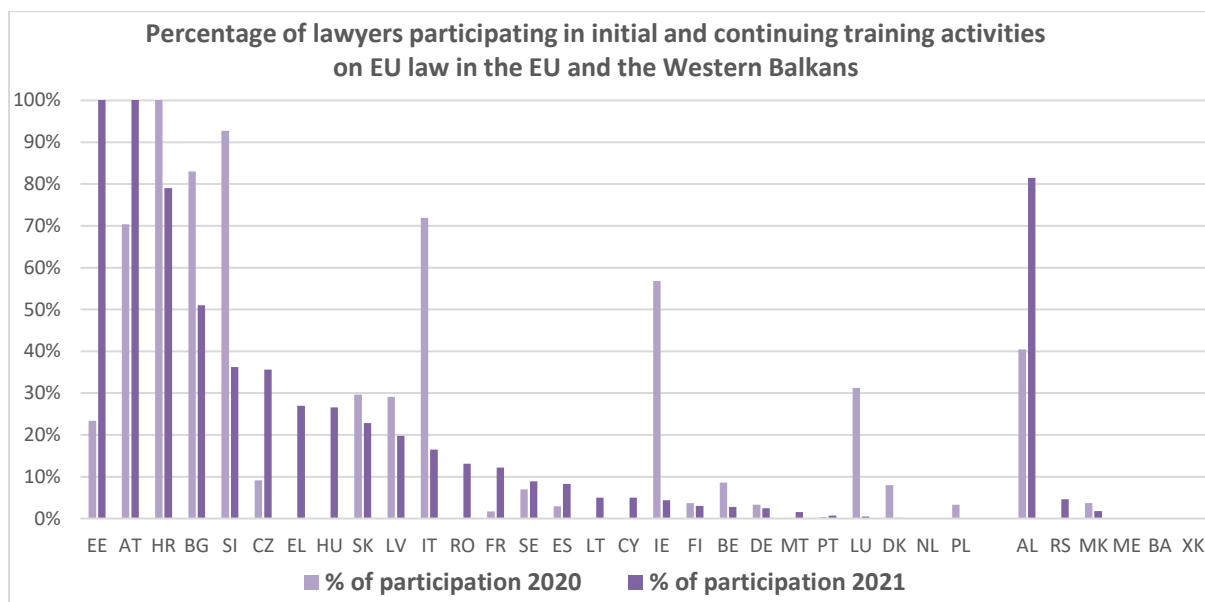
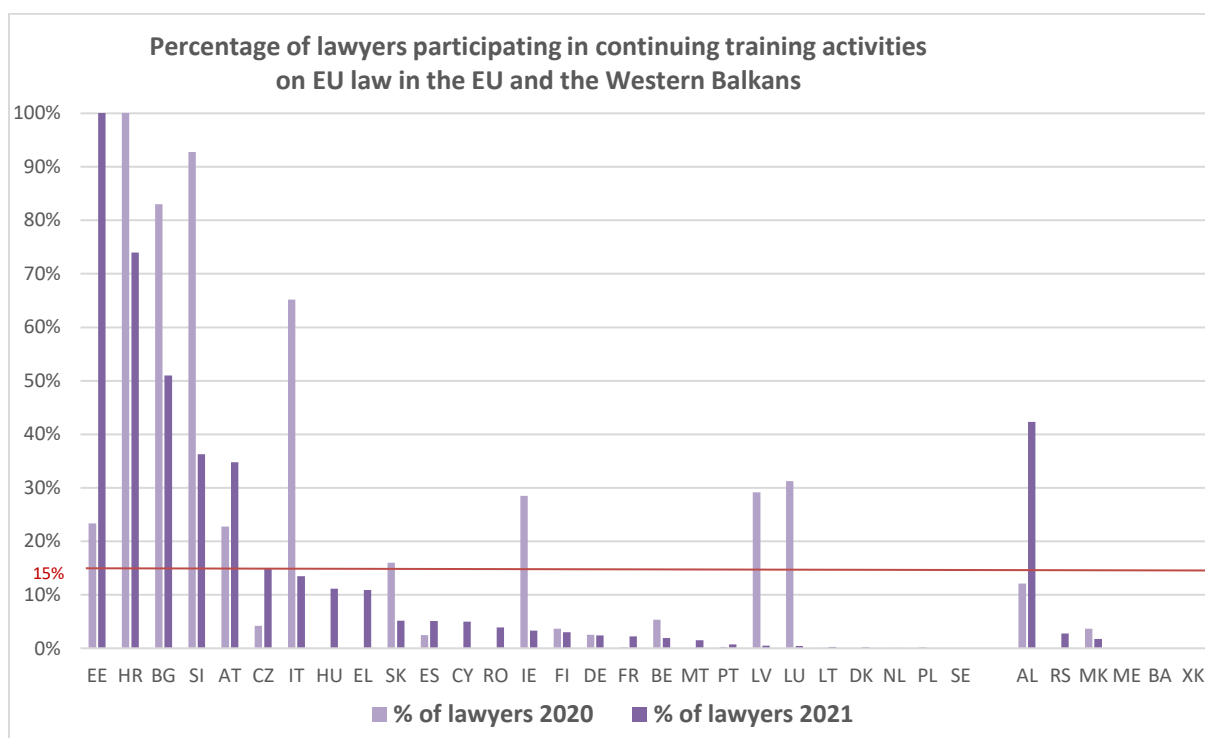


European judicial training 2021

After reaching an overall percentage of 25 % of participation in training on EU law in 2020, 12.4 % of all lawyers took part in such training in 2021, more than half of the participation level of 2019 (6 %). Regarding continuing training, the situation improved even more in comparison with pre-pandemic years as the participation of lawyers in continuing training on EU law increased from 3.4 % in 2019 to 7.9 % in 2021, down from 21.7 % in 2020. Nevertheless, only 6 EU Member States and 1 candidate country, reached the 15 % target for continuing training in 2021.



Note: No initial training in: BG, EE, ES, MK and BA. **Exact figure for: EE 2021: 168%; AT 2021: 118%; HR 2020: 239%. ***No data available for lawyers in CY, LU, MT, NL, PL, ME and XK in 2021.



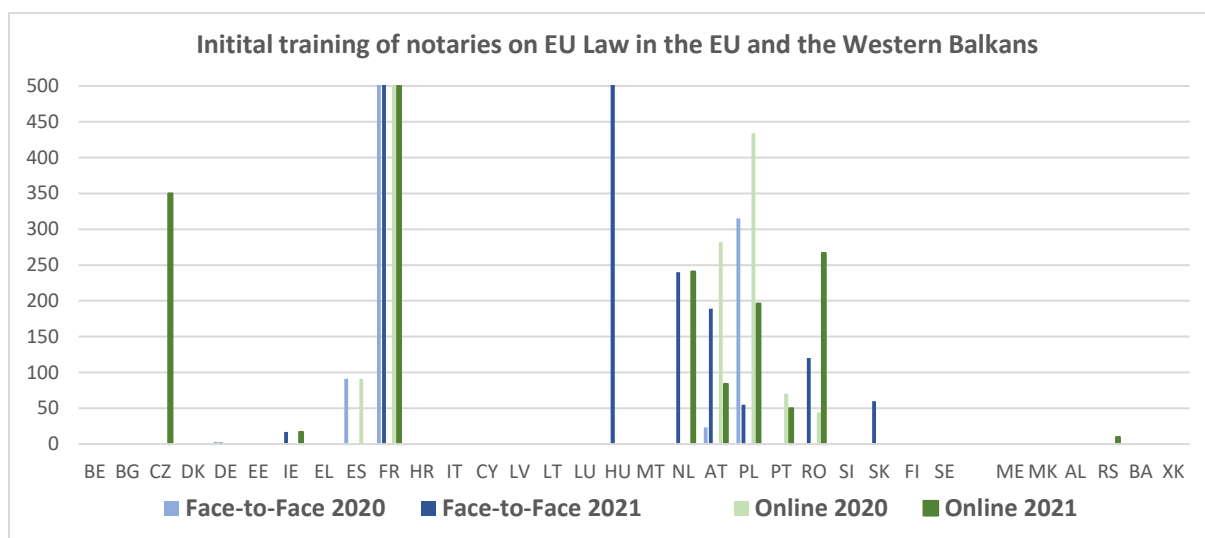
Note: Exact figure for: EE 2021: 168%; HR 2020: 234 %. **No data available for lawyers in CY, LU, MT, NL, PL, ME and XK in 2021. ***The data for PT, FR and LT are minimal.

15 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of lawyers on EU law, set by the European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024.

