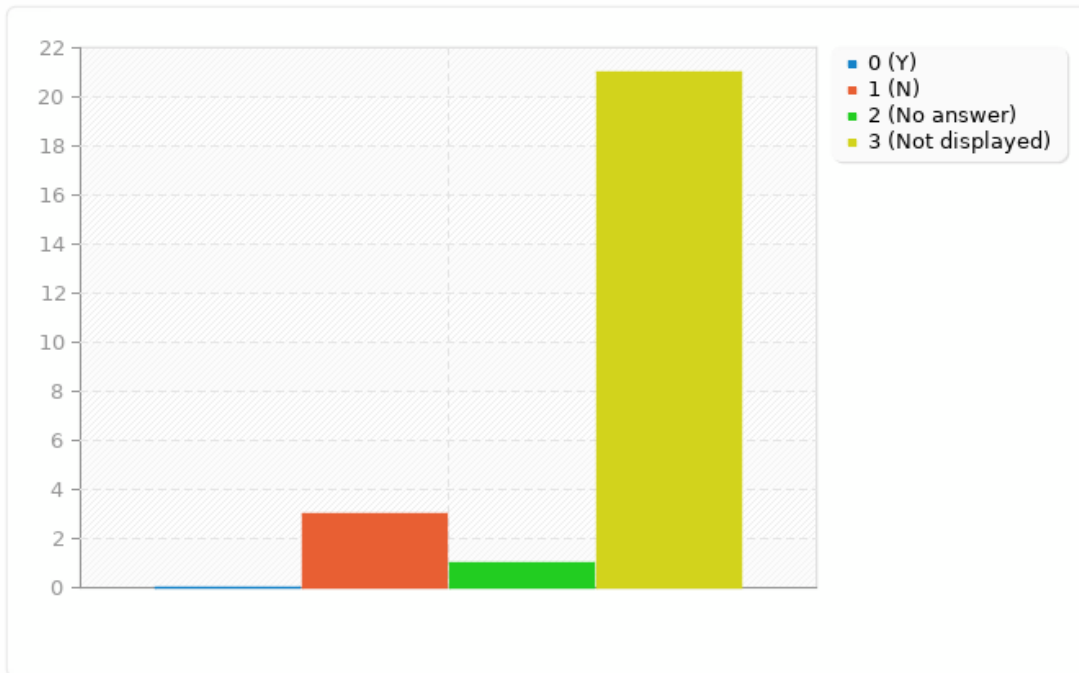
Summary for A16d2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely migration cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	3	12.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	21	84.00%

Summary for A16d2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely migration cases?



Summary for A16d3

Provide the average number of migration cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	10.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	10
Minimum	10.000000
Maximum	10.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A16expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	7	28.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	Each administrative law division (judicial review appeals division) does not deal solely with a particular area of specialisation such as competition law, VAT, public procurement, urban planning (and building permits) or environmental law etc. There are no different areas or categories of specialisation for the review of different kinds of administrative authorities or different areas of administrative law. Panels hear judicial review appeals on all areas of administrative law.
5	Judges are Always assigned to two of the three chambers (rural planning, migration and general). Furthermore they circulate, so after a few years they are assigned to another chamber.
25	Please note that all judges of the Supreme Administrative Court of Lithuania have specializations, however all of them specialize in more than one area. In instances, when a case, which does not fall within one of the categories of specializations, is lodged at the court, it may be assigned to any judge. There is not specialization in "VAT cases", however there is a more general specialization in "tax cases". In 2018 6 judges specialized in tax cases.
31	There are not specialist judges within the Administrative and Tax Law Section of The High Court of Cassation and Justice of Romania but other courts of law (administrative and tax law sections) decided to specialize their judges (for example, Court of Appel Bucharest).
32	Notre juridiction ne connait pas de juges spécialisés. Les conseillers à la Cour Administrative traitent chacun des affaires de tous les domaines dont la juridiction a compétence.
34	Presidents of Section are not charged with drafting judgments, but only decrees and ordonances concerning urgent measures. Each counselor, appointed rapporteur, is charged for drafting judgments that generally contain a summary of the facts of the case, arguments of the parties and the reasons for decision.
37	Comme il a déjà été mentionné, le Cosneil est divisé en six sections. Chacune est compétente pour un ensemble d'affaires. p.ex. lz deuxième est compétente pour les affaires de fiscalité (TVA, fiscalité des collectivités territoriale, impôt sur le revenu, impôt sur les soociétés etc). En ce sens, les juges qui sont affectés à cette section se spécialisent en cette matière. Il en va de même pour les juges des autres sections

Summary for A17

If your institution has judges who are not solely assigned to resolving cases involving one specialized area of law, what was the average number of cases resolved by these judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	890.000000
Standard deviation	154.01
Average	222.5
Minimum	45.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	72.5
2nd quartile (Median)	190
3rd quartile (Q3)	405
Maximum	465.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A17expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	4	16.00%
No answer	8	32.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
8	We do not have statistics to answer question 57
25	It is not possible to determine this number, because, as mentioned before, all of the judges have specializations and all of them specialize in more than one area of law.
31	This average number does not include the cases concerning the unifying the judiciary practice (around 10 cases per every judge) and the cases concerning all civil sections of The High Court (around 150 cases).
34	There are no specialized judges assigned to resolve cases exclusively on one or more specific areas of law. Each judge is appointed in a section of Council of State that deals with specific areas of law, but there is no specialization and it is mandatory to change section after ten years.

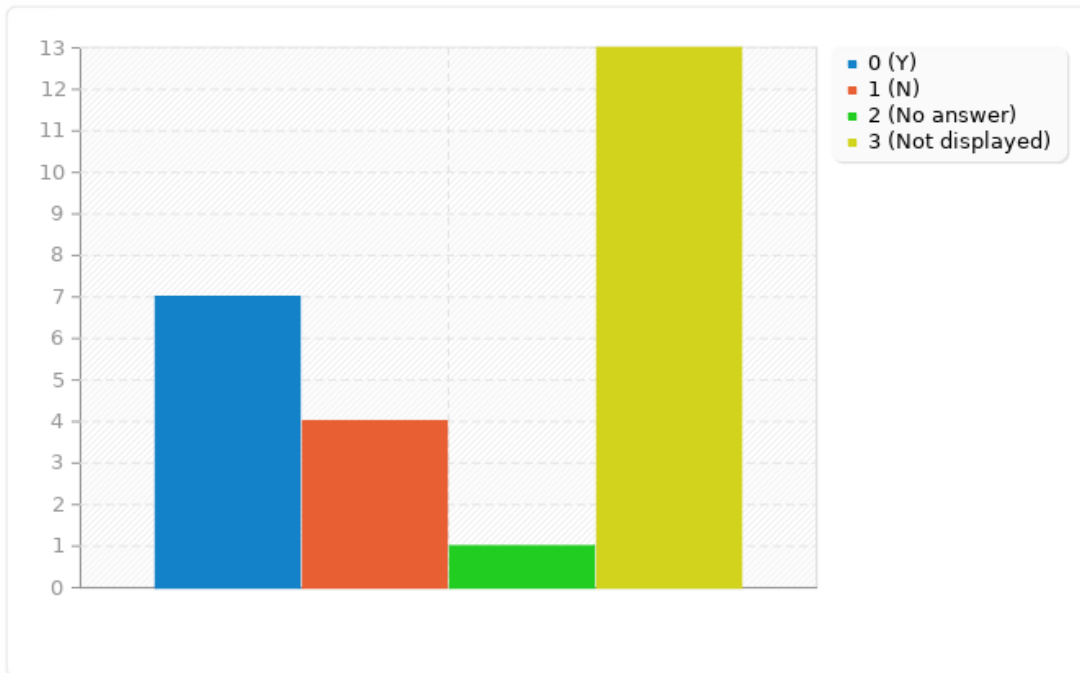
Summary for A18

Does your Supreme Administrative Court have jurisdiction to make findings of fact in a case?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	7	28.00%
No (N)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A18

Does your Supreme Administrative Court have jurisdiction to make findings of fact in a case?



Summary for A18expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	6	24.00%
No answer	6	24.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	Decisions of the Administrative Court may be appealed to the Supreme Court on points of law only (Administrative Court's Act of 2015, L. 131/2015 Act). This is also applicable to appeals where the Administrative court has reviewed both the legality and the correctness of the decision (that is in tax and international protection recourses by virtue of section 11(2) of the statute- L. 131/2015). In such cases, the Supreme Court's review will not extend to the Administrative Court's findings of fact unless those findings resulted from a wrong application of the law or the findings are not in accordance with the evidence of the administrative file or the evidence or findings on primary facts cannot be supported.
25	The Article 142(3) of the Law on Administrative Proceedings, regarding the review of evidence in appellate proceedings, states: "if the court recognises the necessity, the evidence reviewed at the court of the first instance may be repeatedly examined or additional examination may be carried out. The court may also examine the evidence which the court of the first instance refused to examine. New evidence which was not submitted to the court of the first instance shall be examined only provided the court recognises as valid the reasons for which this was not done earlier or where the necessity of submission of new evidence arose at a later time".
27	When SAC acts as a first instance court
31	It is possible to make findings of fact in a case but only based on written documents.
34	On appeal (second and last instance), the panel may request informations from t the public administration to deposit documents, may appoint an expert to clarify the technical aspects necessary for the decision. In our jurisdictional system, the appeal has a devolitional effect: it means that the judge of appeal can know every factual and juridical aspect, decided by the first instance judge.
37	Les faits sont examinés dans le cadre du recours pour excès de pouvoir, par le moyen de l'inexactitude matérielle des faits. Il exerce aussi un contrôle des faits dans le cadre du dit "recours du fonctionnaire" ; il s' agit d' un recours de pleine juridiction exercé devant le Conseil d'Etat, prévu par l'art. 103 par. 4 de la Constitution, dans le cas de licenciement ou de retrogradation d'un fonctionnaire.

Summary for B31 [total number of cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	14
Sum	32723.000000
Standard deviation	2580.3
Average	2337.36
Minimum	43.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	351.75
2nd quartile (Median)	1115.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	3719.75
Maximum	9487.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B31 [VAT cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	563.000000
Standard deviation	92
Average	62.56
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	33
3rd quartile (Q3)	94.5
Maximum	300.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B31 [building permit cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	1549.000000
Standard deviation	248.96
Average	172.11
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	11.5
2nd quartile (Median)	33
3rd quartile (Q3)	320.5
Maximum	784.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B31 [public procurement cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	563.000000
Standard deviation	91.67
Average	56.3
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	12.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	88.5
Maximum	297.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B31 [migration cases]

Provide the number of cases pending at Supreme administrative level on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	3130.000000
Standard deviation	334.26
Average	313
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	8
2nd quartile (Median)	199
3rd quartile (Q3)	548
Maximum	1023.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B31expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	8	32.00%
No answer	6	24.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	The Court has no available disaggregated data about the items requested
6	All tax cases amounted to 326, which number included VAT cases (about 60% of all tax cases). No data are available on building permit cases but the total number of building cases was 25. Migration cases were mainly related to immigration.
10	The number 86 refers to cases pending in all types of civil cases, i.e. not only administrative law. Furthermore, it refers both to cases being processed at the "filtering stage", and to cases that were to be decided on the merits. Because the Norwegian Supreme Court is not a supreme court specialized in administrative law only, we do not possess statistics that only relate to administrative law. Neither do we have statistics which specifically relate to VAT, building permits, public procurement or migration.
20	We do not have statistical information that is based on the subject matter of cases. The information provided is based on the Annual Report for 2018 of the Superior Council for the Administrative and Fiscal Courts.
28	Regarding to the question 112: in the answer to the question 5 we provided you with information that our Supreme Court is not competent in public procurement (thus we filed number 0 (zero) only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire). The number of migration cases provided is the number of cases regarding international protection and/or asylum.
35	total number is exact, the others are only estimates, as we do not have such a detailed statistics
36	The Supreme Court of Ireland is the court of final appeal in all areas of law. including criminal law, civil law, administrative law and constitutional law. Administrative law cases generally come before the Supreme Court by way of appeals in judicial review proceedings and, while VAT cases, building permit cases, public procurement cases and migration cases may form the subject matter of such appeals, there is no breakdown of statistics available for such specific areas of administrative law.
38	Le Conseil d'Etat n'est pas seulement le juge de cassation des juridictions administratives. Il a également une compétence contentieuse en première instance (il statue dans ce cas en premier et dernier ressort) et en appel. Le nombre total d'affaires en stock au 31 décembre 2018 comprend donc des affaires dans lesquelles le Conseil d'Etat est juge de cassation, mais aussi celles dans lesquelles il est saisi en qualité de juge de première instance ou en qualité de juge d'appel.

Summary for B32 [total number of cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	14
Sum	44154.000000
Standard deviation	3080.13
Average	3153.86
Minimum	93.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	740.75
2nd quartile (Median)	1695
3rd quartile (Q3)	6274.5
Maximum	9583.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B32 [VAT cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	598.000000
Standard deviation	93.53
Average	59.8
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	13.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	94.5
Maximum	300.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B32 [building permit cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	1272.000000
Standard deviation	158.2
Average	127.2
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	6.75
2nd quartile (Median)	31
3rd quartile (Q3)	295.25
Maximum	450.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B32 [public procurement cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	612.000000
Standard deviation	86.08
Average	55.64
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	22
3rd quartile (Q3)	62
Maximum	240.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B32 [migration cases]

Provide the number of cases closed at Supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	7973.000000
Standard deviation	1008.24
Average	724.82
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	2
2nd quartile (Median)	194
3rd quartile (Q3)	1359
Maximum	3320.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B32expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	36.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	The Court has no available disaggregated data about the items requested
6	All tax cases amounted to 243, which number included VAT cases (about 60% of all tax cases). No data are available on building permit cases but the total number of building cases was 29. Migration cases were mainly related to immigration.
10	The number 1,107 refers to all types of decisions in all types of civil cases. The number will therefore include, i.a., filtering decisions in others areas of law than administrative law (e.g., a decision which rejects an application for leave to appeal in a case relating to tort law). Because the Norwegian Supreme Court is not a supreme court specialized in administrative law only, we do not possess statistics that only relate to administrative law. Neither do we have statistics which specifically relate to VAT, building permits, public procurement or migration.
20	We do not have statistical information that is based on the subject matter of cases. The information provided is based on the Annual Report for 2018 of the Superior Council for the Administrative and Fiscal Courts.
28	Regarding to the question 114: in the answer to the question 5 we provided you with information that our Supreme Court is not competent in public procurement (thus we filed number 0 (zero) only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire). The number of migration cases provided is the number of cases regarding international protection and/or asylum.
30	La réponse concernant le nombre d'affaires réglées en matière de contentieux des étrangers comporte tant les arrêts finaux (95) que les ordonnances de non-admission (230).
35	total number is exact, the others are only estimates, as we do not have such a detailed statistics
36	As per comment under question 113 above, there are no figures available in the specific categories.
38	Les affaires réglées ont été comprises comme celles qui sont définitivement terminées. Le nombre total d'affaires réglées en 2018 comprend les affaires réglées par le Conseil d'Etat en qualité de juge de cassation, mais aussi celles réglées en qualité de juge de première instance et de juge d'appel.

Summary for B33

Provide the total number of judges in full-time equivalent (FTE), serving in your institution in 2018
(between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	14
Sum	512.000000
Standard deviation	32.91
Average	36.57
Minimum	4.500000
1st quartile (Q1)	10.25
2nd quartile (Median)	24
3rd quartile (Q3)	58.25
Maximum	120.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

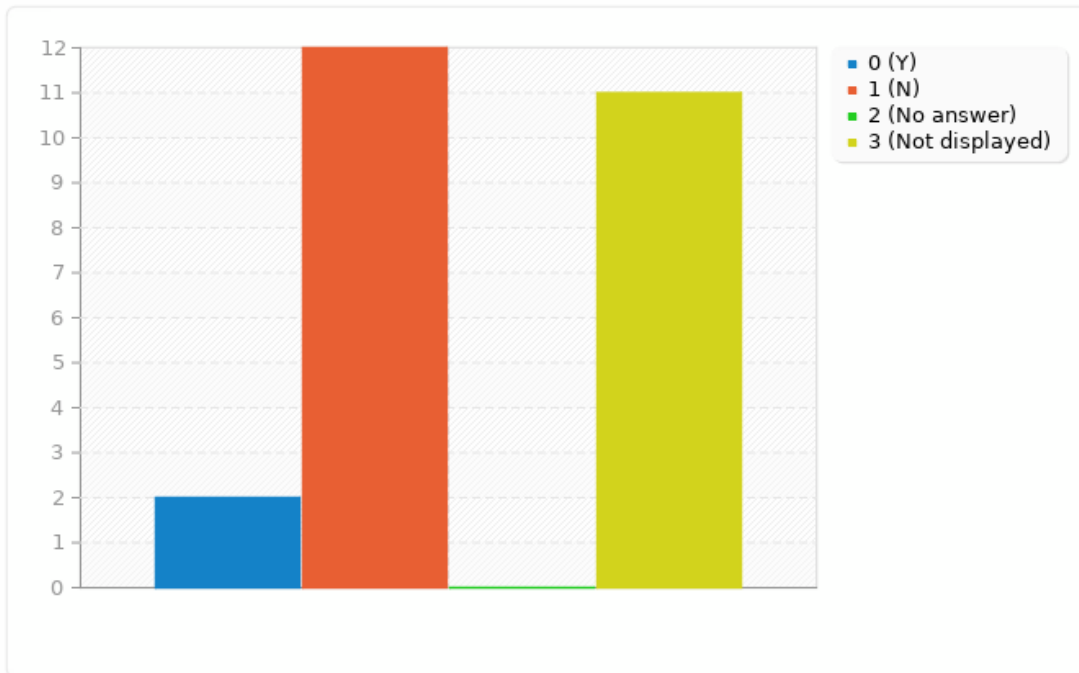
Summary for B34

Does your institution have a system of "double examination", whereby some judges assess cases and draft reports which contain, in general, a summary of the facts of the case and the arguments of the parties as well as an examination of the merits of the case, and other judges deliver judgments?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	2	8.00%
No (N)	12	48.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B34

Does your institution have a system of "double examination", whereby some judges assess cases and draft reports which contain, in general, a summary of the facts of the case and the arguments of the parties as well as an examination of the merits of the case, and other judges deliver judgments?



Summary for B34a

What percentage of the total number of judges were charged with drafting reports containing, in general, a summary of the facts of the case and the arguments of the parties as well as an examination of the merits of the case on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	139.000000
Standard deviation	13.5
Average	69.5
Minimum	56.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	69.5
Maximum	83.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B34expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	4	16.00%
No answer	10	40.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
9	Judgment is usually delivered by panels of three judges, one of whom is primarily responsible for the case.
20	In the Supreme Administrative Court the final decision and judgements are always collective, involving at least 3 judges.
30	<p>La réponse 116 concerne tant les magistrats du Conseil au sens strict (30 - les magistrats du "siège") affectés à la section du contentieux administratif que les magistrats de l'Auditorat (56) affectés à la section du contentieux administratif.</p> <p>La réponse 118 concerne donc uniquement les magistrats de l'Auditorat (56) affectés à la section du contentieux administratif.</p> <p>L'Auditorat est chargé de l'instruction des dossiers : il procède à un premier examen du dossier au terme duquel il rédige un rapport dans lequel une solution est proposée. C'est, in fine, le Conseil qui décide seul par arrêt (en suivant ou non le rapport de l'Auditorat).</p>
38	<p>Avant que la formation de jugement ne se prononce, l'affaire est examinée par le rapporteur, qui l'a instruite et mise en état d'être jugée, puis par un réviseur. Le rapporteur et le réviseur préparent chacun une note contenant une présentation synthétique des faits, de la procédure et des moyens des parties, ainsi qu'un examen au fond de l'affaire. Ils siègent, aux côtés d'autres juges de la juridiction, dans la formation de jugement qui statue sur l'affaire.</p> <p>En outre, lorsque l'affaire est appelée en audience publique, un rapporteur public, qui ne fait pas partie de la formation de jugement, lui propose en toute indépendance la solution qui lui semble appropriée. La formation de jugement n'est pas tenue de suivre l'avis du rapporteur public.</p> <p>En 2018, la section du contentieux du Conseil d'Etat a compris en moyenne 65, 9 juges rapporteurs (en ETP), 20 assesseurs exerçant la fonction de réviseur (en ETP), 14 présidents pouvant également exercer la fonction de réviseur (en ETP), et 20 rapporteurs publics (en ETP).</p>

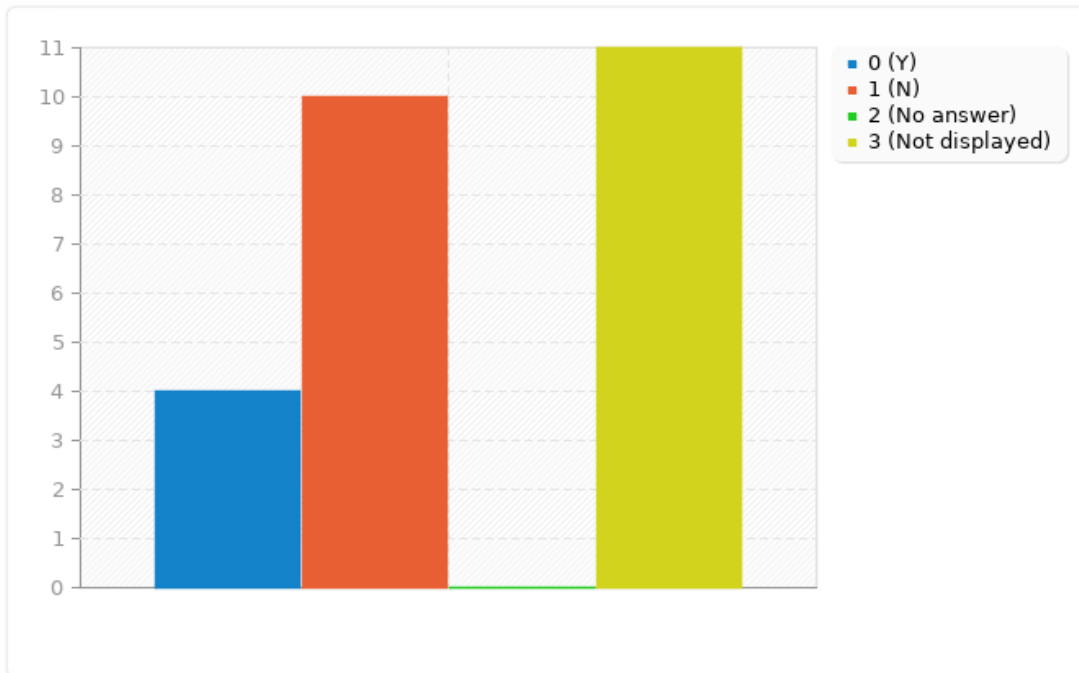
Summary for B35

In your institution do you have judges who are assigned to deciding cases involving only one or more specialized areas of law (hereinafter referred to as “specialist judges”)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	4	16.00%
No (N)	10	40.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B35

In your institution do you have judges who are assigned to deciding cases involving only one or more specialized areas of law (hereinafter referred to as “specialist judges”)?



Summary for B35a

How many judges in your institution are assigned to resolving cases in only one or more specialized areas of law?

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	177.000000
Standard deviation	29.49
Average	44.25
Minimum	7.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	12.5
2nd quartile (Median)	42
3rd quartile (Q3)	78.25
Maximum	86.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

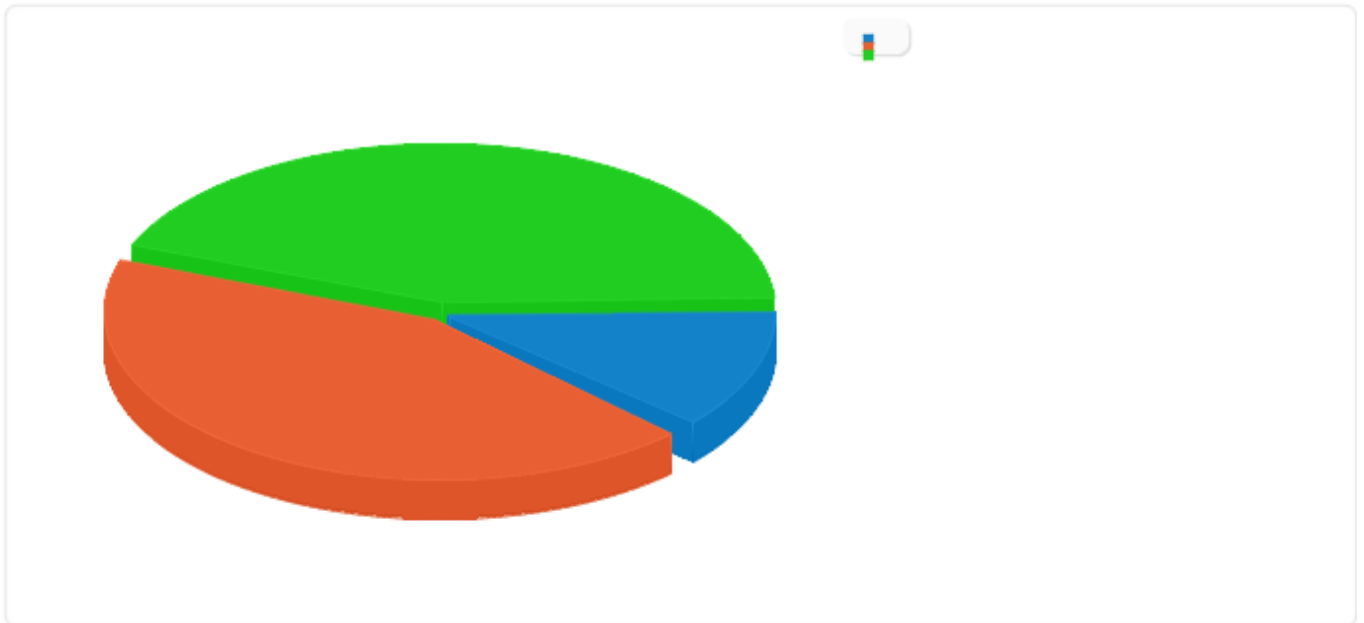
Summary for B36(SQ001)[VAT cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	3	12.00%
No (A2)	11	44.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B36(SQ001)[VAT cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



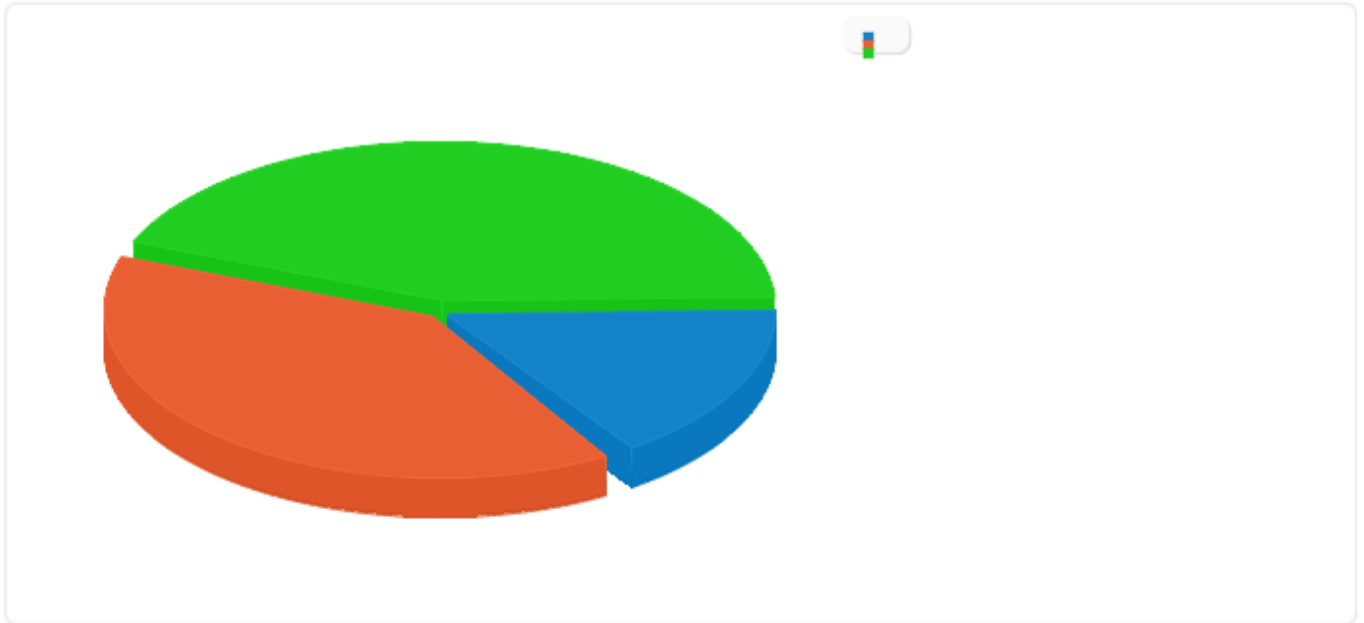
Summary for B36(SQ002)[building permit cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	4	16.00%
No (A2)	10	40.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B36(SQ002)[building permit cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



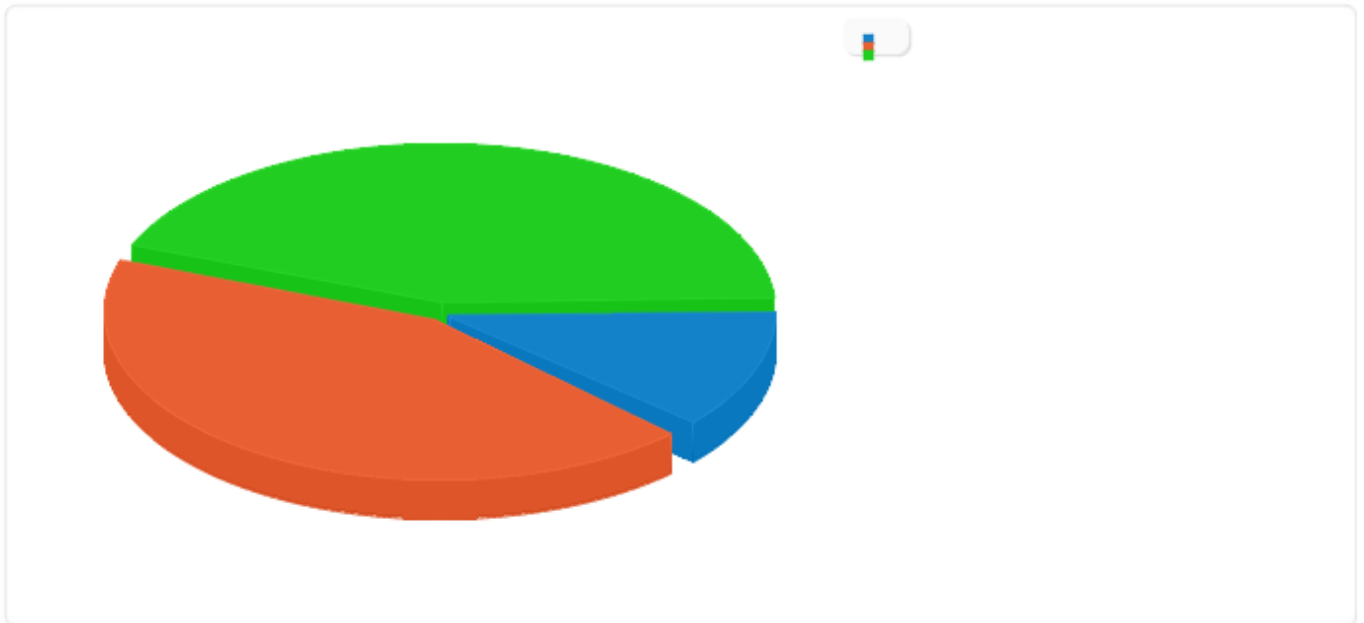
Summary for B36(SQ003)[public procurement cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	3	12.00%
No (A2)	11	44.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B36(SQ003)[public procurement cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



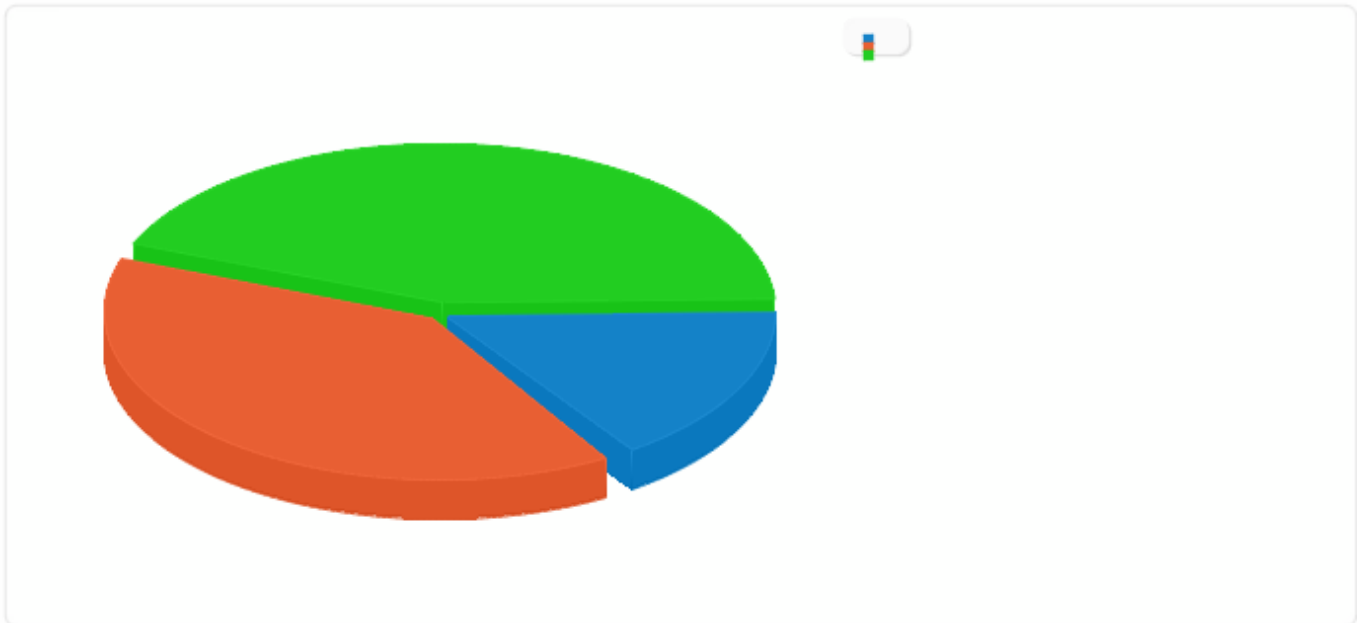
Summary for B36(SQ004)[migration cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	4	16.00%
No (A2)	10	40.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B36(SQ004)[migration cases]

Has your institution assigned specialist judges to resolve cases:



Summary for B36a1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve VAT cases on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	16.000000
Standard deviation	3.09
Average	5.33
Minimum	1.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	7
Maximum	8.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

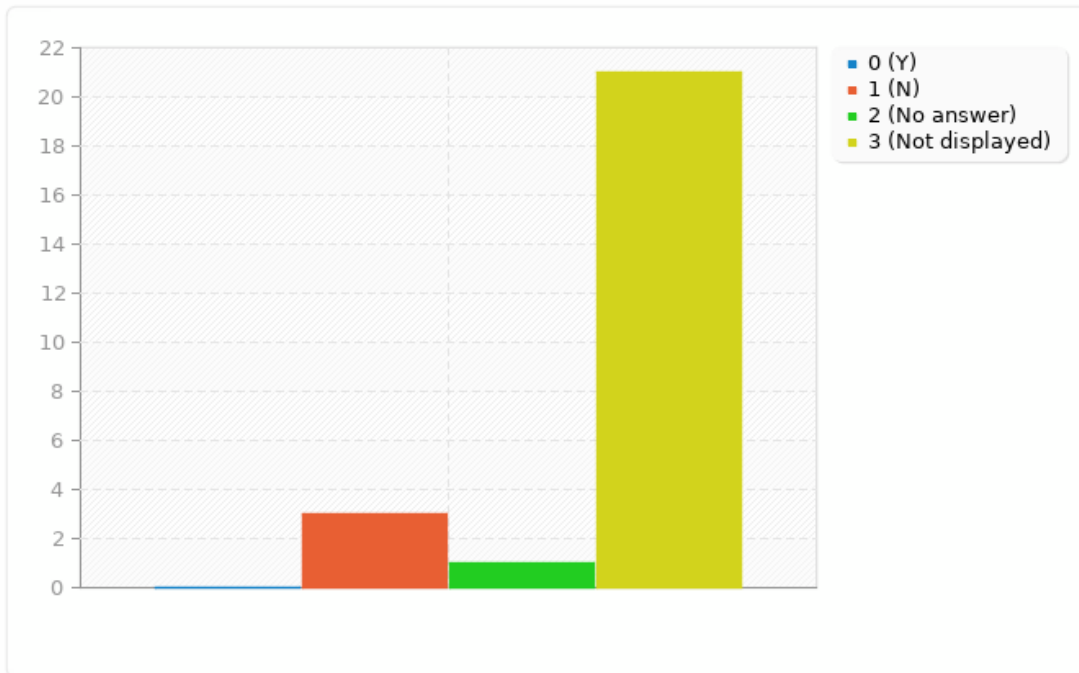
Summary for B36a2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely VAT cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	3	12.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	21	84.00%

Summary for B36a2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely VAT cases?



Summary for B36a3

Provide the average number of VAT cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	0
Sum	
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	
Maximum	

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B36a3

Provide the average number of VAT cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Not enough values for calculation

Summary for B36b1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve building permit cases on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	27.500000
Standard deviation	5.03
Average	6.88
Minimum	3.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	3.25
2nd quartile (Median)	4.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	12.875
Maximum	15.500000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

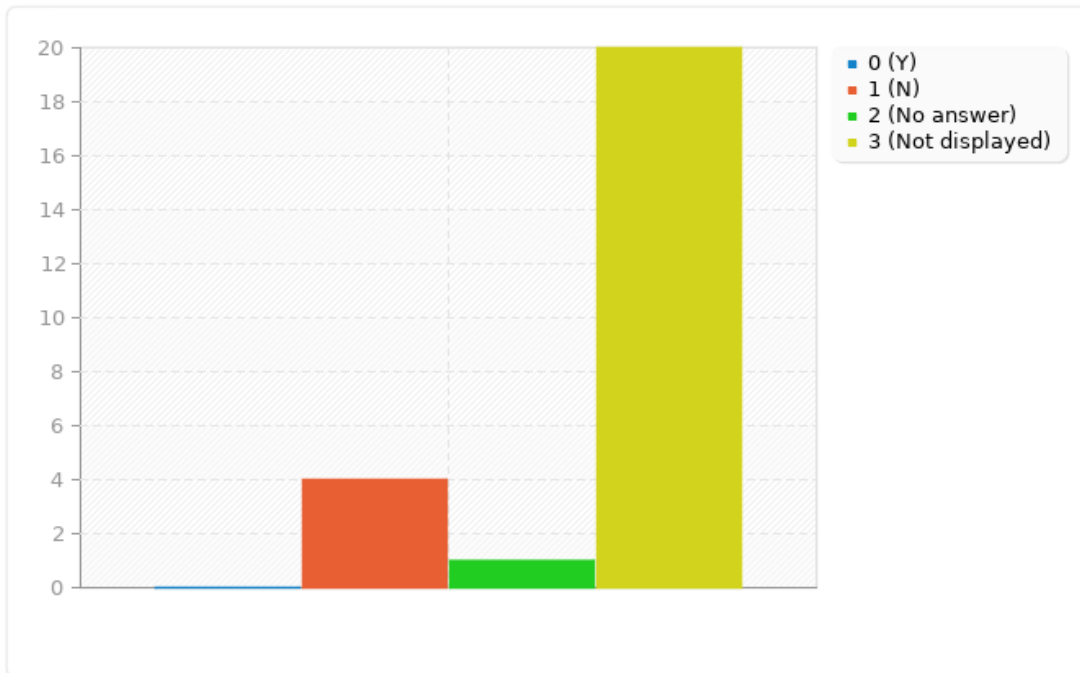
Summary for B36b2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely building permit cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	20	80.00%

Summary for B36b2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely building permit cases?



Summary for B36b3

Provide the average number of building permit cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018
(between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	21.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	21
Minimum	21.000000
Maximum	21.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B36c1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve public procurement cases on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	19.500000
Standard deviation	3.89
Average	6.5
Minimum	2.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	6
Maximum	11.500000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

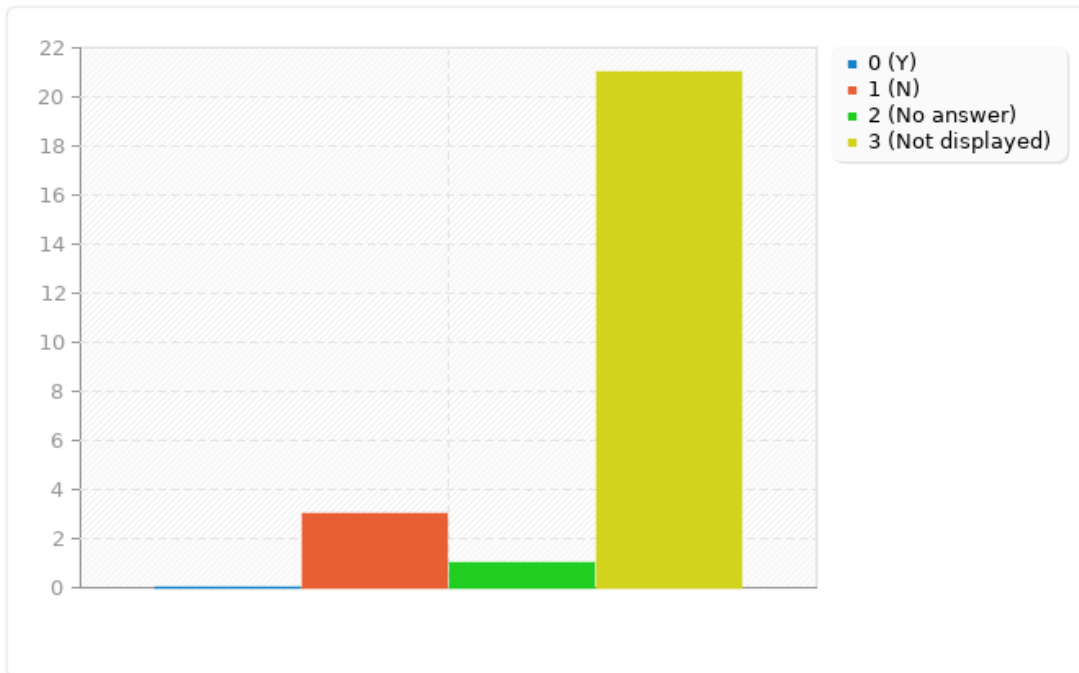
Summary for B36c2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely public procurement cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	3	12.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	21	84.00%

Summary for B36c2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely public procurement cases?



Summary for B36c3

Provide the average number of public procurement cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	0
Sum	
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	
Maximum	

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B36c3

Provide the average number of public procurement cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018
(between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Not enough values for calculation

Summary for B36d1

How many specialist judges (in FTE) are assigned to resolve migration cases on 31 December 2018?

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	19.000000
Standard deviation	1.3
Average	4.75
Minimum	3.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	3.25
2nd quartile (Median)	5
3rd quartile (Q3)	6
Maximum	6.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

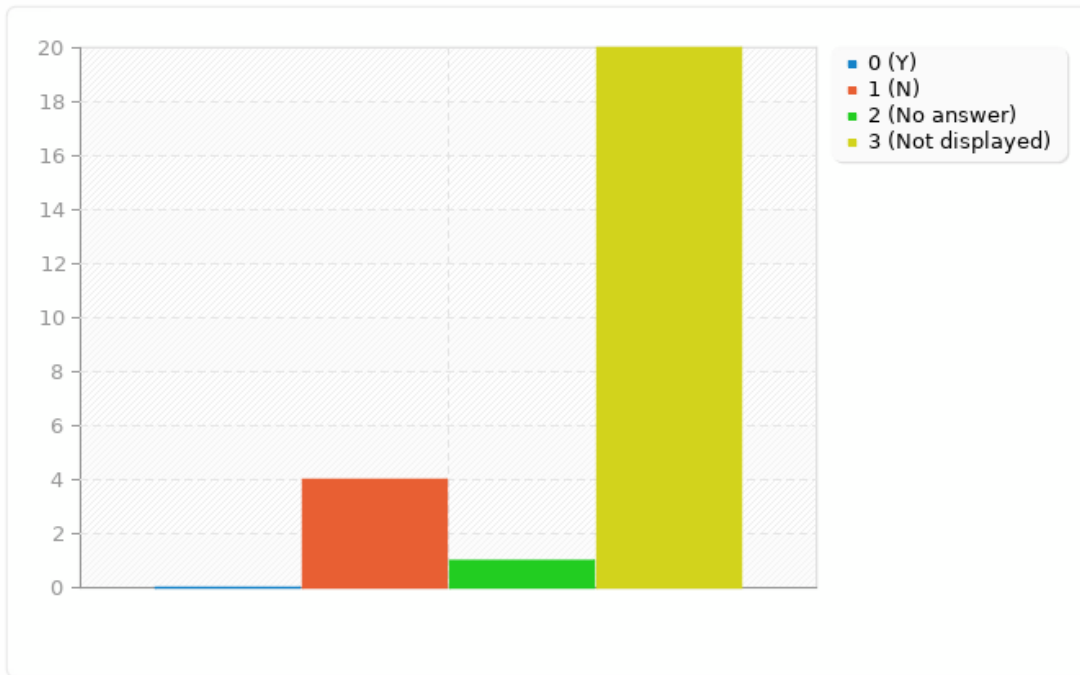
Summary for B36d2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely migration cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	0	0.00%
No (N)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	20	80.00%

Summary for B36d2

Are these specialist judges assigned to resolve solely migration cases?



Summary for B36d3

Provide the average number of migration cases resolved by specialist judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	32.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	32
Minimum	32.000000
Maximum	32.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B36expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	5	20.00%
No answer	9	36.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
6	243 tax cases (including VAT cases) were closed in 2018.
12	<p>The Supreme Administrative Court consists of 22 Panels, each consisting of five justices (one panel-president, one rapporteur, three additional justices). The various fields of legal matters are assigned to the panels according to the allocation of business generally with respect to similar legal matters, which is decided annually by the plenary assembly of the Court and can be modified if needed. Each member can be part of more than one panel. It is customary for justices to be a member of two panels. Every incoming case is distributed to the competent panel in accordance with the allocation of business and one member of the panel is appointed as rapporteur by the president of the court.</p> <p>In general the Supreme Administrative Court sits in panels of five (one panel-president, one rapporteur, three additional justices). However, in administrative penal matters the panel consists of three members (one panel-president, one rapporteur, one justice). Under the circumstances outlined in § 12 para. 1 of the Supreme Administrative Court Act 1985 (stay of proceedings, requests for a deadline, on petition of the panel-president or of the rapporteur regarding final complaints whose legal matter is particularly simple or clarified by previous decisions, on a motion for reopening the proceeding if it concerns a proceeding decided by the panel of three, on the motion for reinstatement to the previous legal position if a proceeding was not pending or if it concerns a proceeding decided by the panel of three, on the claim for reimbursement of costs filed only after termination of the proceeding, on objections against the claim resulting from a decision or an order of the Supreme Administrative Court, to the extent they are based on facts dismissing or suspending the claim having occurred only after creation of the writ of execution) a decision can be issued by a three member panel. A case has to be decided by an enlarged panel (the five-member panel shall be reinforced by four additional members), if it decrees by order that the decision would mean a deviation from former decisions of the Supreme Administrative Court or that the legal issue to be resolved has so far not been uniformly answered by the Supreme Administrative Court.</p>
20	The Supreme Administrative Court is comprised of two sections: the Administrative and the Tax Sections.
30	<p>Les chambres du Conseil et les sections de l'Auditorat se répartissent, au sein de chaque corps, les matières pour lesquels le Conseil d'Etat est compétent. Chaque magistrat est donc "spécialisé" dans une ou plusieurs matières. Aucun magistrat n'est affecté à toutes les matières en même temps.</p> <p>Pour les réponses 126, 129 et 132, la ventilation entre le Conseil et l'Auditorat est la suivante :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - permis de construire : 4.5 ETP au Conseil, 11 ETP à l'Auditorat; - marchés publics : 5 ETP au Conseil, 6.5 ETP à l'Auditorat; - contentieux étrangers : 2.5 ETP au Conseil, 3.5 ETP à l'Auditorat. <p>Il est difficile de fournir (questions 128 - 131 - 134) un nombre moyen d'affaires résolues par juge spécialisé dès lors que le travail est effectué en partie par le Conseil et en partie par l'Auditorat.</p>
38	<p>La section du contentieux du Conseil d'Etat, chargée d'instruire et de juger les recours et pourvois dont celui-ci est saisi, comporte dix chambres dans lesquelles les juges sont affectés.</p> <p>Les matières contentieuses sont réparties entre les dix chambres par le président de la section du contentieux. Toutefois, quelques matières sont partagées entre les dix chambres : le contentieux électoral (élections politiques), le contentieux des étrangers (sauf expulsion,</p>

extradition, réfugiés,..), de l'expropriation (sauf habitat insalubre), des fonctionnaires et agents publics (sauf magistrats, militaires, enseignants du supérieur, agents de La Poste et de France Telecom, application de réglementations spécifiques à l'Outre-Mer), des pensions (sauf pensions militaires d'invalidité) et des travaux publics. De plus, certaines matières sont partagées entre deux ou plusieurs chambres : par exemple le contentieux du travail entre la 1ère et la 4ème chambre.

Les chambres sont chargées d'instruire les dossiers qui leur sont attribués en fonction de la répartition des matières. Elles jugent les affaires qui ne disposent pas de difficultés particulières. Les affaires plus complexes et remarquables sont jugées par des formations de jugement élargies : les chambres réunies, la section et l'assemblée du contentieux. En participant à ces formations élargies, les juges sont amenés à statuer sur des affaires qui ne relèvent pas de la spécialisation de la chambre dans laquelle ils sont affectés.

Summary for B37

If your institution has judges who are not solely assigned to resolving cases involving one specialized area of law, what was the average number of cases resolved by these judges (in FTE) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	626.000000
Standard deviation	49.8
Average	78.25
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	20
2nd quartile (Median)	87.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	113.5
Maximum	151.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B37expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	3	12.00%
No answer	11	44.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
12	See answer to question 135.
19	The Court is divided into three chambers. E.g. all asylum cases are dealt with by the 1st chamber, tax cases and public procurement are dealt with by the 2nd chamber. Reporting judges are to some extent specialised (e.g. certain justices are reporting judges in all VAT cases).
20	The two sections that comprise the Supreme Administrative Court do not have specialist judges. Therefore one can consider that all cases that are resolved by the Court are resolved by non specialist judges.

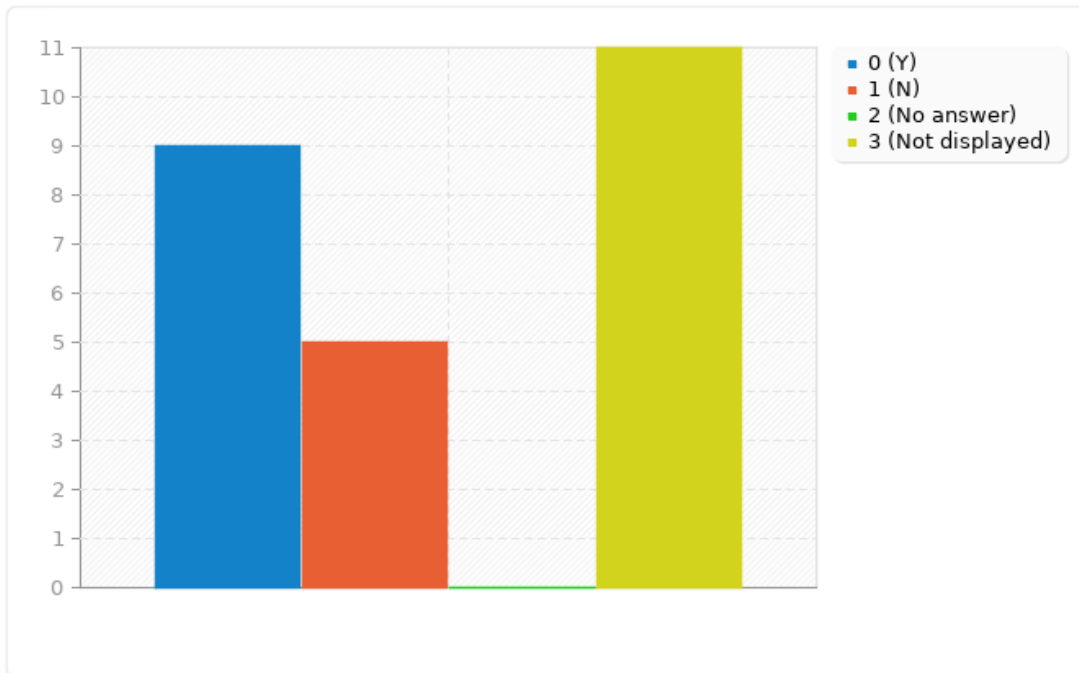
Summary for B38

Does your Supreme Administrative Court have jurisdiction to make findings of fact in a case?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	9	36.00%
No (N)	5	20.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B38

Does your Supreme Administrative Court have jurisdiction to make findings of fact in a case?



Summary for B38expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	36.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
6	In certain cases the Administrative Department of the Curia of Hungary acts as an appellate court and in such cases it makes findings of fact. In the majority of the cases the Administrative Department of the Curia acts as a review court, reviewing only issues of law.
9	According to § 229 (2) of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure, when verifying whether an appeal in cassation is well founded, the Supreme Court has regard to the facts as ascertained in the judgment of a lower court. In addition, the Supreme Court has regard to the facts submitted in order to state the reasons of the assertion concerning significant infringement by the circuit court of a rule of procedure, including any facts apparent from the minutes of the court session. According to subsection 3 of the same §, the Supreme Court is bound by the facts as ascertained by the circuit court, except in the case that ascertainment of a fact is contested in the appeal in cassation and, in relation to that ascertainment, the rules of procedure were significantly infringed.
10	The main answer is 'yes'. However, special rules and limitations may apply. A more general observation is the following: The Norwegian Supreme Court acts mainly as a court of precedence as regards legal questions. It is usually not considered desirable to refer to the Supreme Court cases which raise questions of a predominantly factual nature.
12	If a complaint proves to be suitable to be heard, the Supreme Administrative Court issues a decision pursuant to section 42 of the Supreme Administrative Court Act 1985, which either dismisses the complaint as unfounded, annuls the decision and remands it back to the lower Administrative Court or decides on the merits itself if the matter has reached a stage permitting a decision on the merits and if the decision on the merits is in the interest of simplicity, appropriateness and cost saving. If the Supreme Administrative Court decides on the merits, it has to apply (unless otherwise provided) the provisions that the administrative court would have to apply. Furthermore, the ascertainment of additional facts can be required. For this reason the Supreme Administrative Court may hold an oral hearing or it can also order the lower administrative court to supplement the preliminary proceedings.
18	As a General rule the Supreme Administrative Court has no jurisdiction to make findings of facts. Yet, it has been assigned a first instance competence in a few matters such as planning decisions of elevated importance and cases involving the secret Service. In These cases the Supreme Administrative Court does also make findings of facts.
20	The Supreme Administrative Court only has jurisdiction to make findings of fact when it acts as a 1st Instance Court.
28	Answer YES to the question 138 refers to appeal procedures (ordinary remedy) and for the cases where Supreme Court decides as a first instance court. In the revision (extraordinary remedy) the Supreme Court does not have jurisdiction to make findings of fact in a case.
36	As an appellate court, the Supreme Court is bound by findings of fact made by the trial judge and, once the findings of fact are supported by credible evidence, the Supreme Court does not interfere with them. Any consideration by the Supreme Court of whether it was open to the lower court to determine particular facts on the evidence is a matter of law and, in that sense, the appeal is confined to questions of law.
38	Le Conseil d'Etat exerce un contrôle entier des faits lorsqu'il statue comme juge de premier et dernier ressort et comme juge d'appel. Dans le cadre du contrôle de cassation, le contrôle des faits est limité au contrôle de l'exactitude matérielle et de la qualification juridique des faits (CE, Section, 2 février 1945, Moineau). Le juge de cassation ne contrôle pas l'appréciation des faits par les juges du fond, sauf en cas de dénaturation. Si le Conseil d'Etat choisit, après avoir cassé la décision rendue par le juge du fond, de ne pas lui renvoyer l'affaire et de régler lui-même l'affaire au fond, il exerce un contrôle entier des

faits.

Summary for A20 [an additional role as a judge rapporteur (case manager)]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	596.000000
Standard deviation	76.37
Average	74.5
Minimum	1.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	4
2nd quartile (Median)	35.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	165
Maximum	184.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A20 [an additional role as a presiding judge in a panel]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	413.000000
Standard deviation	88.41
Average	68.83
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0.75
2nd quartile (Median)	16
3rd quartile (Q3)	172.5
Maximum	225.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A20 [an additional role as a single judge]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	27.210000
Standard deviation	5.47
Average	3.89
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	1
3rd quartile (Q3)	12
Maximum	13.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A20 [other responsibilities (e.g. sitting in an enlarged panel)]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	258.000000
Standard deviation	81.59
Average	43
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0.75
2nd quartile (Median)	8.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	67.5
Maximum	225.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A20Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	7	28.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>The Supreme Court of Cyprus consists of 13 Justices, one of whom is the President. It has a plethora of powers and jurisdictions, inter alia, it is the Appellate Revisional Court, empowered to hear appeals against decisions of the Administrative Court. In exercising its jurisdiction as an Appellate Administrative Court, the court sits in formations of three (3) Justices. The most senior Justice of each panel acts as President (the presiding Justice) of the panel. When scheduling cases, the President of each panel consults with the Registrar. Furthermore, since the Court divides its appeals work into divisions / panels dealing with specific areas of law, such as criminal, civil, family, administrative etc, a Justice of the Supreme Court who sits in a Bench/panel of appellate revisional jurisdiction, also sits in a Bench/panel of appellate civil or criminal or family jurisdiction.</p> <p>Moreover, the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction to issue Prerogative orders, namely the prerogative orders of Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, Mandamus, Prohibition and Quo Warranto. Leave is required before lodging an application for prerogative orders (excluding habeas corpus). An ex-parte application for leave to apply is assessed by a single judge. All Justices of the Supreme Court hear applications for leave to apply for a prerogative order. If leave is refused, the decision may be appealed before a Bench of five (5) Justices.</p> <p>Also, the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear Admiralty cases both at first and last instance. At first instance, the case is heard by a single judge and on appeal by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court. Again, every Justice of the Supreme Court hears Admiralty cases.</p> <p>Additional Full Bench responsibilities are undertaken under the following jurisdictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bills and Acts of Parliament may be referred to the Supreme Court by the President of the Republic to decide a priori upon their constitutionality, that is whether they are compatible with the provisions of the constitution. • The Supreme Court is the Constitutional Court of the land, with jurisdiction to annul any law which infringes provisions or entrenched principles of the Constitution (A posteriori control). • It has exclusive jurisdiction to sit as a Council and decide upon impeachment cases of the Highest Officials of the Republic. • Appeals raising issues of uppermost importance or issues of constitutionality are heard by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court. Issues of constitutional nature are always heard by the plenary. • Lastly, when issues of divergence or deviation from precedent law arise, they are dealt with by an enlarged Bench or by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court and not by a panel of special formation. The Plenary of the Supreme Court may depart from its own earlier precedent if the decision was taken per incuriam or there have been material changes in circumstances in the application of the legal principle(s) in issue. The discretion for departure widens when constitutional or administrative law issues are concerned . <p>It is often the case that individual Justices are assigned additional roles that do not, however, relate to particular cases but do relate to matters that concern the Court(s) and the court system in general. This is because the Supreme Court has the overall responsibility for the administration of the Courts system and is accountable for the use of public funds assigned to the Courts.</p>
8	<p>The Administrative Division of the Supreme Court has a total of 27 judges divided into 10 (base) sections/panels. 25 of them has additional role as a presiding judge in the panel. The cases which have been assigned to the panel to be issued, shall be assigned individually by the presiding judge to its members as judges rapporteurs, while ensuring that the members are equally burdened.</p>
21	<p>There is no possibility of the High Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia to make a decision by a single judge.</p>

Relating to other responsibilities: all judges are assigned to panels as a member of panel, so all of them are sitting in panel delivering a judgement in the case in which other judges are rapporteur and presiding judge.

- 27 The statistics relate to the number of cases of the Judge-Rapporteur
- 32 Les affaires de la Cour Administrative sont divisées équitablement entre les 5 conseillers, de sorte que chaque magistrat est conseiller rapporteur dans environ 20 % des affaires. Le conseiller le plus ancien en rang fait fonction de président dans les affaires respectives.
- 34 In each Section of Council of State if the president cannot preside the panel, the councilor with greater seniority has the additional role to preside the panel.
- 37
- a) Tous les conseillers d'Etat ainsi que tous les maîtres des requêtes sont censés d'être rapporteurs d'une affaire à la section à laquelle ils sont affectés ou bien devant l'Assemblée. Les maîtres des requêtes qui sont affectés à la 5ème section (qui cumule la fonction juridictionnelle et la fonction consultative) sont rapporteurs aussi dans le cadre de la fonction consultative du conseil.
 - b) La présidence des sections n'a pas le caractère d'une charge supplémentaire. Les juges qui président ont le grade de vice-président et sont nommés à la présidence d'une section.
 - c) Les formations du conseil sont collégiales. La loi prévoit une formation à juge unique en ce qui concerne l'indemnisation des requérant pour dépassement du délais raisonnable de jugement. En 2018, le Conseil d'Etat a rendu 19 arrêts accordant une indemnisation et 12 juges ont eu cette fonction supplémentaire.
 - d) - 4 conseillers d'Etat s'occupent de l'évaluation des juges administratifs du fond; 2 conseillers sont affectés à autorité chargé du contrôle des déclarations de patrimoines des députés, des magistrats et quelques autres catégories de haut fonctionnaires; un maître des requêtes est affecté au Ministère de la Justice.
 - A part ces juges qui pendant leur temps d'affectation à ces devoirs, n'exercent pas leur fonction de juge, une partie de conseillers d'Etat sont membres de divers conseils de discipline (p.ex. au Ministère des affaires étrangères, ou celui des agents du greffe de la juridiction administrative), de la Cour Supérieure Spéciale (au nombre de trois), un vice-président préside chaque année le jury du concours d'entrée à la section administrative de l'Ecole de la Magistrature etc. Pratiquement tous les vice-présidents et les conseillers d'Etat exercent d'autres responsabilités à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur du Conseil d'Etat.

Summary for B40 [an additional role as a judge rapporteur (case manager)]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	12306.000000
Standard deviation	2563.58
Average	1230.6
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	24.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	1091
Maximum	7998.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B40 [an additional role as a presiding judge in a panel]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	12495.000000
Standard deviation	2555.19
Average	1249.5
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	33
3rd quartile (Q3)	1158.5
Maximum	7998.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B40 [an additional role as a single judge]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	8142.000000
Standard deviation	2508.03
Average	904.67
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	67
Maximum	7998.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B40 [other responsibilities (e.g. sitting in an enlarged panel)]

In 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), in what number of cases (per FTE) have judges been given ...

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	152.500000
Standard deviation	32.67
Average	19.06
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0.75
3rd quartile (Q3)	29.75
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B40Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	11	44.00%
No answer	3	12.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	All the cases are solved in collegiate panels, presided by a chairman, being a judge, by turns, rapporteur of every case. There are also enlarged sessions (all the administrative court judges from all pannels) to discuss common administrative law questions.
9	Judgments are usually delivered in panels of 3 judges, one of whom is the rapporteur. The rapporteur is also the presiding judge in the panel, unless the panel includes the president of the chamber, in which case he is the presiding judge. In addition to the above tasks fulfilled in the Administrative Law Chamber, our Supreme Court has competence for constitutional review and those cases are judged either by the Constitutional Review Chamber which includes judges from different chambers on a rotational basis, or by the Supreme Court en banc (which also judges some other cases, for example involving conflicting case law by different chambers). In 2018, there were 2 cases judged by the Supreme Court en banc, and 3 cases judged by the Constitutional Review Chamber, 1 judge of the Administrative Law Chamber participating in all 3 and 2 judges participating in 2; each of the 3 judges was judge rapporteur in one of the cases.
10	All cases which are granted leave to appeal, and hence receive an oral hearing, do have a judge as a case manager. All substantive judgments are rendered by at least a chamber of five judges, and all such cases will have a presiding judge. We do not possess statistics relating to single judge decisions. Single judge decisions are limited to relatively minor decisions of a procedural nature. In 2018, the Supreme Court sat once as a grand chamber and once in plenary.
12	In every incoming case one justice of the competent panel in accordance with the allocation of business is appointed as rapporteur for the case by the President of the Supreme Administrative Court. The rapporteur prepares a draft ruling, which the panel then deliberates and decides on in a meeting which is not open to the public. Procedural instructions in the preliminary proceedings, procedural instructions serving only to prepare the decision, as well as procedural instructions and decisions concerning granting suspensive effect to a petition and legal aid is issued by the rapporteur as a single judge without resolution of the panel. See also answer to question 135.
18	I am not sure if I understand the Question Right. Out of the 55 Judges 44 for have the role of rapporteur and 11 have the role of presiding Judge. Dividing the total number of cases (1441) by 44, respectively by 11 leads to the results shown.
20	We do not have statistical information on this matter.
28	Regarding the question 140 the numerical data is not available (thus we filed the number 0 only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	Il n'est pas possible de répondre à la question 140.
35	WE are not sure how to answer this question. there were 4109 case in the given timeframe. at our court, jugdes never decide as single judges, only in 3-member panels. in every single case out the 4109 there had to be one presiding judge and one case maanger. Plus there were 17 cases, where a 7 member enlarged panel was supposed to decide total number of judges in the given period was 34
36	49 represents the number of full appeals (i.e. the appeals admitted for hearing following the filtering process) determined by the Supreme Court during the relevant period. A case management judge is appointed for each case admitted during the filtering process. All judges of the Court carry out this additional role. The case management judge may not necessarily be the judge designated to write the judgment of the Court. So, in respect of each

appeal, the senior judge of the panel assigned to determine the appeal will take on the role of 'presiding judge' or the case management judge, will be nominated to write the judgment. Judges do also have additional roles such as chairing the panels of three judges which consider applications for leave to appeal. No statistics are available in relation to such activities and the figure of '49' is only an estimate for the above questions.

38

Les fonctions de juge rapporteur et de président de chambre, et le fait de siéger au sein d'une chambre élargie ne sont pas des fonctions supplémentaires. Les juges de la section du contentieux du Conseil d'Etat exercent soit la fonction de rapporteur, soit celle de réviseur, soit celle de président. Dans le cadre de l'exercice de leurs fonctions, ils sont appelés à siéger au sein d'une formation de jugement élargie, suivant l'importance et la complexité des affaires à juger (chambres réunies, section et assemblée du contentieux). La fonction de juge unique, dans le cadre de procédures de référé, est bien une fonction supplémentaire qui, en 2018, a été exercée par 27 juges.

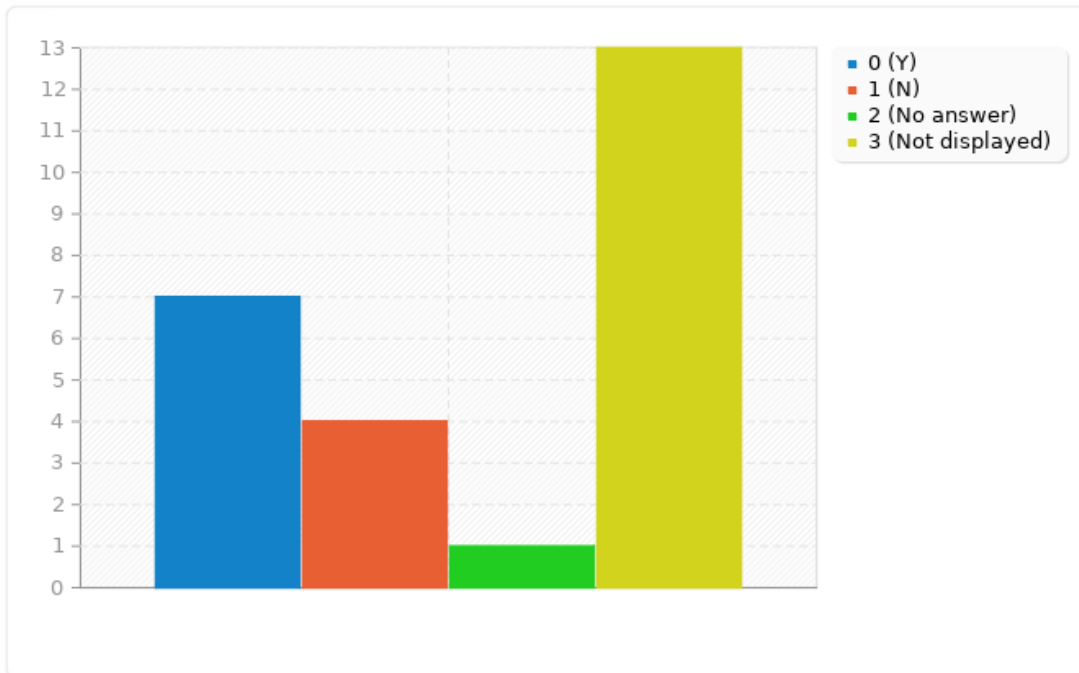
Summary for A31

Are there any officials in your institution who provide research assistance for judges?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	7	28.00%
No (N)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A31

Are there any officials in your institution who provide research assistance for judges?



Summary for A31a

Provide the total number of legal assistants (in FTE) on 31 December 2018

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	277.500000
Standard deviation	72.88
Average	46.25
Minimum	1.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	5.125
2nd quartile (Median)	18.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	70.75
Maximum	208.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

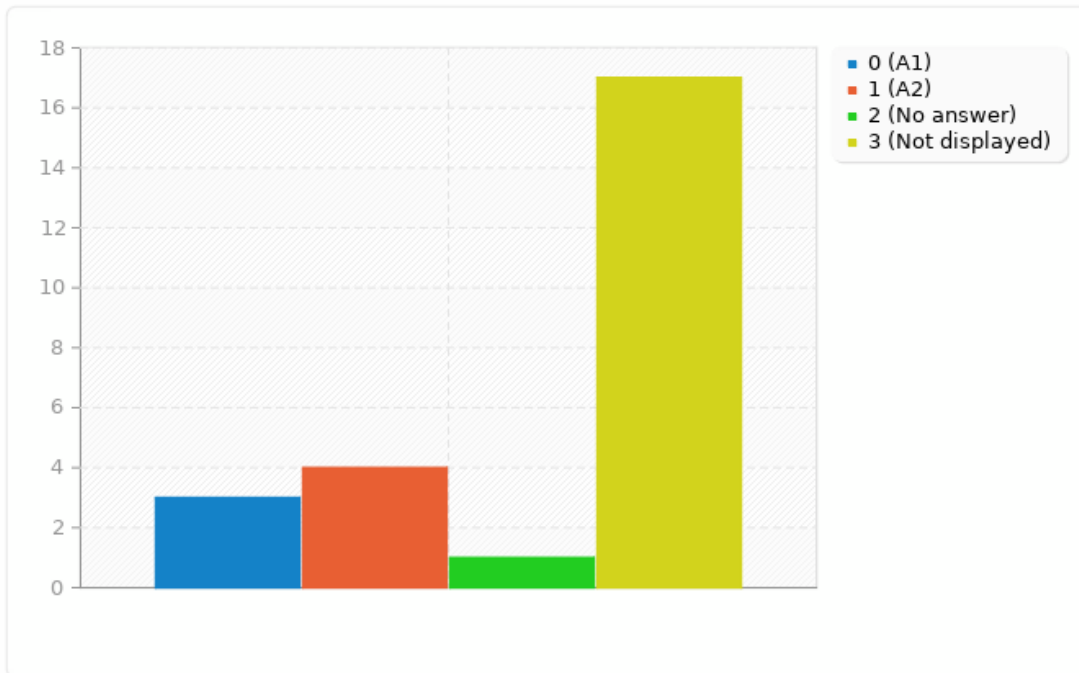
Summary for A31b

Please choose which of the following applies:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Legal assistants are individually assigned to judges (A1)	3	12.00%
Legal assistants are shared by judges (A2)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	17	68.00%

Summary for A31b

Please choose which of the following applies:



Summary for A31bsharedratio

Give the estimated ratio of legal assistants to judges. If one legal assistant provides assistance to more than one judge, e.g. one assistant to three judges, indicate 1/3, or if a team of 10 assistants support 50 judges, indicate 1/5:

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	29.000000
Standard deviation	7.5
Average	7.25
Minimum	1.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	1.5
2nd quartile (Median)	4
3rd quartile (Q3)	16.25
Maximum	20.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

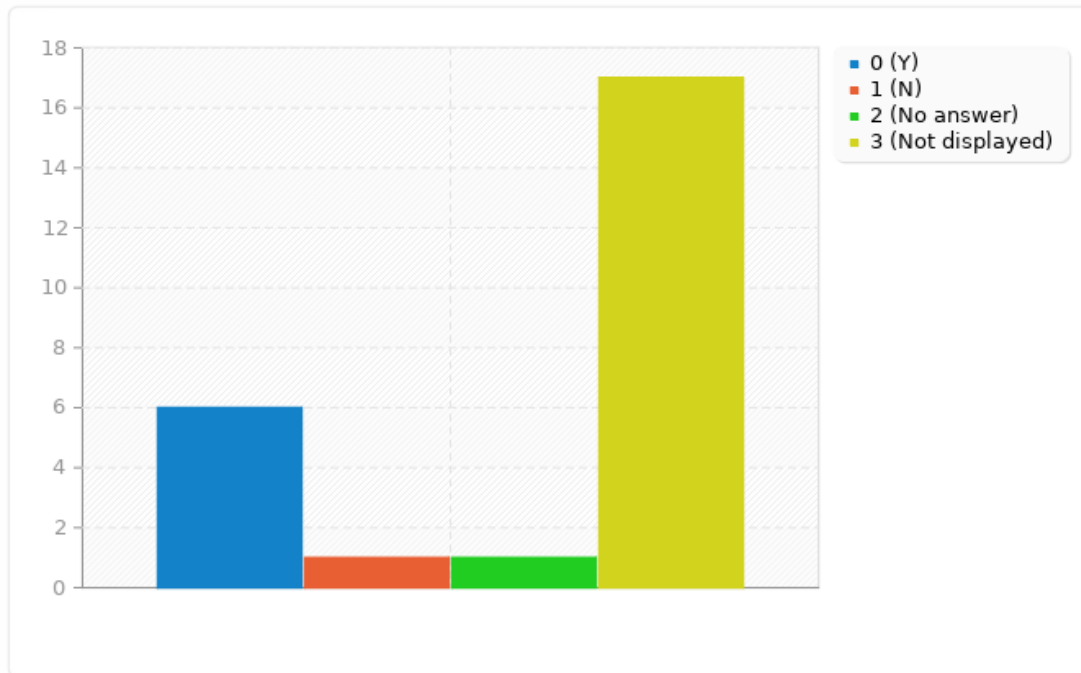
Summary for A31c

Are all judges provided with the same level of assistance?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	6	24.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	17	68.00%

Summary for A31c

Are all judges provided with the same level of assistance?



Summary for A31Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	5	20.00%
No answer	7	28.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
8	At our Supreme Court, each judge has own legal assistant (lawyer), who is helping the judge with concrete cases and provides judge with professional service with case and case file. The Supreme Court has also established a department of documentation, analytics and comparative law (lawyers) that provides analytical and research services to all judges as needed at a specific request and does not work with the case file.
25	Legal advisors work in the Legal Research Unit of the Judicial Practise Department. Legal Advisors assist all judges and are assigned rather to assist in a particular case (depending on the complexity of the case, the novelty of the issues raised in the case, whether there is a need to research the law of the European Union and other). Besides assisting the judges with the research in particular cases legal advisors also perform other duties such as: to monitor the uniformity of the case-law of the Court; to compile, systematize and analyze case law of the Court, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights, its tendencies, to prepare summaries and reviews of this case law; ensure that up-to-date and relevant legal information relating to the main activities of the Court and / or the Department is made available to the judges and other civil servants and employees of the Court and other.
27	This function is performed by judicial assistants
31	Normally, all judges are provided with the same level of assistance but in 2018 there were 30 judges and only 25 legal assistants.
32	Selon les besoins, notre assistante, qui porte le titre de référendaire, peut être amenée à donner une assistance préférentielle sur une certaine période à un magistrat déterminé.

Summary for A32 [Preparation of pre-hearing documents, such as a memorandum to assist the judge prior to the hearing of a case]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	200.000000
Standard deviation	40.69
Average	33.33
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	10
3rd quartile (Q3)	85
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32 [Undertaking legal research to assist a judge to make a decision in a case]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	270.000000
Standard deviation	35
Average	45
Minimum	10.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	10
2nd quartile (Median)	35
3rd quartile (Q3)	85
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32 [Discussing aspects of a case with a judge orally or in writing]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	210.000000
Standard deviation	32.02
Average	35
Minimum	10.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	10
2nd quartile (Median)	20
3rd quartile (Q3)	62.5
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32 [Consideration and evaluation of the relevant law]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	220.000000
Standard deviation	32.49
Average	36.67
Minimum	10.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	10
2nd quartile (Median)	25
3rd quartile (Q3)	62.5
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32 [Undertaking comparative law analysis]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	80.000000
Standard deviation	23.57
Average	26.67
Minimum	10.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	10
Maximum	60.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32 [Preparing a draft section of the proposed judgment which does not include that section which will contain the decision]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	5
Sum	260.000000
Standard deviation	42.61
Average	52
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	5
2nd quartile (Median)	50
3rd quartile (Q3)	100
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32 [Preparing sections of a proposed judgment which will include the proposed decision]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	5
Sum	190.000000
Standard deviation	34.29
Average	38
Minimum	10.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	10
2nd quartile (Median)	20
3rd quartile (Q3)	75
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32 [Proposing a suggested or preliminary decision for the judge(d) to consider]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	180.000000
Standard deviation	35.12
Average	30
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	7.5
2nd quartile (Median)	10
3rd quartile (Q3)	62.5
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A32expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	5	20.00%
No answer	7	28.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
5	Comparative law analysis (by comparing with the law in other countries) will rarely be part of the research of the legal assistant.
22	Each assistant is required to carry out the instructions of a particular judge, but the detailed rules of cooperation and the scope of assistance are usually determined by that judge on a case-by-case basis, so the scope of tasks of each assistant may vary.
25	It is not possible to automatically determine the requested numbers, this is also due to the fact that in certain cases only one type of assistance may be provided to judges, while in other all the abovementioned assistance may be provided in the same case.
34	The judge's legal assistant is not foreseen in our system. See additional comments section I.
37	Un projet de loi a été préparé par une commission présidée par un vice-président du conseil, concernant le statut et l'organisation du corps des agents du greffe qui prévoit la catégorie d'assistant de justice. Ce projet n'a pas encore été déposé au Parlement

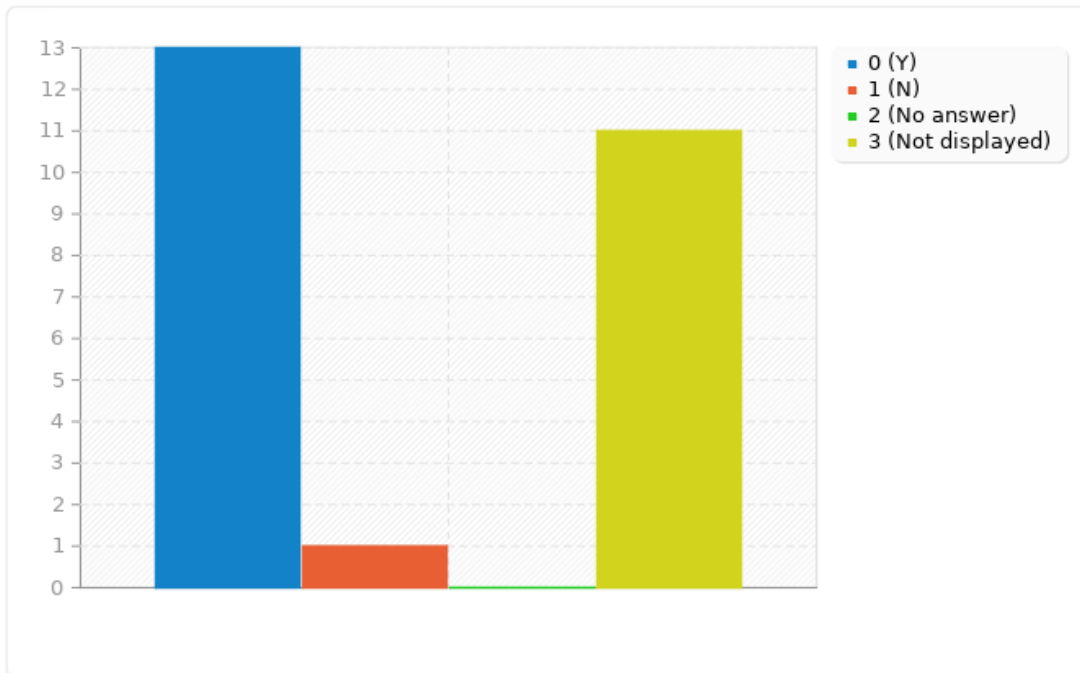
Summary for B51

Are there any officials in your institution who provide research assistance for judges?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B51

Are there any officials in your institution who provide research assistance for judges?



Summary for B51a

Provide the total number of legal assistants (in FTE) on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	13
Sum	304.700000
Standard deviation	18.54
Average	23.44
Minimum	3.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	10.5
2nd quartile (Median)	14
3rd quartile (Q3)	36
Maximum	67.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

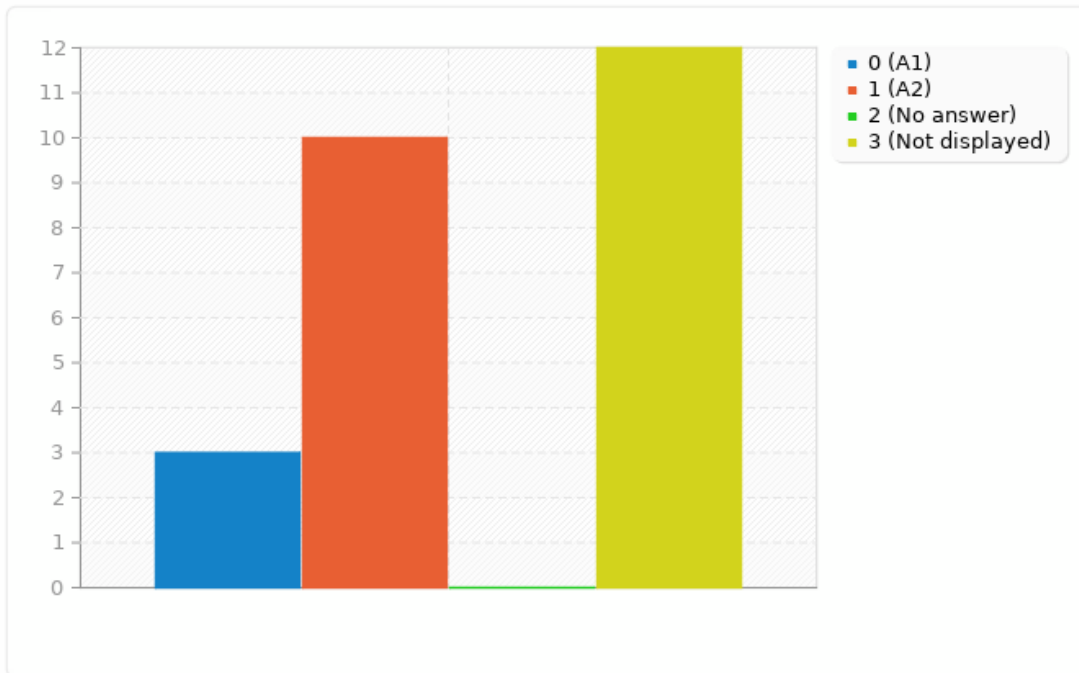
Summary for B51b

Please choose which of the following applies:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Legal assistants are individually assigned to judges (A1)	3	12.00%
Legal assistants are shared by judges (A2)	10	40.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	12	48.00%

Summary for B51b

Please choose which of the following applies:



Summary for B51bsharedratio

Give the estimated ratio of legal assistants to judges. If one legal assistant provides assistance to more than one judge, e.g. one assistant to three judges, indicate 1/3, or if a team of 10 assistants support 50 judges, indicate 1/5:

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	28.000000
Standard deviation	5.31
Average	4.67
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0.75
2nd quartile (Median)	3
3rd quartile (Q3)	7.75
Maximum	16.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

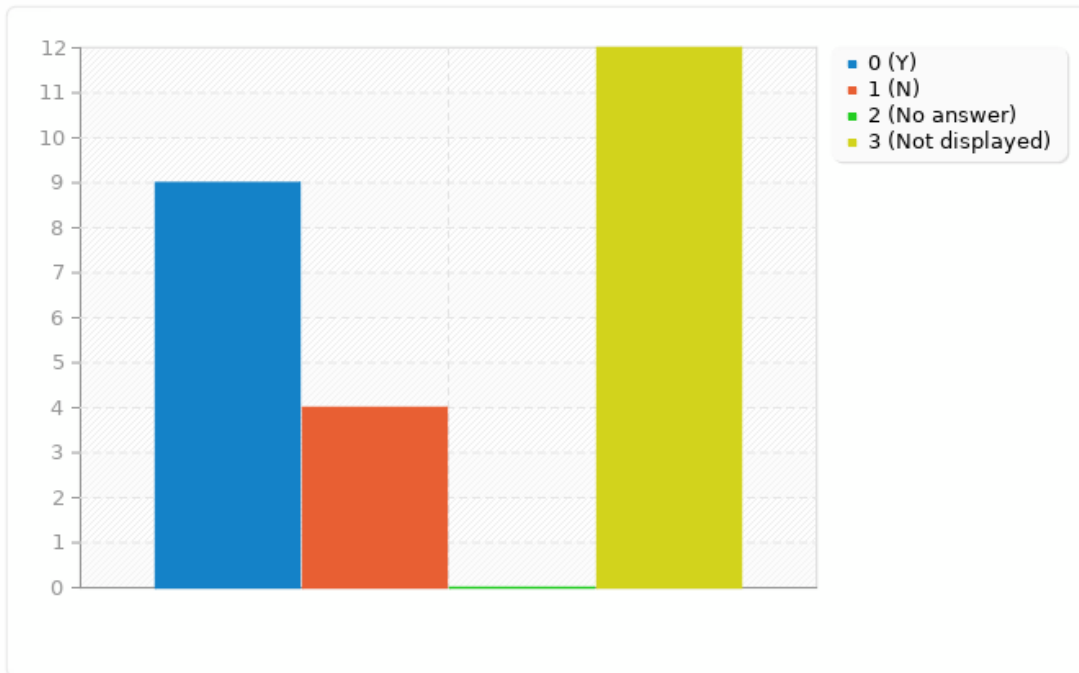
Summary for B51c

Are all judges provided with the same level of assistance?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	9	36.00%
No (N)	4	16.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	12	48.00%

Summary for B51c

Are all judges provided with the same level of assistance?