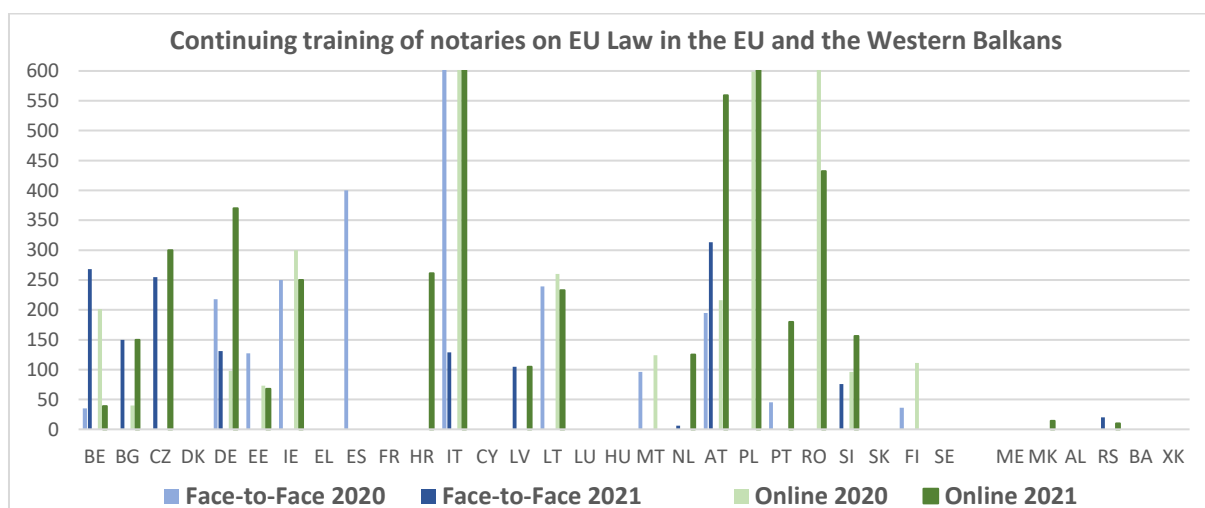
Participation of notaries in training on EU law by Member State

This report uses the definition of ‘notary’ of the [2022 CEPEJ study on European judicial systems: Efficiency and quality of justice](#): ‘a legal official who has been entrusted by the State with public functions such as the safeguarding of the freedom of consent and the protection of the rightful interests of individuals’ and who is a ‘guarantor of legal certainty’¹². Depending on the system of the Member State in question, the notary can be private or public, with different competences and functions. In less than half of the Member States for which we received data, initial training for notaries does not exist.

In the graphs with percentages, the red line indicates the new quantitative objective. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should reach yearly 30 % of all EU notaries. For 2021, this objective was reached by 12 of the responding Member States, i.e. performing better than other professions. In comparison with 2020, in 2021, slightly more notaries participated in EU law training.



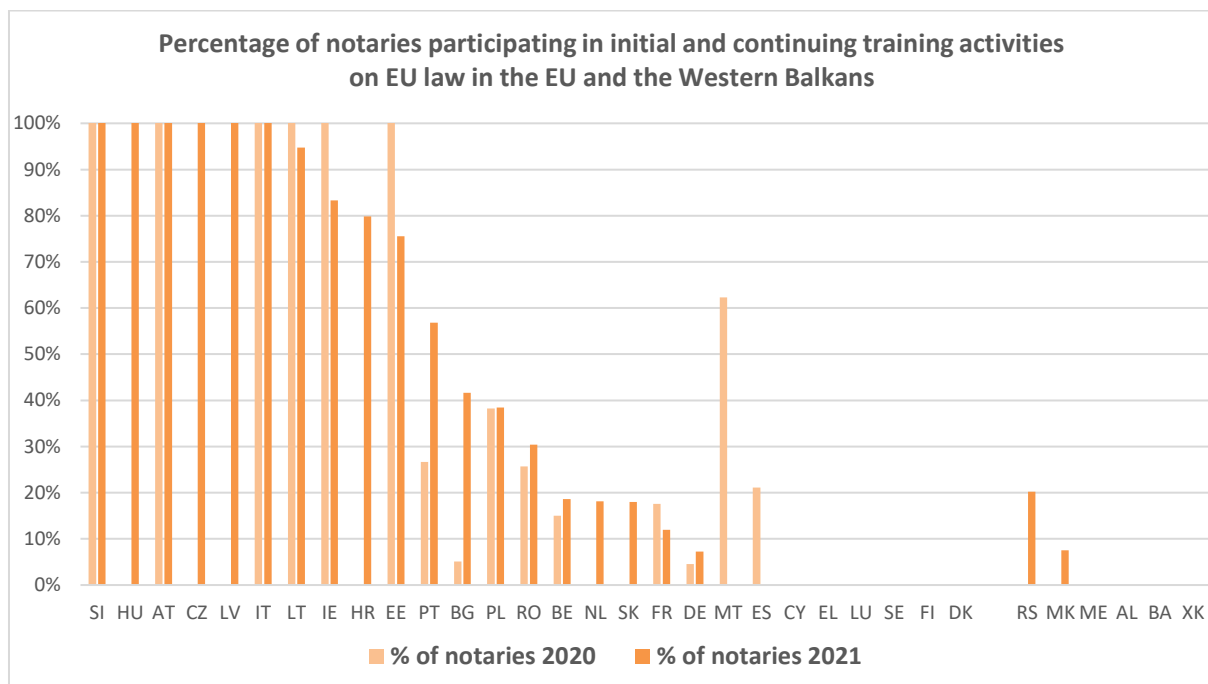
Note: No initial training in BE, BG, DE, EE, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, SI and MK. **No data available for notaries in EL and ES.
 ***Exact figure for: FR face-to-face 2020: 1 300; FR face-to-face 2021: 1 400; FR online 2020: 800; HU face-to-face 2021: 760.
 ****No data available for notaries in EL and ES in 2021. *****CY, DK, IE, FI, and SE have a different legal system.



Note: Exact figure for: IT face-to-face 2020: 1 840; IT online 2020: 3 399; IT online 2021: 6 084; PL online 2020: 599; PL online 2021: 1 166; RO online 2020: 650. **No data available for notaries in EL and ES in 2021. ***CY, DK, IE, FI, and SE have a different legal system.

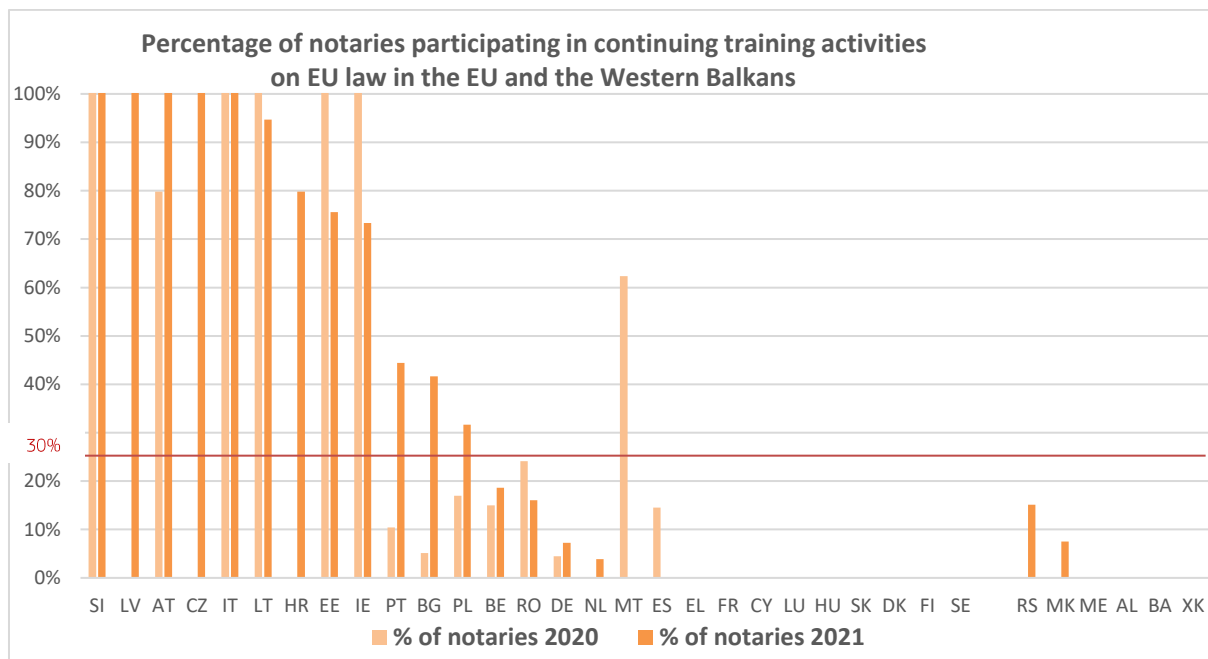
¹² European Commission for the efficiency of justice (CEPEJ), [Explanatory note to the scheme for evaluating judicial systems 2020-2022 Cycle](#). CEPEJ (2020)18rev, Council of Europe, May 2021.

European judicial training 2021



Note: No initial training in BE, BG, DE, EE, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, SI and MK. **Exact figure for: SI 2020: 103%; SI 2021: 252%; HU 2021: 243%; AT 2020: 139%; AT 2021: 220%; CZ 2021: 208%; LV 2021: 204%; IT 2020: 105%; IT 2021: 122%; LT 2020: 192%; IE 2020: 175%; EE 2020: 222%. ***No data available for notaries in EL and ES in 2021. ****CY, DK, FI, and SE have a different legal system.

The following graph shows that in 2021 more than half of the responding EU Member States reached the yearly target of 30% of all notaries participating in continuing training on EU law. Overall, 23.9% of all notaries took part in continuing training on EU law in 2021: an increase from the 21.3% in 2020 and but still less than the 26% in 2019.