Summary for B51Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	10	40.00%
No answer	4	16.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	Assistants are only assigned to Admission Section judges (judges deciding to admit or not appeal cases).
6	The research assistants' tasks are determined by the heads of the judicial panels.
9	There were 7.5 legal assistants to 4.5 judges (it was impossible to enter the ratio above because the form does not accept the use of "/"). In addition to the assistants, there is one analyst and one specialist in the legal information department who, along with other functions, also assist the judges with background research for the cases.
12	About half of the available legal assistants are pooled in asylum law and exclusively work in this field of law. In this "pool" a team of four to five legal assistants work for one of the five asylum panels. In addition to that there is a pool of three legal assistants exclusively working in gambling law, which handle the gambling cases for the judges. The rest of the legal assistants are assigned to single justices.
20	Since there are more legal assistants than there are judges in the Supreme Administrative Court, the judges end up sharing the assistance received.
28	Regarding the question 145: estimated ratio of legal assistants to judges in our Institution is 2,1 (14 assistants provide assistance to 6,5 (fte number) of judges). Thus we the number 1/0 provided is only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire, since the questionnaire doesn't allow to enter the numbers higher than 1.
30	S'agissant des 13.2 ETP d'attachés juristes mentionnés à la question 143, on peut préciser que certains conseillers d'État bénéficient donc de l'assistance d'un attaché juriste qui peut effectuer des recherches de type juridique; cela n'existe pas dans toutes les chambres. L'Auditorat du Conseil d'État bénéficie également de plusieurs attachés juristes chargés, entre autres, d'alimenter des banques de données. Indépendamment des attachés juristes, toutes les chambres du Conseil bénéficient de l'assistance de greffiers; la majorité de ces greffiers sont, aujourd'hui, des juristes capables de fournir une aide ponctuelle en terme de recherche juridique, même s'il ne s'agit pas là de leur tâche principale.
35	in question no 146 I have put YES, because generally speaking the assistance is the same, every judge has two assistants at their disposal. there is an exception - president and vicepresident have three. Plus there is a Research and Documentation Service (5 lawyers) at the disposal of the whole court.
36	Judges of the Supreme Court each have one judicial assistant who is a law graduate. Each judge also has an additional staff member to assist with court going duties, who is either a judicial assistant (law graduate) or an Usher (non-law graduate who is usually, for example, a retired member of the police or an army official).
38	La section du contentieux du Conseil d'Etat comprend en permanence 45 à 50 personnes d'aide à la décision réparties entre les dix chambres, le bureau des référés et des compétences du président, le bureau d'aide juridictionnelle et le Tribunal des conflits. Chaque équipe d'aide à la décision a à sa tête un assistant de justice et comprend donc 3, 4, voire 5 stagiaires issus de l'école de formation des avocats ou de l'université. Les équipes d'aide à la décision sont rattachées aux présidents de chambre.

Summary for B52 [Preparation of pre-hearing documents, such as a memorandum to assist the judge prior to the hearing of a case]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	460.000000
Standard deviation	37.25
Average	51.11
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	15
2nd quartile (Median)	40
3rd quartile (Q3)	95
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52 [Undertaking legal research to assist a judge to make a decision in a case]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	590.000000
Standard deviation	34.18
Average	53.64
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	30
2nd quartile (Median)	50
3rd quartile (Q3)	100
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52 [Discussing aspects of a case with a judge orally or in writing]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	640.000000
Standard deviation	32.81
Average	71.11
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	45
2nd quartile (Median)	90
3rd quartile (Q3)	100
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52 [Consideration and evaluation of the relevant law]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	670.000000
Standard deviation	33.48
Average	67
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	37.5
2nd quartile (Median)	80
3rd quartile (Q3)	100
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52 [Undertaking comparative law analysis]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	330.000000
Standard deviation	31.62
Average	36.67
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	10
2nd quartile (Median)	20
3rd quartile (Q3)	65
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52 [Preparing a draft section of the proposed judgment which does not include that section which will contain the decision]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	460.000000
Standard deviation	29.9
Average	57.5
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	32.5
2nd quartile (Median)	70
3rd quartile (Q3)	77.5
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52 [Preparing sections of a proposed judgment which will include the proposed decision]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	460.000000
Standard deviation	29.9
Average	57.5
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	32.5
2nd quartile (Median)	70
3rd quartile (Q3)	77.5
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52 [Proposing a suggested or preliminary decision for the judge(d) to consider]

In respect of the type of judicial assistance identified below, in what estimated percentage of cases do your judges receive such assistance? (Please use one of the following parameters in each instance, 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%):

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	650.000000
Standard deviation	30.74
Average	65
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	37.5
2nd quartile (Median)	70
3rd quartile (Q3)	92.5
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B52expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	36.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
9	Actually, in ~70% of the cases where there is a hearing, an assistant prepares the memorandum. But since there are very few oral hearings, the overall percentage of all cases is close to 0%.
10	The law clerks' assistance is provided mainly to the Appeals Selection Committee in connection with the filtering process. Hence, the above answers have to be read on that background. The assistance provided to the the Supreme Court judges when they sit as a chamber, grand chamber or plenary is in general much less extensive.
12	The legal assistants take the minutes at panel meetings and during office hours one legal assistant is available for questions of the public concerning cases (not regarding the content) and general questions concerning the Supreme Administrative Court. Generally speaking all the duties mentioned in question 148 (=L7) are or can be done by legal assistants. The extent of support depends solely on the supported justices. The preparation of pre-hearing documents is normally not needed since oral hearings are uncommon at the Supreme Administrative Court. However, the rest of the stated duties outline the main scope of functions of a legal assistants. Apart from these tasks, the legal assistants are partly responsible for the systematic documentation of legal rules, which then are published online in the legal information system ("RIS"). Furthermore, some legal assistants are also assigned additional tasks: two legal assistants support the media spokesperson, two are responsible for tasks regarding the ACA and other international affairs and another two handle enquiries regarding human rights (especially statements concerning proceedings before the ECHR and the HRC).
19	It is virtually impossible to answer this question with any precision. A referendary prepares each case to be decided in session by a panel of judges, of whom one serves as reporting judge. In each case the referendary prepares a memorandum of the relevant facts and applicable law and drafts a proposed judgement, which includes a proposed decision. The extent of research, comparative law analysis etc. that is goes into the memorandum and proposed judgement depends entirely on the nature and scope of the case at hand. The referendary usually discusses the case with the reporting judge before the session. The reporting judge familiarizes him-/herself with all of the documents of the case before the session and provides the other judges on the panel with his/her comments regarding the case before the session.
20	We do not have statistics on this matter
28	Regarding the question 148: We cannot provide you the estimated percentage of judicial assistance in respect of the type of assistance, since this data is not available to us. Our provided answer is the estimated percentage of cases in which the judges received any type of assistance. In addition to that, it must be pointed out, that in approximately 80% of the cases in which they are involved, our legal assistants give almost all of the types of judicial assistance that are listed in the question 148.
30	Il n'est pas possible de répondre précisément à la question 148. Comme indiqué dans la réponse 147, les attachés juristes sont répartis, entre les deux rôles linguistiques (F et N), mais aussi entre certaines chambres du Conseil et certaines sections de l'Auditorat. Leur apport dépend du type d'affaire traitée mais aussi des attentes du magistrat avec lequel ils travaillent.
35	this is very individual, it always depends on the individual judge and how they prefer to organise their work and cooperation with their assistants
36	It is not possible to provide an estimated percentage of cases in which judges receive assistance in the areas identified, as the type of assistance provided by each judicial assistant to the judge to whom he or she is assigned varies depending on the needs of the judge. In theory, a judicial assistant may assist a judge with any of the areas above, although the making of the decision is a matter for the judge and preparing sections of a proposed

judgment including a decision and proposing a suggested decision is generally not something carried out by judicial assistants.

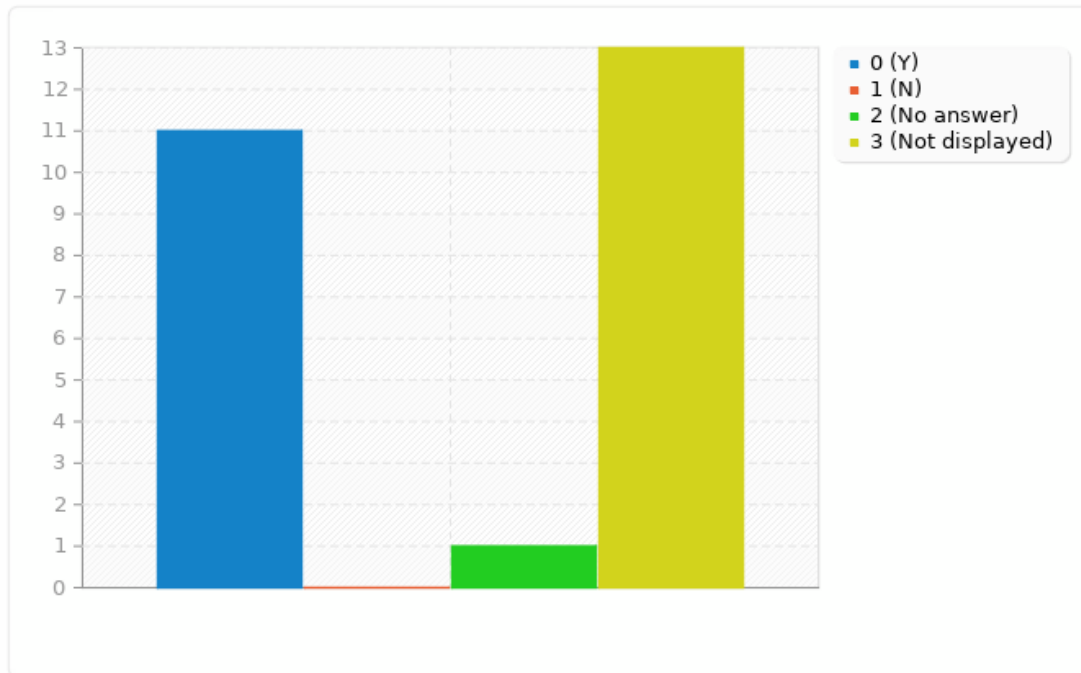
Summary for A41

Do you hold public oral hearings at your institution?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	11	44.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A41

Do you hold public oral hearings at your institution?



Summary for A41yes

Of the total number of cases closed by your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), what estimated percentage of those cases received a public oral hearing:

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	666.270000
Standard deviation	30.68
Average	66.63
Minimum	1.600000
1st quartile (Q1)	49.75
2nd quartile (Median)	72.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	93.25
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A42perc [VAT cases]

What estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	143.000000
Standard deviation	28.65
Average	13
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	20
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A42perc [building permit cases]

What estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	349.000000
Standard deviation	42.98
Average	31.73
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	1
3rd quartile (Q3)	100
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A42perc [public provurement cases]

What estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	243.000000
Standard deviation	38.25
Average	22.09
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	38
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A42perc [migration cases]

What estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	305.000000
Standard deviation	44.07
Average	27.73
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	99
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

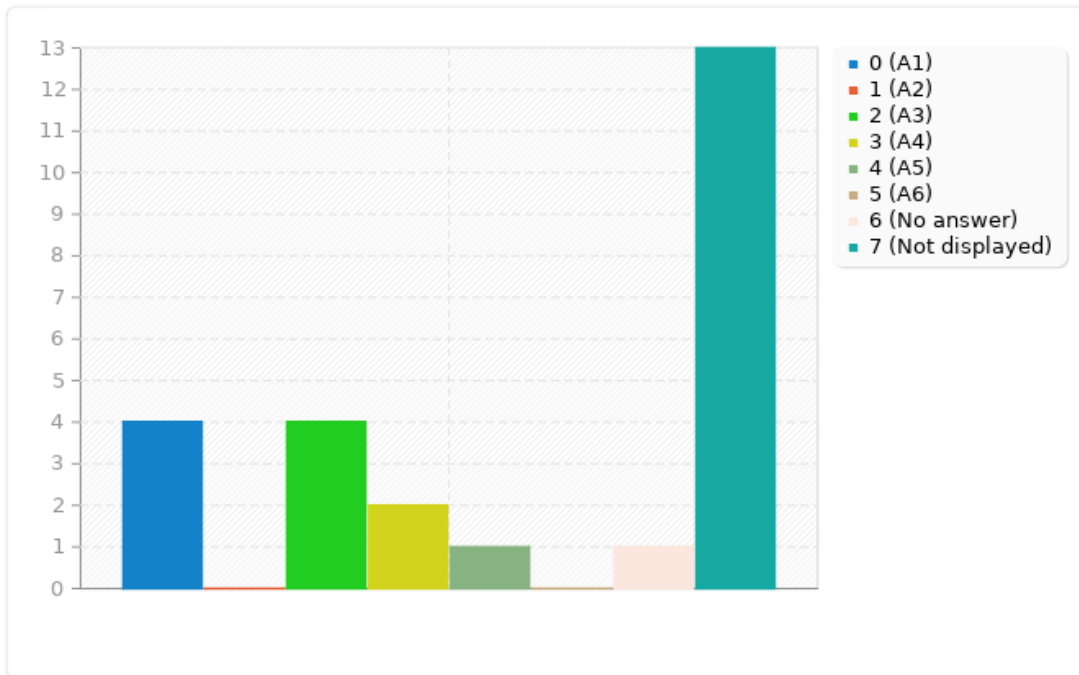
Summary for A42time(SQ001)[VAT cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	4	16.00%
6-15 (A2)	0	0.00%
15-30 (A3)	4	16.00%
31-60 (A4)	2	8.00%
61-120 (A5)	1	4.00%
+ 120 (A6)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A42time(SQ001)[VAT cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



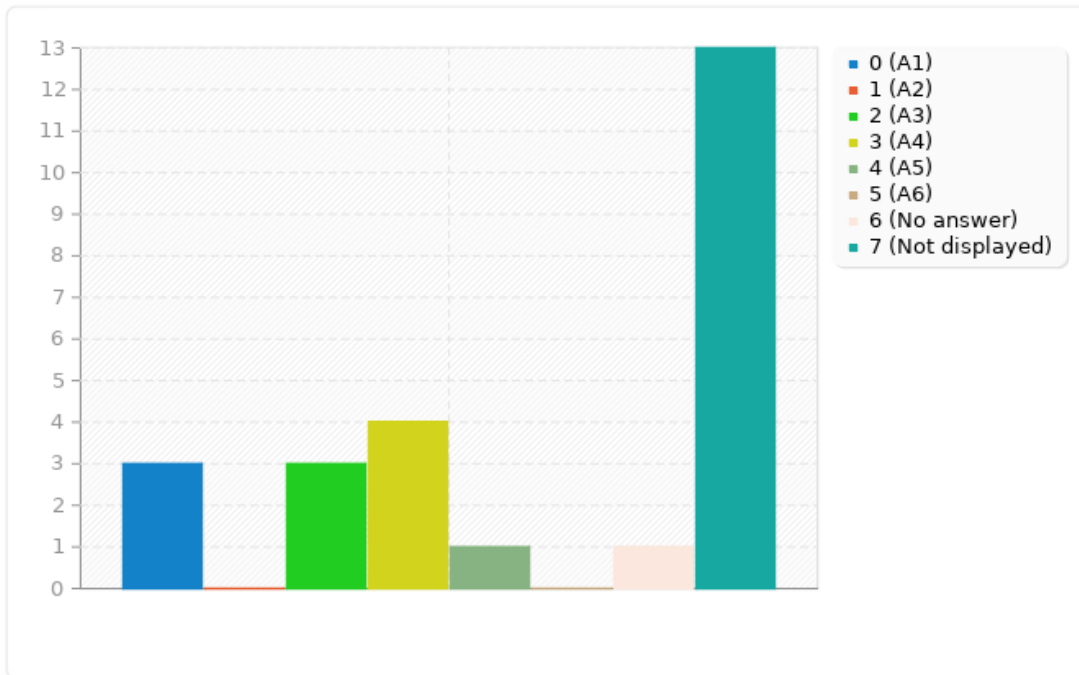
Summary for A42time(SQ002)[building permit cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	3	12.00%
6-15 (A2)	0	0.00%
15-30 (A3)	3	12.00%
31-60 (A4)	4	16.00%
61-120 (A5)	1	4.00%
+ 120 (A6)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A42time(SQ002)[building permit cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



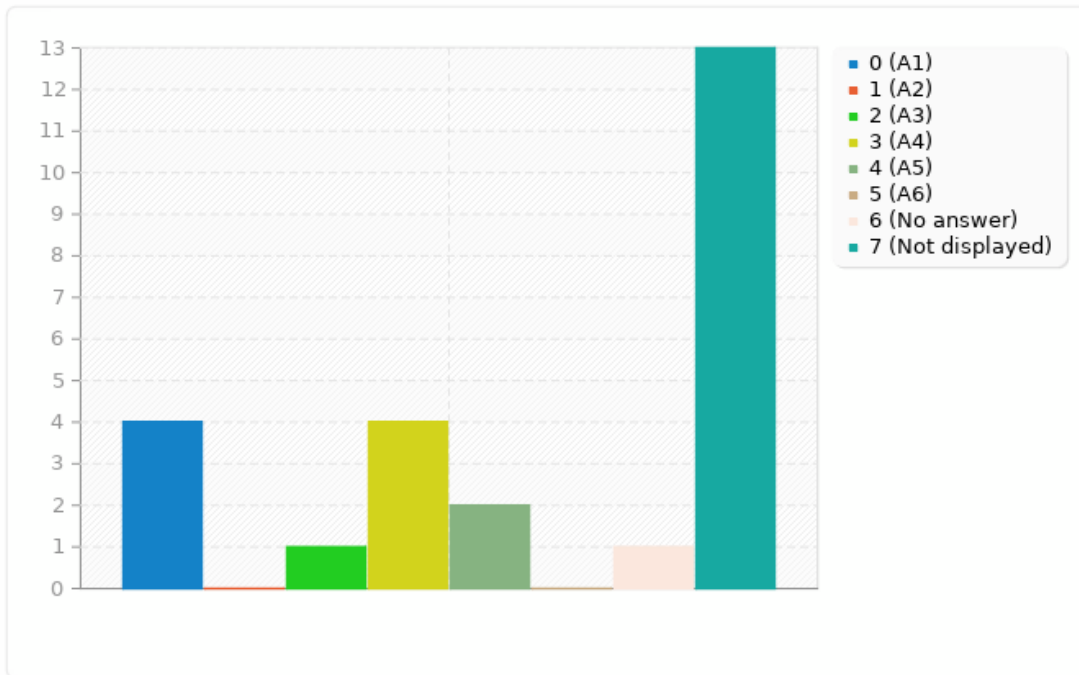
Summary for A42time(SQ003)[public provurement cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	4	16.00%
6-15 (A2)	0	0.00%
15-30 (A3)	1	4.00%
31-60 (A4)	4	16.00%
61-120 (A5)	2	8.00%
+ 120 (A6)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A42time(SQ003)[public provurement cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



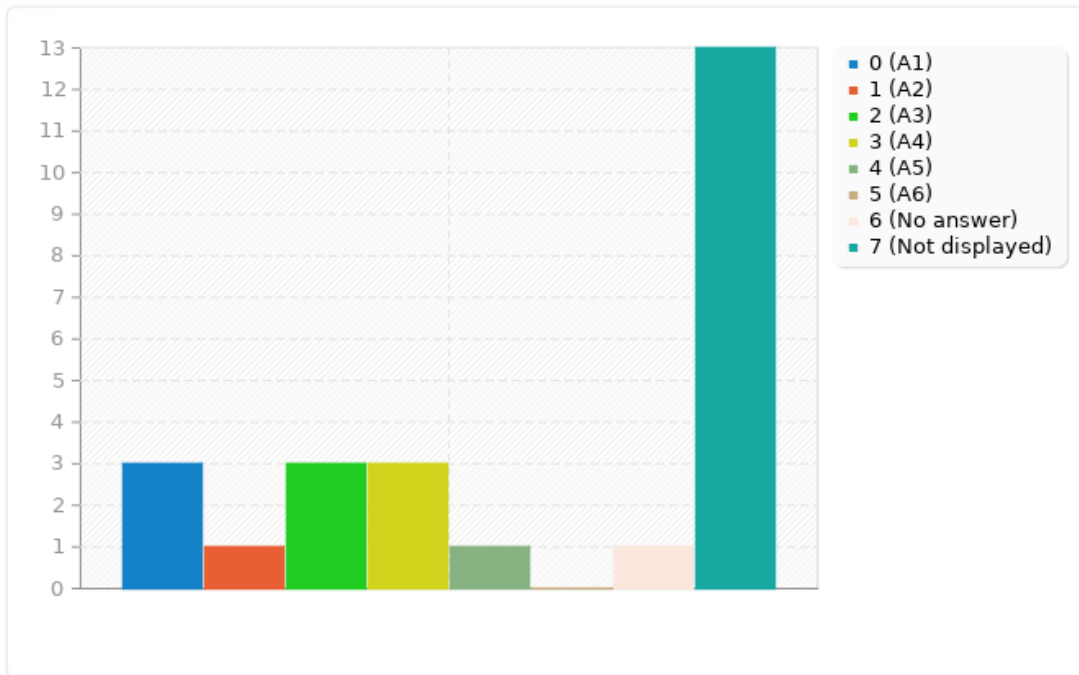
Summary for A42time(SQ004)[migration cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	3	12.00%
6-15 (A2)	1	4.00%
15-30 (A3)	3	12.00%
31-60 (A4)	3	12.00%
61-120 (A5)	1	4.00%
+ 120 (A6)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A42time(SQ004)[migration cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



Summary for a42expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	36.00%
No answer	3	12.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>Article 30.2 of the Constitution guarantees the right to a public oral hearing before courts, except in exceptional cases for the interest of national security, or constitutional order, or public order, or public safety, or public morals or for the interest of juveniles, or the protection of parties' private life, or for special circumstances under the opinion of the court, or publicity will adversely affect the interests of justice. Likewise, similar provisions are provided in Article 6.1 of the ECHR.</p> <p>Articles 134.1 and 154 of the Constitution stipulate that court sessions of the Supreme Court for all proceedings are public but the court may hear any proceeding in the presence of the parties only, if it considers it to be in the interest of the orderly conduct or national security or public morals.</p> <p>By virtue of Rule 14 of the Appeals (Pre-trial procedure, Written Skeleton arguments, Advocacy time limits and Summary procedure for striking out manifestly unfounded appeals) Procedure Rules of 1996, all parties have fixed time limits within which to make their oral clarifications / submissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 minutes for the Appellant. • 30 minutes for the Respondent. If a cross-appeal was made then the Respondent has 40 minutes. • 10 minutes for the Appellant's response. If a cross-appeal was made then the Appellant has 20 minutes to respond. <p>The court may extend the time limits accordingly if it is just under the circumstances.</p> <p>By virtue of Rule 10 of the 1996 Procedure Rules, during the pre-trial procedure the Supreme Court may inter alia, strike out the appeal if it appears to be prima facie frivolous or vexatious or manifestly unfounded or instituted for the purpose of delaying the course of justice. The power for the summary determination of an appeal is to be exercised with restraint but without inhibition where the case is found to be such . Before the court strikes out an appeal the appellant has the right to be heard either orally or in writing.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Supreme Court has a broad power to regulate matters for the summary determination of any appeal or any proceedings before it on the grounds that it is frivolous or vexatious or instituted for the purpose of delaying the course of justice. Article 134.2 of the Constitution prescribes that the Supreme Court may strike out any case that appears to be prima facie frivolous, after hearing the parties' arguments and may dismiss it without a public hearing if it is satisfied that it is in fact frivolous. In practice, the Supreme Court never dismisses an appeal without a public hearing.</p> <p>Lastly, judicial review appeals dispensed without an oral, public hearing are usually appeals withdrawn by the appellant (and subsequently dismissed by the court) or appeals struck out.</p>
5	<p>Concerning question 73, as stated building permit-cases are not registered separately so we can not provide a number and decided to fill in '0'. In migration cases a public hearing is held very rarely, in less than 2% of the cases. Since we are not competent in VAT and public procurement, we did not provide any number.</p> <p>Concerning question 74, please note that we are not competent in VAT-cases and in PP. In all other cases, an oral hearing will take up approx. 1 hour.</p>
8	We don't have statistics to answer the question 74
22	Please note that the Supreme Administrative Court of Poland does not decide in public procurement cases, so in fact there are no public hearings in such cases.
25	Please note that it is not possible to automatically filter neither the number of cases, where a public hearing was held, nor the time of public oral hearing in minutes. Thus an average answer was chosen in question 74. Furthermore - the Court is NOT COMPETENT in public procurement cases, however that is a mandatory field in question 74.
31	Every case can receive a public oral hearing, as a rule, so the percentage tend to be 100% (in some cases, the court could decide that the oral hearings should not be public). When parties

Quick statistics

Survey 922764 'Qualitative and Quantitative review of the 2019 seminars'

involved in a case are not present in court it is legal possible to close the case without public oral hearing (that is the explanation of 80% mentioned at question no 72, but this percentage is based on personal experience as there is no statistic for that).

There are no statistics to answer the question no 73.

There are no statistic for an exact answer at the question no 74 (the answer is based on personal experience).

32 La Cour Administrative n'est pas compétente en matière de TVA

34 Generally all the cases to be decided are treated in a public oral hearing.

Only if the applicant declares he is not longer interested in obtaining a judgment or if the applicant does not submit the hearing request for one year (according art. 82 CPA), the case can be closed by a decree of the President of the Section without holding a public hearing.

The estimated percentage of substantive cases closed in 2018 that received a public oral hearings, are:

17,2 % substantive building permit cases

7,5 % substantive procurement cases

3 % substantive migration cases

37 Les réponses à la question précédente sont tout à fait approximatives !!

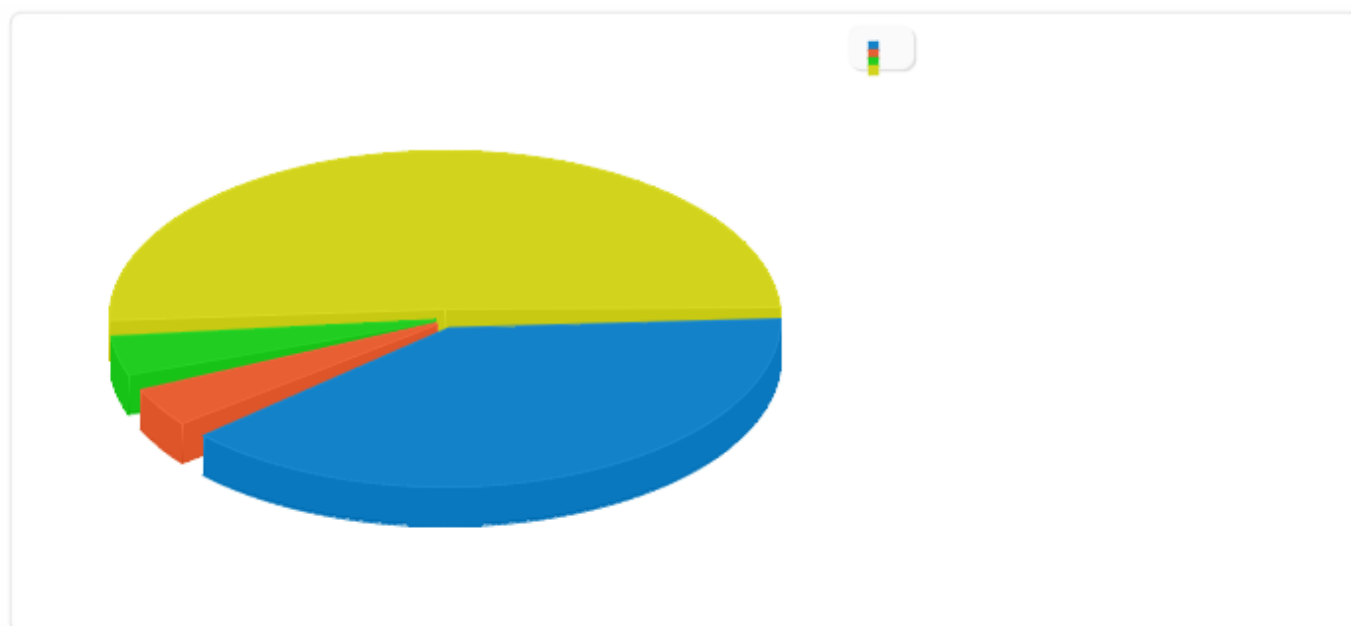
Summary for A51a

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	10	40.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A51a

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all cases?



Summary for A51aNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	38.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	38
Minimum	38.000000
Maximum	38.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

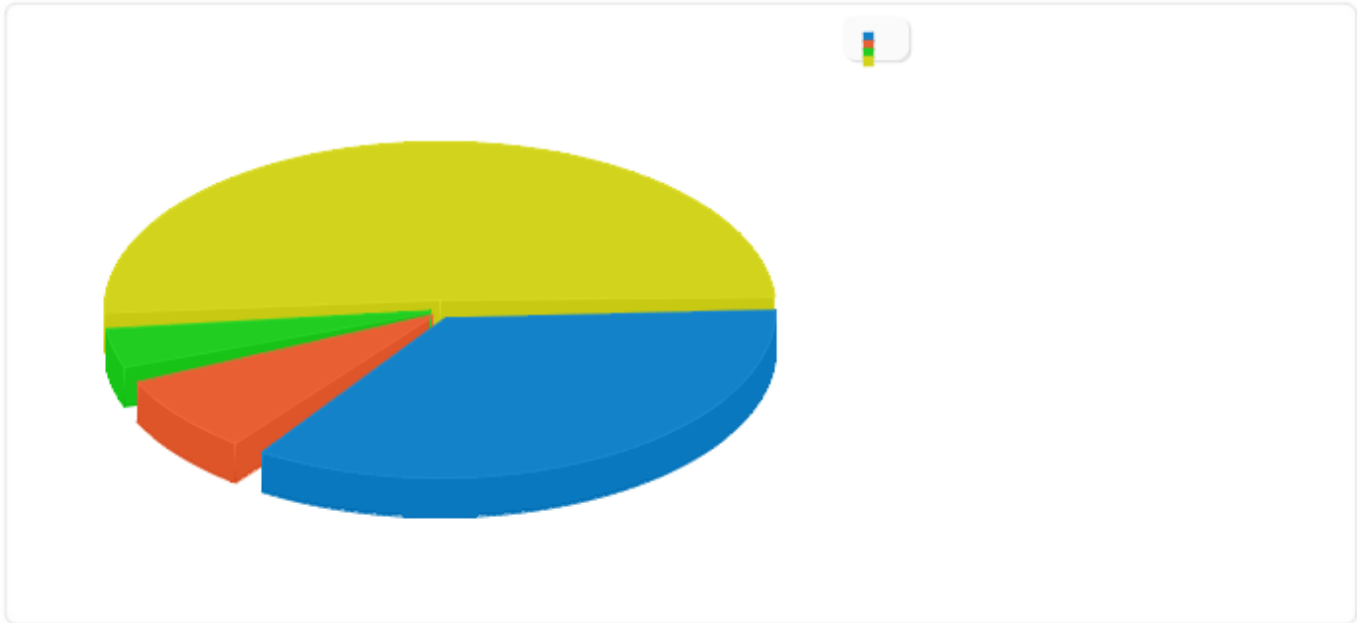
Summary for A51b

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all VAT cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	9	36.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A51b

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all VAT cases?



Summary for A51bNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	100.000000
Standard deviation	50
Average	50
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	50
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

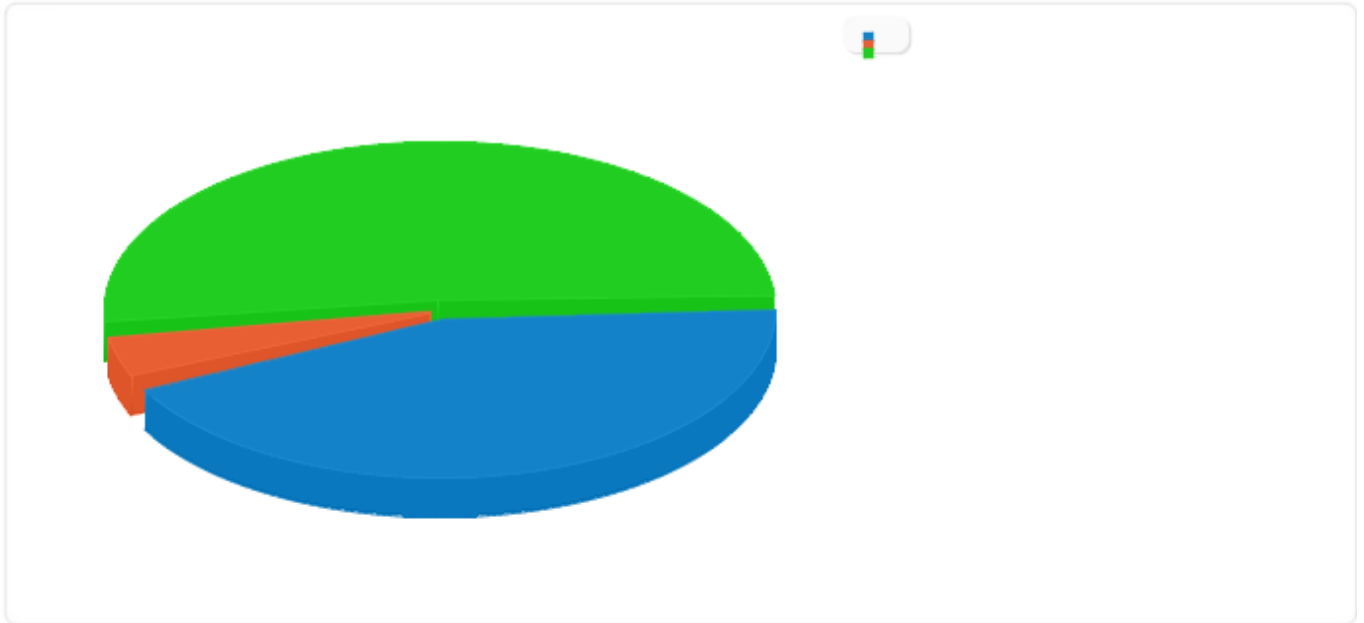
Summary for A51c

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all building permit cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	11	44.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A51c

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all building permit cases?



Summary for A51cNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	0
Sum	
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	
Maximum	

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A51cNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Not enough values for calculation

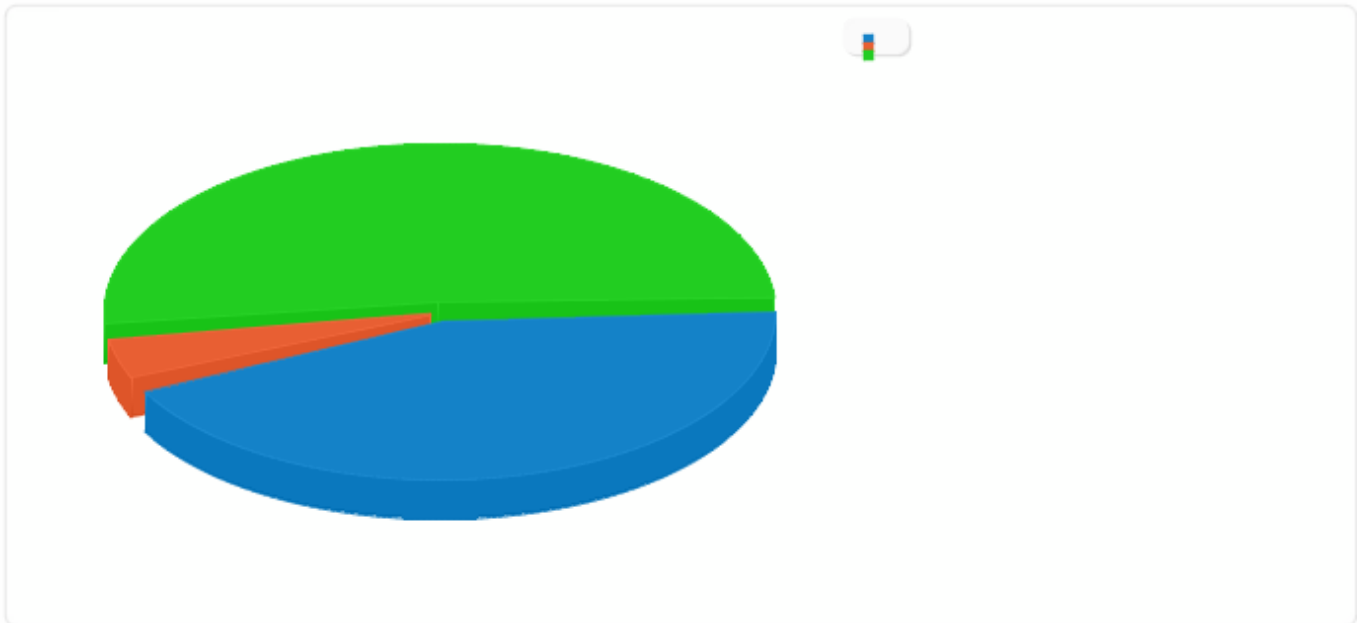
Summary for A51d

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all public procurement cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	11	44.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A51d

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all public procurement cases?



Summary for A51dNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	0
Sum	
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	
Maximum	

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A51dNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Not enough values for calculation

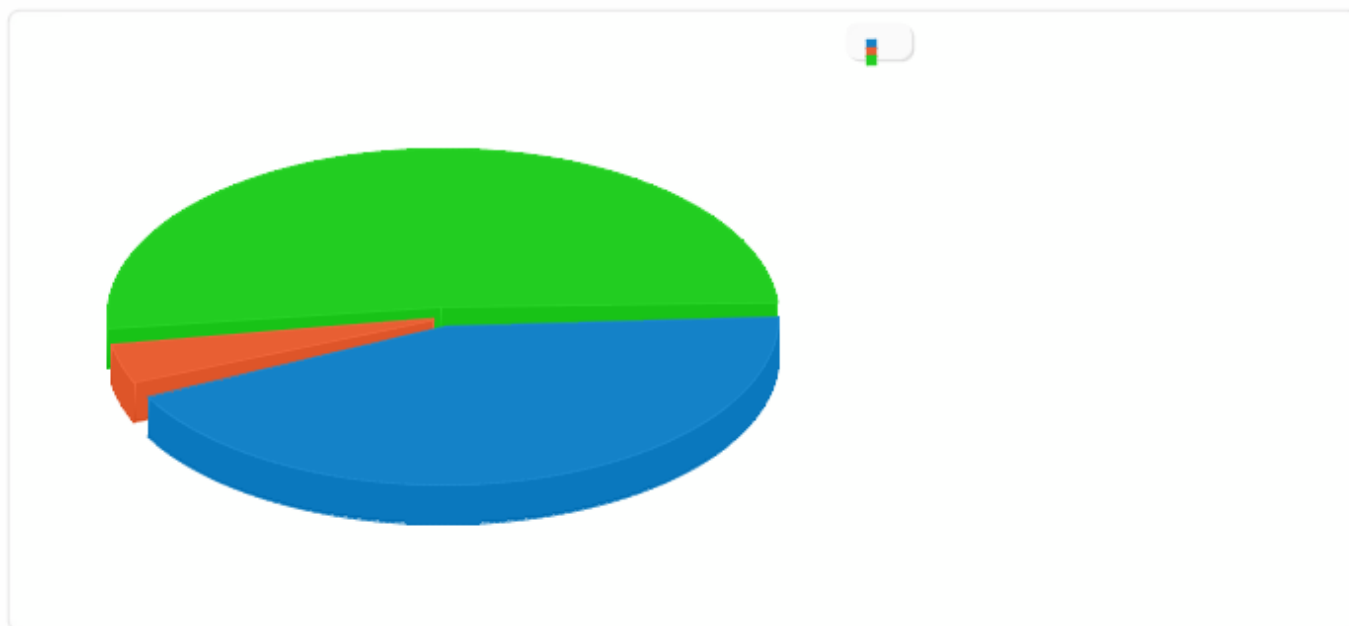
Summary for A51e

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all migration cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	11	44.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A51e

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to furnish written reasons in all migration cases?



Summary for A51eNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	0
Sum	
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	
Maximum	

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A51eNO

In what estimated percentage of these cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Not enough values for calculation

Summary for A51expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	7	28.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>Judgments of the Court must be duly reasoned; a cardinal and indispensable element of a fair trial as enshrined in Article 30.2 of the Constitution and Article 6.1 of the ECHR. A reasoned decision shows to the parties that their case has truly been heard.</p> <p>Elements of a duly reasoned judgment must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis of the evidence adduced in light of the issues pleaded, • Concrete findings, • A clear judicial pronouncement indicating the outcome of the case. <p>The importance of reasoning and the implications of failure to provide it are articulated in the extract cited below from the case of <i>Neophytou v. The Police</i> (1981) 2 C.L.R. 195 (CA):</p> <p>“The supply of proper reasoning for the deliberations of the Court, (...), is mandatorily warranted by the Constitution, notably Article 30.2, and constitutes at the same time a fundamental attribute of the judicial process. (...). Any laxity in this area would inevitably undermine faith in the premises of justice. The need for proper reasoning is not only warranted by the interests of the litigants but also by the interests of the general public in the proper administration of justice. The impression of arbitrariness is the one element that must constantly be kept outside the sphere of judicial deliberations”.</p> <p>The reasoning of judicial judgments is, a type of accountability for judicial action. In <i>Investment Group of “Lefkonikou” Co-Operative Ltd v. Lofiti</i>, the Court highlighted the structure and style of judgment writing which as enshrined in Article 30.2 of the Constitution and precedent law, must be well-reasoned. This entails the correct determination and consideration of trial issues, a summary of substantive evidence, its correlation with the findings and conclusions drawn as well as the with the verdict of the Court. A judgment is read in its entirety. It is the Court’s obligation to evaluate all evidence admitted and to draw conclusions on all contested issues, in order for the judgment to include the necessary juridical thought on all disputed issues. In Administrative proceedings, the judgment of the Court must include the legal principles the administrative decision does not comply with. Furthermore, it is of course the case that one of the fundamental principles on which the courts in Cyprus proceed is that of <i>stare decisis</i>. All the lower Courts are bound by the case law of the Supreme Court. Departure from established case-law warrants greater justification. In <i>Atanasovski v. the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> the ECtHR held that the existence of well-established jurisprudence imposed a duty on the Supreme Court to make a more substantial statement of reasons justifying its departure from the case-law, failing which the individual’s right to a duly reasoned decision would be violated.</p> <p>The Plenary of the Supreme Court may depart from its own earlier precedent if the decision was taken per incuriam or there have been material changes in circumstances in the application of the legal principle(s) in issue. The discretion for departure widens when constitutional or administrative law issues are concerned.</p>
5	<p>We responded YES but please note that we are not competent in PP and in VAT. In Building permit cases written reasons have to be given, in migration cases written reasons are not given when art. 91 para 2 Asylum Law is applied, which is the case in the majority of cases. Since migration cases make up most of the closed cases over a given year, this explains why written reasons were given in a relatively small percentage of cases (38%). In general, this concerns all spatial planning cases and other (general) cases. Despite this small percentage of 38%, the main rule is that a decision needs to be furnished with written reasons.</p>
21	<p>The High Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia is obliged to furnish written reasons in all cases.</p>
25	<p>The Court is NOT COMPETENT in public procurement cases, however there is a general obligation to furnish written reasons in all final decisions.</p>
32	<p>Tous les arrêts rendus par la Cour Administrative sont motivés</p>
34	<p>The Italian administrative procedure code provides for the obligation to give a written reason</p>

for all decided cases, so there is no difference because of the subject dealt with.

37

L' obligation de motiver toute décision juridictionnelle est prévue par la Constitution
Selon l'art. 93 par. 3 "Toute décision juridictionnelle doit être motivée de manière spéciale et complète ; elle est prononcée en audience publique".

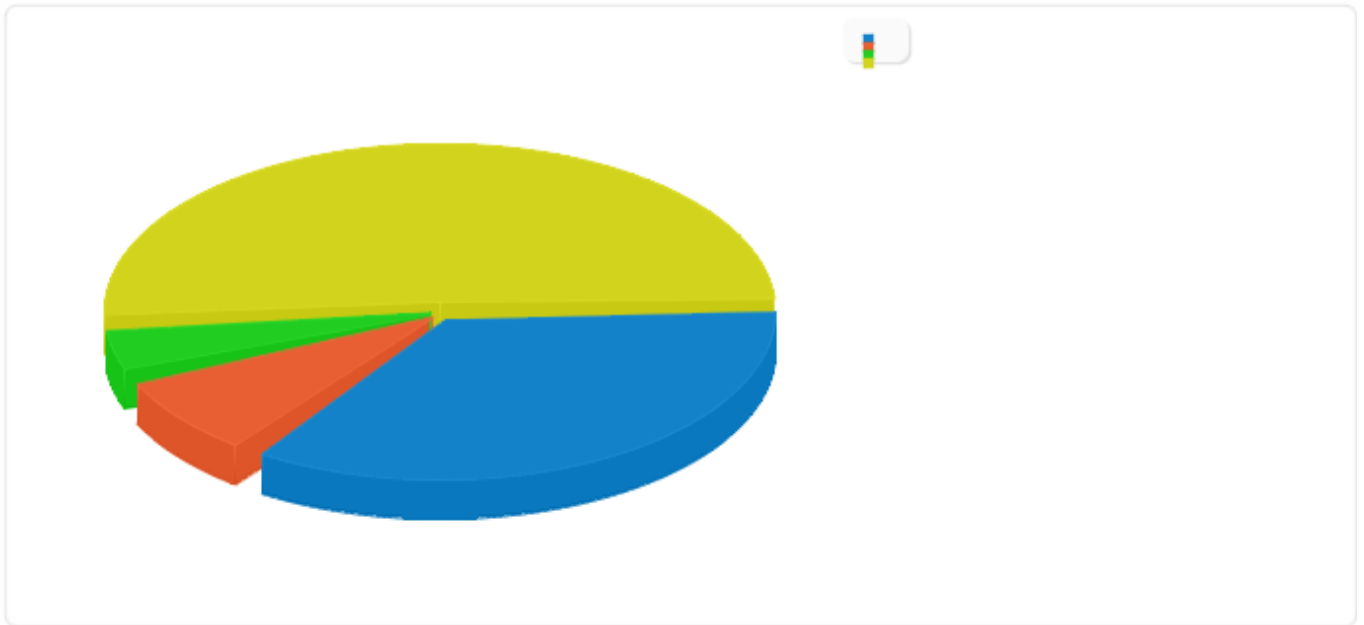
Summary for A52

Are there timeframes within which written reasons for final determinations must/should be furnished?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	9	36.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for A52

Are there timeframes within which written reasons for final determinations must/should be furnished?



Summary for A52YES

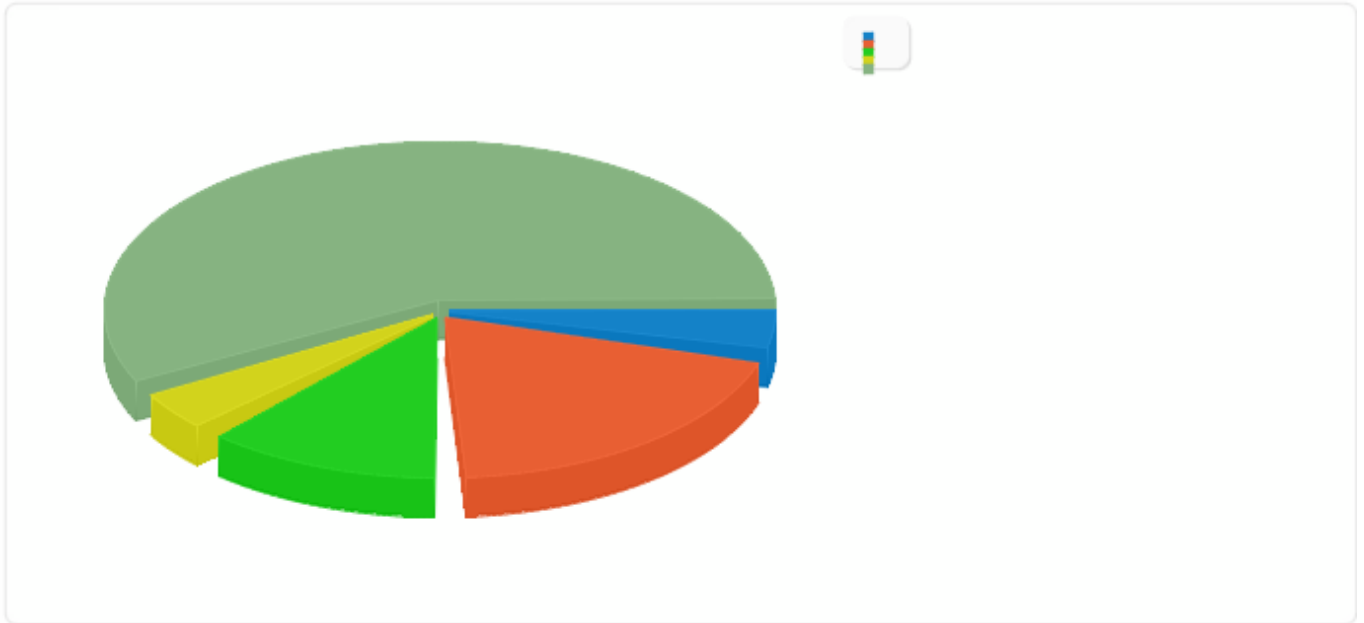
Please choose which of the following applies: in respect of cases to which a time limit applies, please indicate whether that time runs from:

Answer	Count	Percentage
the date on which the case is filed with the institution (A1)	0	0.00%
if the case is considered on paper, from the date on which it is so considered (A2)	1	4.00%
if there is an oral public hearing, from the date of that hearing (A3)	5	20.00%
if an operative ruling is given, from the date of that ruling (A4)	0	0.00%
Other	3	12.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	15	60.00%

ID	Response
16	Once a judicial review appeal is lodged, the procedure is governed by the Appeals (Pre-trial procedure, Written Skeleton arguments, Advocacy time limits and Summary procedure for striking out manifestly unfounded appeals) Procedure Rules of 1996. Judicial review appeals are conducted in a two-stage process. First, written submissions are filed. Once that stage is completed (conclusion of the pre-trial stage) the Court will enter the appeal for hearing (oral public hearing stage). Following the conclusion of the hearing, judgment is reserved by the Court. Hence, time runs from the date judgment is reserved. Having said that, there is no mandatory timeframe for deciding all cases or a portion/category of them. Justice should be dispensed within a reasonable time. The dispensation of justice within a reasonable time is incorporated in Article 30.2 of the Constitution as a necessary element of a fair trial. The timely administration of justice constitutes an element of justice itself.
8	In accordance with the law, the judge is obliged to draw up a decision within 30 days of deciding the case.
22	from the date of delivery of the judgement or the date of signature of the operative ruling is given in camera.

Summary for A52YES

Please choose which of the following applies: in respect of cases to which a time limit applies, please indicate whether that time runs from:



Summary for A53 [all cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	1853.000000
Standard deviation	248.24
Average	264.71
Minimum	30.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	104
2nd quartile (Median)	159
3rd quartile (Q3)	455
Maximum	791.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A53 [VAT cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	156.000000
Standard deviation	53.74
Average	52
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	30
Maximum	126.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A53 [building permit cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	4
Sum	1469.000000
Standard deviation	300.44
Average	367.25
Minimum	30.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	56.75
2nd quartile (Median)	329.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	715.5
Maximum	780.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A53 [public procurement cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	371.000000
Standard deviation	132.46
Average	123.67
Minimum	30.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	30
Maximum	311.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A53 [migration cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	6
Sum	687.000000
Standard deviation	137.94
Average	114.5
Minimum	30.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	48.75
2nd quartile (Median)	58.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	152.75
Maximum	422.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for A53expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	5	20.00%
No answer	7	28.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>First, since each administrative law division (judicial review appeals division) hears appeals on all areas of administrative law and does not deal solely with a particular area of specialisation such as competition law, VAT, public procurement, urban planning (and building permits) or environmental law etc, no separate data are available for each distinct area of law.</p> <p>Secondly, a number of judicial review appeals are concluded before reaching the trial stage (oral hearing stage) either because they have been withdrawn by the appellant or they have been held to be frivolous or vexatious by the Court or they have been struck out by the Court (please see explanation given under the ORAL HEARING section).</p> <p>Judicial review appeals, on the other hand, which underwent the entire appeal procedure as it has been laid down in the applicable Procedure Rules Appeals (Pre-trial procedure, Written Skeleton arguments, Advocacy time limits and Summary procedure for striking out manifestly unfounded appeals) Procedure Rules of 1996, are usually concluded within a period of 3-4 years (1.095-1.460 days).</p>
22	According to the Article 193 of the Act of 30 August 2002 - Law on Proceedings before Administrative Courts, the Supreme Administrative Court shall, ex officio, provide reasons for judgements within 30 days.
31	There is no statistic for a detailed answer.
32	<p>La Cour Administrative n'est pas compétente en matière de TVA.</p> <p>Nous ne disposons pas d'une ventilation du délai moyen de jugement en fonction des matières spécifiques.</p> <p>En moyenne, les affaires du contentieux des étrangers sont traités plus rapidement, c'est-à-dire dans un laps de temps de 60 jours.</p>
34	On the matter of public procurements, according to art. 120 CAP, the procedural terms are shorter than ordinary terms.

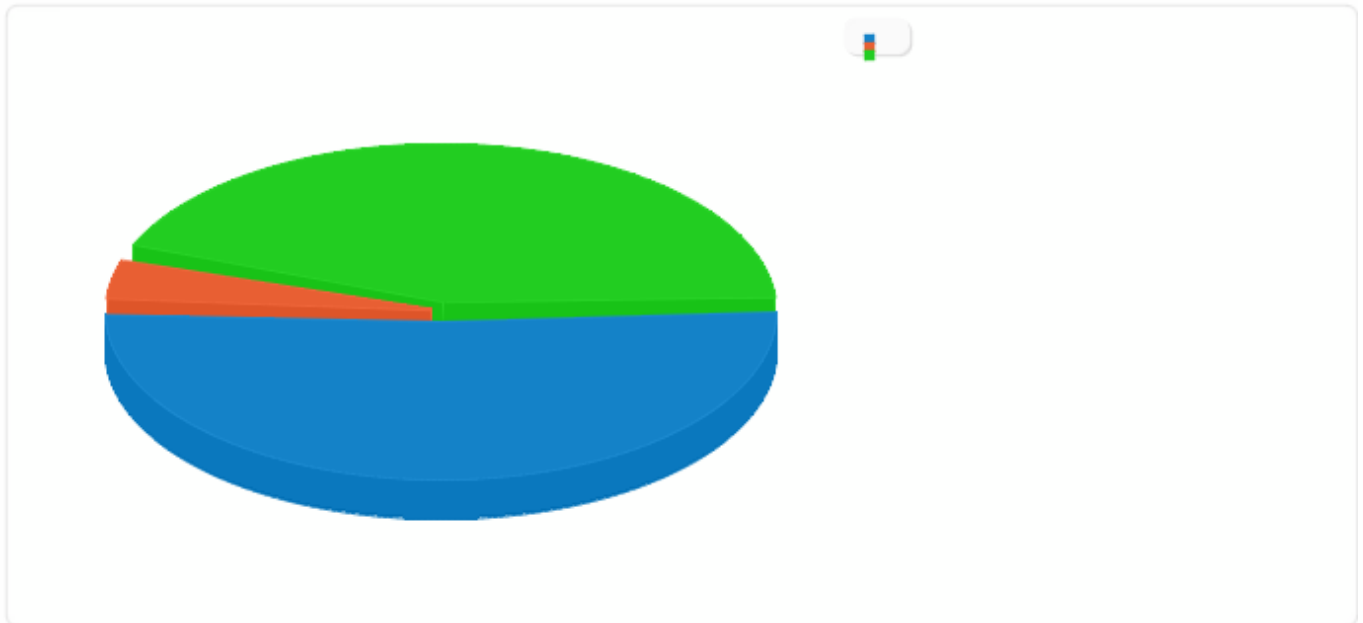
Summary for B71a

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons for the substantive determination in all cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B71a

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons for the substantive determination in all cases?



Summary for B71aNO

In what estimated percentage of these substantive cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	100.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	100
Minimum	100.000000
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

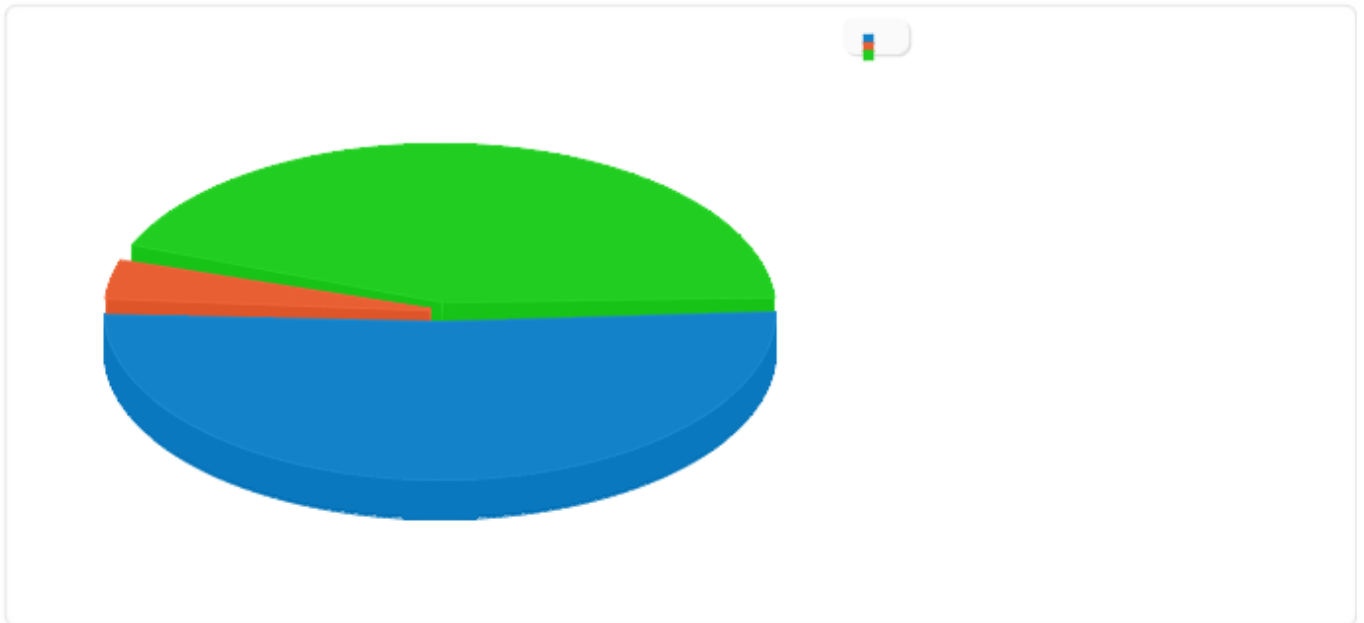
Summary for B71b

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive VAT cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B71b

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive VAT cases?



Summary for B71bNO

In what estimated percentage of these substantive cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	100.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	100
Minimum	100.000000
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

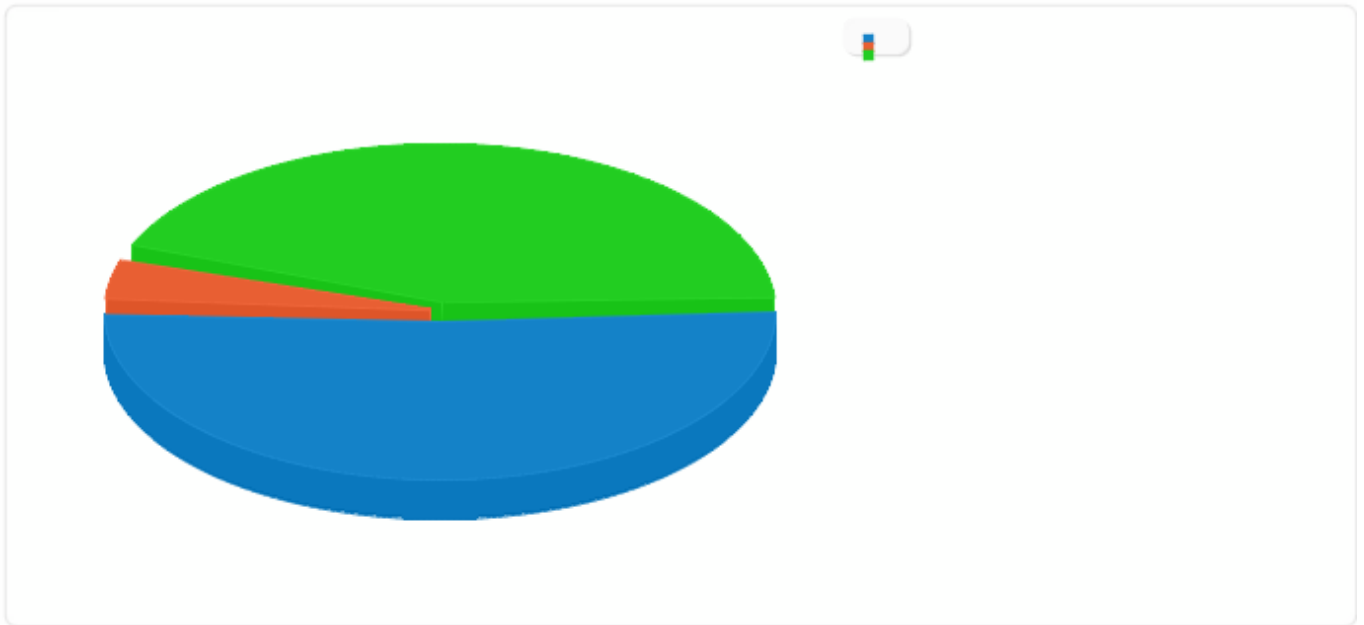
Summary for B71c

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive building permit cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B71c

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive building permit cases?



Summary for B71cNO

In what estimated percentage of these substantive cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	100.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	100
Minimum	100.000000
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

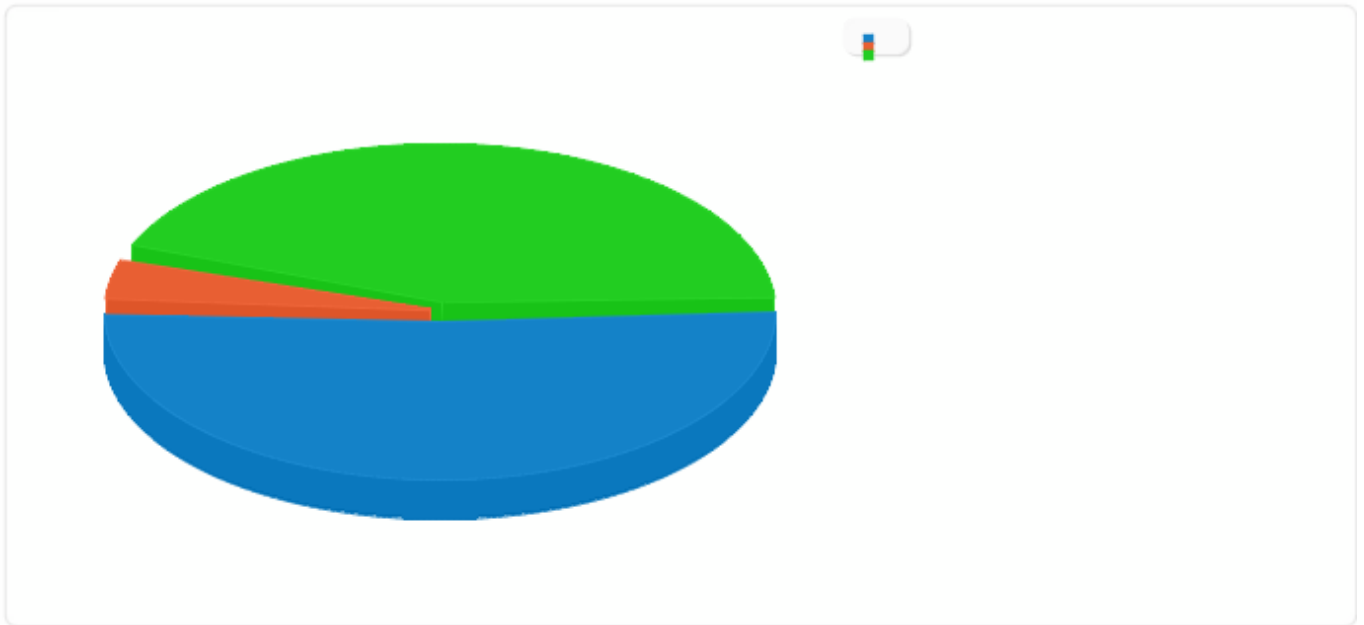
Summary for B71d

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive public procurement cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B71d

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive public procurement cases?



Summary for B71dNO

In what estimated percentage of these substantive cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	100.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	100
Minimum	100.000000
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

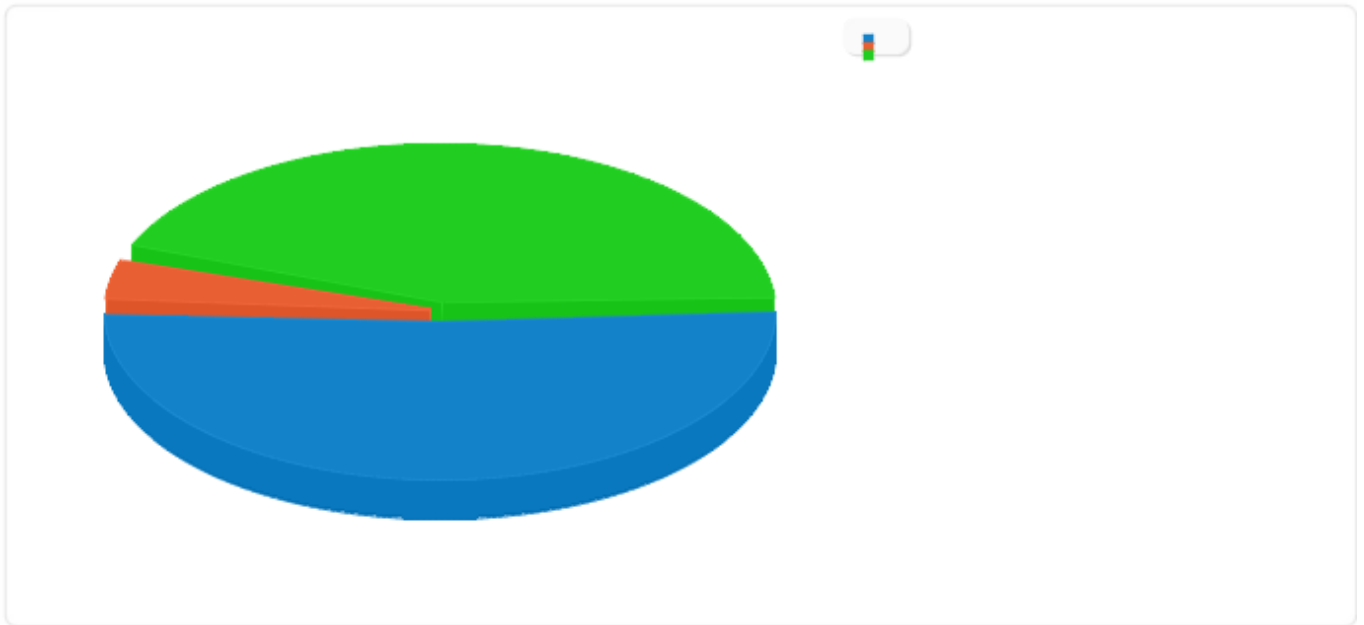
Summary for B71e

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive migration cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B71e

Is there an obligation, ex officio, to prepare written reasons in all substantive migration cases?



Summary for B71eNO

In what estimated percentage of these substantive cases were written reasons furnished (e.g. at the election of the court or on the request of a party) in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	1
Sum	100.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	100
Minimum	100.000000
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B71expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	7	28.00%
No answer	7	28.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	The Spanish regulation lays down the duty for the court to state reasons on which every ruling is based, taking due account of the principle of coherence. As afore said, all the judges have the responsibility of writing a final judicial resolution.
12	Section 43 of the Supreme Administrative Court Act 1985 (VwGG): § 43. (1) The decisions shall be pronounced and issued in the name of the Republic. (2) Each decision shall contain the reasons. If the legal issue is clear on the basis of decisions rendered so far, it is sufficient to just mention them (3) The original copy shall be signed by the chairman of the panel and by the keeper of the minutes. Copies of decisions executed in writing shall be certified by the office quoting the signatures given on the original copy with the notice „for the correctness of the copy". Matters processed in the form of electronic documents shall bear an official signature (§ 19 of the E Government Act); matters processed in the form of printouts of electronic documents bearing an official signature or of copies of such printouts need not meet further requirements. (4) If a hearing has taken place in the presence of parties, the chairman as a rule shall immediately pronounce the decision including the essential reasons therefor. (5) The pronouncement of the decision will be dispensed with if the parties have left early or if the debate must be adjourned. In such cases the parties shall be served the decision only in writing. (6) Also the parties present at the pronouncement shall be served a copy of the decision in writing. (7) Typing errors or arithmetical mistakes or other errors obviously due to an oversight contained in the decision can be rectified ex officio at any time. (8) Before preparing printouts serving for general knowledge (saved on data carriers), person related data of the decision shall be anonymized only to the extent required to protect the justified interest of the parties with regard to privacy of such data (such as circumstances of private and family life, tax secret), without however reducing the comprehensibility of the decision. The respective instructions shall be decided by the panel in charge, in cases of § 14 para 2 by the reporting judge. (9) Paras 2 through 8 shall apply accordingly if the proceeding will be terminated by an order.
19	If leave to appeal is not granted, the written decision is standardized and short, only stating that no grounds for leave to appeal has been found and the relevant legal provisions concerning preconditions for leave to appeal.
20	It is a legal imperative to prepare written reasons in all cases.
28	Regarding to the question 161: in the answer to the question 5 we provided you with information that our Supreme Court is not competent in public procurement (thus we filed YES only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	S'agissant de la question 155, précisons qu'il existe toujours une obligation de motiver les décisions au fond sauf pour les ordonnances d'admission lors du filtre.
36	As the Supreme Court is the court of last resort, it generally delivers a written judgment in every cases for which leave to appeal is granted following the hearing of the substantive appeal. As there is no breakdown of statistics available for the categories above, it is not possible to state whether the Supreme Court delivered a written judgement in all of these areas of law. However, if cases were heard in such categories, the Court would generally deliver a written judgment.

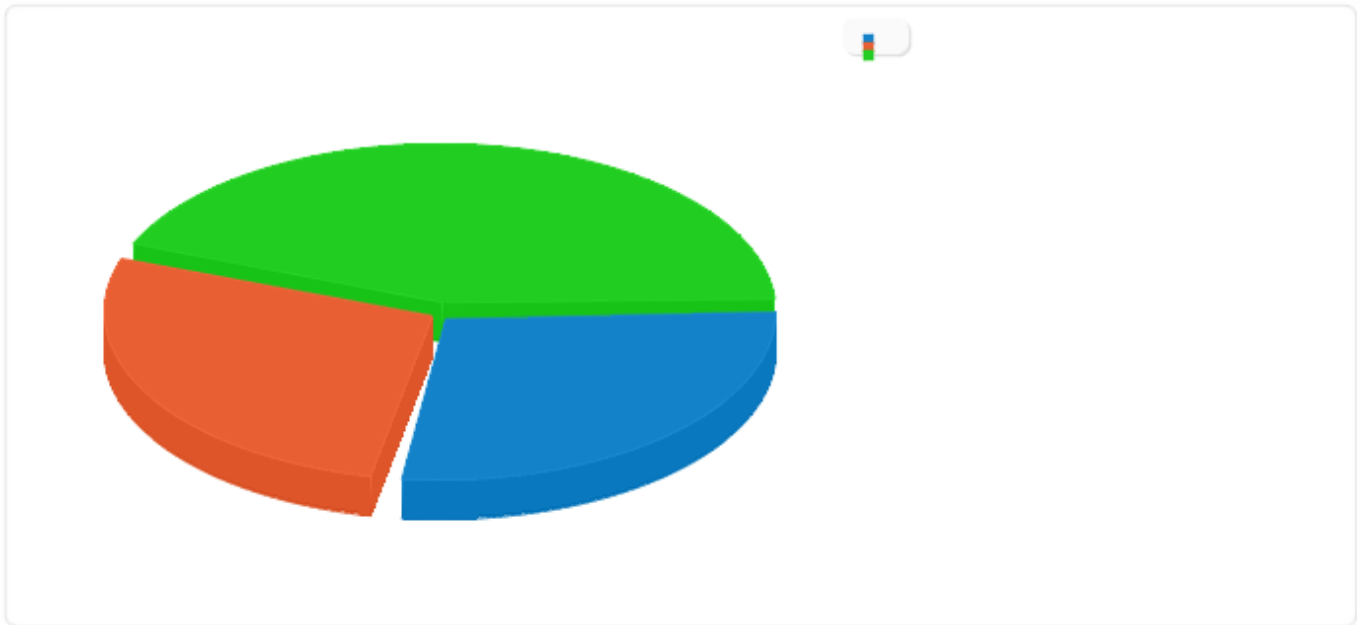
Summary for B72

Are there timeframes within which written reasons for the Court's substantive determination must/should issue?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	7	28.00%
No (N)	7	28.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B72

Are there timeframes within which written reasons for the Court's substantive determination must/should issue?



Summary for B72YES

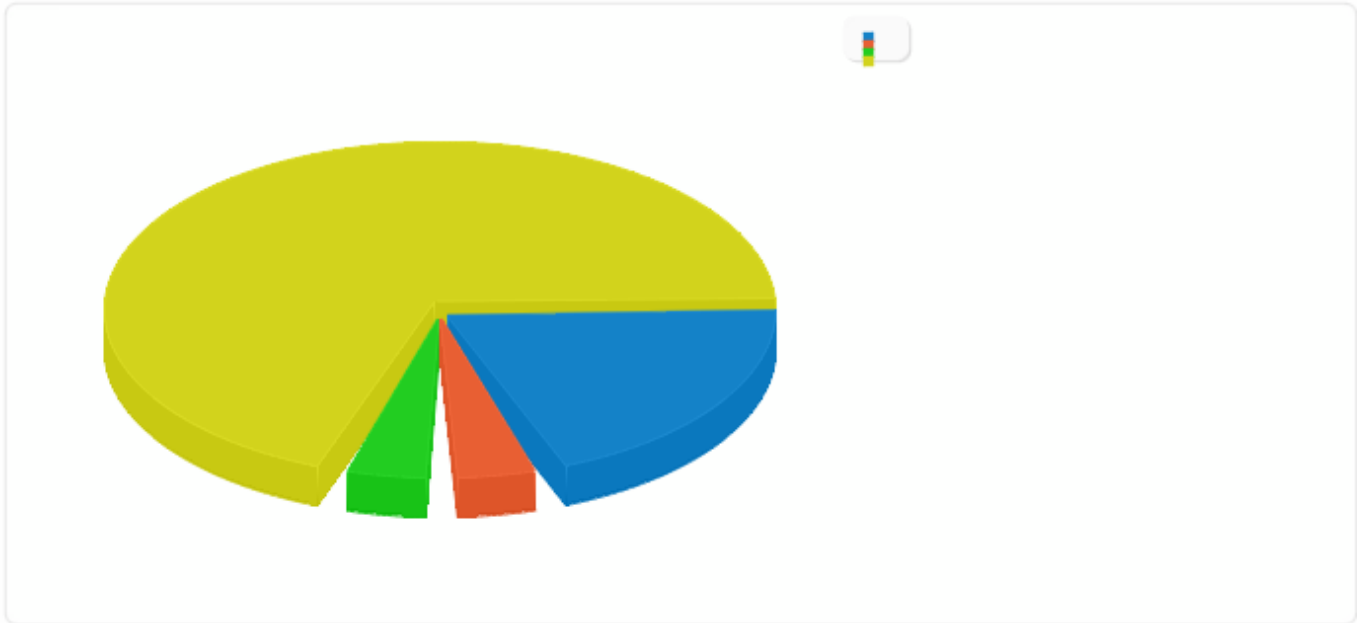
Please choose which of the following applies: In respect of cases to which a time limit applies, please indicate whether that time runs from:

Answer	Count	Percentage
the date on which the case is filed with the institution (A1)	0	0.00%
if the case is considered on paper, from the date on which it is so considered (A2)	0	0.00%
if there is an oral public hearing, from the date of that hearing (A3)	5	20.00%
if an operative ruling is given, from the date of that ruling (A4)	1	4.00%
Other	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	18	72.00%

ID	Response
30	Voir réponse 169

Summary for B72YES

Please choose which of the following applies: In respect of cases to which a time limit applies, please indicate whether that time runs from:



Summary for B73 [for closing all cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	12
Sum	2803.000000
Standard deviation	163.91
Average	233.58
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	127
2nd quartile (Median)	197
3rd quartile (Q3)	382.25
Maximum	582.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B73 [for closing VAT cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	1681.000000
Standard deviation	175.66
Average	240.14
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	313
3rd quartile (Q3)	365
Maximum	498.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B73 [for closing building permit cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	1457.000000
Standard deviation	129.98
Average	182.13
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	36.75
2nd quartile (Median)	198.5
3rd quartile (Q3)	245.25
Maximum	426.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B73 [for closing public procurement cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	1014.000000
Standard deviation	164.77
Average	144.86
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	63
3rd quartile (Q3)	283
Maximum	456.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B73 [for closing migration cases]

What was the average time (in days) in your institution (starting from the filing of the case) for closing cases at the supreme administrative level in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	1064.000000
Standard deviation	126.04
Average	133
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	26.75
2nd quartile (Median)	111
3rd quartile (Q3)	174.75
Maximum	426.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B73expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	11	44.00%
No answer	3	12.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	When Supreme Administrative Court serve as a first instance court, reasons for the substantive determination must issue within 10 days after the closure of the proceeding, according with article 67 of 29/1998 July 13 act.
6	As to the above types of cases no data are available. But from all cases closed in 2018 by the Administrative Department of the Curia of Hungary: 778 cases were closed in 0-3 months 238 cases were closed in 3-6 months 770 cases were closed in 6-12 months 163 cases were closed in more than 1 year
10	Approximately 33 days is the average time spent on closing a civil case, regardless of which area of the law it relates to. I.e. the number is not specific to administrative law disputes. Lastly, we underline that 33 days is the average when considering all types of decisions. The number is therefore affected by, e.g., the time spent on leave to appeal decisions, which are rendered much faster than judgements on the merits. Judgements on the merits in cases which receive an oral hearing is usually rendered about 7 months after the case was received by the Supreme Court.
12	We only have approximate duration of proceedings for all cases.
18	no numbers exist with reference to specialized competences. So, the general average was filled in.
20	We do not have specific statistic on this matter.
28	13 months is the average for the year 2018 (13 x30). Regarding to the question 168: in the answer to the question 5 we provided you with information that our Supreme Court is not competent in public procurement (thus we filed number 0 only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire). The average time provided for the migration cases is for the cases regarding international protection and/or asylum.
30	Pour la question 167, les précisions suivantes peuvent être apportées. Il existe différentes hypothèses dans lesquelles le Conseil d'État doit statuer dans un certain délai (d'ordre) : - l'arrêt en suspension doit être prononcé dans les 45 jours de l'enrôlement (art. 17, § 5, des lois coordonnées sur le Conseil d'État - LCCE); - si la suspension est ordonnée, l'arrêt final doit être prononcé dans les 6 mois (art. 17, § 5, des LCCE); - l'ordonnance sur l'admissibilité (filtre) doit être rendue dans le mois de l'enrôlement (art. 20, § 3, des LCCE); - l'arrêt en cassation doit être prononcé dans les 6 mois de l'ordonnance d'admission (art. 20, § 4, des LCCE); - l'arrêt final en annulation doit être prononcé dans les 12 mois du dépôt du rapport de l'Auditorat (art. 15 du RGP). Un autre exemple est la procédure accélérée en cas de recours contre certaines décisions de l'autorité des services et marchés financiers et de la banque nationale de Belgique (FSMA) : l'arrêt doit intervenir dans les trois mois de la clôture des débats (art. 3, § 5, de l'arrêté royal du 15 mai 2003). Pour la question 168, les précisions suivantes peuvent être apportées.

Le Conseil d'État connaît différentes procédures susceptibles d'influencer la durée moyenne de traitement d'une affaire : suspension d'extrême urgence, suspension, annulation, cassation, procédures abrégées (en cas de "carence" de l'une ou l'autre partie), etc.

Pour une affaire classique en annulation (c'est-à-dire une procédure en annulation standard sans incident procédural), la durée moyenne de traitement est de 24 mois. Ce délai vaut, par exemple, pour une affaire de permis de construire (francophone).

Pour une affaire en cassation (contentieux d'urbanisme néerlandophone, par exemple), la durée moyenne de traitement est de 10 mois.

Pour le contentieux des marchés publics (dans lequel la voie de recours principale est la suspension d'extrême urgence), la durée moyenne de traitement de la demande de suspension d'extrême urgence est de 30 jours.

- 35 the given number is an estimated average of all cases, unfortunately the numbers for specific areas are not available
- 36 The figure provided in response to question 168 reflects the average time from the filing of an application for leave to appeal to final disposal of the case. It must be noted that this is an average figure which is affected by certain cases which took longer than a standard case and involve more or more complex or a greater number of legal issues. The time from the filing of complete documentation for an application for leave to appeal to determination of the application was 6 weeks. The time from determination of an application for leave to final disposal of the case was 68 weeks.
- 38 Le délai moyen de jugement de 359 jours est celui des affaires ordinaires, ce qui exclut les référés-procédure d'urgence et les affaires dont le jugement est enserré dans des délais particuliers.
Les délais moyens de jugement ont été calculés à partir des délais de jugement de l'ensemble des affaires dont le Conseil d'Etat a été saisi, que ce soit comme juge de cassation ou comme juge de première instance ou d'appel.

Summary for B11a

What was the total number of cases to which the filter process was applied in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	12
Sum	26245.000000
Standard deviation	2567.52
Average	2187.08
Minimum	157.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	432
2nd quartile (Median)	905
3rd quartile (Q3)	4017.75
Maximum	7998.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B11b

What was the number of VAT cases to which the filter process was applied in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	49.000000
Standard deviation	13.21
Average	7
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	11
Maximum	38.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B11c

What was the number of building permit cases to which the filter process was applied in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	590.000000
Standard deviation	143.82
Average	84.29
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	13
3rd quartile (Q3)	80
Maximum	428.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B11d

What was the number of public procurement cases to which the filter process was applied in 2018
(between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	57.000000
Standard deviation	19.95
Average	8.14
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	57.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B11e

What was the number of migration cases to which the filter process was applied in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	4496.000000
Standard deviation	1217.91
Average	642.29
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	14
2nd quartile (Median)	79
3rd quartile (Q3)	427
Maximum	3599.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B12a

What was the total number of cases accepted for resolution after the filter process was deployed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	10
Sum	5632.000000
Standard deviation	648.22
Average	563.2
Minimum	37.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	52.75
2nd quartile (Median)	245
3rd quartile (Q3)	1346
Maximum	1756.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B12b

What was the number of VAT cases accepted for resolution after the filter process was deployed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	20.000000
Standard deviation	6.24
Average	2.5
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0.75
Maximum	19.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B12c

What was the number of building permit cases accepted for resolution after the filter process was deployed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	142.000000
Standard deviation	28.26
Average	17.75
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	1
3rd quartile (Q3)	49.75
Maximum	69.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B12d

What was the number of public procurement cases accepted for resolution after the filter process was deployed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	17.000000
Standard deviation	5.62
Average	2.13
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	17.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B12e

What was the number of migration cases accepted for resolution after the filter process was deployed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	663.000000
Standard deviation	119.84
Average	82.88
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	1.25
2nd quartile (Median)	9
3rd quartile (Q3)	147
Maximum	360.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B12Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	12	48.00%
No answer	2	8.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	This Court has no available disaggregated data about the items requested.
6	No data are gathered, therefore no data are available on filtering.
9	No data are gathered on the areas of law for leave of appeal cases.
10	We do not have the relevant statistics to answer questions H2-H5.
12	The Supreme Administrative Court is a last instance court - its decisions are final and not subject to further appeal. As a rule, the Supreme Administrative Court only acts upon request. The Federal Constitution provides for various ways in which a matter can be brought before the Supreme Administrative Court: Natural and legal persons may petition for review of rulings by lower administrative courts if these involve legal questions of fundamental importance. The lower administrative court has to decide in its decision/order whether or not a final complaint to the Supreme Administrative Court is admissible in accordance with Art. 133 para. 4 of the Federal Constitutional Law and has to give brief reasons for this finding. A final complaint is admissible, if the solution depends on a legal question of fundamental importance, in particular because the ruling departs from relevant past decisions of the Supreme Administrative Court, such case-law does not exist or the legal question to be solved has not been answered in uniform manner by the previous case-law of the Supreme Administrative Court. If the administrative court found in its decision/order that a final complaint to the Supreme Administrative Court is not admissible in accordance with Art. 133 para. 4 of the Federal Constitutional Law, a final complaint, which is then called "extraordinary final complaint" (außerordentliche Revision), must separately contain the reasons regarding its admissibility contrary to the finding of the administrative court. In case the administrative court decides in its decision/order the final complaint to the Supreme Administrative Court to be admissible due to the aforementioned grounds, such a final complaint is called "ordinary final complaint" (ordentliche Revision). Pursuant to the case-law of the Supreme Administrative Court regarding the admissibility of a final complaint in conjunction with a legal question of fundamental importance, an ordinary final complaint must as well separately contain the reasons regarding its admissibility, if the complainant considers the reasoning of the administrative court regarding the admissibility to be insufficient or other legal questions of fundamental importance to be relevant for the case (see, for example, the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court from 30.6.2015, Ro 2015/03/0021 and also 27.11.2018, Ro 2018/14/0001). A final complaint, which does not separately contain the reasons regarding its admissibility, thus actually containing a legal question of fundamental importance, will be rejected. Pursuant to section 34 para. 3 of the Supreme Administrative Court Act 1985 such an order can be issued throughout the whole proceedings before the Supreme Administrative Court. However, it is not a separate proceeding. See further answer to question 111.
18	The lower instance may also admit cases for resolution, which is binding for the Federal Administrative Court. These numbers would have to be added.
20	We answered 0 in some cases as we do not have statistical data that is based on the criteria of the legal nature of the cases ruled by the Supreme Administrative Court.
28	Regarding to the questions 94 and 99 : in the question 5 we provided you with information that our Supreme Court is not competent in public procurement (thus we filed the number 0 (zero) only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	Regarding to the questions 95 and 100 : the number of migration cases provided is the number of cases regarding international protection and/or asylum. L'ordre administratif belge n'est pas en tant que tel conçu comme une pyramide qui serait, à l'instar d'autres pays européens, composée de tribunaux administratifs de première instance, de cours administratives d'appel puis, enfin, du Conseil d'État au sommet. La section du contentieux administratif du Conseil d'Etat de Belgique statue, en tant que juridiction administrative suprême, par voie d'arrêt sur les recours en annulation introduits

contre tous actes administratifs. Elle peut également suspendre l'exécution de ces actes. Le Conseil d'État peut octroyer une indemnité réparatrice à la suite d'arrêts d'annulation ou d'arrêts constatant une illégalité.