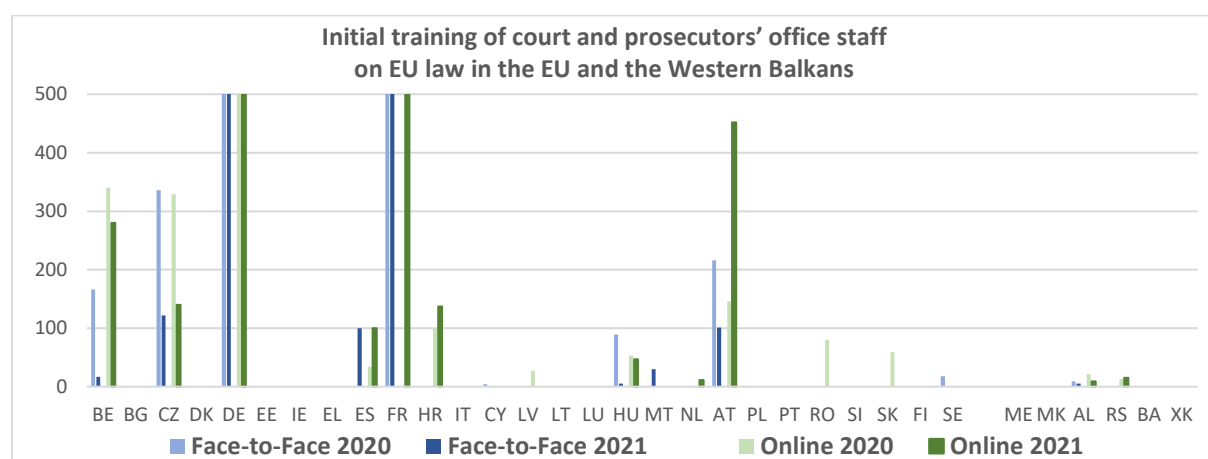
Note: Exact figure for: SI 2020: 103%; SI 2021: 252%; LV 2021: 204%; AT 2021: 168%; CZ 2021: 128%; IT 2020: 105%; IT 2021: 122%; LT 2020: 192%; EE 2020: 222%; IE 2020: 175%. **No data available for notaries in EL and ES in 2021. ***CY, DK, FI, and SE have a different legal system.

30% = quantitative objective for continuing training of notaries on EU law, set by the European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024.

Participation of court and prosecutors' office staff in training on EU law by Member State

Member States have different types of court and prosecutors' office staff. They range from court wardens and technical staff to assistants for judges and partially independent clerks taking judicial decisions, in particular in the area of registers and the execution of judgments. This diversity entails a wide variety of training needs on EU law. To better acknowledge the actual training needs of court and prosecutors' office staff this report monitors and refers only to court and prosecutors' office staff whose tasks require or may require the application of EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU¹³](#).

Although all Member States have court and prosecutors' office staff with their own training needs, the collection of data for such staff still proves complex. They have varying roles and are sometimes trained under different training schemes and by different institutions. This also affects the process of data collection. Most countries answered the dedicated questionnaire, but many did not provide any actual figure. This lack of data on court and prosecutors' office staff remains a challenge, which needs to be addressed. In the graph for continuing training with percentages, a red line indicates the new quantitative objective. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should reach yearly **15 % of all EU court and prosecutors' office staff in need of EU law training**. The majority of Member States for which we have received an answer did not reach this target in 2021.



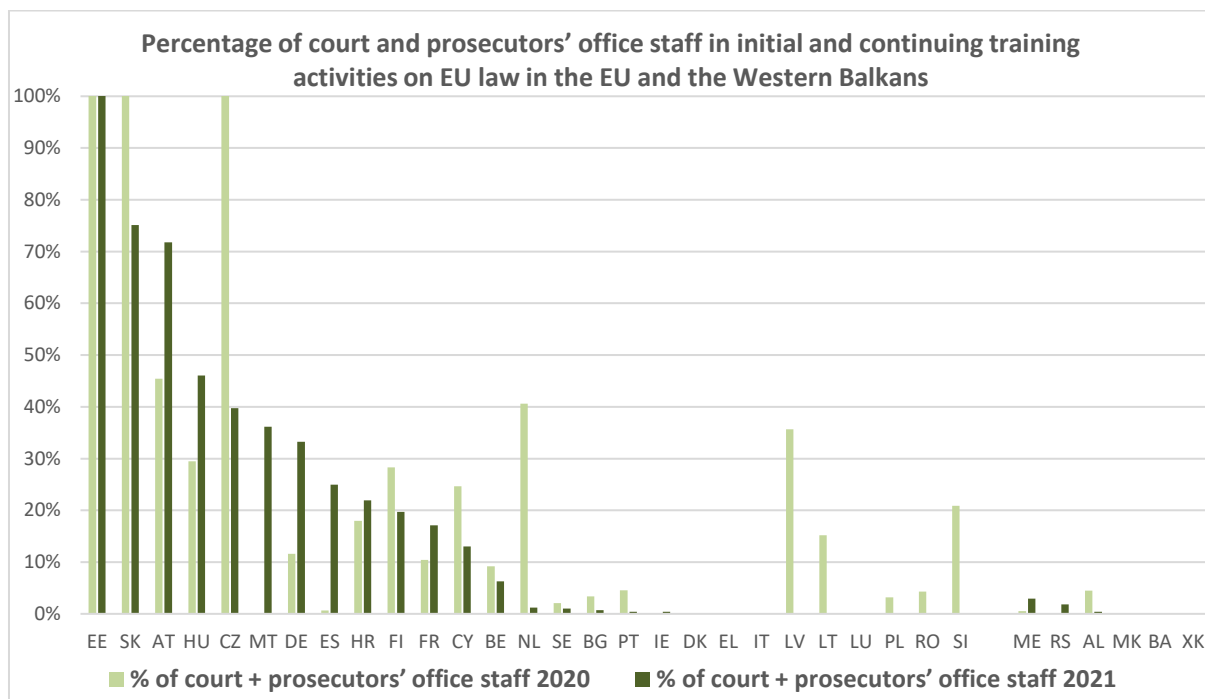
Note: No initial training for court and prosecutors' office staff in EE, IE, LV, LT, PT and SI. **Exact figures for: DE face-to-face 2020: 1 868; DE face-to-face 2021: 4 316; DE online 2020: 1 359; DE online 2021: 3 579; FR face-to-face 2020: 1 170; FR face-to-face 2021: 1 024; FR online 2021: 815. ***No data available for court and prosecutors' office staff in EL, IT, LU, PL, RO, MK, BA and XK in 2021. ****Data for CY, SE, AL, and RS are minimal.



Note: Exact figure for: CZ online 2020: 2 788; DE face-to-face 2021: 5 810; ES online 2021: 2 950; NL online 2020: 1 772. **No data available for court and prosecutors' office staff in EL, IT, LU, PL, RO, MK, BA and XK in 2021. ***Data for BE, BG, IE, FR, HR, CY, SE, ME, AL, and BA are minimal.

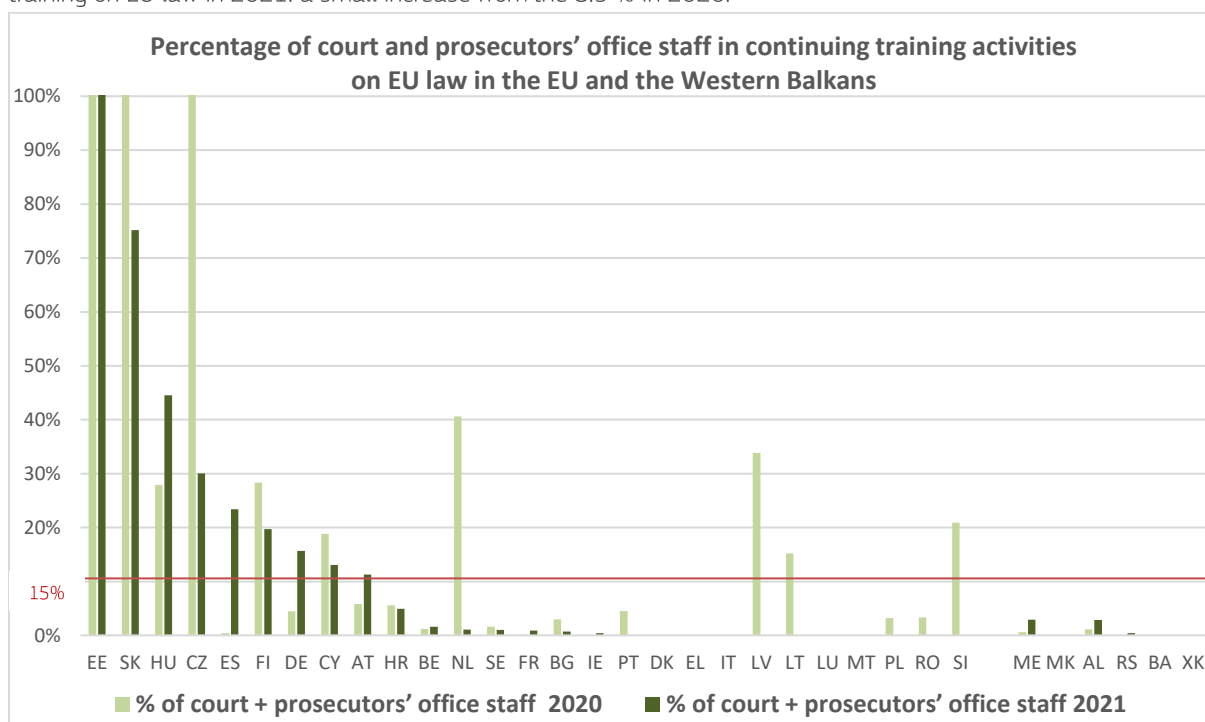
¹³ See the Study [annexes](#) for country data.