Il statue également en cassation des décisions rendues par les juridictions administratives inférieures quand elles sont instituées : par exemple, le Conseil du contentieux des étrangers (au niveau fédéral) ou le Conseil de contestation des autorisations (urbanisme en Région flamande).

Dans certaines matières spécifiques, la section du contentieux administratif du Conseil d'État exerce une compétence de pleine juridiction (ex : contentieux électoral) où il peut exercer le rôle d'un juge d'appel.

Pour les questions 2 à 4 (contentieux étrangers), précisons que le Conseil d'État statue principalement en cassation. C'est pourquoi, il a été répondu "casser". Mais, dans certains cas, une compétence d'annulation existe aussi.

Pour les questions 11 à 13 (urbanisme), précisons que la situation n'est pas la même dans les deux rôles linguistiques (francophone - F et néerlandophone - N). Du côté F, la compétence du Conseil d'État est restée une compétence d'annulation. Ces dossiers sont majoritaires. C'est pourquoi, il a été répondu "annuler". Mais, du côté N, la compétence est dorénavant une compétence de cassation.

Pour les questions 23 à 25 (matières financières et fiscales), il est important de souligner que le Conseil d'État dispose d'une compétence à l'égard des actes réglementaires (mais pas de nature législative). Le Conseil d'État n'est donc pas compétent pour les décisions individuelles en matière de fiscalité.

Pour les questions 29 à 31 (enseignement), précisons que le Conseil d'État statue principalement en annulation. C'est pourquoi, il a été répondu "annuler". Mais, dans certains cas, une compétence de cassation existe aussi.

35 we only apply the filter procedure to cases regarding international protection, to I have included that under the question of migration cases, everywhere else there is no filter procedure, therefore I have put 0.

36 The above figures are based on the number of determinations issued by the Supreme Court following applications for leave to appeal in 2018. A Determination is a written decision of the Court indicating the reasons which it granted or refused an application for leave to appeal.

The Supreme Court of Ireland does not maintain a breakdown in relation to the statistics in the categories of VAT, building permit and public procurement cases. Therefore, an answer of 0 is given, although it is possible to answer this question accurately.

38 L'article L. 822-1 du code de justice administrative institue une procédure d'admission des pourvois en cassation, qui est applicable à tout pourvoi en cassation dont le Conseil d'Etat est saisi (CE, Section, 15 février 2010, Mme A., n°416590).
Les données numériques pour répondre aux questions 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99 et 100 ne sont pas disponibles.

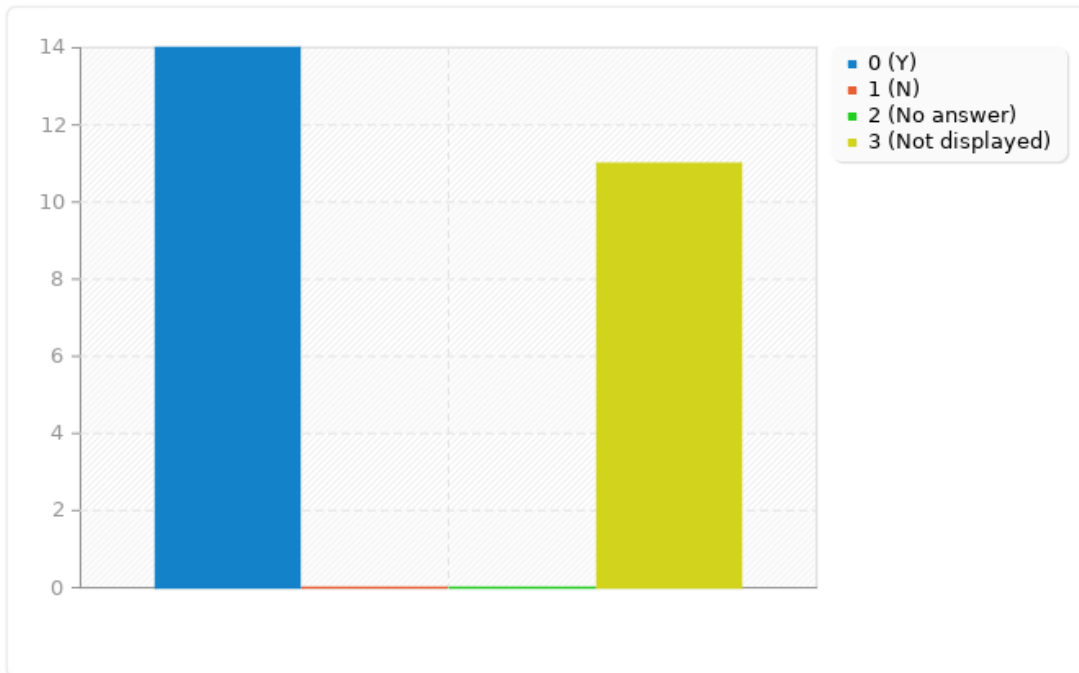
Summary for B21

Is a written determination required ex officio, in respect of all applications?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	14	56.00%
No (N)	0	0.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B21

Is a written determination required ex officio, in respect of all applications?



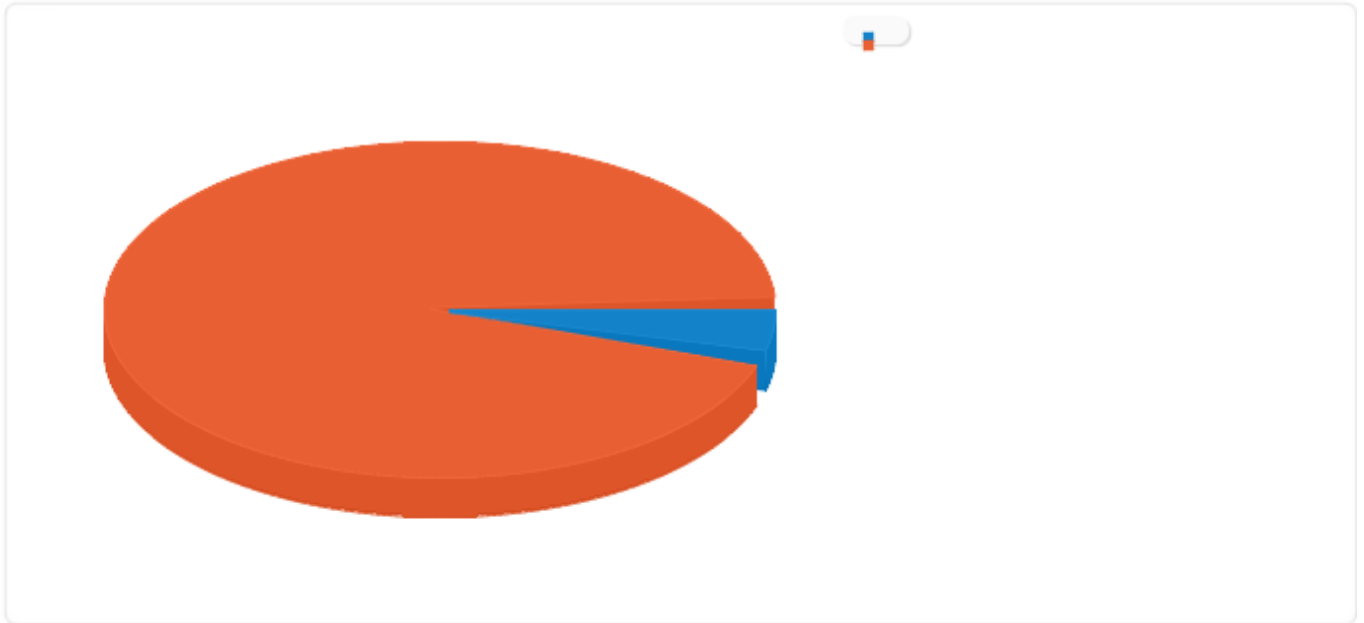
Summary for B21NO(SQ001)[VAT cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	0	0.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	24	96.00%

Summary for B21NO(SQ001)[VAT cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:



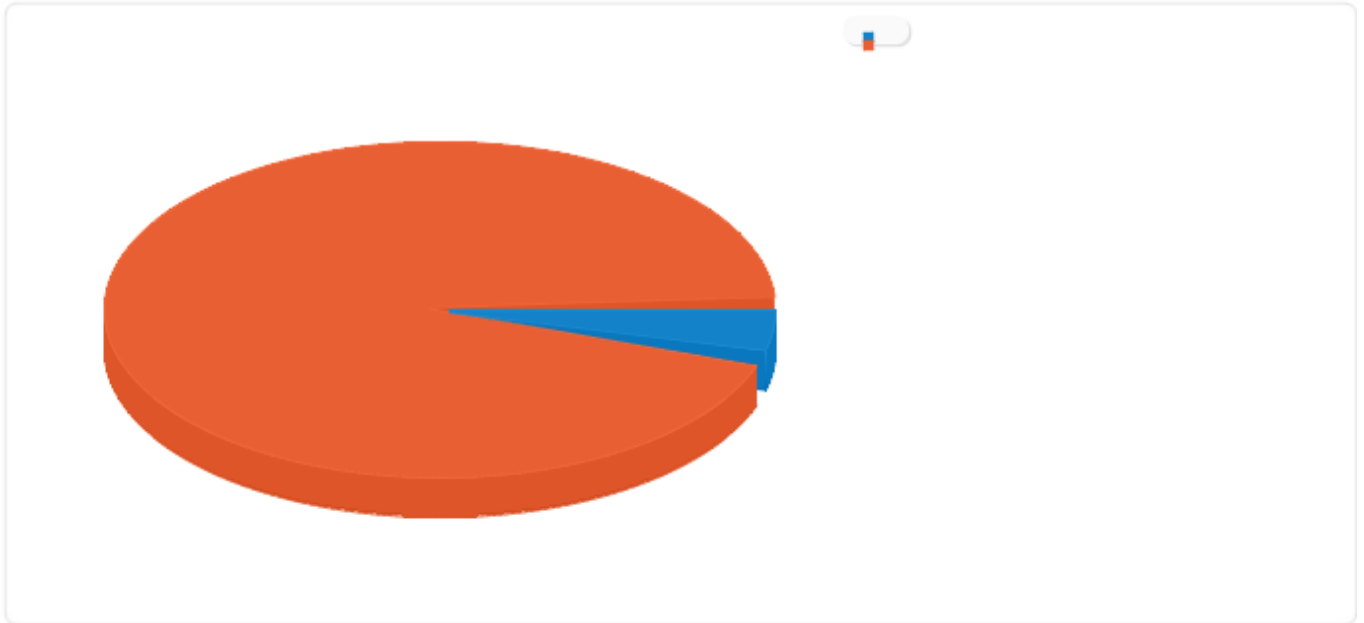
Summary for B21NO(SQ002)[buiding permit cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	0	0.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	24	96.00%

Summary for B21NO(SQ002)[buiding permit cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:



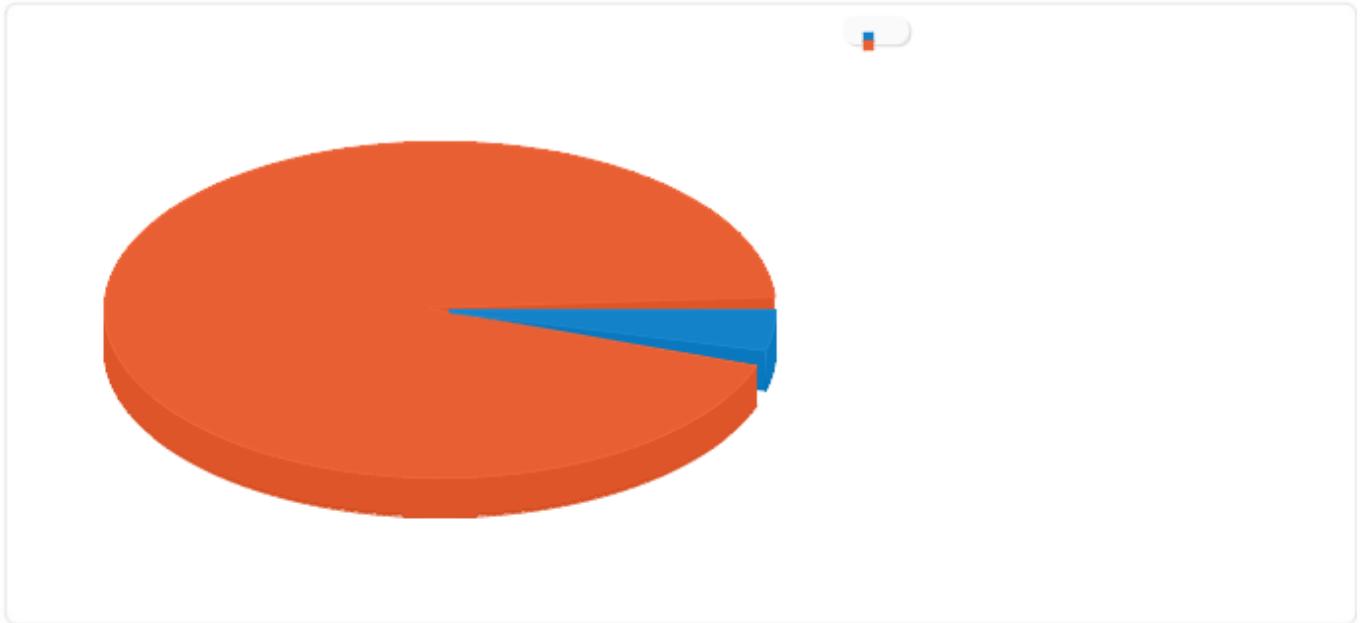
Summary for B21NO(SQ003)[public provurement cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	0	0.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	24	96.00%

Summary for B21NO(SQ003)[public provurement cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:



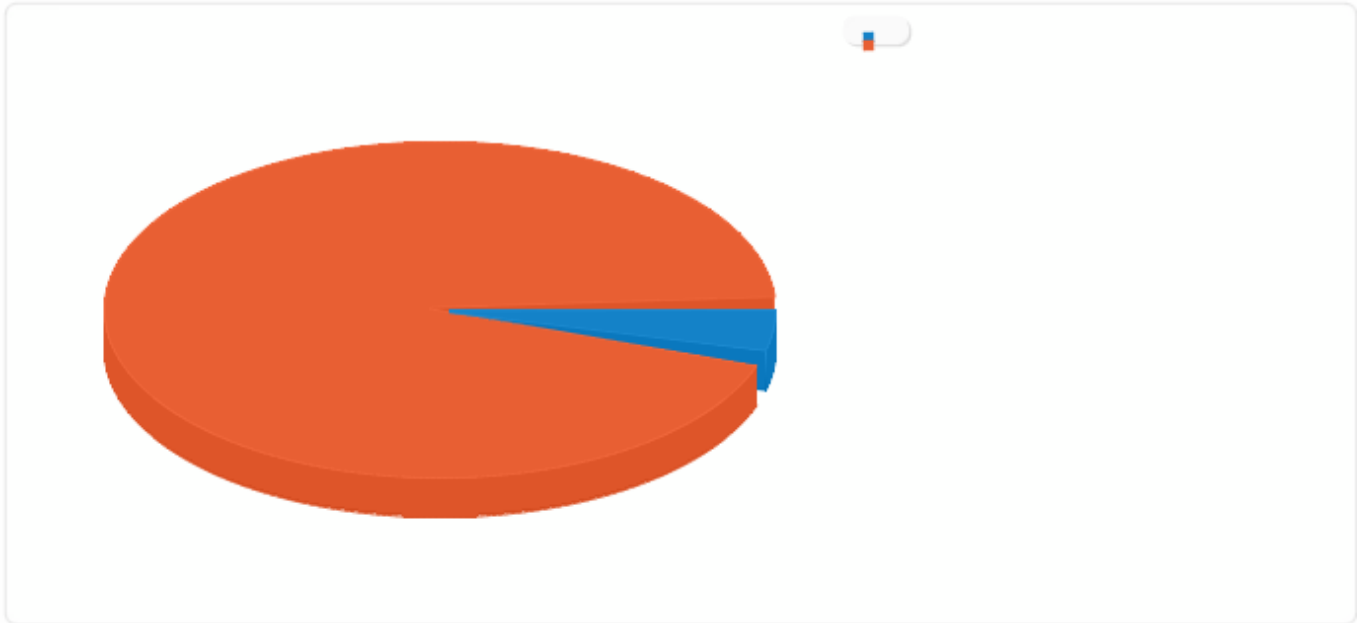
Summary for B21NO(SQ004)[migration cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	0	0.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	24	96.00%

Summary for B21NO(SQ004)[migration cases]

Is a written determination on the filter application required ex officio in relation to:



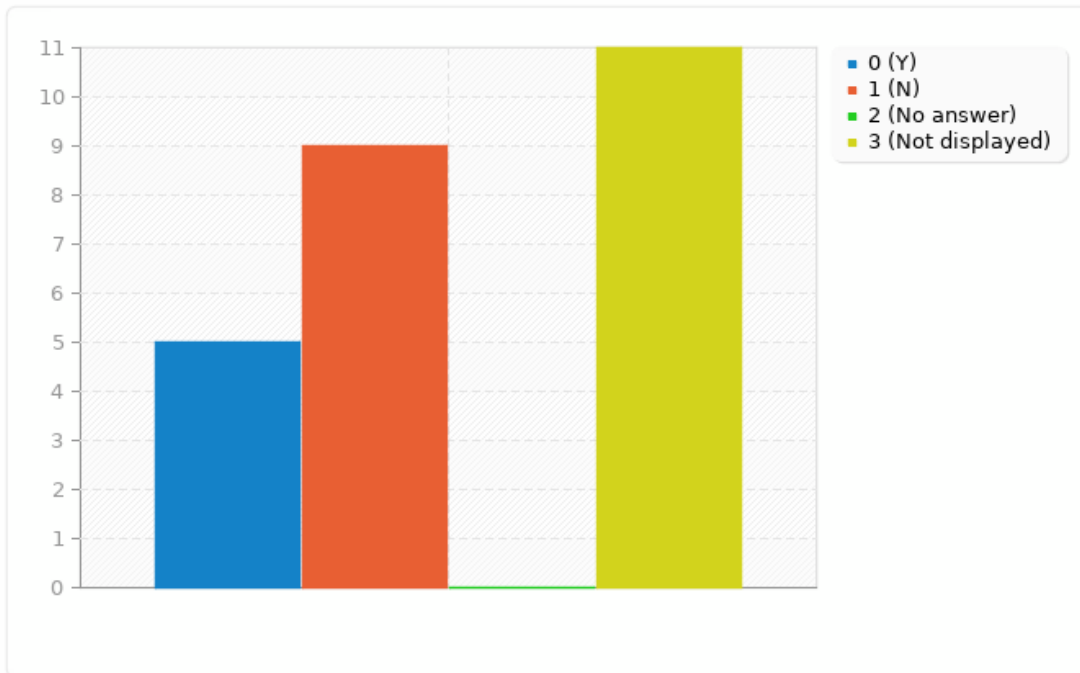
Summary for B22

Is there a time limit within which a determination must be delivered on such an application?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	5	20.00%
No (N)	9	36.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B22

Is there a time limit within which a determination must be delivered on such an application?



Summary for B23

What is the average time (in days) between an application for admission and the delivery of a determination on the filter application?

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	848.390000
Standard deviation	57.97
Average	77.13
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	30
2nd quartile (Median)	65
3rd quartile (Q3)	151
Maximum	170.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B24

What estimated percentage of your institution's overall time in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) was spent resolving filter applications?

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	140.000000
Standard deviation	18.54
Average	17.5
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	2.5
2nd quartile (Median)	10
3rd quartile (Q3)	27.5
Maximum	60.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B2Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	36.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
3	The Court has no available disaggregated data about the items requested
9	The percentage of time spent resolving filter applications is a very rough estimate based on gut feeling, rather than concrete data.
10	We do not possess the data necessary to answer question 15.
12	See answers to questions 101 and 111.
20	We do not have statistics of the Court's activity by topic, only by types of proceedings.
28	Regarding the question 106 this data is not available to us, (thus we filed the number 0% only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	<p>Les recours en cassation font l'objet d'un examen d'admissibilité qui donne lieu à une ordonnance. Le recours est alors soit admis soit non-admis. La décision d'admission n'est pas motivée tandis que celle de non-admission doit être motivée "succinctement". Cette règle vaut pour toutes les matières dans lesquelles le Conseil d'Etat est juge de cassation.</p> <p>Voir, à ce sujet, l'article 20 des lois sur le Conseil d'État, coordonnées le 12 janvier 1973 (www.raadvst-consetat.be => Institution => Réglementation).</p>
36	The figure provided in response to question 105 reflects the time from the filing of complete documentation of an application for leave to appeal to the issuance of a written determination. It is not possible to provide a completely accurate response to question 105 as much of judges time is spent by judges reading the papers relating to applications for leave to appeal and drafting the written determinations. In general, panels of the Court sit one day out of give to consider applications for leave to appeal and it is on that basis that an answer of 20% is given.
38	<p>Les décisions de refus d'admission sont des décisions juridictionnelles prises suivant les cas par ordonnance par le président de la chambre ou un conseiller d'Etat de la chambre et spécialement désigné, ou par une formation collégiale. Elles sont sommairement motivées. Elles se bornent en effet à énumérer les moyens soulevés avant de préciser qu'aucun de ces moyens n'est de nature à permettre l'admission du pourvoi. Une telle motivation est conforme aux exigences de la convention européenne de sauvegarde des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales, et notamment des stipulations de son article 6 sur le droit à un procès équitable (CEDH, 2 mars 1994, n°18441/91 ; 25 février 1997, n°26561/95 ; 9 mars 1999, n°38748/97. Ces décisions ne peuvent faire l'objet que d'un recours en rectification d'erreur matérielle ou d'un recours en révision.</p> <p>Les décisions d'admission des pourvois sont des décisions d'administration juridictionnelle qui ne sont pas susceptibles de recours. Elles prennent la forme d'une lettre adressée au requérant ou à son avocat l'informant de l'admission du pourvoi.</p> <p>Le pourcentage du temps total de travail de la juridiction consacré à la procédure d'admission préalable des pourvois en cassation est impossible à évaluer. A noter toutefois que les pourvois en cassation représentent environ 70 % des dossiers traités par la juridiction.</p>

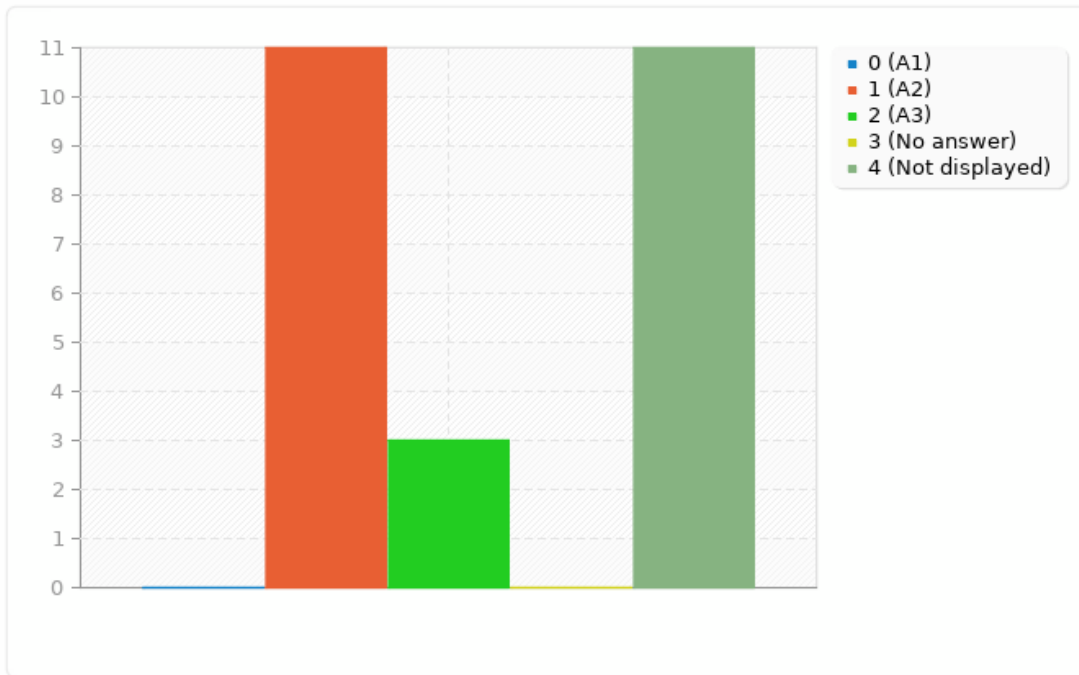
Summary for B25

Does your institution provide a public oral hearing for filter applications in:

Answer	Count	Percentage
all cases (A1)	0	0.00%
no cases (A2)	11	44.00%
some cases (A3)	3	12.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B25

Does your institution provide a public oral hearing for filter applications in:



Summary for B25ac [VAT cases]

What number of cases received a public oral filter hearing in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B25ac [buiding permit cases]

What number of cases received a public oral filter hearing in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B25ac [public provurement cases]

What number of cases received a public oral filter hearing in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B25ac [migration cases]

What number of cases received a public oral filter hearing in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

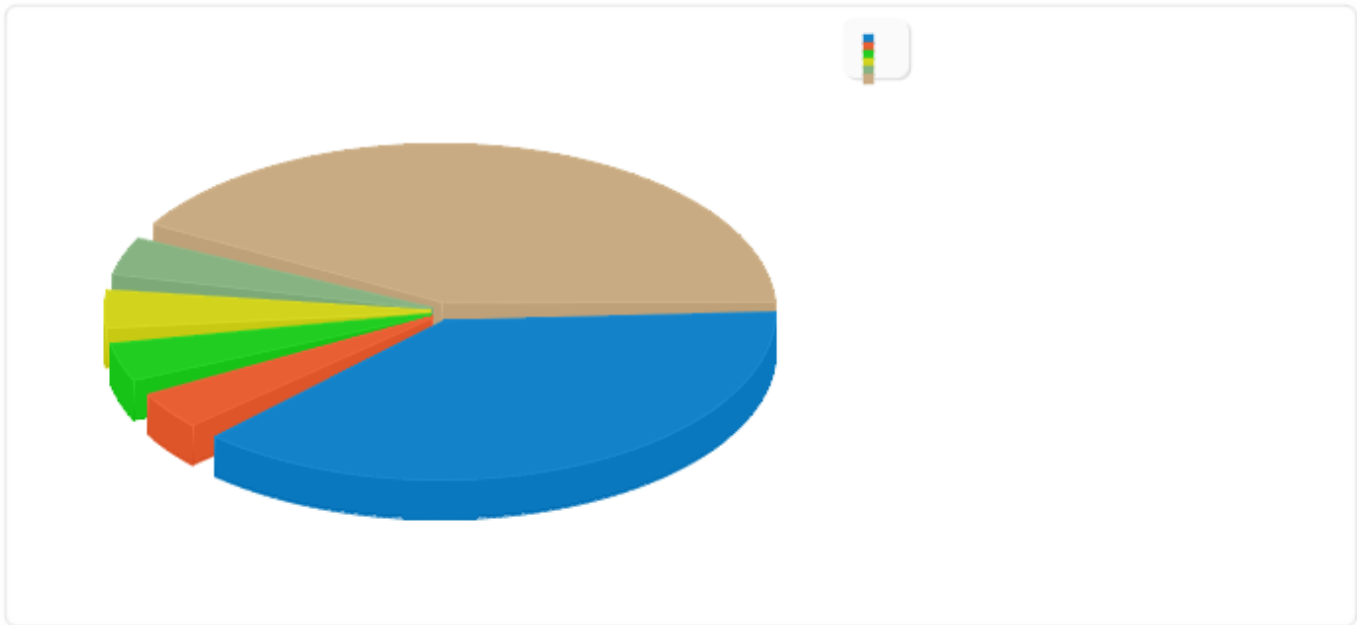
Summary for B26

What is the average time allocated to a public oral hearing on a filter application (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	10	40.00%
6-15 (A2)	1	4.00%
15-30 (A3)	0	0.00%
31-60 (A4)	1	4.00%
61-120 (A5)	0	0.00%
+ 120 (A6)	1	4.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B26

What is the average time allocated to a public oral hearing on a filter application (in minutes)?



Summary for B26Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	9	36.00%
No answer	5	20.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
6	No oral hearing is held in filtering process
10	Questions 18-19 are N/A, because the Norwegian Supreme Court does not have oral hearings as part of the filtering procedure.
12	If a complaint is not suitable to be heard (due to failure to meet the deadline for filing a final complaint, lack of jurisdiction of the Supreme Administrative Court, lack of legal question of fundamental importance, due to res iudicata or lack of authority to file a complaint), it has to be rejected by order without any further proceedings pursuant to section 34 para. 1 of the Supreme Administrative Court Act 1985. See also answer to question 101.
20	These statistics do not apply as there are no public oral hearings for filter applications.
28	Regarding question 110: since our provided answer to the question 108 is "no cases", consequently we can not provide you the answer about the average time allocated to a public oral hearing on a filter application (thus we filed the number 0-5 minutes only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	Pour la question 110, la réponse est 0 dès lors qu'il n'y a jamais d'audience lors du filtre. Il est également utile de préciser que le filtre est assuré uniquement par le Conseil au sens strict, et plus précisément par un conseiller d'État statuant seul. L'Auditorat n'intervient pas dans le filtre.
35	oral hearings are extremely rare at our court, therefore I have chosen the smallest possible numbers
36	Almost all applications for leave to appeal are determined without an oral hearing as provided for in legislation. However, the relevant legislation provides that, where the Supreme Court considers it appropriate to do so, having considered the documents lodged in respect of an application for leave to appeal, it may direct that the application, or any other matter arising on the application, be determined with an oral hearing. This has only occurred in a very small number of applications for leave to appeal.
38	En application de l'article R. 822-2 du code de justice administrative, si le président de chambre n'admet pas directement le pourvoi, il transmet le dossier au rapporteur public en vue de son inscription au rôle d'une audience. L'affaire fait l'objet d'une audience publique sauf si le président de la chambre ou un conseiller d'Etat spécialement désigné refuse l'admission par une ordonnance dans un des cas énumérés par l'article R. 822-5 du code (désistement du requérant, non-lieu à statuer, irrecevabilité pour défaut de ministère d'avocat ou irrecevabilité manifeste non susceptible d'être couverte en cours d'instance, pourvoi dirigé contre une décision rendue en appel manifestement dépourvu de fondement, etc.). Près de 15 % des affaires sont admises après examen en audience publique. Le temps moyen consacré à chaque affaire durant l'audience publique de la procédure d'admission est de 5 à 10 minutes. Le nombre d'affaires de TVA, de permis de construire, de marchés publics et de contentieux des étrangers ayant fait l'objet d'une audience publique dans le cadre de la procédure d'admission des pourvois en cassation n'est pas disponible.

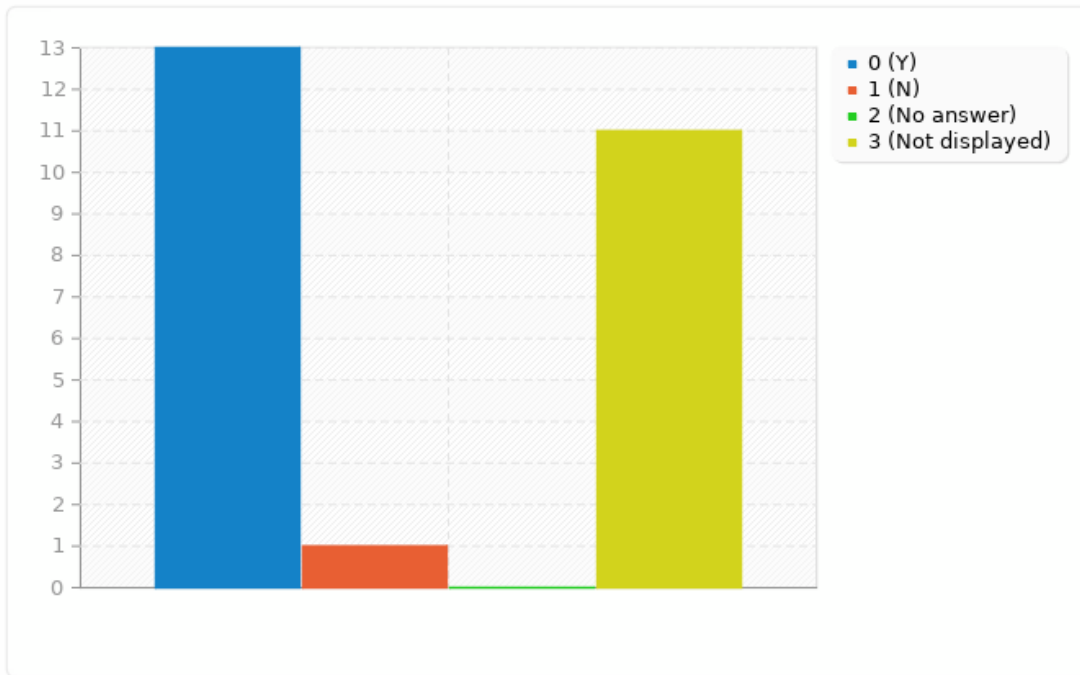
Summary for B61

Do you hold public oral hearings for substantive cases at your institution?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B61

Do you hold public oral hearings for substantive cases at your institution?



Summary for B61yes

Of the total number of substantive cases closed by your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018), what estimated percentage of those cases received a public oral hearing:

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	374.200800
Standard deviation	39.28
Average	34.02
Minimum	0.000800
1st quartile (Q1)	0.39
2nd quartile (Median)	12.2
3rd quartile (Q3)	85
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B62perc [substantive VAT cases]

What estimated percentage of substantive cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	14
Sum	55.000000
Standard deviation	10.03
Average	3.93
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	35.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B62perc [substantive buiding permit cases]

What estimated percentage of substantive cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	14
Sum	121.000000
Standard deviation	24.52
Average	8.64
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	1.5
Maximum	95.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B62perc [substantive public provurement cases]

What estimated percentage of substantive cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	14
Sum	41.000000
Standard deviation	7.18
Average	2.93
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	21.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for B62perc [substantive migration cases]

What estimated percentage of substantive cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) received a public oral hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	14
Sum	278.000000
Standard deviation	34.94
Average	19.86
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	37.25
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

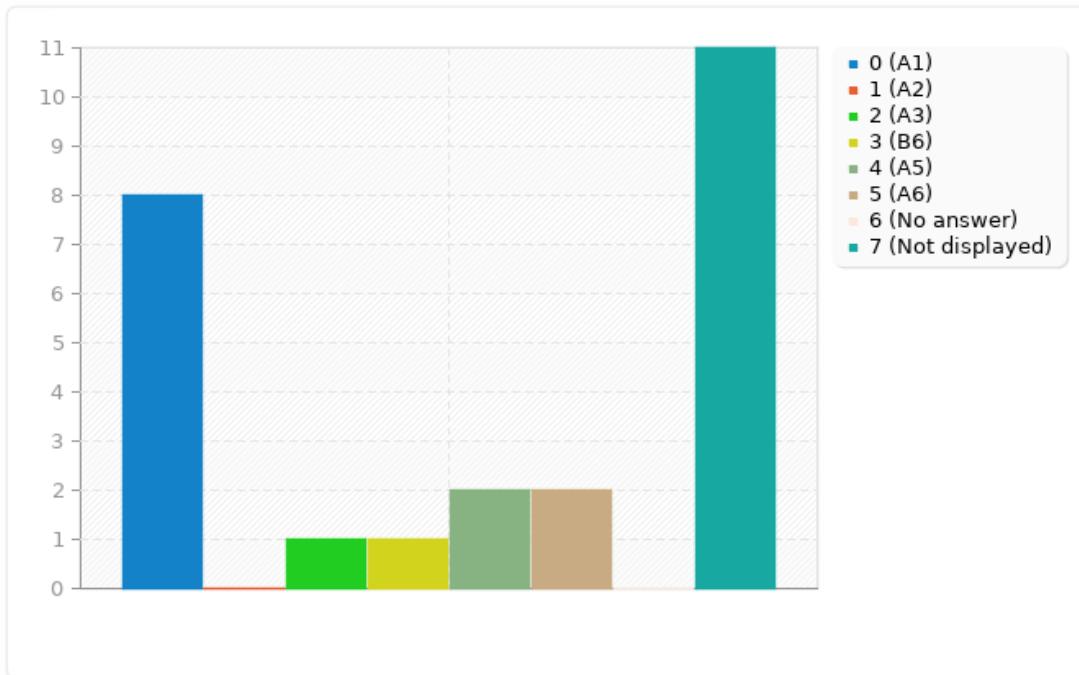
Summary for B62time(SQ001)[substantive VAT cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	8	32.00%
6-15 (A2)	0	0.00%
15-30 (A3)	1	4.00%
31-60 (B6)	1	4.00%
61-120 (A5)	2	8.00%
+ 120 (A6)	2	8.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B62time(SQ001)[substantive VAT cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



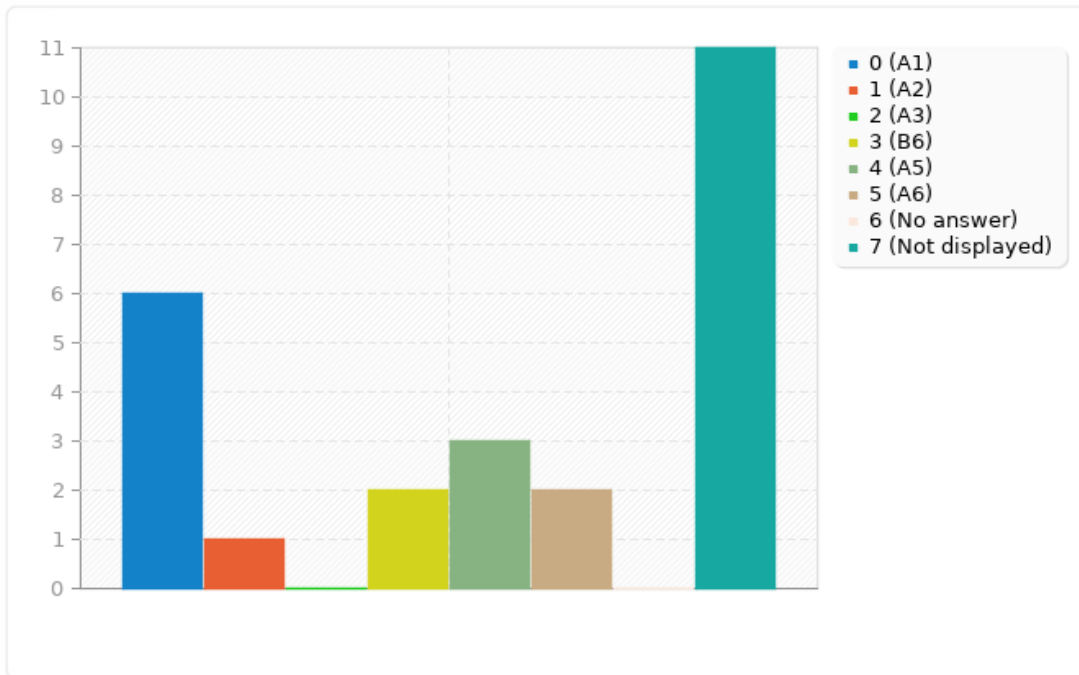
Summary for B62time(SQ002)[substantive building permit cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	6	24.00%
6-15 (A2)	1	4.00%
15-30 (A3)	0	0.00%
31-60 (B6)	2	8.00%
61-120 (A5)	3	12.00%
+ 120 (A6)	2	8.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B62time(SQ002)[substantive building permit cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



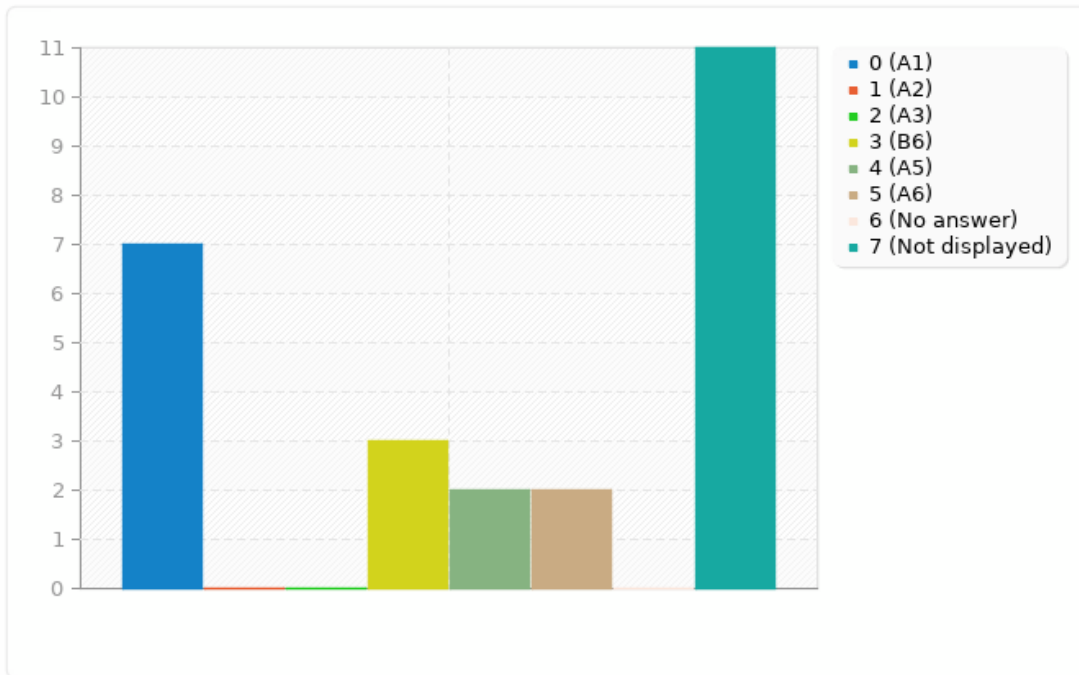
Summary for B62time(SQ003)[substantive public provurement cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	7	28.00%
6-15 (A2)	0	0.00%
15-30 (A3)	0	0.00%
31-60 (B6)	3	12.00%
61-120 (A5)	2	8.00%
+ 120 (A6)	2	8.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B62time(SQ003)[substantive public provurement cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



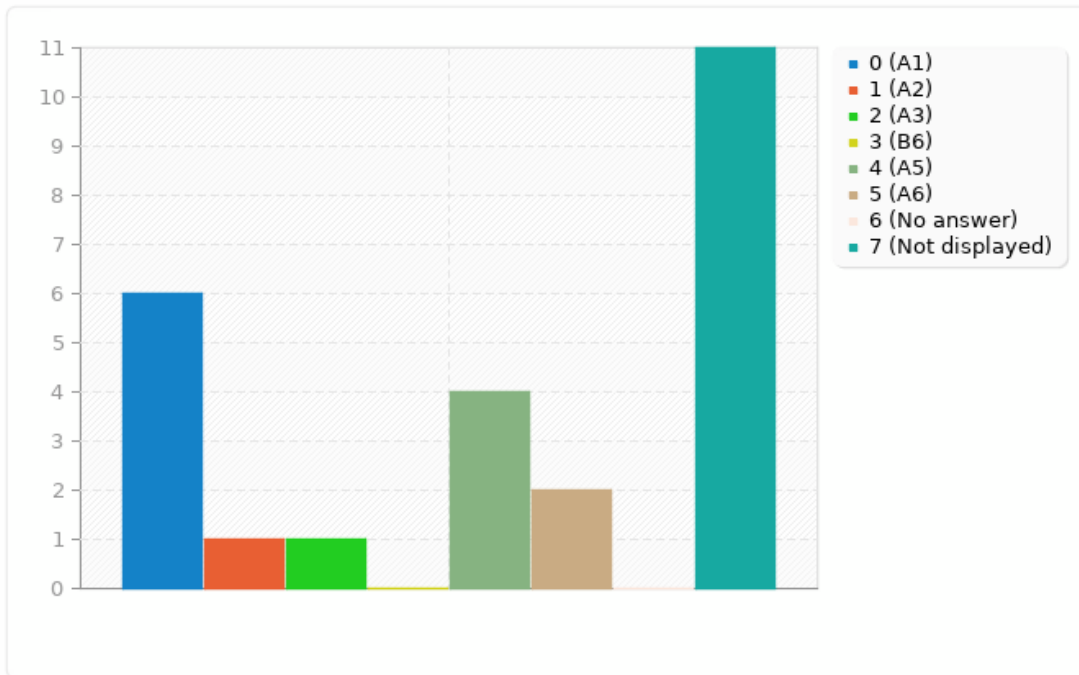
Summary for B62time(SQ004)[substantive migration cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
0-5 (A1)	6	24.00%
6-15 (A2)	1	4.00%
15-30 (A3)	1	4.00%
31-60 (B6)	0	0.00%
61-120 (A5)	4	16.00%
+ 120 (A6)	2	8.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for B62time(SQ004)[substantive migration cases]

What is the average time of a public oral hearing (in minutes)?