European judicial training 2021



Note: No initial training for court and prosecutors' office staff in EE, IE, LV, LT, PT and SI. **Exact figures for: EE 2020: 100 %; EE 2021: 102 %; SK 2020: 140 %; CZ 2020: 140 %. ***No data available for court and prosecutors' office staff in EL, IT, LU, PL, RO, MK, BA and XK in 2021. ****2021 Data for PT, IE and AL are minimal.

The following graph shows that in 2021 the court and prosecutors' office staff in need of EU law training from 7 EU Member States reached the yearly combined target of 15 % of participation in continuing training on EU law. Overall, 9.1 % of all court and prosecutors' office staff in need of EU law training took part in continuing training on EU law in 2021: a small increase from the 8.9 % in 2020.



Note: Exact figures for: EE 2020: 100 %; EE 2021: 102 %; SK 2020: 140 %; CZ 2020: 115 %. **No data available for court and prosecutors' office staff in EL, IT, LU, PL, RO, MK, BA and XK in 2021. ***2021 Data for FR, BG, PT, IE and RS are minimal.

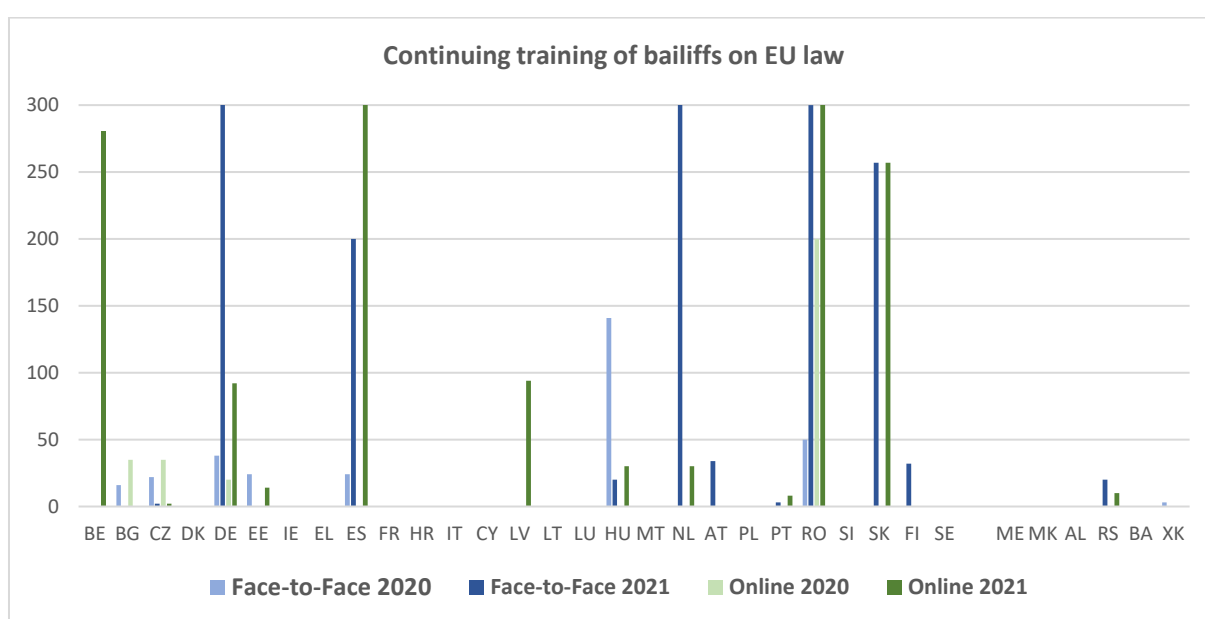
15 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of court staff prosecutors' office staff on EU law, set by the European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024.

Participation of bailiffs in training on EU law by Member State

The professional status and backgrounds of judicial officers and bailiffs differ in terms of status (public officials/private officials) and competencies (enforcement/service of documents) depending on the Member State. Civil enforcement procedures also differ from one country to another. They are court staff in roughly a third of the EU Member States.

In the graphs with **percentages**, the red line indicates the **new quantitative objective**. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should each year reach **20 % of all EU bailiffs**.

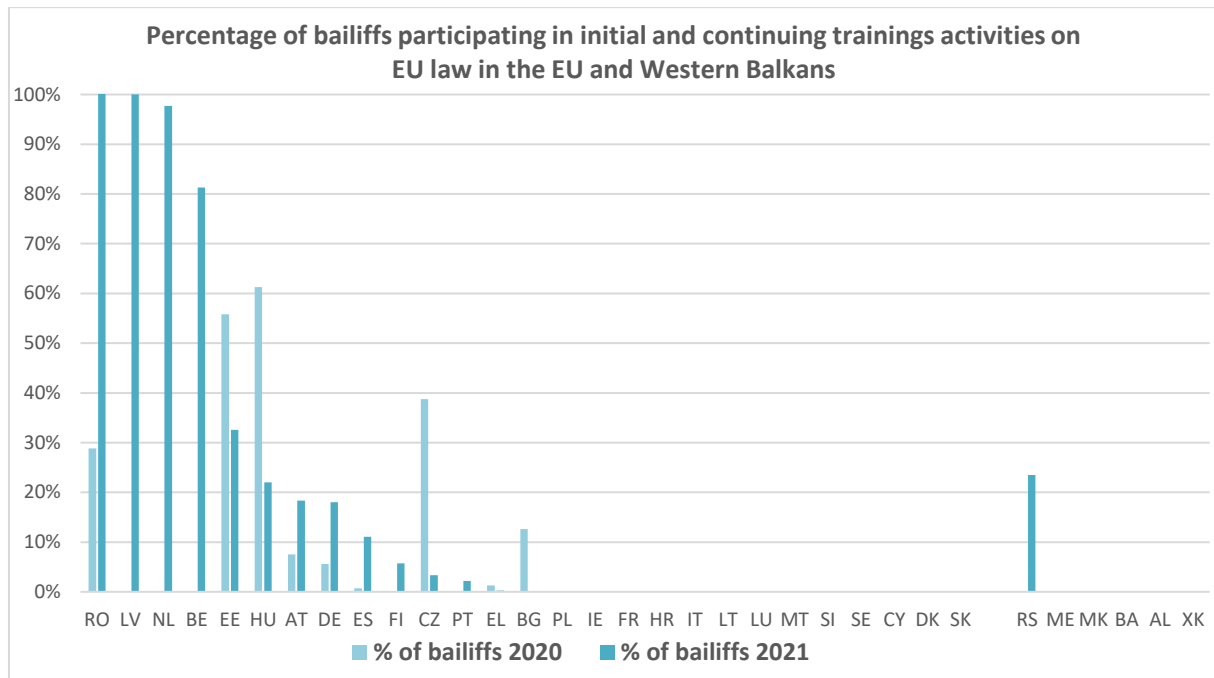
There is room for improvement concerning the number of EU Member States and Western Balkans 'countries' contributing to the data collection. As the data concerning initial training of bailiffs received is marginal¹⁴, it is not displayed below.



Note: Exact figures for: DE face-to-face 2021: 453; ES online 2021: 2 950; NL face-to-face 2021: 631; RO face-to-face 2021: 300; RO online 2021: 500. **No data available for bailiffs in IE, HR, LT, MT, SE, AL and BA in 2021.

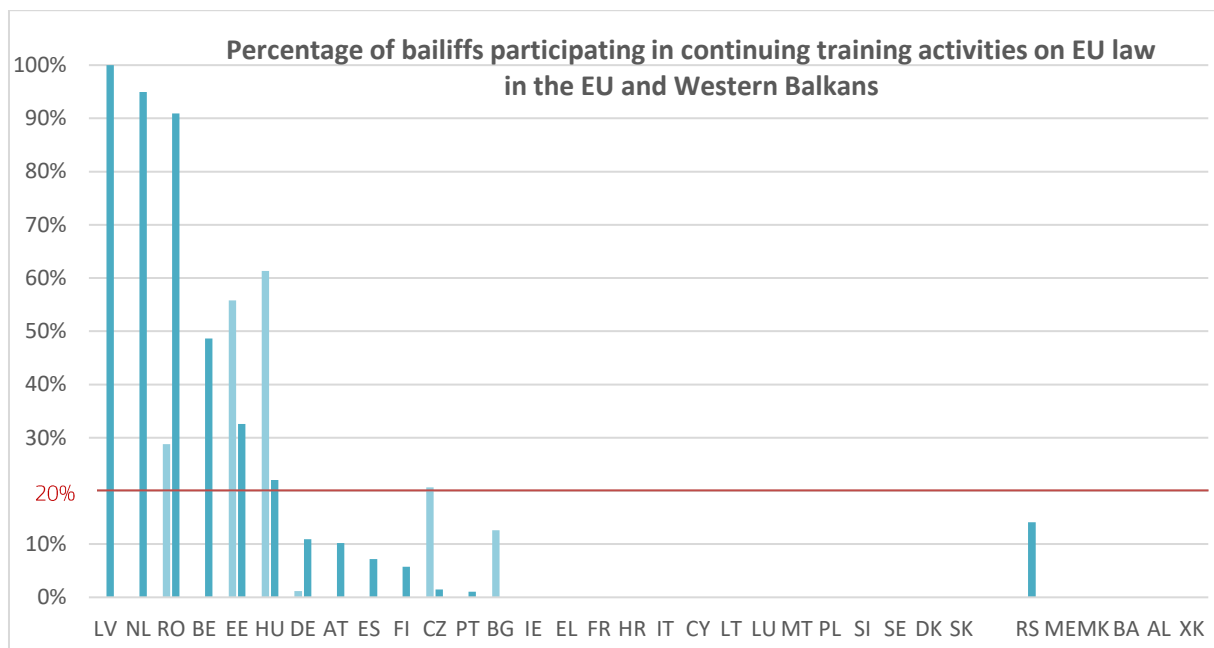
¹⁴ Only data concerning four Member States was submitted. No initial training for bailiffs in BG, DE, EE, FR, LV, HU, SI, ME, MK and XK.

European judicial training 2021



Note: No initial training for bailiffs in BG, DE, EE, FR, LV, HU, SI, ME, MK and XK. **Exact figure: RO 2021: 136 %. LV 2021: 100 %. ***No data available for bailiffs in IE, HR, LT, MT, SE, AL and BA in 2021.

The following graph shows that in 2021 only the bailiffs from 6 EU Members States reached the target of 20 % of all bailiffs participating in continuing training on EU law. Overall, 9.5 % of all bailiffs took part in continuing training on EU law in 2021: a great increase from the 2.4 % in 2020 and but still less than the 13.9 % in 2019.



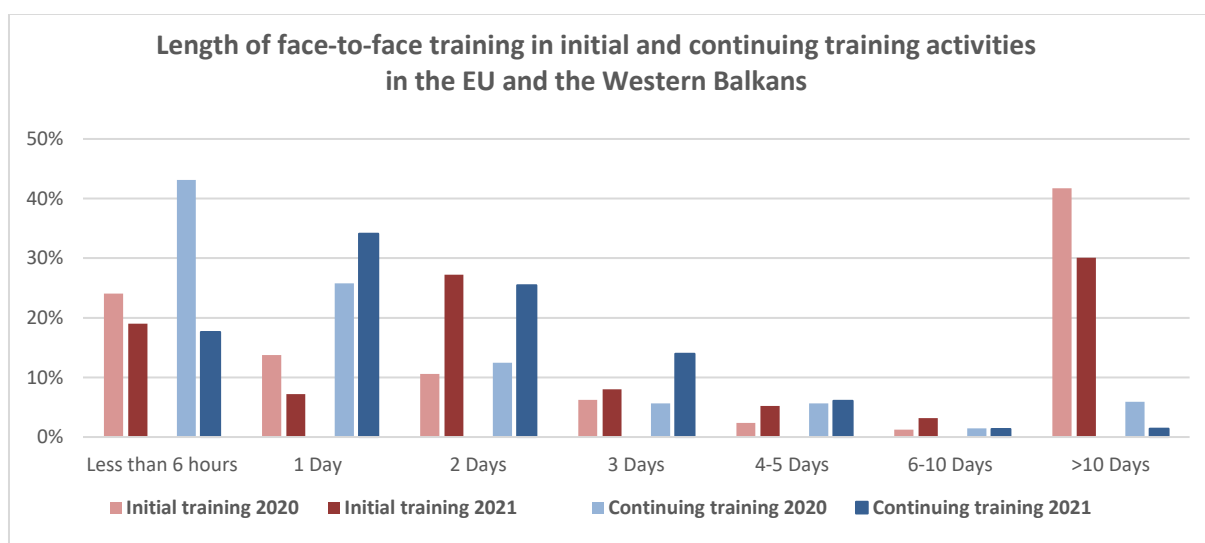
Note: *Exact figure: LV 2021: 100%. No data available for bailiffs in IE, HR, LT, MT, SE, AL and BA in 2021.

20 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of bailiffs on EU law, set by the European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024.

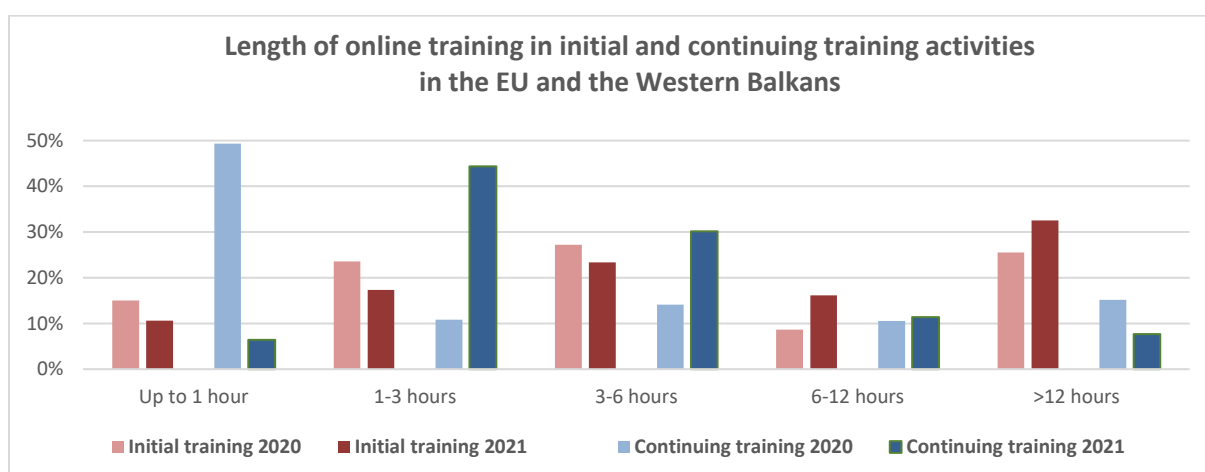
Length of training on EU law

In this section, we measure the duration of **face-to-face** and **online training** activities in **initial and continuing training** in the EU and the Western Balkans 'countries' by year-to-year-comparison.

Overall, the duration of **continuing face-to-face training activities** is shorter than the duration of **initial face-to-face training activities**. In 2021, 77 % of all continuing face-to-face and 53 % of all initial face-to-face training on EU law activities lasted two days or less. Young practitioners may be in need of longer training activities. Of the responding countries, the relative majority (30 %) of initial face-to-face training activities on EU law lasted 10 days or more whereas a relative majority (34 %) of continuing face-to-face training activities lasted 1 day¹⁵.



The duration of **online training activities** on EU law is on average shorter than 6 hours for both initial and continuing training. In 2021, 51 % of all online initial training activities and 81 % of all online continuing training activities lasted up to 6 hours or less. 32.5 % of online initial training activities on EU law lasted 12 hours or more whereas only 8 % online continuing training activity lasted 12 hours or more.