Summary for B62expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	11	44.00%
No answer	3	12.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

ID	Response
9	There were 2 oral hearings altogether. One of those lasted 60 minutes (health law), the other 120 minutes (migration case). There were no oral hearings in VAT, building permit or public procurement cases (however, since choosing the average time in the previous question was mandatory, the option "0-5" was chosen).
10	(i) The "12.2 % answer" deserves an explanation: Out of all appeals against substantive judgements in civil matters, only 12.2 % were granted leave to appeal. However, all of these cases - that is, all the cases included in the 12.2 % - received an oral hearing. So, one may say as follows: Out of all civil cases that were granted leave to appeal and thus received a "fully fledged" treatment in the Supreme Court, 100 % received an oral hearing. These cases did, however, not amount to more than 12.2 % of all civil appeals against substantive judgements received by the Supreme Court. The numbers include all types of civil cases, not just administrative law disputes. (ii) As regards the average time of oral hearings: We do not possess statistics, but it is safe to say that the average public hearing lasts 120+ minutes.
12	One hearing was held in 2018, however not in the aforementioned areas.
18	The Supreme Administrative Court has no competence in VAT or Public Procurement Cases. This is why 0-5 minutes was chosen.
19	Public oral hearings are organized extremely seldom, mostly in cases concerning migration law, child protection and civil servants, sometimes also in competition law cases. In 2018, there was e.g. one oral hearing in an asylum case. The duration of the oral hearing was approx. five hours.
20	We do not have public oral hearings at our institution although the law considers some situations where oral hearings may take place. These situations very rarely take place.
28	Regarding the question 153: since the provided answer for the listed cases in the question 152 is 0 (zero), consequently we can not provide you the answer about the average time allocated to a public oral hearing (thus we filed the number 0 only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	Il n'est pas possible de répondre précisément à la question 152. Il est renvoyé au pourcentage fourni à la question 151.
35	as we have answered before, it is possible to hold oral hearings, but they are extremely rare, therefore we have chosen the smallest available values
36	An answer of 100% is given to question 151 as all cases granted leave to appeal receive an oral hearing. No statistics are available for the number of hearings in the above categories other than migration cases. However, if the Court did consider cases in these categories, they would be via an oral hearing.
38	Sur les 9583 affaires réglées par le Conseil d'Etat au contentieux en 2018, 51, 6% ont fait l'objet d'une audience publique. 4927 ont fait l'objet d'une décision rendue par la formation de jugement. 3396 ont été réglées par ordonnance (dont 347 ordonnances de référé) et 1241 par ordonnance du président de la section du contentieux, qui est notamment compétent pour statuer sur les recours contre les décisions du bureau d'aide juridictionnelle. Le pourcentage d'affaires de fond de TVA, de permis de construire, de marchés publics et de contentieux des étrangers, réglées en 2018, qui ont fait l'objet d'une audience publique, n'est pas disponible. La durée de l'audience publique ne varie pas en fonction de la matière des affaires (TVA, permis de construire, marchés publics ou contentieux des étrangers), mais du nombre d'affaires inscrites au rôle, qui dépend de l'importance de la formation de jugement (2 à 4 en section ou assemblée, 8 à 10 en chambres réunies, jusqu'à 30 pour les chambres jugeant seules). L'audience publique dure en moyenne deux heures.

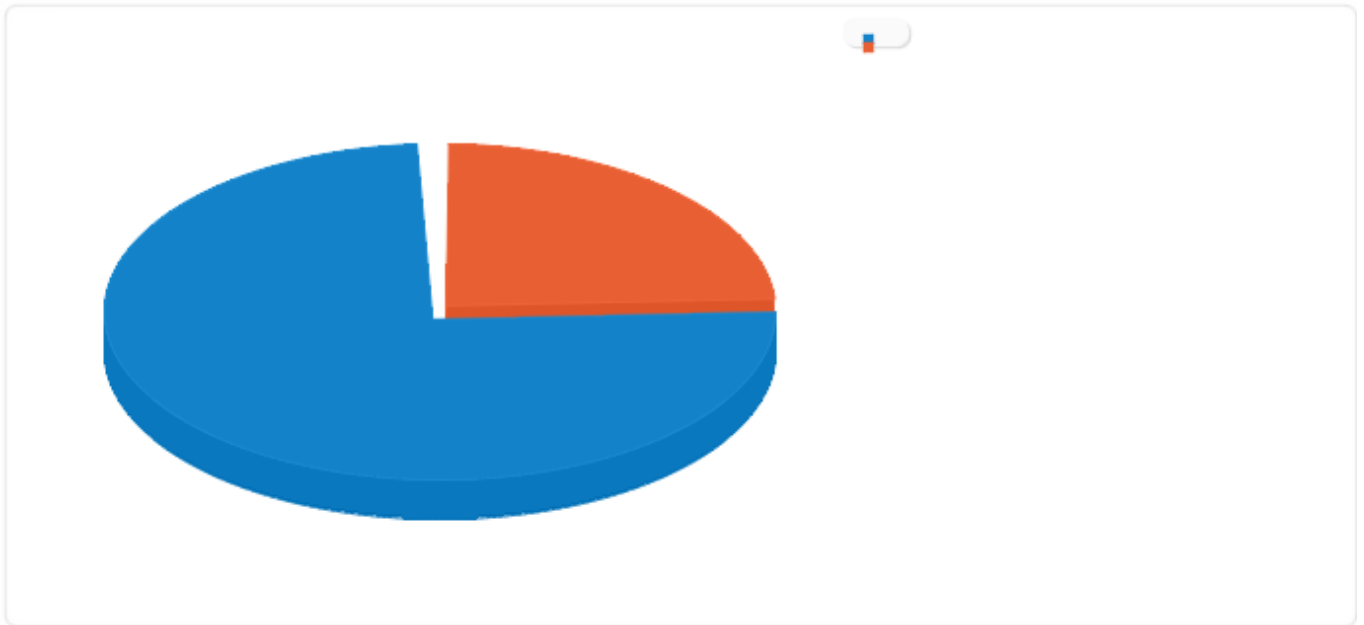
Summary for C81

Does your administrative jurisdiction have different levels of instance?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	19	76.00%
No (N)	6	24.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C81

Does your administrative jurisdiction have different levels of instance?



Summary for C81a

How many of the cases tried by your administrative jurisdiction were leave to appeal decisions?

Calculation	Result
Count	12
Sum	64953.000000
Standard deviation	13656.71
Average	5412.75
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	312
3rd quartile (Q3)	3411.75
Maximum	49968.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C81b

On average, how many times a year does a judge have a public hearing?

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	135.300000
Standard deviation	13.27
Average	12.3
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	10
3rd quartile (Q3)	21
Maximum	45.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C81Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	15	60.00%
No answer	10	40.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>Within Cyprus' legal framework, no leave of the Supreme Court is required for the first instance judgment to be appealed.</p> <p>As to the frequency of public hearings, it must be borne in mind that judicial review appeals are conducted in a two-stage process. First, written submissions are filed. Once that stage is completed (conclusion of the pre-trial stage) the Court will enter the appeal for hearing (oral public hearing stage). Following the conclusion of the hearing, judgment is reserved by the Court. Therefore, public hearings are an indispensable part of the judicial review appeal procedure and hearings are conducted on an almost daily basis.</p>
3	<p>All judges have the same number of public hearings.</p> <p>As afore said, all the cases are solved in collegiate panels, being a judge, by turns, rapporteur of every case.</p>
5	Concerning Q 171, we have no system of leave to appeal.
6	No data on question 171 exist.
12	<p>Since the year 2016 three oral hearings have been held at the Supreme Administrative Court. Section 39 Supreme Administrative Court Act 1985 describes in which cases an oral hearing in front of the Supreme Administrative Court is to be held. After termination of the preliminary proceeding a hearing before the Supreme Administrative Court is to be held on the complaint if the complainant has, within the period allowed for the final complaint, or another party has, within the period for submitting the answer to the final complaint, requested a hearing to be held.</p> <p>Such a motion can be withdrawn only with the consent of the other parties. A hearing is to be held if the rapporteur or the panel-president deems holding the hearing to be suitable or the panel decides to hold it.</p> <p>Irrespective of any motion filed by a party, the Supreme Administrative Court may abstain from holding an oral hearing in the following scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the proceeding is to be dismissed or the final complaint is to be rejected, • the contested decision or the contested order is to be repealed on the grounds of unlawfulness due to lack of jurisdiction of the Administrative Court; • the contested decision or the contested order is to be annulled on the grounds of unlawfulness resulting from the fact that rules of procedure have been violated; • the contested decision or the contested order is to be annulled in accordance with continuous decisions of the Supreme Administrative Court due to unlawfulness of its contents; • no other party has submitted an answer to the final complaint and the contested decision or the contested order is to be repealed; • the pleadings of the parties and the files of the proceeding before the Administrative Court reveal that an oral hearing is not expected to further clarify the legal matter and the refraining from the hearing does not conflict with Art. 6 para. 1 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms or with Art 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
19	Oral hearings take place very seldom, the number per judge/year is clearly less than one.
20	We do not have statistics on this matter
27	Administrative justice in Bulgaria is two-instance - first instance and cassation instance
28	Regarding the question 172: we provided you with the average number of public hearing per Administrative Court judges + Supreme Court judges.
30	<p>Comme indiqué plus haut, l'ordre administratif belge n'est pas en tant que tel conçu comme une pyramide qui serait, à l'instar d'autres pays européens, composée de tribunaux administratifs de première instance, de cours administratives d'appel puis, enfin, du Conseil d'État au sommet.</p> <p>La section du contentieux administratif du Conseil d'État de Belgique statue, en tant que juridiction administrative suprême, par voie d'arrêt sur les recours en annulation introduits</p>

contre tous actes administratifs. Elle peut également suspendre l'exécution de ces actes. Le Conseil d'État peut octroyer une indemnité réparatrice à la suite d'arrêts d'annulation ou d'arrêts constatant une illégalité.

Il statue également en cassation des décisions rendues par les juridictions administratives inférieures quand elles sont instituées : par exemple, le Conseil du contentieux des étrangers (au niveau fédéral) ou le Conseil de contestation des autorisations (urbanisme en Région flamande).

Dans certaines matières spécifiques, la section du contentieux administratif du Conseil d'État exerce une compétence de pleine juridiction (ex : contentieux électoral) où il peut exercer le rôle d'un juge d'appel.

- 31 Regarding the question no 171: Romanian civil procedure does not have a "leave to appeal" institution. The rule is that "the right to appeal is given by the law not by the judge". When a court of appeal acts as a court of first instance, every unsatisfied party can file an appeal against the court's of appeal decision. In this case, The High Court of Cassation and Justice hands down the final decision. A permission to appeal it is not required.
- 32 La Cour Administrative tient en moyenne 75 audiences par an. Elle siège toujours dans une composition de 3 conseillers, de sorte qu'en moyenne un conseiller participe à 45 audiences environ par an.
- 34 Each judge holds two public hearings per month
- 36 The Supreme Court only has one level of jurisdiction. However, a number of other court levels in the Irish legal system also exercise administrative jurisdiction.
- 38 Le Conseil d'Etat ne comprend pas plusieurs niveaux d'instance hiérarchisée. Les quatre formations de jugement (chambre jugeant seule, chambres réunies, section et assemblée du contentieux) qu'il compte ne constituent pas des niveaux d'instance. Il n'est pas possible de contester une décision rendue par une chambre jugeant seule devant les chambres réunies, une décision rendue par les chambres réunies devant la section, etc.
En revanche, le Conseil d'Etat exerce une triple compétence de juge de première instance, d'appel et de cassation. Les décisions qu'il rend en qualité de juge de premier ressort et d'appel sont définitives, comme celles qu'il prend en qualité de juge de cassation, et ne peuvent faire l'objet d'un recours en appel ni d'un pourvoi en cassation.

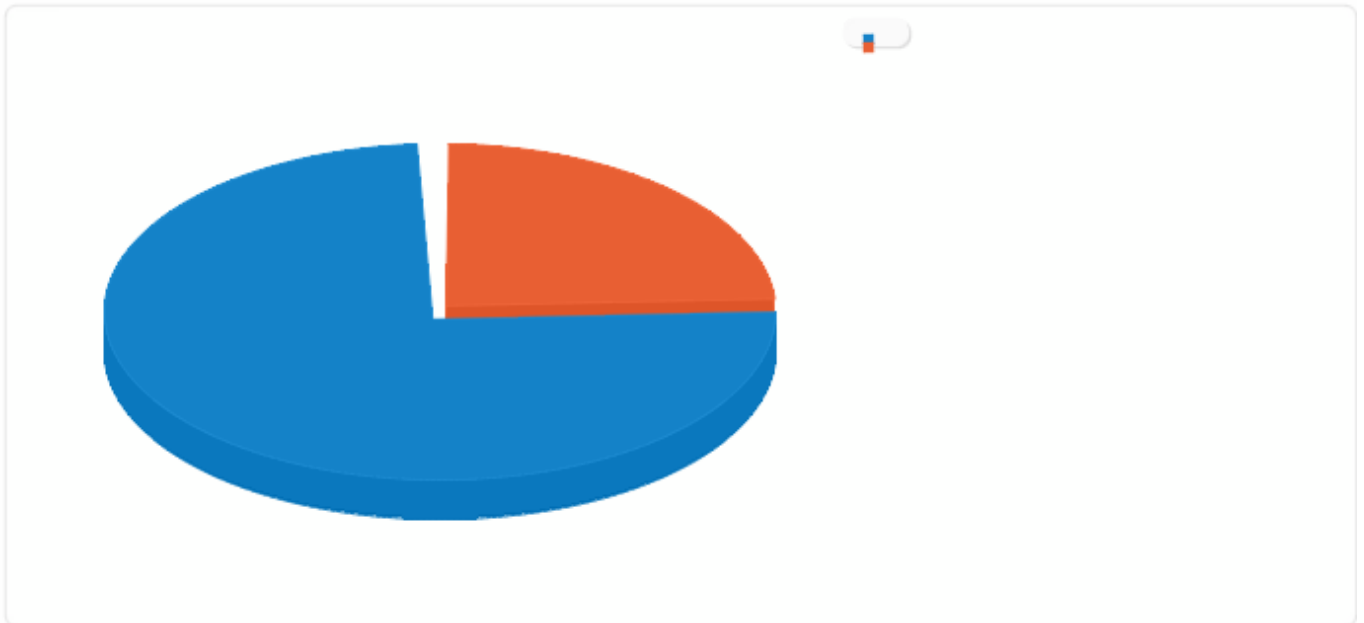
Summary for C82

Does your Supreme Administrative Court serve as a first instance court?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	19	76.00%
No (N)	6	24.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C82

Does your Supreme Administrative Court serve as a first instance court?



Quick statistics

Survey 922764 'Qualitative and Quantitative review of the 2019 seminars'

Summary for C82a

Provide the total number of cases pending at your Court as a first instance court on 31 December 2018:

Calculation	Result
Count	11
Sum	2657.000000
Standard deviation	379.45
Average	241.55
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	8
3rd quartile (Q3)	614
Maximum	970.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C82b

Provide the total number of cases closed at your Court as a first instance court in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018):

Calculation	Result
Count	12
Sum	3289.000000
Standard deviation	455.52
Average	274.08
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	33
3rd quartile (Q3)	444
Maximum	1357.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C82c

What was the estimated percentage of cases tried by the Supreme Administrative Court as a first instance court in 2018 in comparison with the overall number of cases tried in first instance by the whole administrative jurisdiction?

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	20.240000
Standard deviation	3.77
Average	2.25
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0.6
3rd quartile (Q3)	3.5
Maximum	12.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C82Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	11	44.00%
No answer	14	56.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
3	The Administrative Court has no available disaggregated data about the information requested.
5	Our SAC is first instance court in spatial planning cases.
12	Art. 133 para. 2a of the Federal Constitution foresees the jurisdiction of the Supreme Administrative Court with regards to a complaint of a person, who claims to have been infringed in his/her rights granted by the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 by the Supreme Administrative Court itself whilst exercising jurisdiction/during court proceedings. No such complaint has been lodged with the Supreme Administrative Court in 2018.
18	no numbers are known of the General first instance. But the percentage of the first instance cases tried by the Supreme Administrative Court (129 in total) must be marginal/negligible in comparison to the number of cases in the first instance Administrative Courts.
20	we do not have statistics on this matter
27	There are no statistics as to how many of the cases were considered as first instance and how many as cassation instance
30	S'agissant de la structure de l'ordre administratif, voir réponse 173.
	<p>Pour les questions 175 - 176 - 177, plusieurs points méritent d'être soulignés :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - le nombre total d'affaires en stock fin 2018 a été fourni à la réponse 112 : il était de 4817. Cela recouvre tant les dossiers de fond/d'annulation (4476) que les dossiers de cassation (341); - les chiffres fournis à la réponse 114 concernent uniquement les arrêts finaux dès lors qu'il s'agissait des affaires "régliées". Il est essentiel de garder à l'esprit que le Conseil d'État prononce également de nombreux arrêts intermédiaires (par exemple, en suspension) mais aussi des ordonnances d'admission en cassation. Sous cet angle, le nombre total d'arrêts prononcés en 2018 était de 2979. Sur ces 2979, 167 concernaient des dossiers de cassation et 275 des demandes de suspension.
32	La Cour Administrative n'est compétente comme juge de première et dernière instance que dans quelques matières résiduelles (refus d'approbation par l'autorité de tutelle d'une décision communale, affaires de référums, contentieux des listes électorales) qui ne donnent pratiquement jamais lieu à un recours contentieux, les derniers arrêts rendus comme juge de première et dernière instance remontant au 13 juillet 2017.
35	It does under specific circumstances, but in areas that are not technically administrative law, such as matters of elections, disciplinary hearings etc.
36	The Supreme Court has only two first instance functions, which are exceptional and were not exercised in 2018. First, under Article 26 of the Constitution, the President of Ireland may refer a Bill to the Supreme Court for consideration of its constitutionality before signing it into law. Secondly, only the Supreme Court may consider whether the President of Ireland has become incapacitated. This second function has never been exercised and the first function is rarely exercised.
38	En 2018, les tribunaux administratifs, juges de droit commun en premier ressort, ont jugé 209 618 affaires. le Conseil d'Etat a réglé 1357 affaires au titre de sa compétence directe, ce qui représente 0,64 % du nombre total d'affaires jugées en première instance par les tribunaux administratifs et la juridiction suprême.

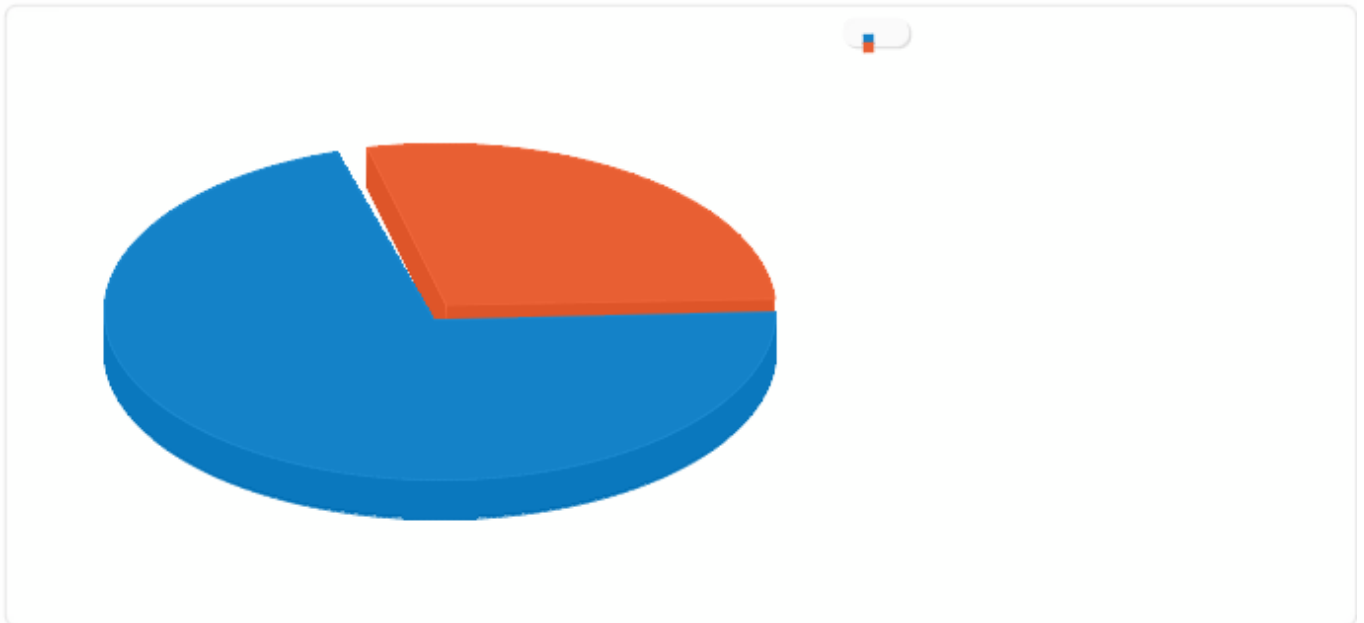
Summary for C83

Is there a separate constitutional court in your country?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	18	72.00%
No (N)	7	28.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C83

Is there a separate constitutional court in your country?



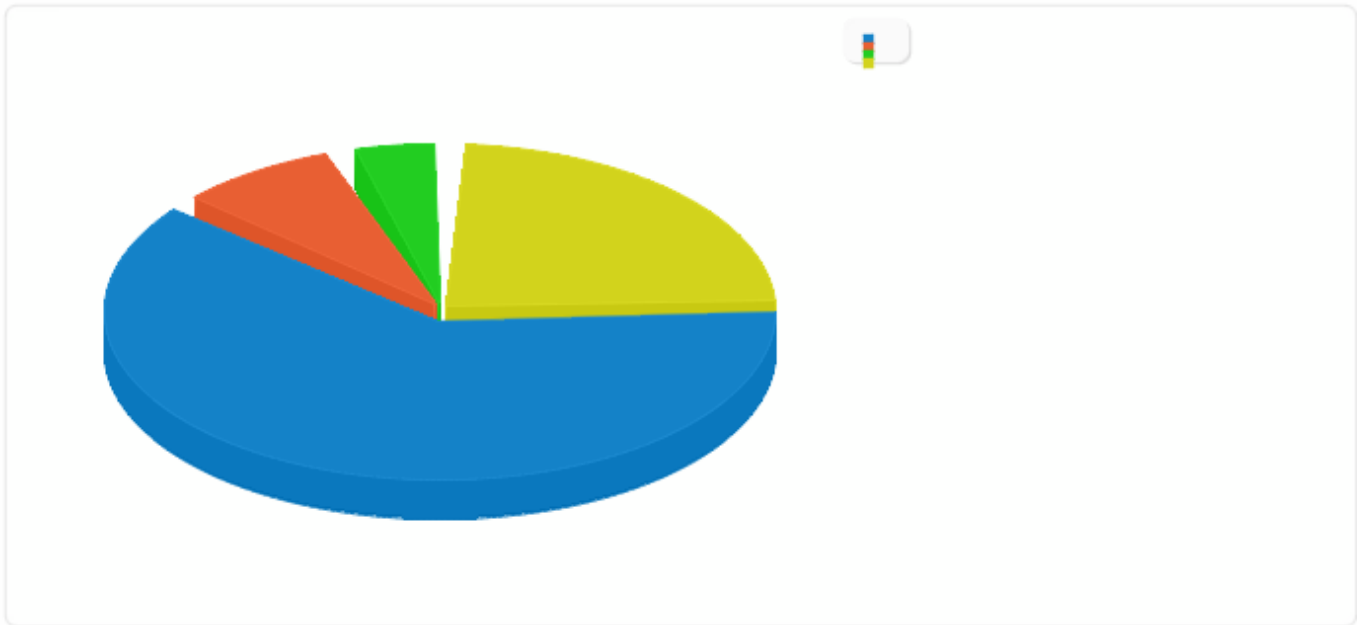
Summary for C83a

Can your Supreme Administrative Court refer preliminary questions on constitutionality to the constitutional court?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	16	64.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	6	24.00%

Summary for C83a

Can your Supreme Administrative Court refer preliminary questions on constitutionality to the constitutional court?



Summary for C83aYes

How many preliminary questions on constitutionality were issued by your Supreme Administrative Court in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	15
Sum	86.000000
Standard deviation	7.53
Average	5.73
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	1
2nd quartile (Median)	3
3rd quartile (Q3)	6
Maximum	26.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

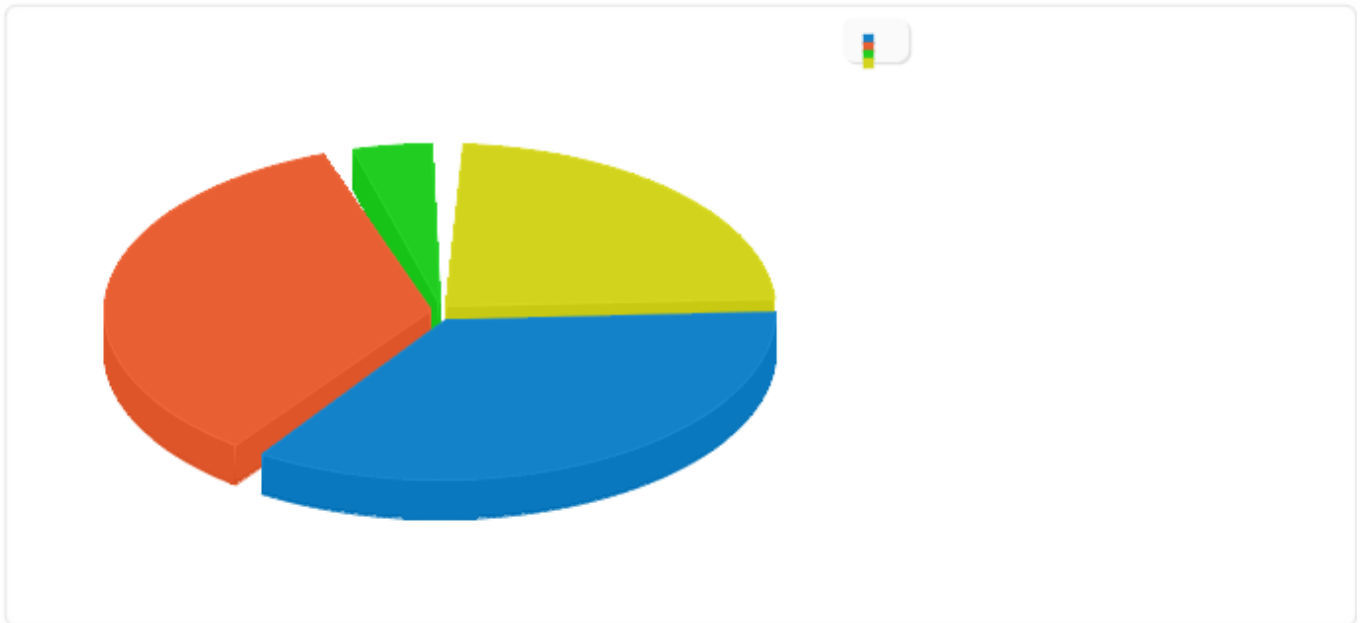
Summary for C83b

Is it possible for parties claiming violations of constitutional law to challenge the decisions of your Supreme Administrative Court before the constitutional court?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	9	36.00%
No (N)	9	36.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	6	24.00%

Summary for C83b

Is it possible for parties claiming violations of constitutional law to challenge the decisions of your Supreme Administrative Court before the constitutional court?



Summary for c83bYes

What estimated percentage of the total number of cases closed by your Supreme Administrative Court in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) were challenged before the constitutional court?

Calculation	Result
Count	5
Sum	25.630000
Standard deviation	5.53
Average	5.13
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	2
3rd quartile (Q3)	11.815
Maximum	12.630000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C83Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	12	48.00%
No answer	13	52.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus of 1960, establishes 2 Supreme Courts:</p> <p>(a) The Supreme Constitutional Court, and</p> <p>(b) The High Court of Justice</p> <p>The competence and exclusive jurisdiction for judicial review was vested in the Supreme Constitutional Court. However, intercommunal upheavals that took place between 1960 and 1964 and the decision of the Turkish-Cypriot leadership to withdraw all participation from the constitutional functions, had grave consequences to Constitutional order. In fact, the judiciary and the State were paralysed. It is for this reason, that the Law of Necessity was invoked to secure state survival and the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Law of 1964, was enacted to secure the functionality of the Judiciary to enable it to fulfil its constitutional role. The changes made by the Act, affected, inter alia, the exercise of judicial review under Article 146 of the Constitution. More importantly, the statute made provisions for the fusion of the two Supreme Courts of the land into the current, unified Supreme Court of Cyprus; trusted with the jurisdiction, competencies and powers of the two immobilised Superior Courts.</p> <p>Currently, a Constitutional Amendment Bill has been introduced and is pending before Parliament. The Bill proposes for the division of the current, unified Supreme Court into the Supreme Constitutional Court and the High Court of Justice. In other words, as the Constitution of 1960 provides.</p> <p>Since the unified Supreme Court is the Constitutional Court of the land, it has jurisdiction to annul any law which infringes provisions or entrenched principles (the doctrine of separation of powers etc) of the Constitution (A posteriori control). Appeals (including judicial review appeals) raising issues of uppermost importance or issues of constitutionality are always heard by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court.</p>
3	The Administrative Court has no available disaggregated data about the information requested.
9	The Supreme Court has a separate Constitutional Review Chamber. If another chamber of the Supreme Court doubts the constitutionality of a legal norm, the case is given for review to the Supreme Court en banc, which gives the final judgment in the case (i.e there is no preliminary ruling procedure). No cases were given for review to the Supreme Court en banc by the Administrative Law Chamber in 2018.
18	no numbers available to Question 183
20	we do not have statistics on this matter
25	The law, establishing an opportunity for parties, claiming violations of constitutional law, to challenge the decisions of the Supreme Administrative Court before the Constitutional Court came into force of the 1st September 2019, thus did not exist in 2018.
28	Regarding the question 183 the numerical data is not available to us (thus we filed the number 0% only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
31	Regarding the question no 181: there is no statistic in this area so the answer is based on personal guess (an educated guess).
32	La Cour constitutionnelle, créée par une loi du 27 juillet 1997, est saisie, à titre préjudiciel, lorsqu'une question relative à la conformité d'une loi à la Constitution se pose devant une juridiction de l'ordre judiciaire ou de l'ordre administratif. Elle statue, par voie d'arrêt, sur la conformité des lois à la Constitution, à l'exception de celles qui portent approbation de traités.
36	The Supreme Court hears appeals in constitutional law cases and has, under the Constitution of Ireland, the function of constitutional review of legislation. The Supreme Court may also consider the constitutionality of legislative Bills referred to it by the President of Ireland as described under question 178 above.
37	Le contrôle de constitutionnalité des lois en Grèce est un contrôle a posteriori, qui peut être exercé par tous les tribunaux dans le cadre de jugement d'une affaire
38	En 2018, le Conseil d'Etat a été saisi de 317 questions prioritaires de constitutionnalité, dont

Quick statistics

Survey 922764 'Qualitative and Quantitative review of the 2019 seminars'

38 lui ont été transmises par les tribunaux administratifs, les cours administratives d'appel et les autres juridictions administratives. Il a traité 313 questions prioritaires de constitutionnalité dont 26 ont été transmises au Conseil constitutionnel. Le taux de transmission est de 15 %.

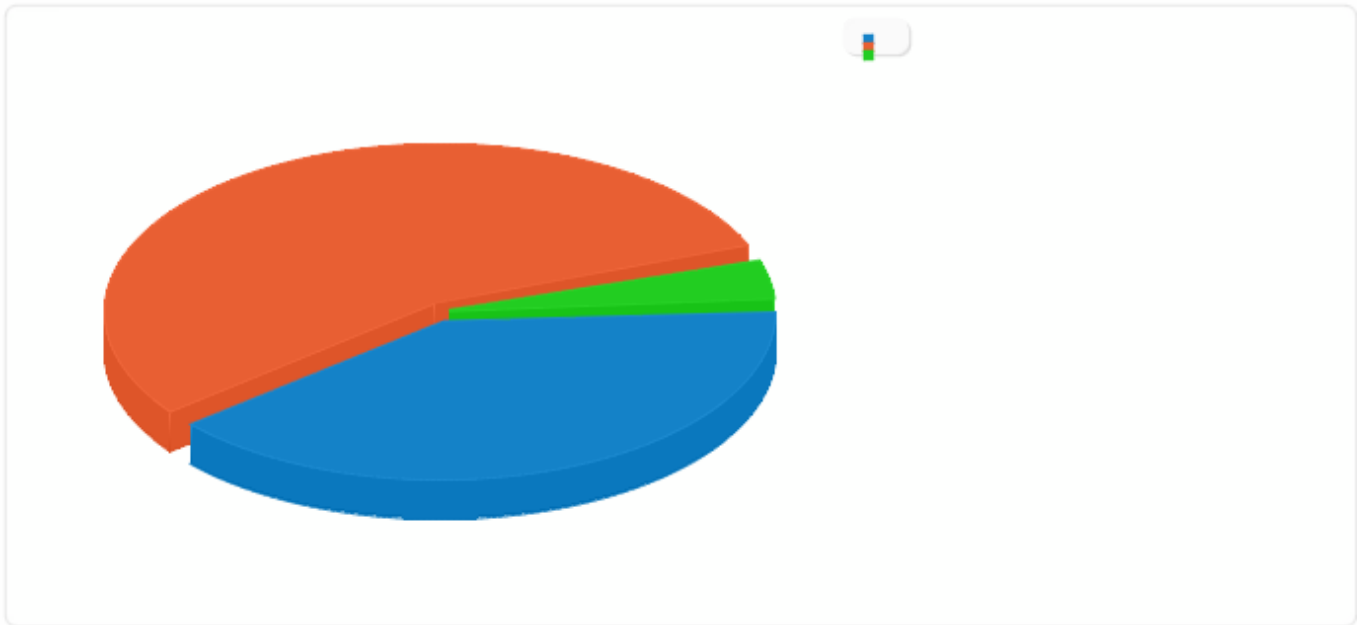
Summary for C91

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in VAT law cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	10	40.00%
No (A2)	14	56.00%
Sometimes (A3)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C91

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in VAT law cases?



Summary for C91ns

What was the estimated percentage of cases registered before your Supreme Administrative Court in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which the parties (other than the administrative authorities) were not represented by a legal professional?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

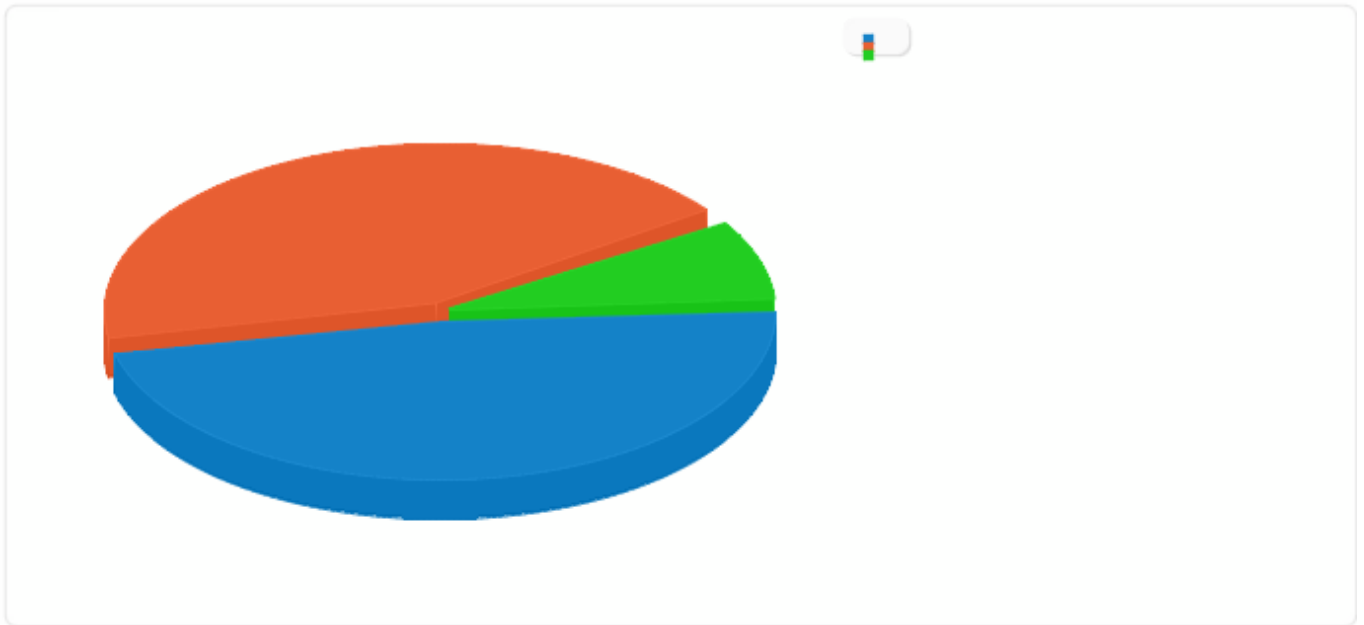
Summary for C92

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in building permit cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	12	48.00%
No (A2)	11	44.00%
Sometimes (A3)	2	8.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C92

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in building permit cases?



Summary for C92ns

What was the estimated percentage of cases registered before your Supreme Administrative Court in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which the parties (other than the administrative authorities) were not represented by a legal professional?

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

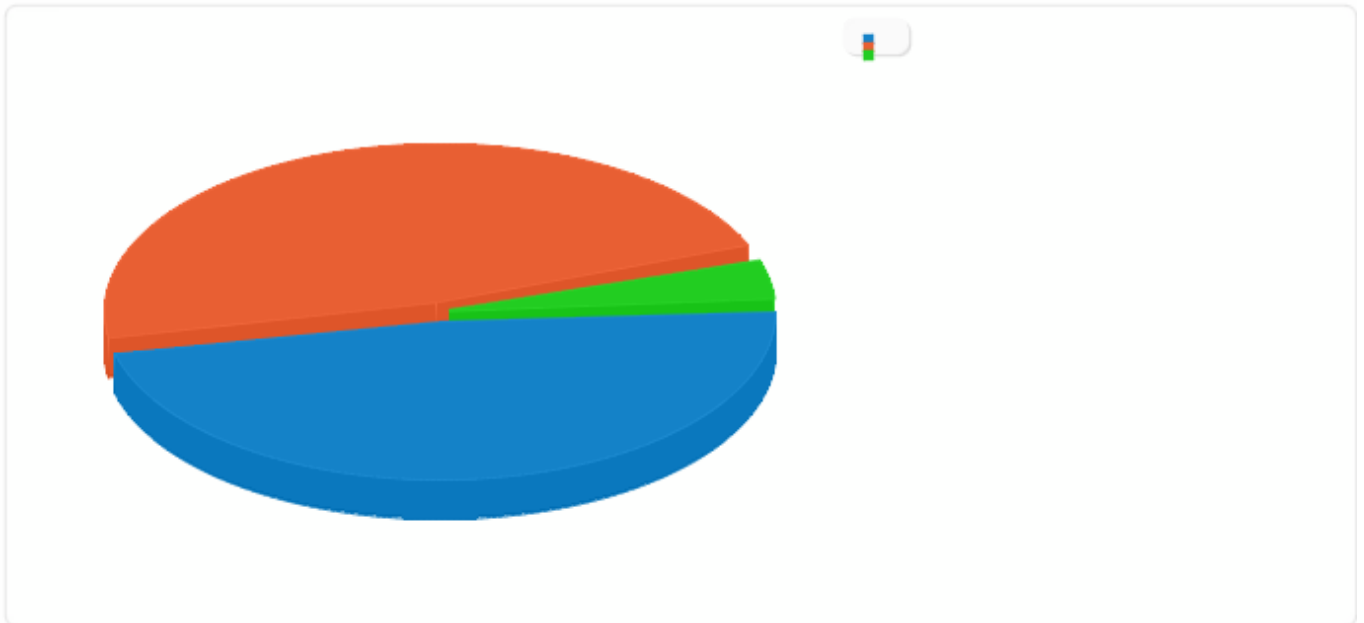
Summary for C93

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in public procurement law cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	12	48.00%
No (A2)	12	48.00%
Sometimes (A3)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C93

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in public procurement law cases?



Summary for C93ns

What was the estimated percentage of cases registered before your Supreme Administrative Court in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which the parties (other than the administrative authorities) were not represented by a legal professional?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

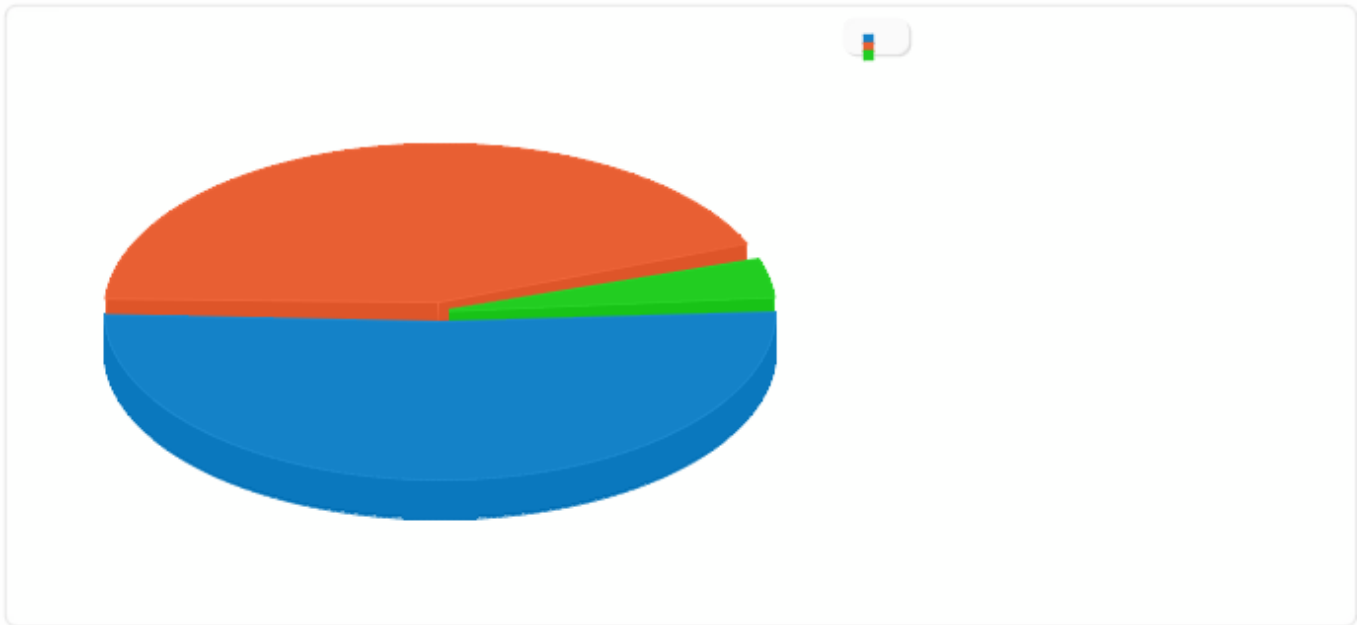
Summary for C94

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in migration law cases?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	13	52.00%
No (A2)	11	44.00%
Sometimes (A3)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C94

Do the parties have to be represented by a legal professional before the Supreme Administrative Court in migration law cases?