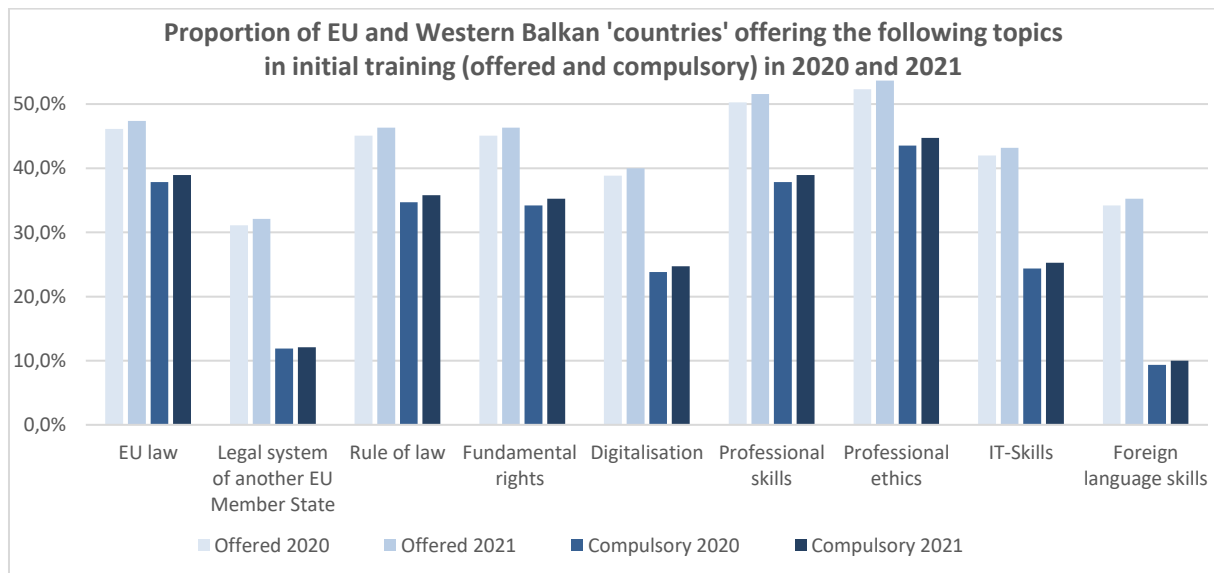
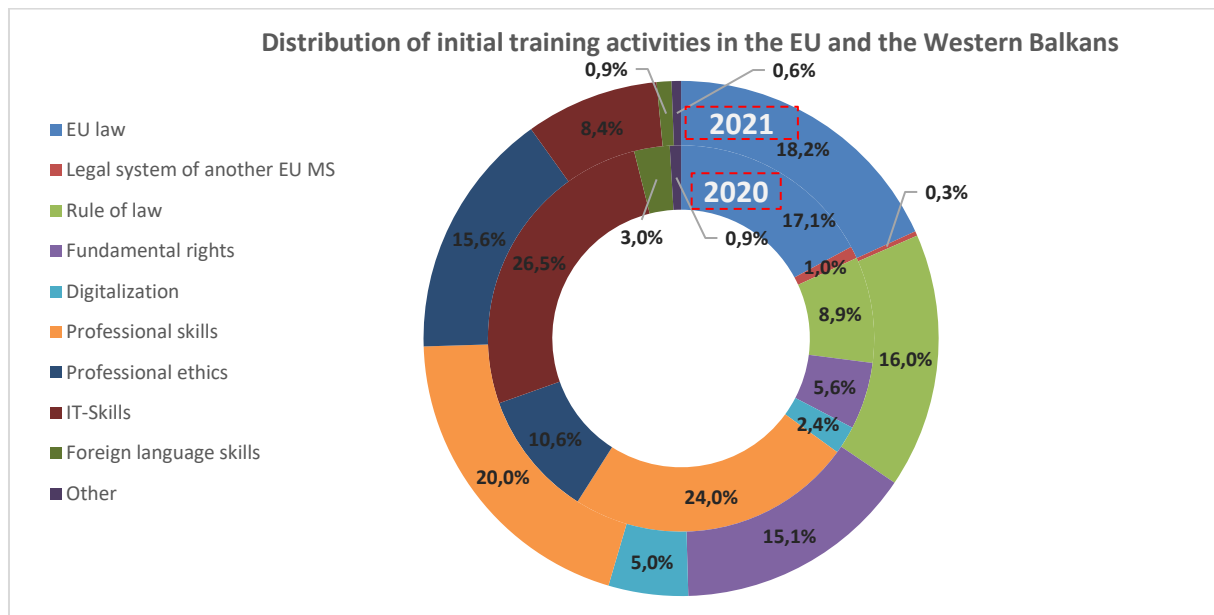


¹⁵ It is not possible to produce a breakdown of the length of the training activities by profession, as for most countries only aggregate data on training activities for several professions are available, in some cases because training providers cater for a range of professions.

Wide range of training topics

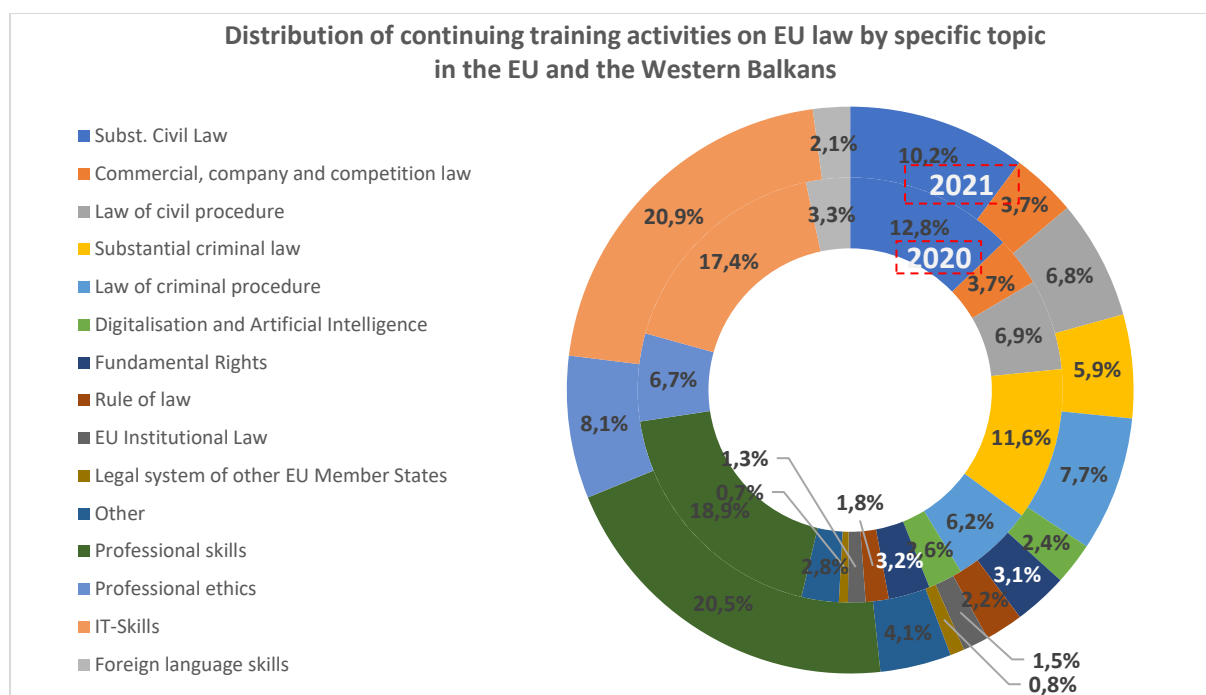
Training covered a wide range of EU law topics and topics going beyond legal training (professional skills, professional ethics and language skills) in 2021¹⁶ in the EU and the Western Balkan 'countries'. As underlined by the European judicial training strategy, training should go beyond legal training and also cover non-legal/professional skills, as confirmed by the collected data. In 2021, training on 'professionals skills' accounts for 20 % for initial training activities and 20,5 % for continuing training activities.

Topics of initial training



¹⁶ A breakdown by profession is not available (see previous footnote).

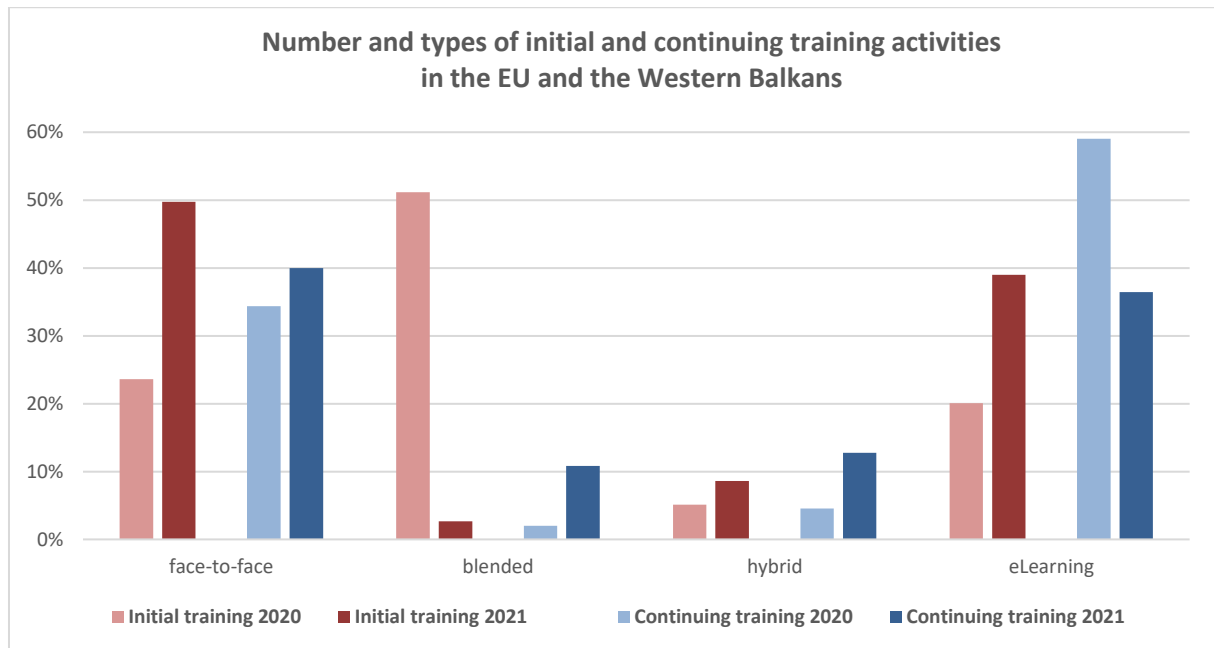
Topics of continuing training



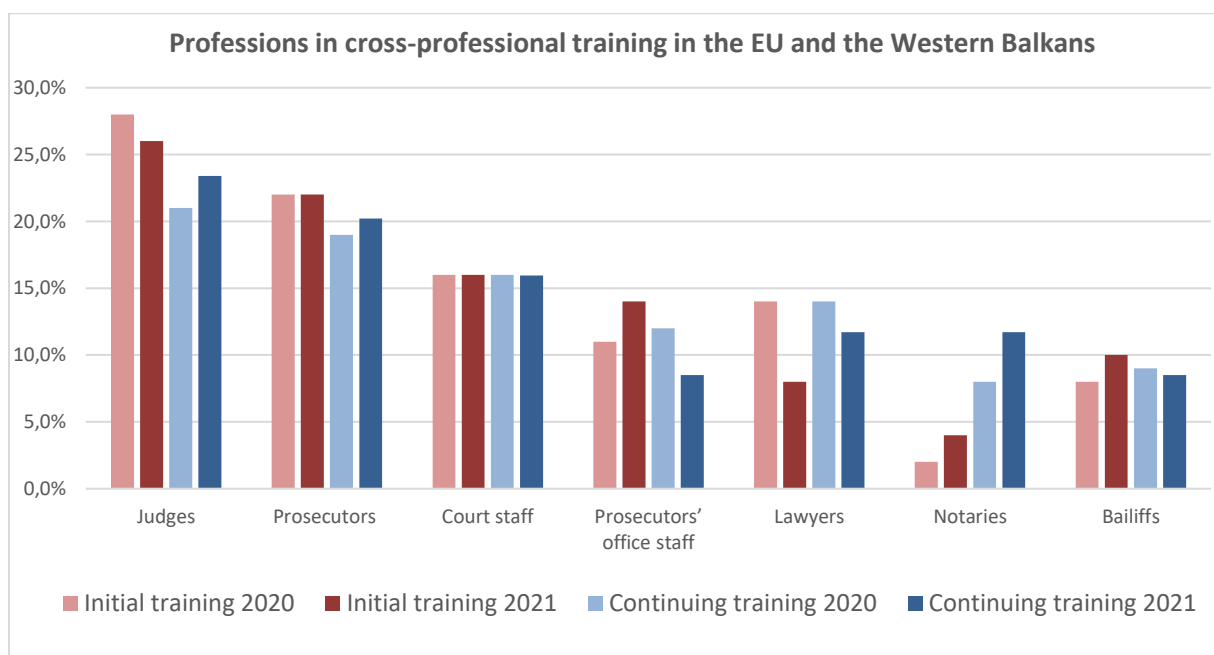
Types of EU law training activities

In 2021, the majority of training activities organised in the responding EU Member States or the Western Balkans 'countries' were held in a face-to-face format, in contrast to 2020, where due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of training activities were held online. The report shows a decrease of continuing eLearning training activities from 59 % in 2020 to 36 % in 2021 and an increase for initial eLearning training from 20 % in 2020 to 39 % in 2021.

Types of EU law training activities



Professions in cross-professional training

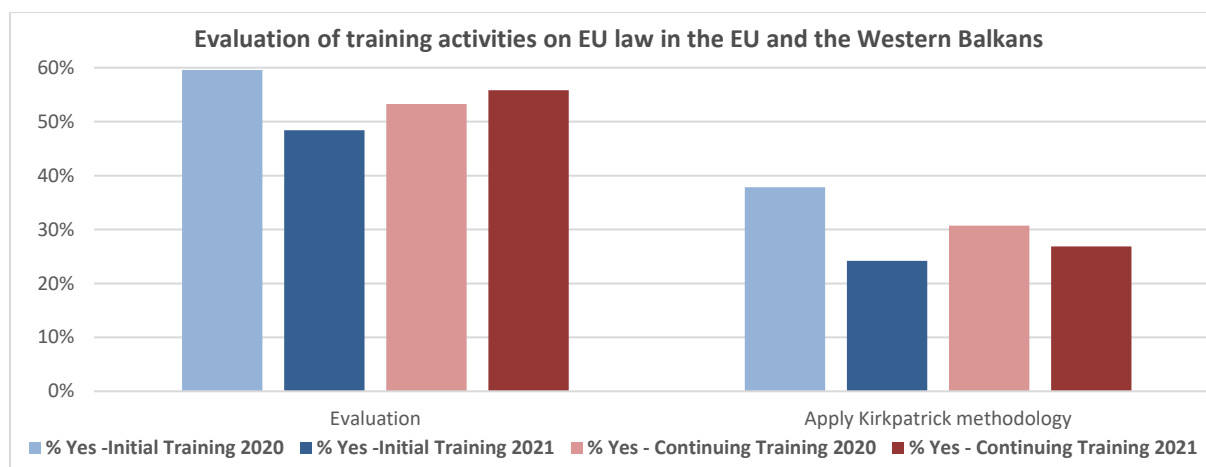


Quality of training

Effective judicial training is not only about numbers of participants. The training activities must also be of good quality. Training providers should promote high quality and efficient training activities, using modern training tools, benefiting from digitalisation. It is however complex to assess the quality of training. In this section, we present different possible indicators that can allow an assessment; such as the evaluation of training activities, training needs assessment, training for trainers and the methodology applied in training activities on EU law in the EU and the Western Balkans 'countries'.

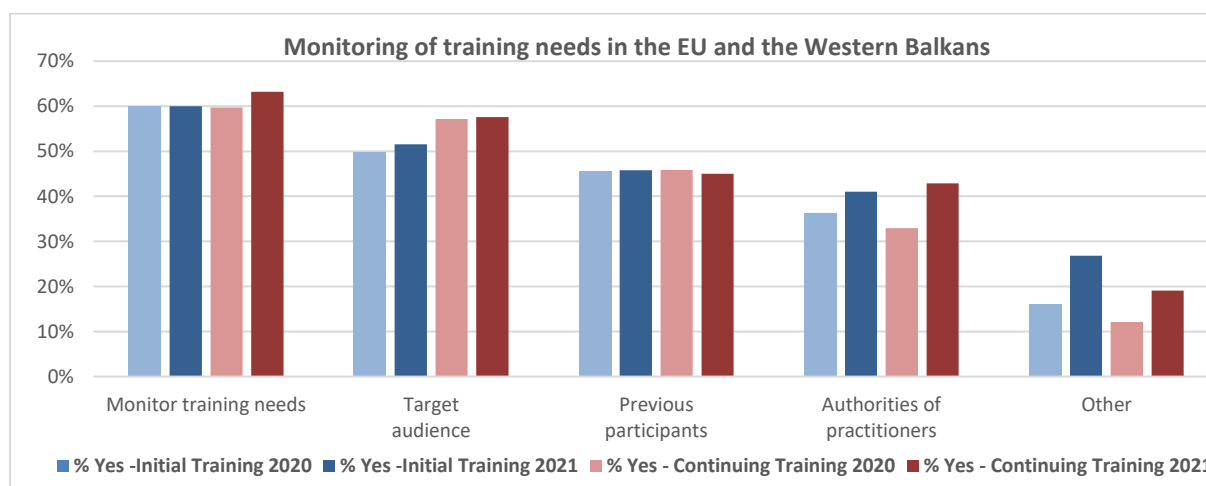
Evaluation of training activities

In 2021, more than half of the responding countries (48 % for initial training and 56 % for continuing training) evaluated the training activities on EU law they organised. Only 24 % for initial and 27 % for continuing training applied the Kirkpatrick methodology to evaluate the training activities whereas the majority used different methods for evaluation, slightly less than in 2020.



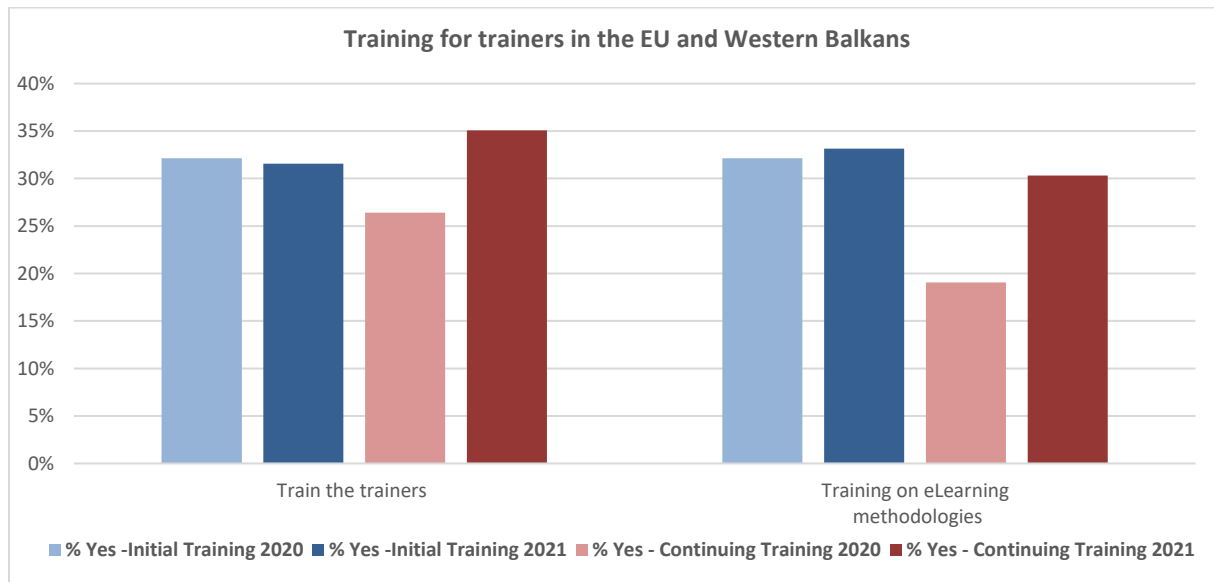
Monitoring training needs

More than half of the responding countries (around 60 % for both initial and continuing training) monitored training needs. The majority of countries for which we have received a reply consulted the target audience for the training needs assessment.