Summary for C94ns

What was the estimated percentage of cases registered before your Supreme Administrative Court in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which the parties (other than the administrative authorities) were not represented by a legal professional?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	2.000000
Standard deviation	0.94
Average	0.67
Minimum	0.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	0
Maximum	2.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

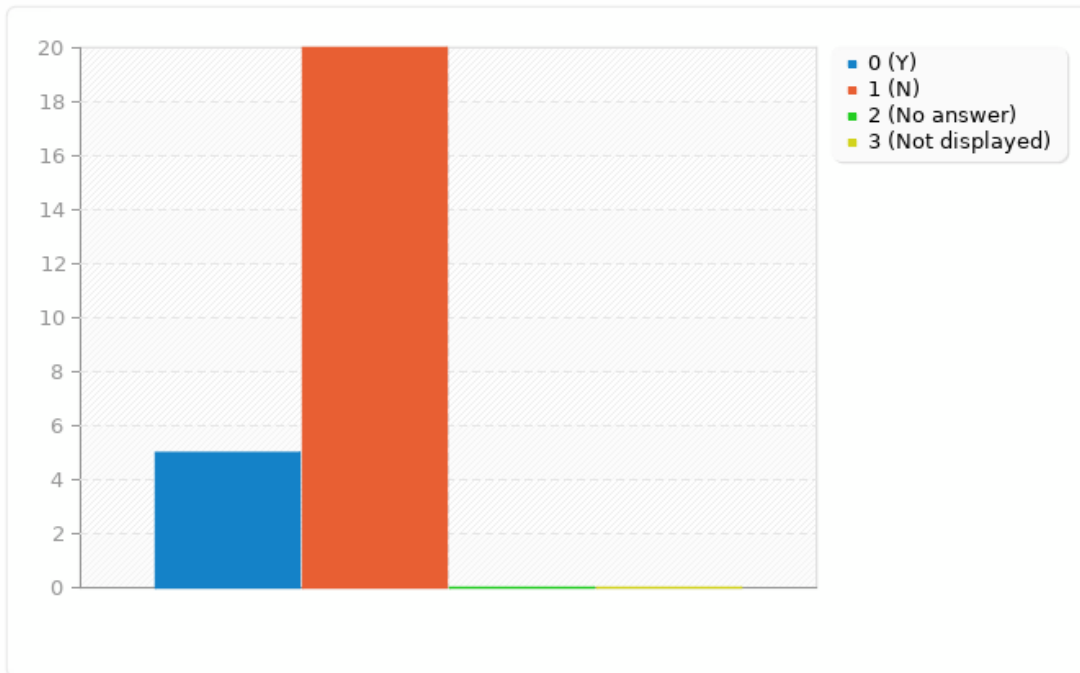
Summary for C95

Do legal professionals need special authorization to act before the Supreme Administrative Court?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	5	20.00%
No (N)	20	80.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C95

Do legal professionals need special authorization to act before the Supreme Administrative Court?



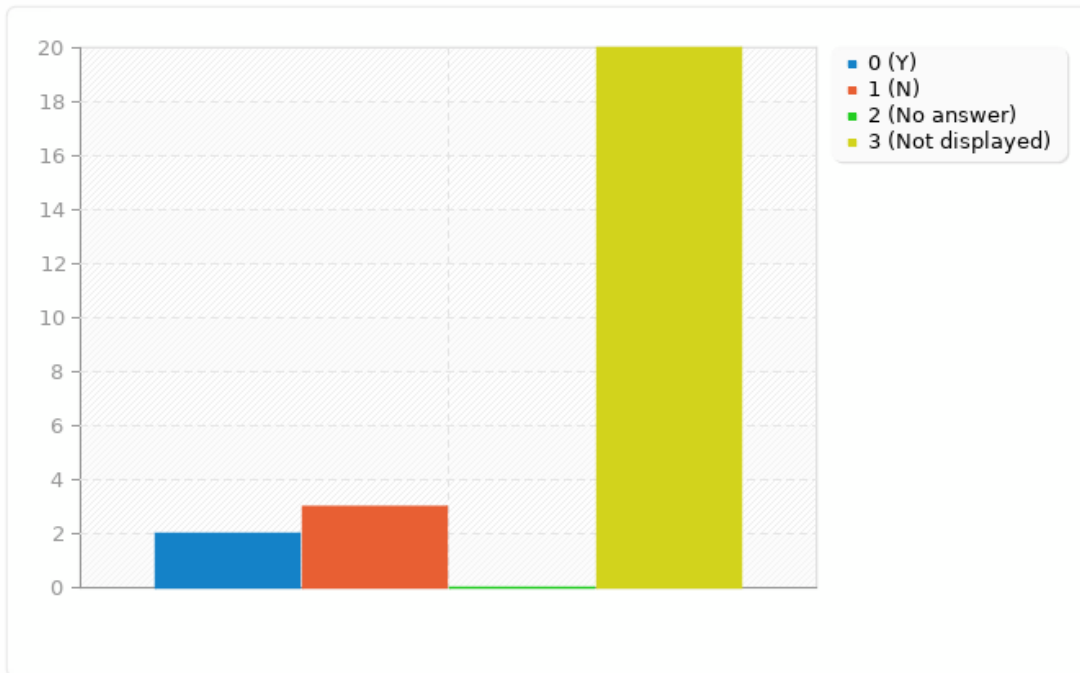
Summary for C95Y

Is the number of legal professionals with special authorization limited?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	2	8.00%
No (N)	3	12.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	20	80.00%

Summary for C95Y

Is the number of legal professionals with special authorization limited?



Summary for C95YY

How many legal professionals with special authorization are there?

Calculation	Result
Count	2
Sum	4336.000000
Standard deviation	2044
Average	2168
Minimum	124.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	2168
Maximum	4212.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

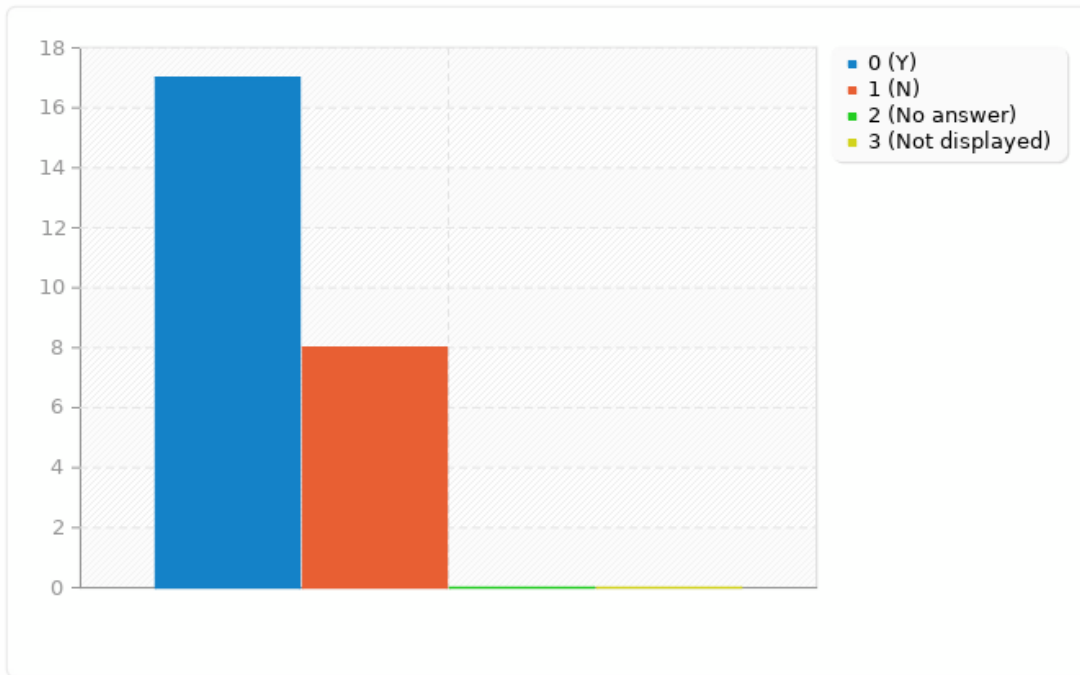
Summary for C10

Is there an emergency procedure before your Supreme Administrative Court?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	17	68.00%
No (N)	8	32.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C10

Is there an emergency procedure before your Supreme Administrative Court?



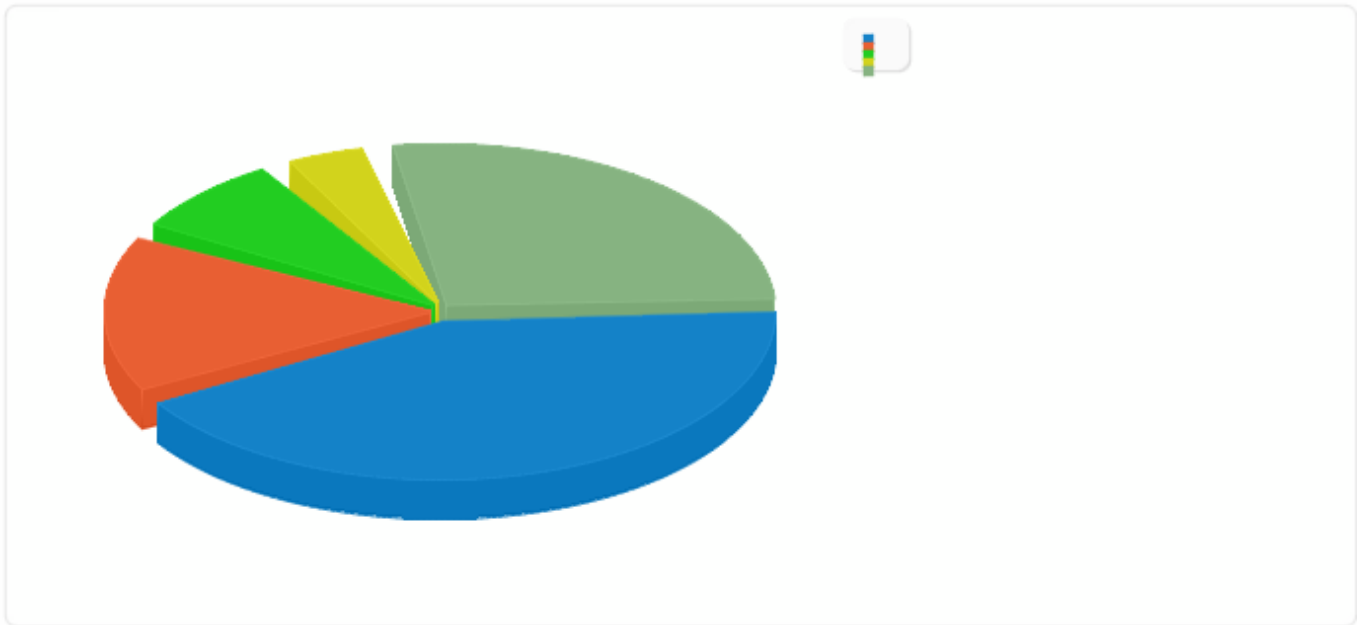
Summary for C10a

Is there such a procedure before your Court, serving as a first instance Court?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	11	44.00%
No (A2)	4	16.00%
Not applicable (A3)	2	8.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	7	28.00%

Summary for C10a

Is there such a procedure before your Court, serving as a first instance Court?



Summary for C10aYes

How many interim orders did your Supreme Administrative Court issue in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	7
Sum	754.000000
Standard deviation	178.64
Average	107.71
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	16
3rd quartile (Q3)	190
Maximum	517.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

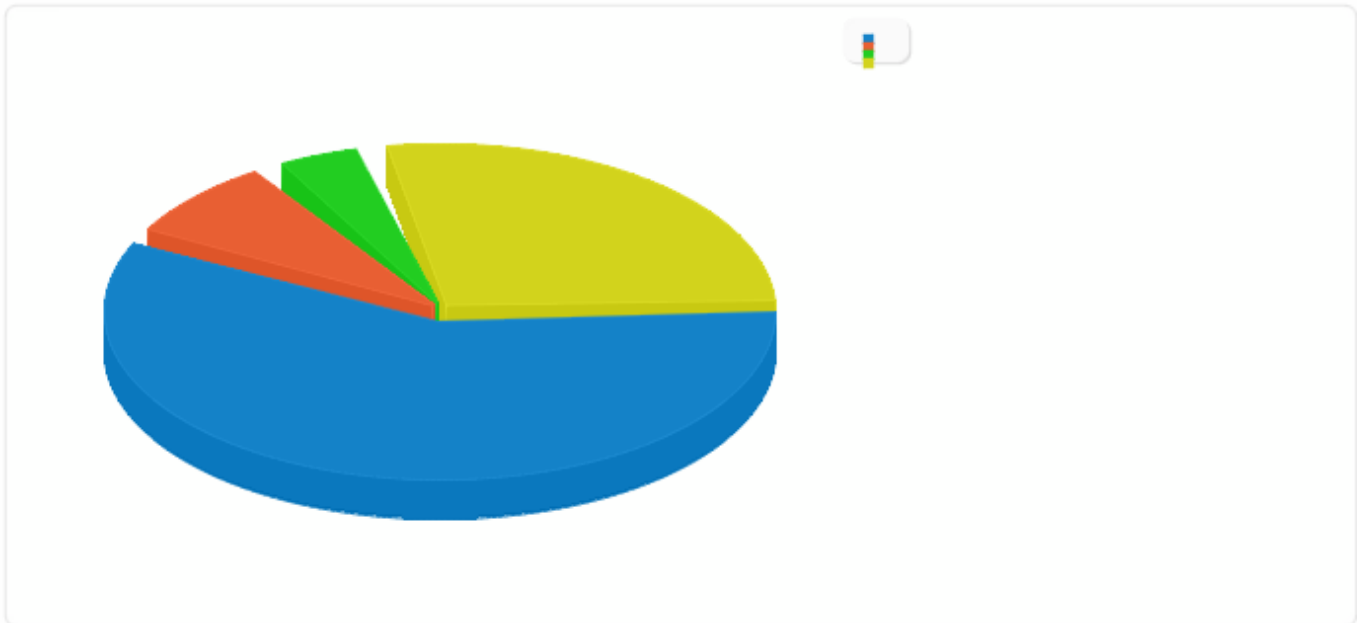
Summary for C10b

Is there such a procedure before your Court, serving in other instances?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	15	60.00%
No (N)	2	8.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	7	28.00%

Summary for C10b

Is there such a procedure before your Court, serving in other instances?



Summary for C10bYes

How many interim orders did your Supreme Administrative Court issue in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	6102.000000
Standard deviation	1151.64
Average	678
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	190
3rd quartile (Q3)	940
Maximum	3683.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

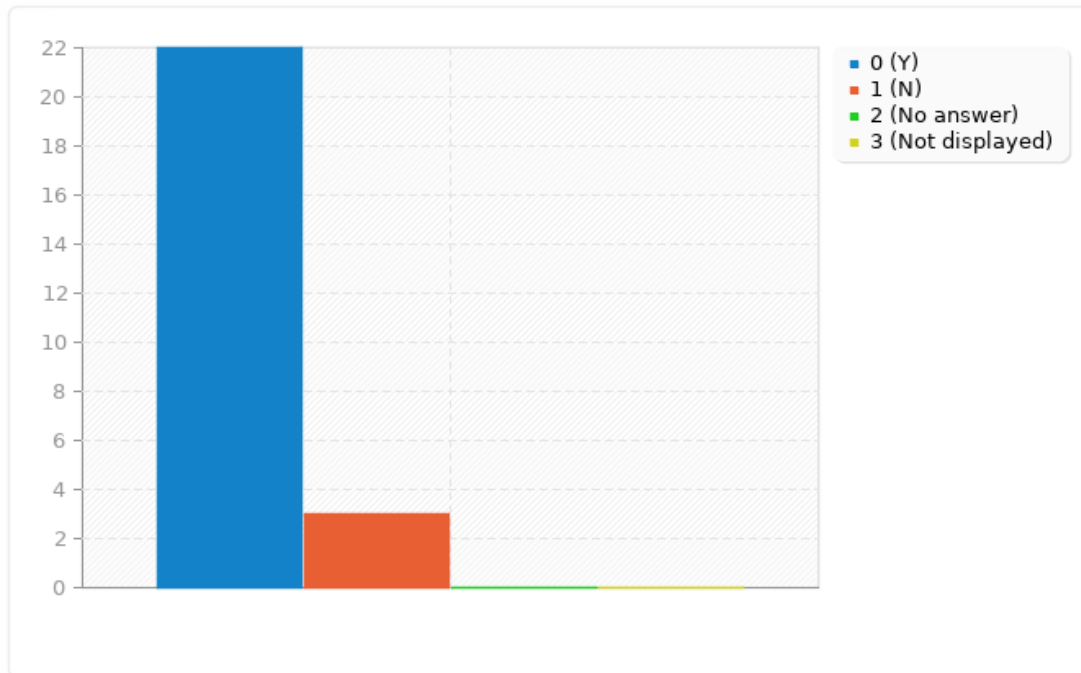
Summary for C111

Was access to the Supreme Administrative Court subject to a judicial (filing) fee in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	22	88.00%
No (N)	3	12.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C111

Was access to the Supreme Administrative Court subject to a judicial (filing) fee in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?



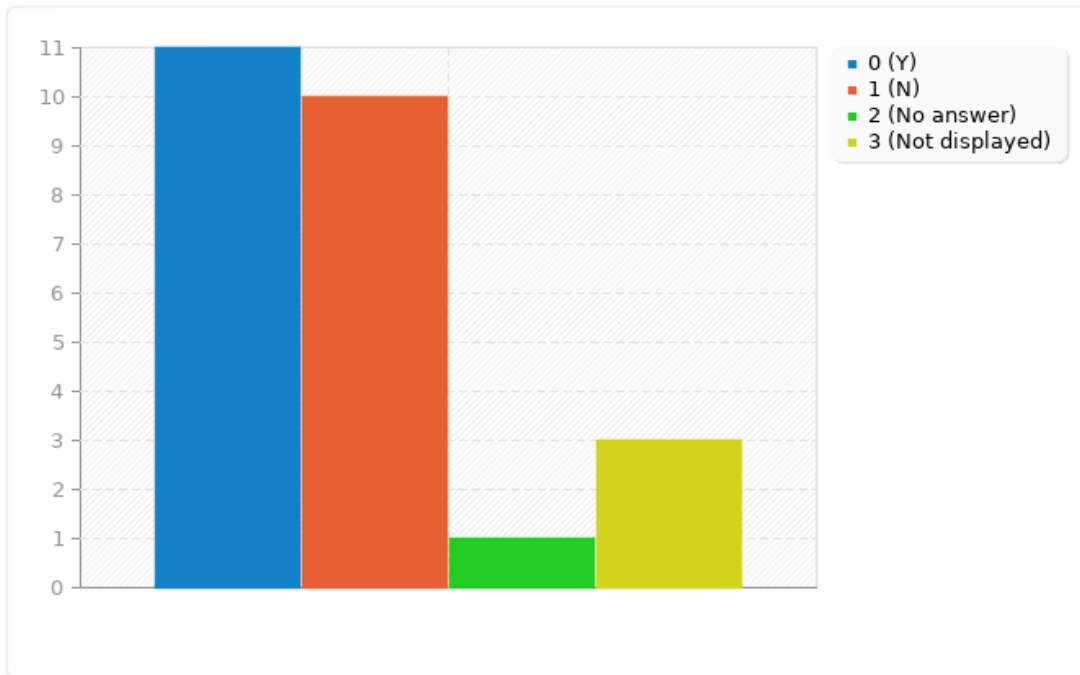
Summary for C111a

Was the amount of the fee the same in all areas of law?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	11	44.00%
No (N)	10	40.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%

Summary for C111a

Was the amount of the fee the same in all areas of law?



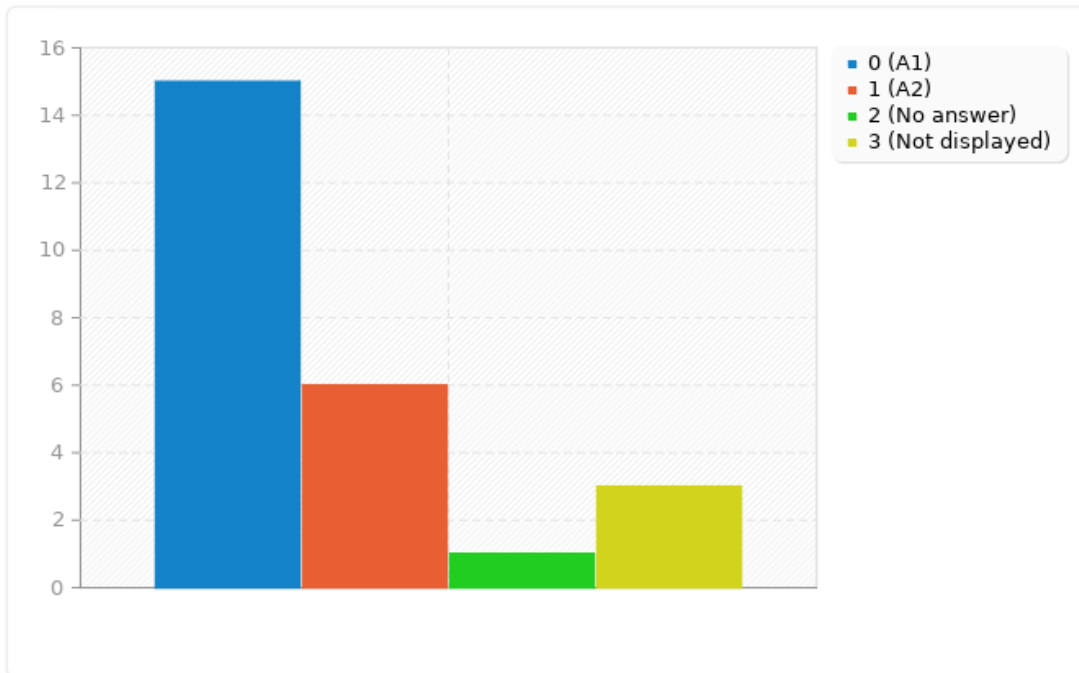
Summary for C111b

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in VAT cases in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Flat (A1)	15	60.00%
Not Flat (A2)	6	24.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%

Summary for C111b

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in VAT cases in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?



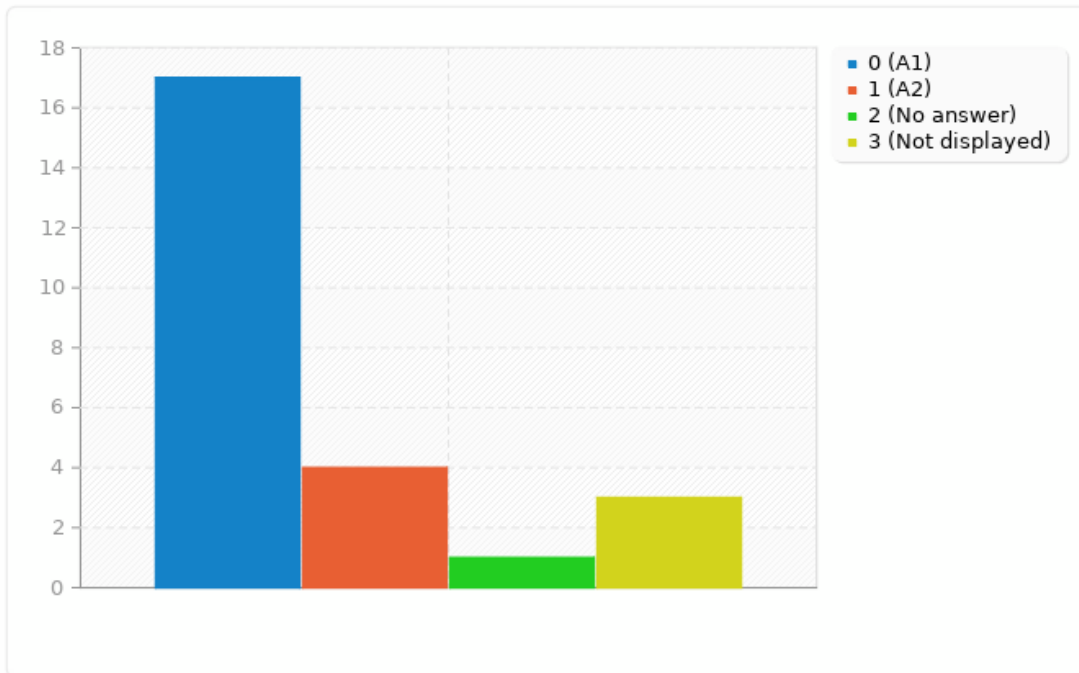
Summary for C111c

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in building permit law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Flat (A1)	17	68.00%
Not flat (A2)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%

Summary for C111c

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in building permit law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?



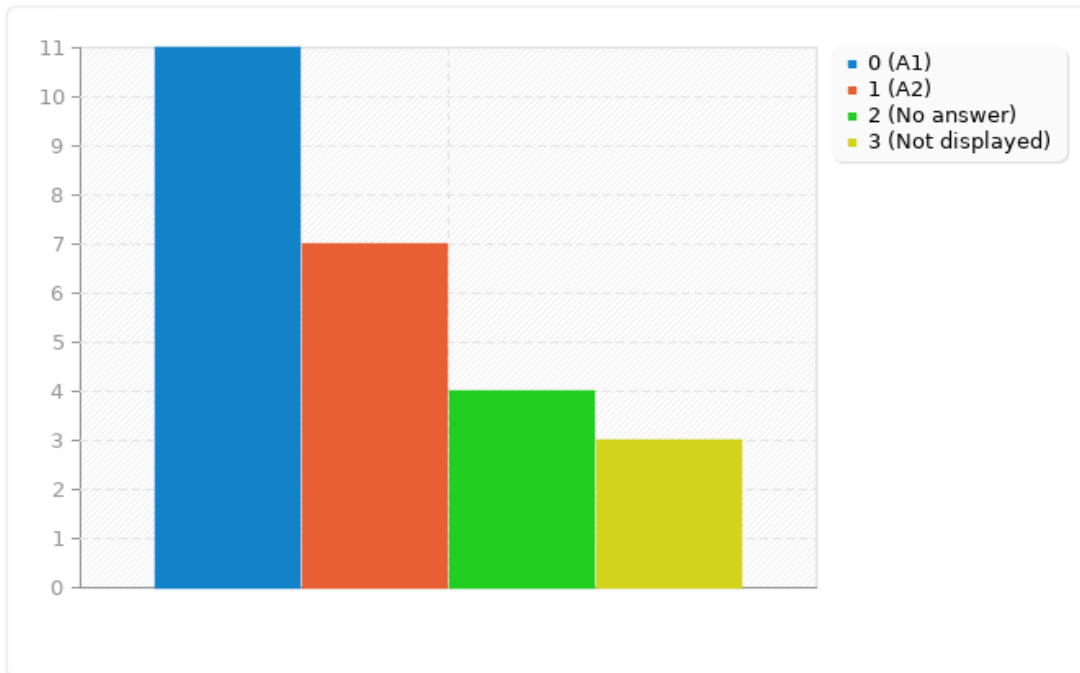
Summary for C111d

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in public procurement law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Flat (A1)	11	44.00%
Not flat (A2)	7	28.00%
No answer	4	16.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%

Summary for C111d

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in public procurement law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?



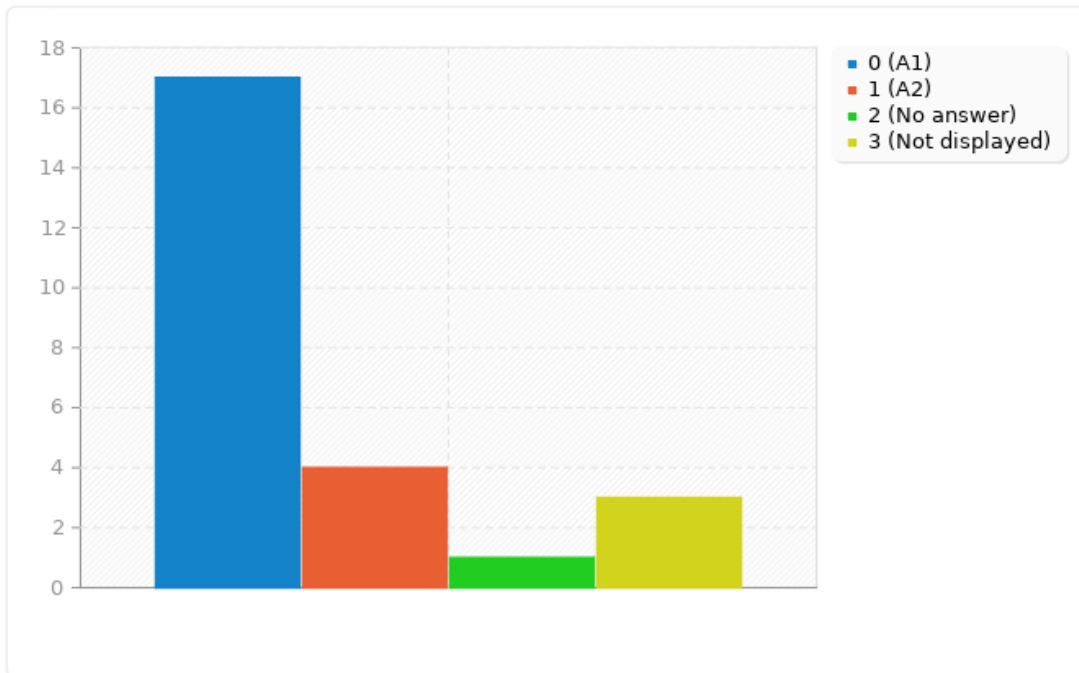
Summary for C111e

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in migration law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Flat (A1)	17	68.00%
Not flat (A2)	4	16.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%

Summary for C111e

Was the amount of the fee flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in migration law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?



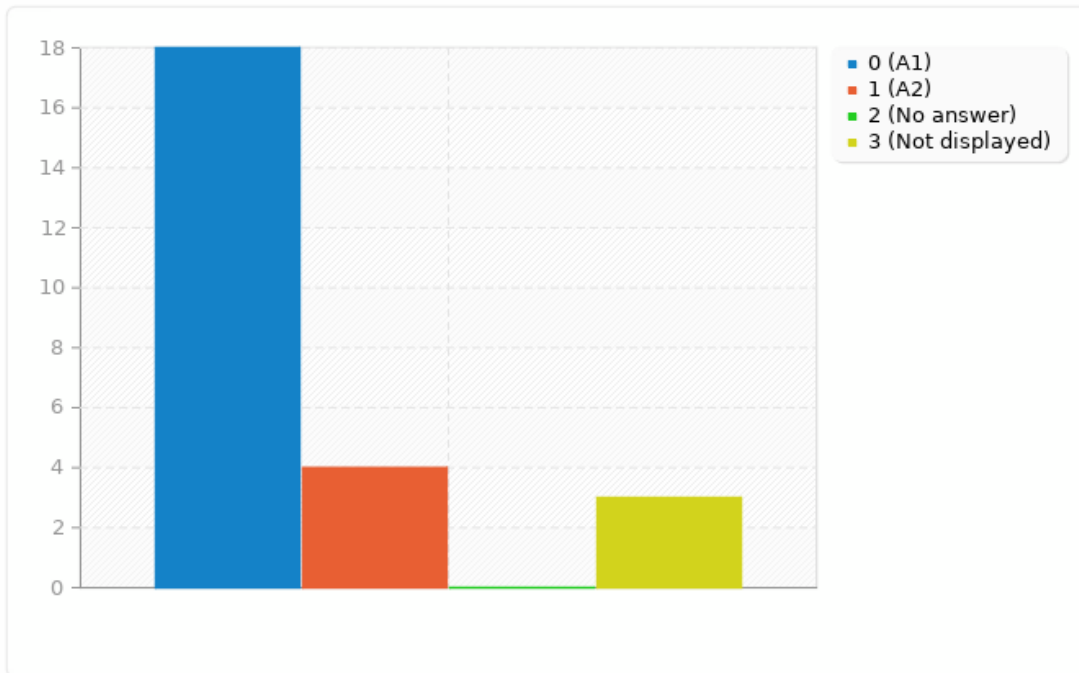
Summary for C111f

Was the amount of the fee mostly flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in other areas of law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Mostly flat (A1)	18	72.00%
Mostly not flat (A2)	4	16.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	3	12.00%

Summary for C111f

Was the amount of the fee mostly flat or not flat (i.e.: it can differ) in other areas of law in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?



Summary for C111Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	12	48.00%
No answer	13	52.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
3	As a result of the judgement by the Spanish Constitutional Court, dated July 21 2016 declaring unconstitutional article 7, part 1 of November 20 2012 Act, following fees were void in the contentious administrative proceedings; summary procedure, 200 €. Ordinary procedure, 350 €. Appeal procedure, 800 €. Cassation procedure, 1.200 €. Therefore, payment of fees is not required in the contentious administrative order since that judgment.
5	Petitioners in asylum law cases don't have to pay a fee (articles 81 and 86 Aliens Act 2000). Moreover, in all cases (both when the judge is competent in first and only instance and in appeal) there is the possibility to be exempted from paying the fee in the case of inability to pay ('betalingsonmacht'). This is governed by high thresholds, however. The net income of the applicant and his/her fiscal partner should be lower than 90% of the maximum social welfare payment the individual is entitled to. As of January 1, 2019 an income of less than 90% of the net income is € 922,99 or less. Furthermore, the participant nor his/her partner should have any financial capital (shares, cash, claims etc.). Apart from these categories, there are no exceptions to the duty to pay the fee.
9	While court fees for 1st and 2nd instance court proceedings can differ, based on both the area of law and the sum in dispute, the fee for cassation proceedings is flat.
12	For final complaints, requests for a deadline and requests for reopening a proceeding and reinstatement to the previous legal position a fee of 240 Euros must be paid. Public authorities are exempt from the duty to pay a fee. Same applies in case legal aid has been granted. No fee is due in cases on disputes regarding jurisdiction and, upon the request of an ordinary (i.e. civil/criminal) court of law, on the legality of decisions issued by administrative authorities or lower administrative courts.
19	Several types of decisions are free if charge (social security law, asylum law etc.) If a person receives free legal aid, the judicial fee is waived.
20	The determination of the amount of the fee depends on the complexity of the case.
25	The amount of stamp duty is flat and is the same to lodge an appeal against the decision of the court of first instance, however, there are certain categories of cases, where there is no stamp duty.
28	Regarding the question 205: in the answer to the question 5 we provided you with information that our Supreme Court is not competent in public procurement (thus we filed FLAT only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire). Regarding the question 206: migration is the area of dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee.
31	I already mentioned in a previous answer that public procurement cases and building permit cases are not within jurisdiction of The High Court of Cassation and Justice.
35	the fee is the same for all cases, 5000 CZK.
36	Court fees payable are based on the document being filed. The fee is €250 for the filing of an application for leave to appeal. However, other fees may be payable if additional documents are being filed, such as, for example, a notice of motion (€60) or an affidavit (€20).
38	Le droit de timbre de 35 euros qui devait être acquitté lors du dépôt d'une requête est supprimé depuis le 1er janvier 2014.

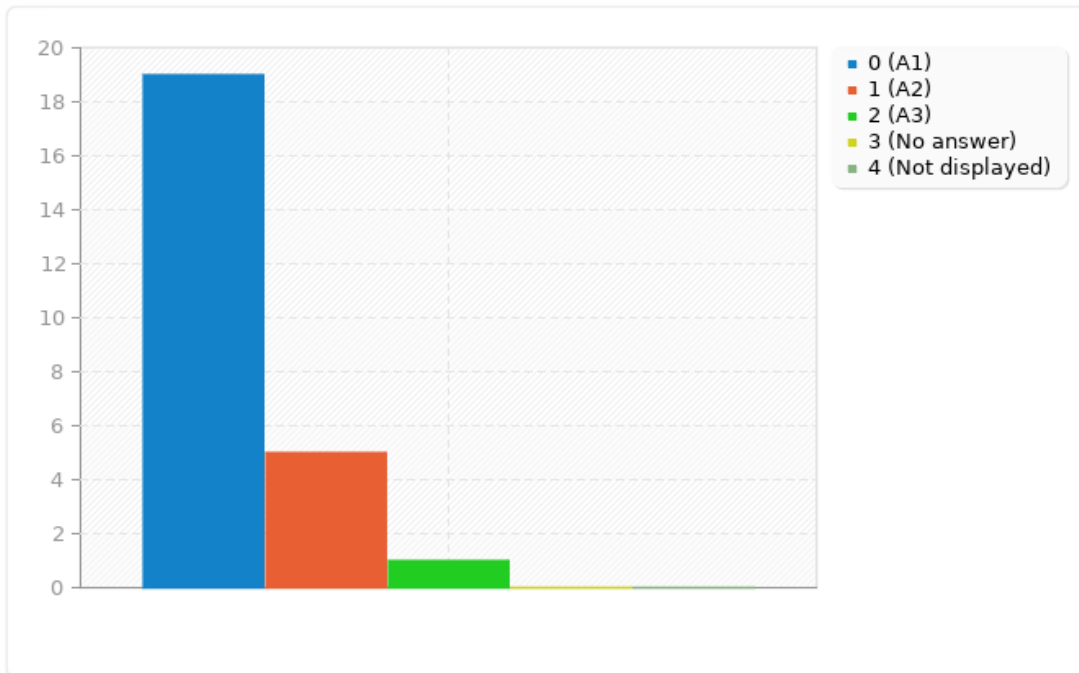
Summary for C112

Were any petitioners exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	19	76.00%
No (A2)	5	20.00%
Sometimes (A3)	1	4.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C112

Were any petitioners exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)



Summary for C112abcde [VAT cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), where petitioners exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	20
Sum	1.000000
Standard deviation	0.22
Average	0.05
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	1.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C112abcde [building permit law cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), where petitioners exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	20
Sum	10.000000
Standard deviation	2.18
Average	0.5
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	10.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C112abcde [public procurement law cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), where petitioners exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	20
Sum	1.000000
Standard deviation	0.22
Average	0.05
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	1.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C112abcde [migration law cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), where petitioners exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	20
Sum	302.000000
Standard deviation	30.04
Average	15.1
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	15.5
Maximum	100.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C112abcde [cases in other areas of law]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), where petitioners exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	20
Sum	43.000000
Standard deviation	6.61
Average	2.15
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	30.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C112Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	16	64.00%
No answer	9	36.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	<p>No separate data are available for different areas of law. This is because there are no different areas or categories of specialisation for the review of different kinds of administrative authorities or different areas of administrative law. The judicial review appeal panels hear appeals on all areas of administrative law.</p> <p>Furthermore, the State (public authorities) is represented by the Office of the Attorney-General and is exempt from paying any fees. Furthermore, by virtue of Rule 9 of the Court Fees Order of 1953, no fees prescribed to be taken by any Court shall be taken where the party chargeable therewith shall produce and file with such Court, a statement signed by or on behalf of the Attorney-General, the District Officer, or the Head of a Department that he sues or defends, as the case may be, as representing the Government, and stating the Law under which he is entitled to sue or defend.</p> <p>Semi-governmental organisations, on the other hand, are represented by lawyers and advocates of their choice and are subject to the prescribed fees.</p>
3	See R8 reply.
5	<p>There are flat fees, but they may differ. Sometimes a reduced fee applies on the basis of the Regeling verlaagd griffierecht. This Regulation applies to all courts and serves as a way to protect civilians who are confronted with decisions made in respect of a public servant, a military servant, benefits in cases of unemployment, sickness, child support and old age (among others). This deviation of the regular fees is governed by special law and is especially relevant to the Administrative High Court, who is the specialized judge in cases concerning decisions involving social benefits and to the Supreme Court. At Administrative High Court, the fee will be € 47 when the Administrative High Court is competent in first and only instance and € 128 in appeal. At the Supreme Court, the reduced fee rate applies in all tax cases. At the Jurisdiction Division of the Council of State the fee can also be either € 47 or € 128. Here, the reduced fee of € 47 applies when the Council of State is competent in first and only instance in the case of administrative fines with a maximum of € 340 and enforcement action decisions of which the costs do not transcend € 340. When these decisions are brought in appeal, the fee is € 128. Although the Regulation on reduced fees applies to all instances mentioned above it is in practice not relevant to the Trade and Industry Appeals Court, who does not judge in these kinds of cases.</p>
6	As to question no. 210, no data exist.
9	No such data are collected.
10	Exemptions from filing fees are - generally speaking - usually applicable only in cases which concern individuals' welfare. Examples may be cases concerning administrative decisions on social security benefits, forced placement in psychiatric care, guardianship etc.
12	See answer to question 208.
20	we do not have statistics on this matter
27	the exemption from payment of a state fee is carried out by the court at the request of the person after the assessment of his financial position
28	Regarding the question 210: the data is not available to us (thus we filed the number 0 only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	Il n'est pas possible de répondre à la question 210.
31	<p>There are no statistics in this area and the answer is based on personal appreciation.</p> <p>Some authorities (for ex., Govern, fiscal authorities) are always exempt to pay the court fee and other authorities or other parties only sometimes, in specific situations established by law. Anyway, it is possible for the court to exempt any partie, according to the law.</p>
34	Only on matter of access to documents the petitioner does not have the duty to pay the fee
35	<p>The court proceedings in matters shall be exempt from the fee are for example:</p> <p>sickness insurance, health insurance, social security and health care,</p>

correction of errors in electoral rolls;

complaints about the validity of elections;

compensation for damage caused by an unlawful decision or maladministration.

36

There is no breakdown of figures available to enable us to answer question 210. However, under delegated legislation which set out the applicable court fees (SI No. 492/2014) certain persons are exempt from the requirement to pay fees. These include the Chief State Solicitors Office (which provides litigation and advisory services to Government departments and offices and the other State Offices) and the Chief Prosecution Solicitor (the lawyer for the Director of Public Prosecutions, Ireland's public prosecutor) or local State solicitors.

38

L'accès au Conseil d'Etat n'est plus soumis au paiement d'un droit de timbre depuis le 1er janvier 2014.

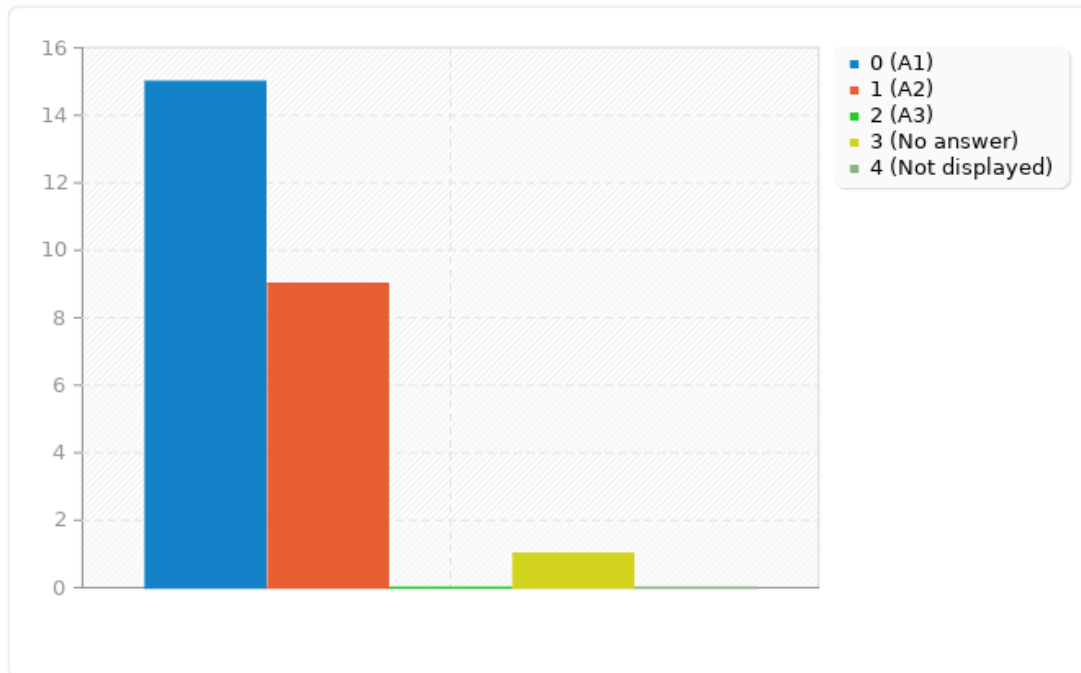
Summary for C113

Were any areas of dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	15	60.00%
No (A2)	9	36.00%
Sometimes (A3)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C113

Were any areas of dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018)?



Summary for C113abcde [VAT cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), was the dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	15
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C113abcde [building permit law cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), was the dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	15
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C113abcde [public procurement law cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), was the dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	15
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C113abcde [migration law cases]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), was the dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	15
Sum	171.000000
Standard deviation	29.1
Average	11.4
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	95.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C113abcde [cases in other areas of law]

In what estimated percentage of cases closed in your institution in 2018 (between 1 January and 31 December 2018), was the dispute exempt by law from the duty to pay the fee?

Calculation	Result
Count	15
Sum	70.000000
Standard deviation	8.15
Average	4.67
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	5
Maximum	23.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C113Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	12	48.00%
No answer	13	52.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
3	See R8 replay.
9	No such data are collected.
12	There are no exceptions by law for certain areas of dispute (law), only for certain petitioners and proceedings as stated in answer to question 208.
20	we do not have statistics on this matter
27	such statistics are not kept
28	Regarding the question 213: the data is not available to us (thus we filed the number 0 only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	Il n'est pas possible de répondre à la question 213.
32	L'accès à la Cour Administrative au Luxembourg n'est pas soumis à des frais juridictionnels. Les parties ont uniquement à supporter leurs frais d'avocat.
34	See additional explanation to the answer R 11
35	The court proceedings in matters shall be exempt from the fee are for example: sickness insurance, health insurance, social security and health care, correction of errors in electoral rolls; complaints about the validity of elections; compensation for damage caused by an unlawful decision or maladministration.
36	Statistics are not available to enable us to answer question 213. However, under the relevant statutory instrument setting out court fees, exemptions for payment of court fees applies in a number of types of proceedings. These include family law and extradition proceedings. In respect of administrative proceedings, the exemption applies to judicial review proceedings in criminal cases, extradition proceedings and applications to the High Court (and associated appeals) under Article 40.4 of the Constitution alleging that a person is being unlawfully detained.
38	L'accès au Conseil d'Etat n'est plus soumis au paiement d'un droit de timbre depuis le 1er janvier 2014.

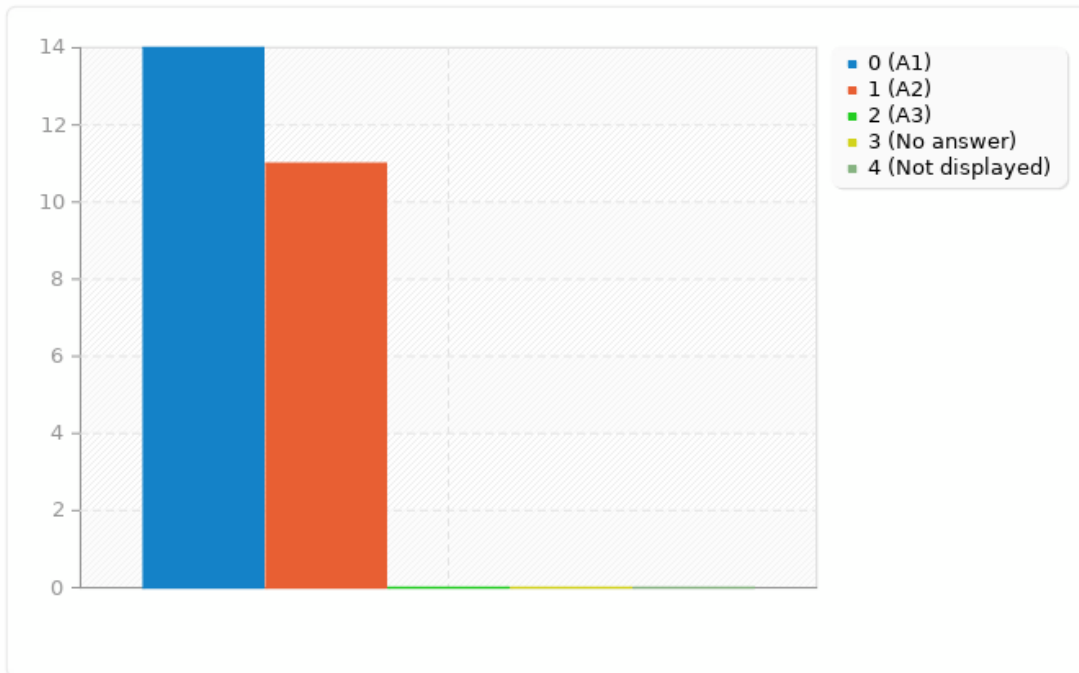
Summary for C12

Does your Court have a discretion on how costs are awarded?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	14	56.00%
No (A2)	11	44.00%
Sometimes (A3)	0	0.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C12

Does your Court have a discretion on how costs are awarded?

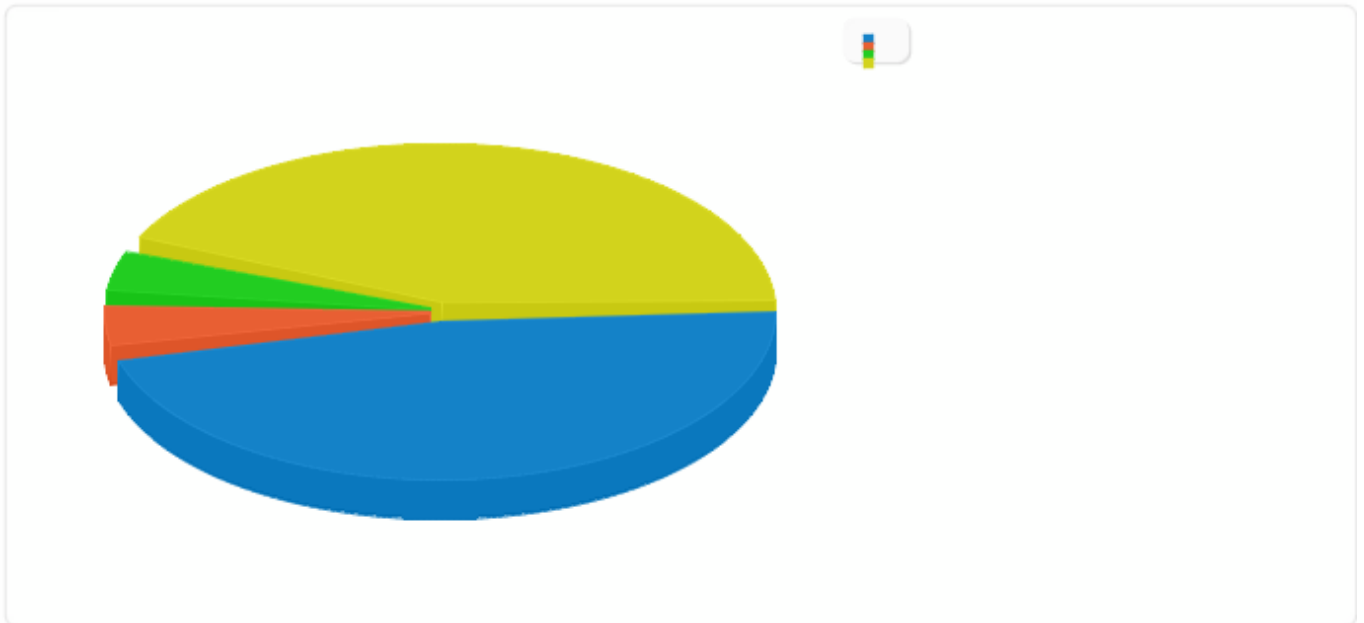


Summary for C12abcde(SQ001)[in VAT law]**Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?**

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	12	48.00%
No (A2)	1	4.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for C12abcde(SQ001)[in VAT law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?



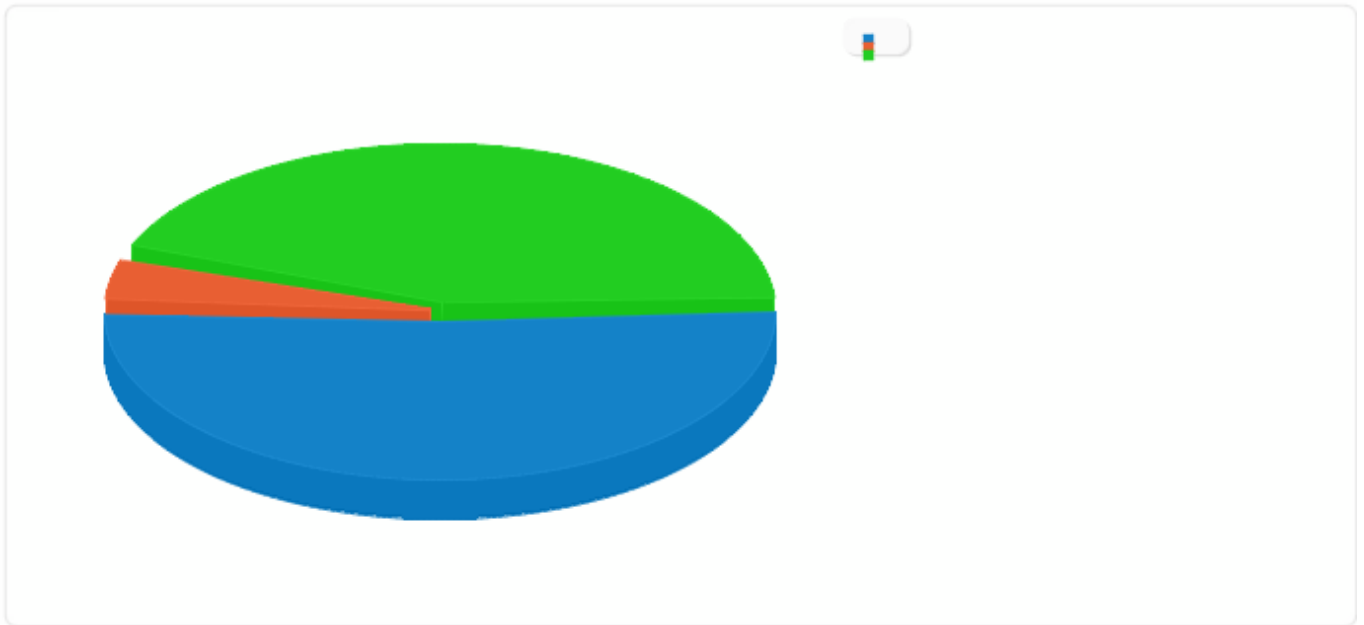
Summary for C12abcde(SQ002)[in building permit law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	13	52.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for C12abcde(SQ002)[in building permit law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?



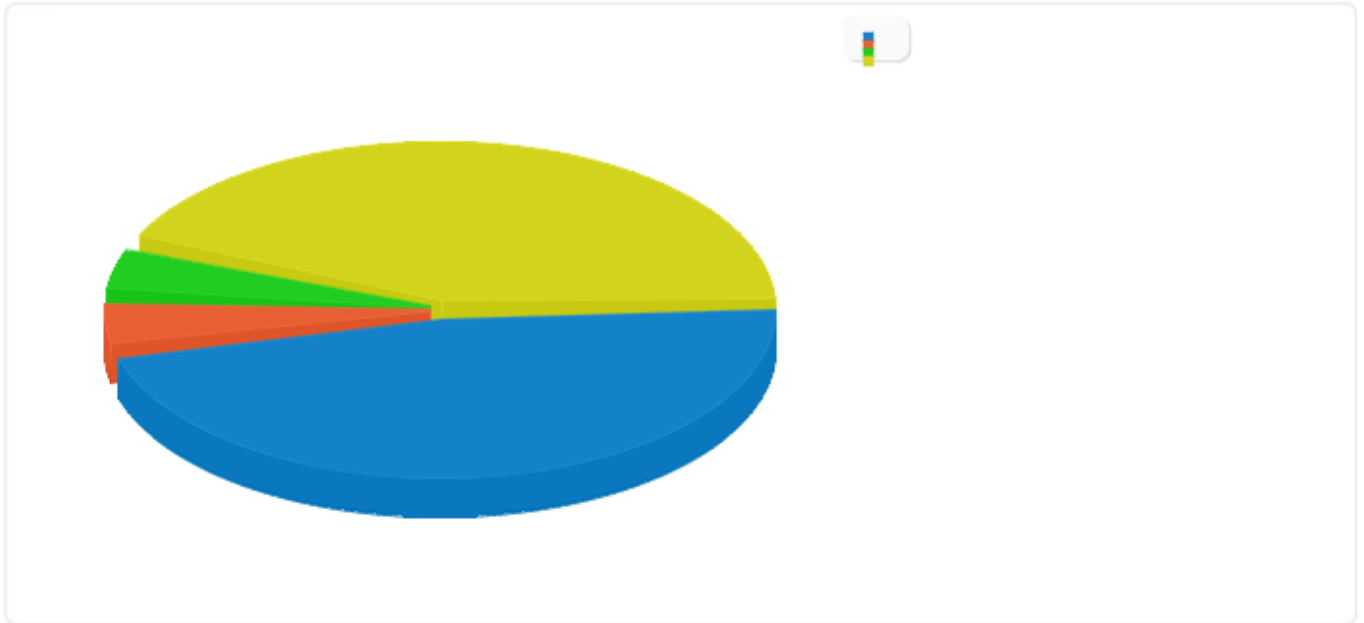
Summary for C12abcde(SQ003)[in public procurement law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	12	48.00%
No (A2)	1	4.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for C12abcde(SQ003)[in public procurement law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?

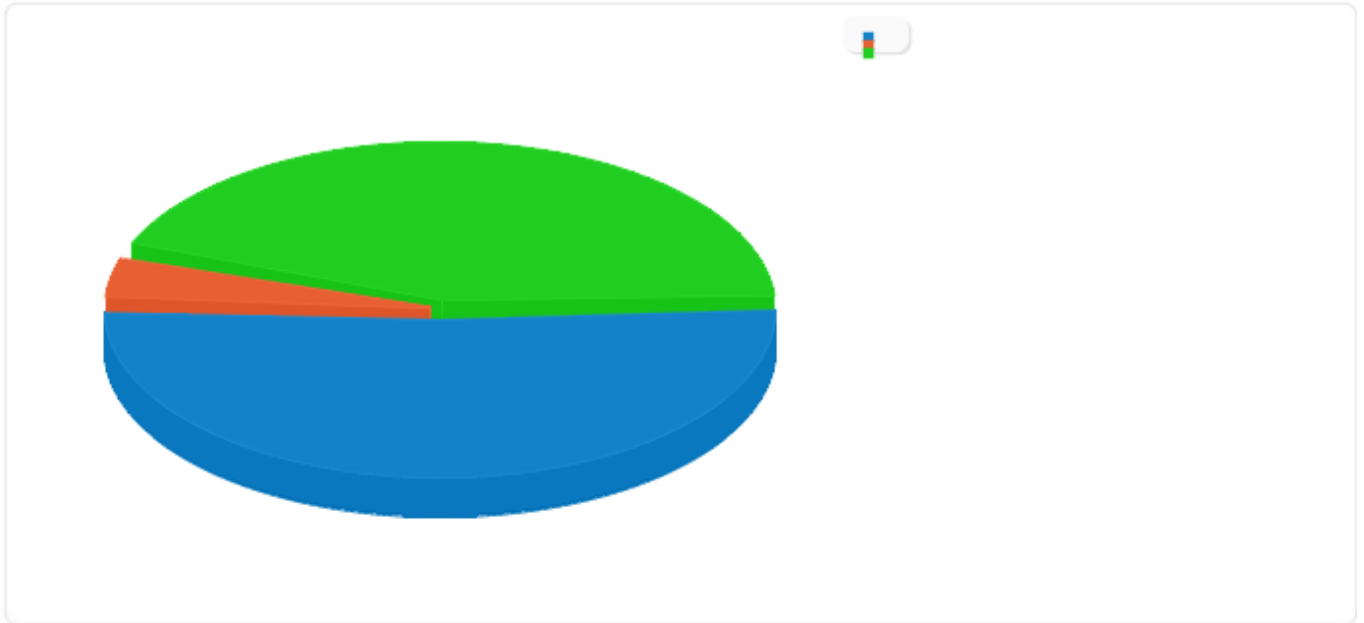


Summary for C12abcde(SQ004)[in migration law]**Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?**

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	13	52.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for C12abcde(SQ004)[in migration law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?



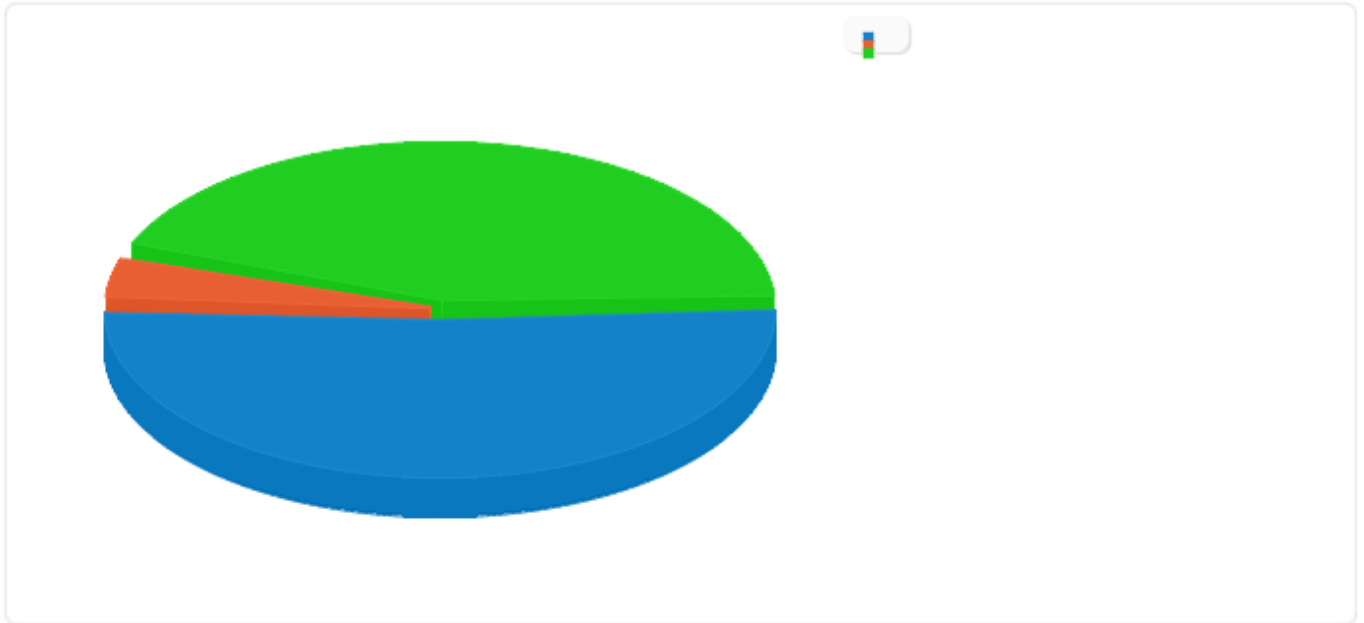
Summary for C12abcde(SQ005)[in other areas of law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	13	52.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	11	44.00%

Summary for C12abcde(SQ005)[in other areas of law]

Did your Court have this discretion on 31 December 2018?



Summary for C12Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	16	64.00%
No answer	9	36.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	As a general rule, costs follow the outcome of the case. Broadly speaking, the losing party will be required by the Court to pay all legal costs. However, the issue of costs is at the discretion of the Court. In the presence of reasons that substantiate deviation from the general rule, the Court may make such order as it deems fit.
3	According with Article 139 of 29/1998 July 13 act, the administrative Court fixes the maximum amount of costs which could be satisfied by the parties upon the circumstances of the specific case.
5	The Decree Costs of Proceedings Administrative Law (Besluit proceskosten bestuursrecht) covers the subject of the costs of legal representation. It is revised by the minister every year. The compensation of costs is calculated by the number of acts carried out by the legal counsel. This results in certain 'points'. These points are multiplied with the tariff determined by the minister. This tariff is € 512 since the beginning of 2019. If, for example, the petitioner's legal counsellor sends his supporting information and reasoned objections, this is awarded with one point. Appearance at a court hearing constitutes another point. This makes two points, which are multiplied with – at this moment – € 512. The compensation for legal representation the petitioner receives is € 1.024. Cost of proceedings such as fees for drafting a non-legal expert opinion are also calculated with a tariff. Travel expenses are generally compensated completely, provided the expenses are reasonable.
10	The answer to question S1 depends on how "discretion" is defined. The court has some latitude when awarding costs. The court may for instance exempt a party from liability if the case was important to the welfare of the party and the relative strength of the parties justifies an exemption. However, the court is not completely free in its assessment: The court has to follow the guidelines and keep within the boundaries set out in rules on civil procedure.
12	Generally speaking, the parties in a proceeding before the Supreme Administrative Court are entitled to claim reimbursement of their expenses in case of a successful final complaint upon request with certain exceptions. However, only fixed sums are paid as reimbursement.
19	Migration law: only in theory.
20	It is not a competence of the Court to judge on the awarding of costs.
22	Please note that the Polish Supreme Administrative Court does not decide in public procurement cases.
27	when awarding attorneys' fees on the other party's objection, the court assesses the factual and legal complexity of the case and may reduce the costs
28	Regarding to the question 216: in the answer to the question 5 we provided you with information that our Supreme Court is not competent in public procurement (thus we filed YES only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	A propos de cette partie "Frais et accès à la Cour", nous souhaitons préciser que l'enrôlement d'une affaire donne lieu (sauf exception) au paiement d'un droit de rôle de 200 euros et d'une contribution au fonds d'aide juridique de 20 euros. Ce montant est dû par requête et par requérant. L'arrêt final détermine qui supporte les dépens. Il est également utile de rappeler que, sous certaines conditions, l'arrêt final peut accorder une indemnité de procédure à la partie ayant obtenu gain de cause. Il s'agit d'une intervention forfaitaire dans les frais d'avocat de la partie ayant obtenu gain de cause. Le montant de base est de 700 euros.
31	The Court can limit the costs with lawyers, for example, but not with experts or witnesses.
32	La Cour Administrative n'est pas compétente en matière de TVA.
34	In compliance with minimums and maximums provided by tables of legal costs (Presidential decree 115/2002 and amendments) the Court can decide the costs to be paid in each case.
36	The awarding of costs is at the discretion of the Court. However, the general rule is that costs follow the event, and therefore the unsuccessful party is generally liable for the costs of the successful party. Specific rules apply in certain planning and environmental law cases. For

example, s. 50B(2) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) provides that in such proceedings each party will bear its own costs.

38

Le Conseil d'Etat n'a pas lieu de décider de la manière dont le paiement des frais est attribué, puisque le droit de timbre a été supprimé.

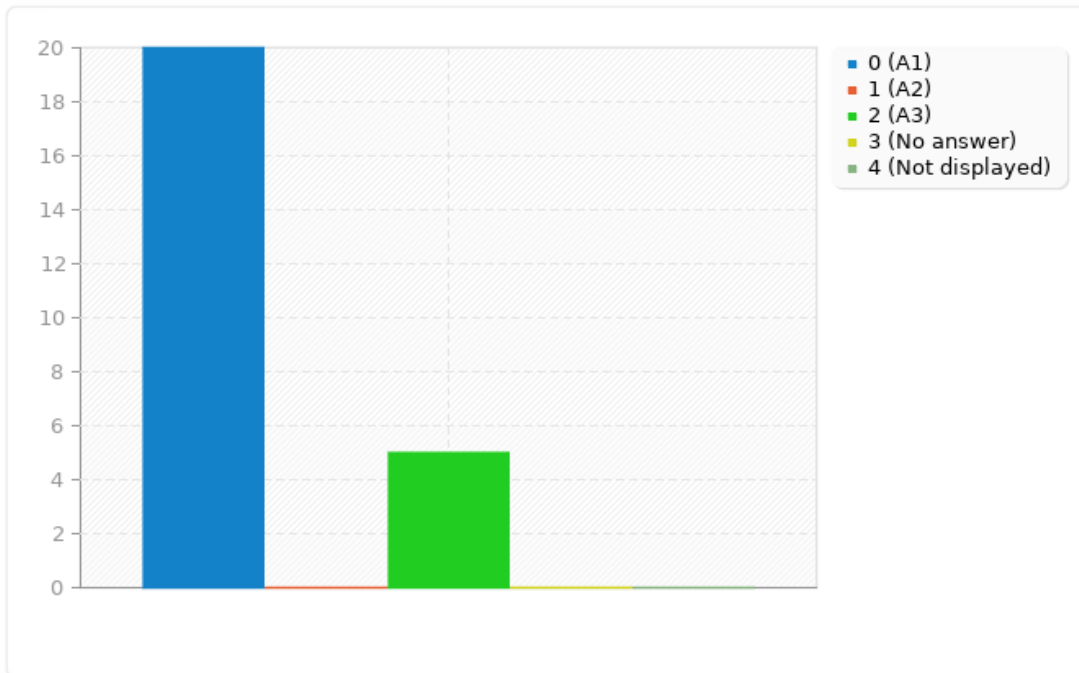
Summary for C131

Does your legal order provide a free legal aid for participants?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (A1)	20	80.00%
No (A2)	0	0.00%
Sometimes (A3)	5	20.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C131

Does your legal order provide a free legal aid for participants?



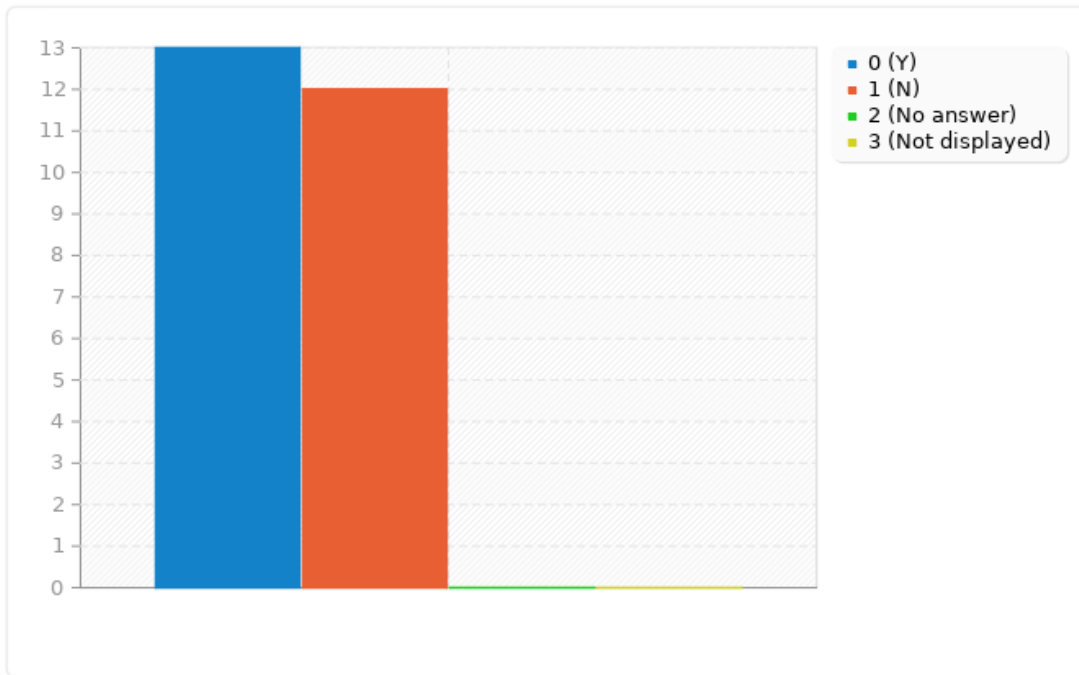
Summary for C131a

Is legal aid always a matter for the Court to decide?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	13	52.00%
No (N)	12	48.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C131a

Is legal aid always a matter for the Court to decide?



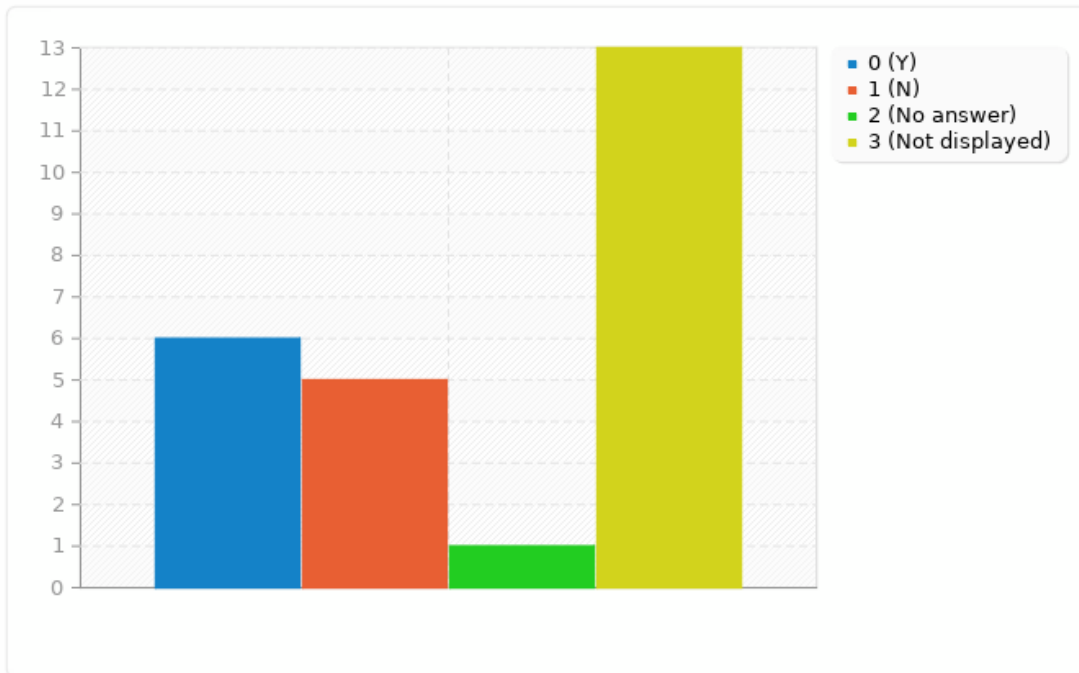
Summary for C131aNO

Are there some categories of cases where an external party is involved in the decision?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	6	24.00%
No (N)	5	20.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	13	52.00%

Summary for C131aNO

Are there some categories of cases where an external party is involved in the decision?



Summary for C131aNOexpl

Please explain:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	6	24.00%
No answer	1	4.00%
Not displayed	18	72.00%

ID	Response
3	<p>Article 119 of the Spanish constitution provides that justice shall remain free when thus provided by law, and shall in any case be so in respect to those who have insufficient means to litigate.</p> <p>That law is 1/1996, January 10, Act, which ascribes to an administrative body, called Free Legal Aid Commission, the recognition of this right. Such Commission is composed of 4 members; one from the bar association, one from the attorney association and two from the public administration.</p>
5	<p>Participants can request for legal assistance to the Council for the Legal Counsel (Raad voor Rechtsbijstand). This legal aid is never totally free. The Council for Legal Counsel always requires a (small) contributions by the petitioner depending on the income of the person. This contribution is at least € 199 for a fiscal year income lower than € 19.400 and maximum € 835 for a fiscal year income between € 21.101 and € 23.000. When the fiscal year income surpasses € 27.300, the applicant is not eligible for legal aid.</p>
8	<p>The Centre for Legal Aid was created pursuant to the Act Nr. 327/2005 Coll. on the Provision of Legal Aid for People in Material Need as a state budgetary organization under the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. The vocation of the Centre is to provide quality and complex legal aid to persons who, due to lack of means, are unable to use legal services. By the way of rendering legal aid the Centre aims to provide persons in need with effective legal protection. The Centre provides legal aid in domestic disputes to all natural persons. These three conditions have to be met: 1. material need 2. it is not an obviously unsuccessful dispute 3. dispute value exceeds the minimum wage set by the law</p>
20	<p>It is up to the superior officer of the Social Security services to decide on the need for legal aid.</p>
32	<p>Pour assurer l'accès à la Justice des personnes qui ne disposent pas de revenus suffisants, la loi modifiée du 10 août 1991 sur la profession d'avocat (articles 37 et 37-1) a élargi de manière considérable le cercle des personnes qui peuvent bénéficier de l'assistance judiciaire gratuite et totale pour la défense de leurs intérêts au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.</p> <p>Le Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des avocats du lieu de résidence du requérant, ou son délégué, décide de l'attribution du bénéfice de l'assistance judiciaire.</p> <p>Le Bâtonnier vérifie l'insuffisance des ressources et, si elle est établie, admet le requérant à l'assistance judiciaire et commet l'avocat que le requérant a choisi librement ou, à défaut de choix ou lorsque le Bâtonnier estime le choix inapproprié, l'avocat qu'il désigne. L'avocat est, sauf empêchement ou conflit d'intérêt, tenu d'assumer le mandat qui lui a été ainsi conféré.</p>
36	<p>In criminal law cases legal aid is generally granted at the discretion of the Court as provided for under the Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act 1962.</p> <p>However, in civil law cases, a far more limited form of legal aid exists under which a state body known as the Legal Aid Board provides, within its resources, legal aid to persons who satisfy an eligibility criteria set out in the Civil Legal Aid Act 1995.</p>

Summary for C131b

What is the total number of cases closed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which free legal aid was provided?

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	4186.000000
Standard deviation	1086.56
Average	465.11
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	20
3rd quartile (Q3)	307
Maximum	3500.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C131c

What is the number of VAT law cases closed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which free legal aid was provided?

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	811.000000
Standard deviation	254.87
Average	90.11
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	811.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for c131d

What is the number of building permit law cases closed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which free legal aid was provided?

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	7.000000
Standard deviation	1.47
Average	0.78
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	1.5
Maximum	4.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C131e

What is the number of public procurement law cases closed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which free legal aid was provided ?

Calculation	Result
Count	8
Sum	0.000000
Standard deviation	0
Average	0
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	0
3rd quartile (Q3)	0
Maximum	0.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C131f

What is the number of migration law cases closed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which free legal aid was provided?

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	3597.000000
Standard deviation	932.11
Average	399.67
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	5
3rd quartile (Q3)	276.5
Maximum	3000.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C131g

What is the number of cases involving other areas of law closed in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in which free legal aid was provided?

Calculation	Result
Count	9
Sum	585.000000
Standard deviation	154.73
Average	65
Minimum	0.000000
1st quartile (Q1)	0
2nd quartile (Median)	2
3rd quartile (Q3)	35.5
Maximum	500.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C131Expl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	17	68.00%
No answer	8	32.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
16	By virtue of the Legal Aid Law of 2002, legal aid may be granted in specified proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the statute. With respect to provisions on administrative jurisdiction and administrative areas of law, legal aid is only available during the first instance proceedings.
3	The Administrative Court does not have the information required. Anyway, in 2018 there were 323 requests for free legal aid before the Free Legal Aid Central Commissions, 24 of them were refused.
5	Participants can request for legal assistance to the Council for the Legal Counsel (Raad voor Rechtsbijstand). This legal aid is never totally free. The Council for Legal Counsel always requires a (small) contributions by the petitioner depending on the income of the person. This contribution is at least € 199 for a fiscal year income lower than € 19.400 and maximum € 835 for a fiscal year income between € 21.101 and € 23.000. When the fiscal year income surpasses € 27.300, the applicant is not eligible for legal aid.
6	As to questions nos 222-227, no data exist.
9	The above numbers only include cases where the applicant applied for legal aid when turning to the Supreme Court. They do not include cases where legal aid had already been provided by the 1st or 2nd instance and continued in the cassation proceedings (which is almost always the case), as no data are readily available on this. For example, almost all applicants in migration cases receive free legal aid already during administrative procedure (i.e before court proceedings) and it continues into cassation proceedings.
10	We do not possess the data necessary to answer the above questions.
19	We do not have statistics on the above. The numbers cited are only gross estimations.
20	we do not have statistics on this matter
21	Providing of free legal aid in the Republic of Croatia is in competence of the specific administrative authority, so the High Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia does not conduct any evidence about the number of cases in which free legal aid is provided.
27	Such statistics are not maintained. Legal aid depends mainly on migration matters, the cases of prisoners for damages caused by poor prison conditions.
28	Regarding the questions from 222 to 227: data is not available to us (thus we filed the number 0 only for the purpose of completing the questionnaire).
30	Il n'est pas possible de répondre aux questions 222 à 228.
31	There is no statistic in this area so that the answers are based on personal appreciation.
32	Nous ne pouvons pas fournir de chiffres détaillés pour cette catégorie des questions, alors que la juridiction n'est pas informée de l'octroi d'une assistance juridique gratuite dans les différents dossiers. Cependant, il est de notoriété que la plupart des requérants dans les dossiers du contentieux des étrangers bénéficient de l'assistance juridique gratuite.
35	unfortunately it is not possible to provide these values
36	No breakdown of statistics available to enable us to answer questions 222-227.
38	Les parties, dont les ressources sont insuffisantes, peuvent demander le bénéfice de l'aide juridictionnelle, soit la prise en charge par l'Etat des honoraires d'avocat et des frais de justice (loi n°91-647 du 10 juillet 1991 relative à l'aide juridique). Les décisions sur les demandes sont prises par le bureau d'aide juridictionnelle établi près le Conseil d'Etat. Les décisions d'admission partielle et de rejet peuvent être contestées devant le président de la section du contentieux du Conseil d'Etat. Les données numériques pour répondre aux questions 222, 223, 224, 225, 226 et 227 ne sont pas disponibles. En 2018, 4101 demandes d'aide juridictionnelle ont été enregistrées par le bureau d'aide juridictionnelle. Le nombre de décisions rendues s'élève à 4110. Le nombre d'aides accordées s'élève à 574, dont 118 dans le contentieux des réfugiés, 139 dans le contentieux des étrangers (hors réfugiés), 66 dans le contentieux de l'aide sociale, 25

Quick statistics

Survey 922764 'Qualitative and Quantitative review of the 2019 seminars'

dans le contentieux du logement, 49 dans le contentieux des droits des personnes et libertés publiques, 21 dans le contentieux de la fonction publique, 9 dans le contentieux fiscal, 10 dans le contentieux de pensions de retraite et 10 dans le contentieux des pensions militaires d'invalidité.

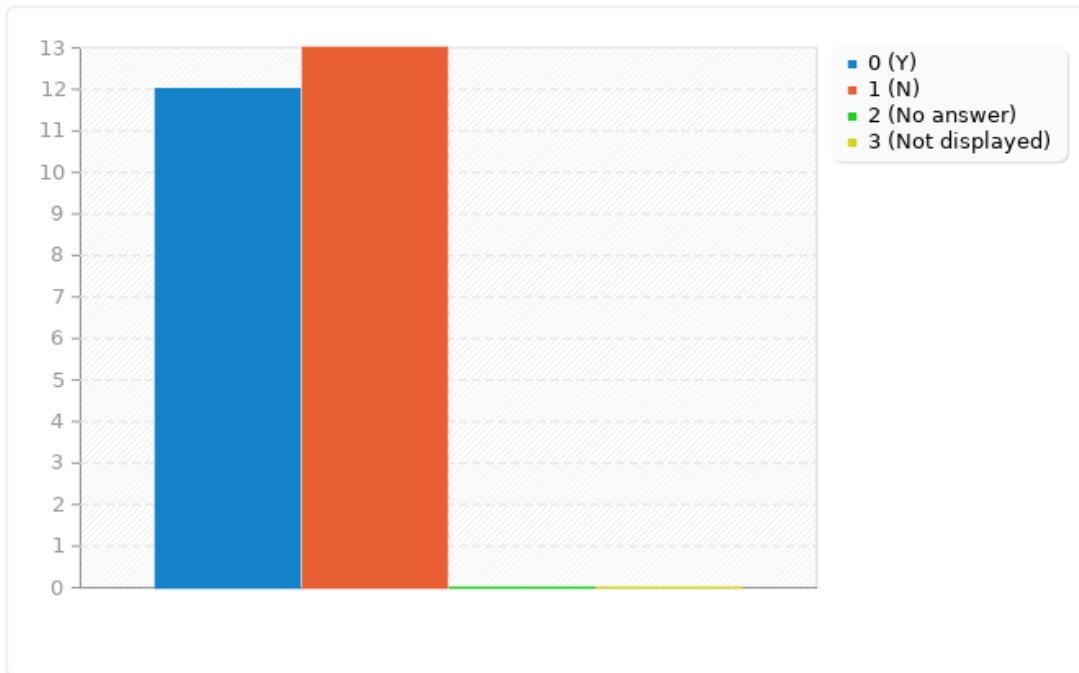
Summary for C132

Does the panel (judge) who will preside over the case on the merits, also decide on whether free legal aid should be granted for the proceedings?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes (Y)	12	48.00%
No (N)	13	52.00%
No answer	0	0.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

Summary for C132

Does the panel (judge) who will preside over the case on the merits, also decide on whether free legal aid should be granted for the proceedings?



Summary for C132Yes

What is the number of decisions on this matter in 2018 (between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018) in your institution?

Calculation	Result
Count	3
Sum	275.000000
Standard deviation	63.55
Average	91.67
Minimum	10.000000
2nd quartile (Median)	100
Maximum	165.000000

Null values are ignored in calculations

Q1 and Q3 calculated using minitab method

Summary for C13Xpl

Please add your additional comment and/or explanation:

Answer	Count	Percentage
Answer	10	40.00%
No answer	15	60.00%
Not displayed	0	0.00%

ID	Response
3	Judicial proceedings will be suspended while the legal aid procedure is in process. The Commission issue, granting or refusing legal aid, could be challenge before the panel or judge who will preside over the case on the merits.
6	As to question no. 230 no data exist
9	While it is the Supreme Court itself that decides on free legal aid in its cases, it is not necessarily the same panel that will decide on the merits. Since the question of free legal aid must be decided in rapidly, sometimes it is decided by whichever judges are currently available. In 2018, the Administrative Law Chamber of the Supreme Court decided on 16 applications for free legal aid.
12	Decisions concerning legal aid are issued by the rapporteur without a resolution of the panel (Section 14 para. 2 Supreme Administrative Court Act 1985).
20	The situation does not apply in our Court
27	There are no such statistics
30	Il n'est pas possible de répondre à la question 230.
31	There is no statistic in this aria so that the answers are based on personal appreciation.
36	No statistics available to enable us to answer question 230.
38	Si une requête a été introduite devant la juridiction parallèlement à une demande d'aide juridictionnelle, la formation de jugement sursoit à statuer tant que le bureau d'aide juridictionnelle ne s'est pas prononcé sur la demande. Toutefois, en cas d'urgence à statuer, la formation de jugement peut prendre une décision provisoire sur la décision d'aide juridictionnelle qui sera confirmée ou remise en cause par la décision définitive prise par le bureau d'aide juridictionnelle (article 20 de la loi du 10 juillet 1991). En pratique, seul le juge des référés prend des décisions d'admission provisoire à l'aide juridictionnelle.