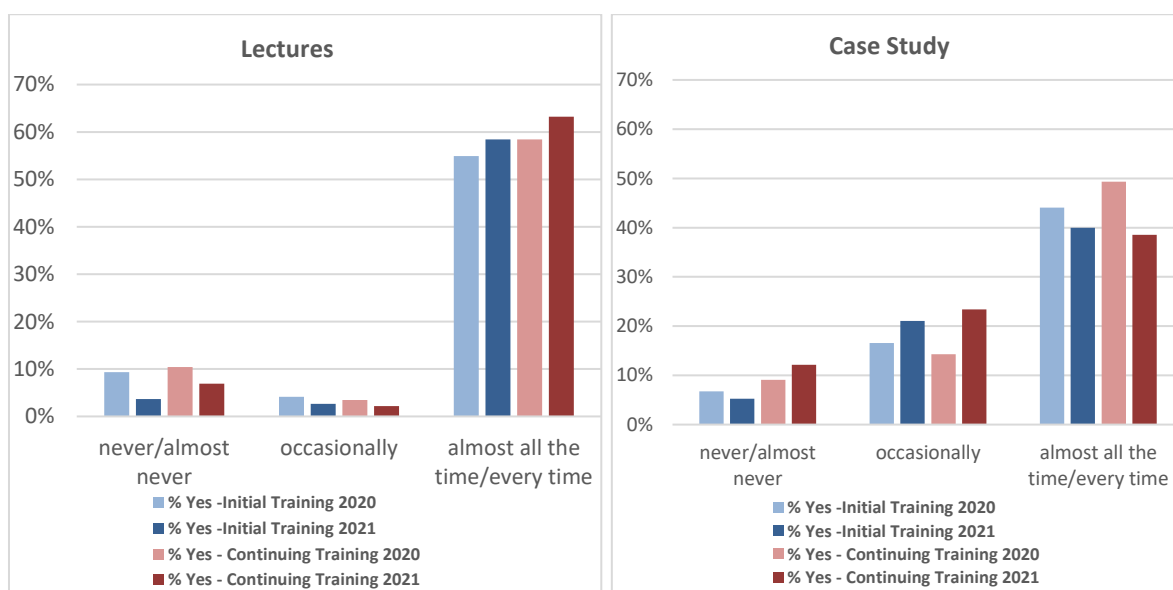
Training of trainers

Training of trainers on EU law training is only offered in a minority of responding countries (32 % for initial training and 35 % for continuing training). The same applies for training of trainers on e-learning methodology. In 2021, 33 % of the responding countries offered training on e-learning methodology for their trainers in initial training and 30 % for their trainers in continuing training.

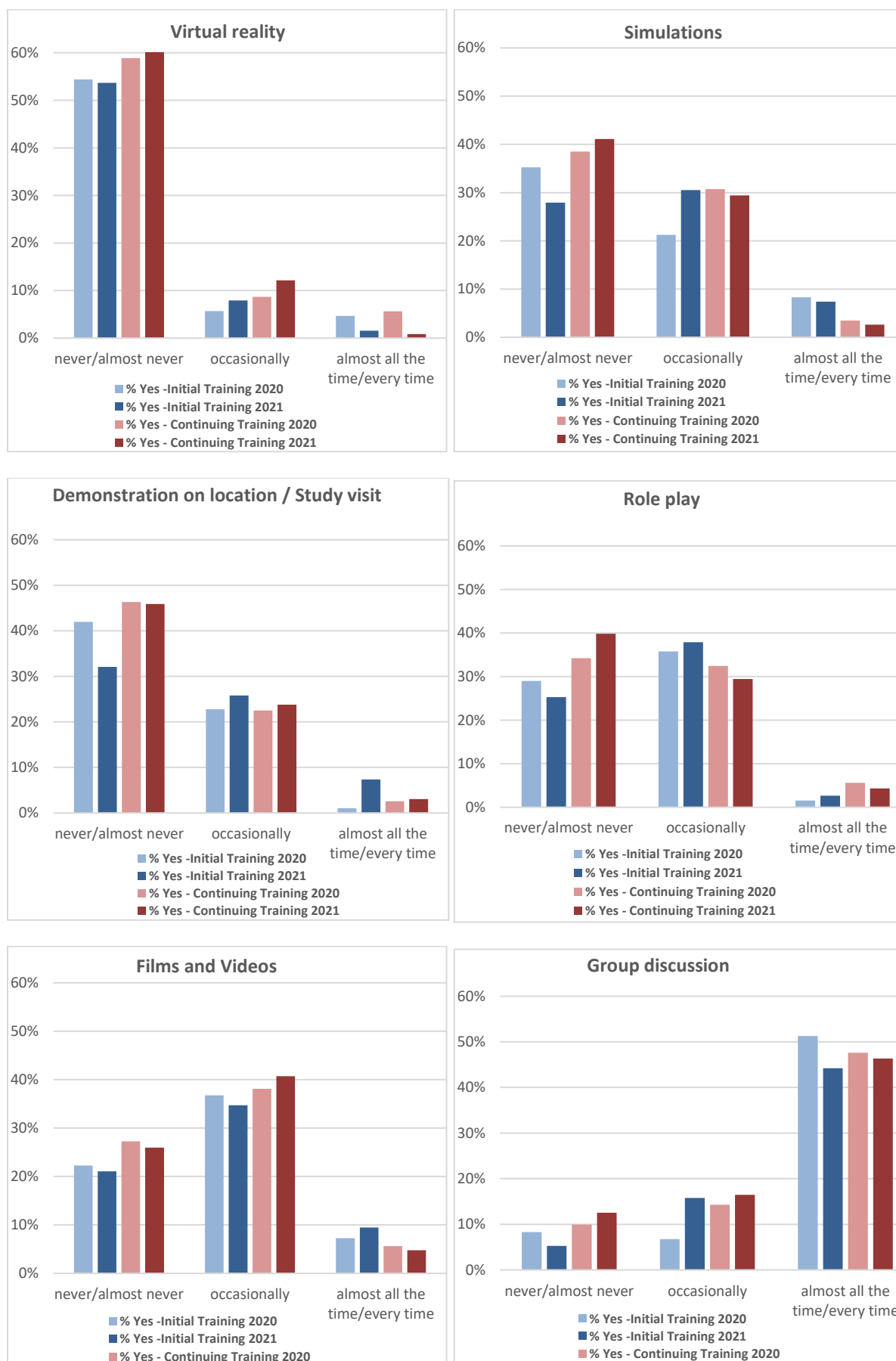


Methodologies of training activities

The methodology applied in training activities on EU law is as diverse as the topics of EU law training. All responding countries and all responding professions applied different methodologies in initial and continuing training offer.



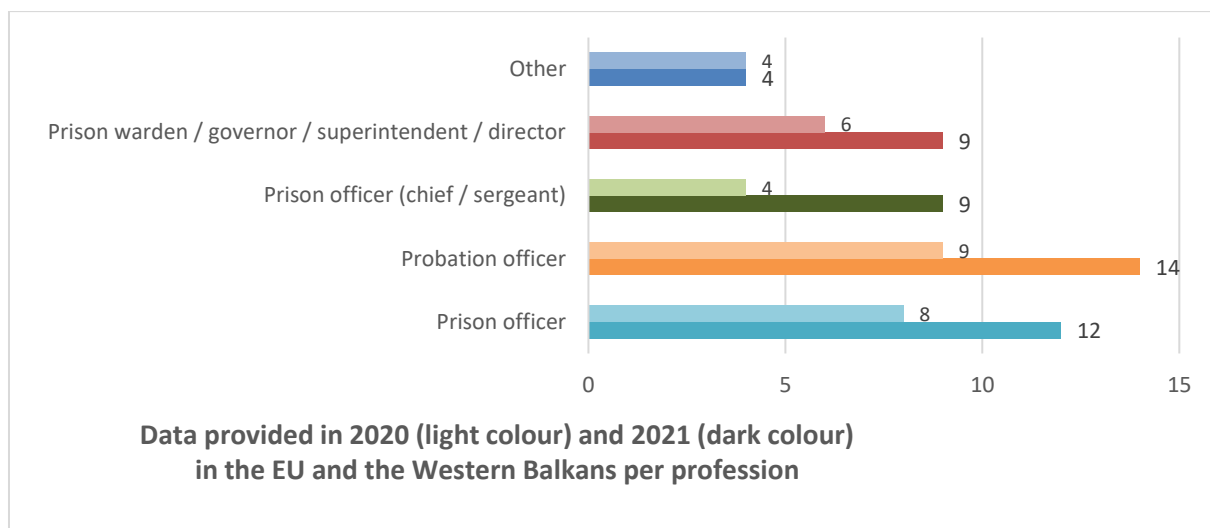
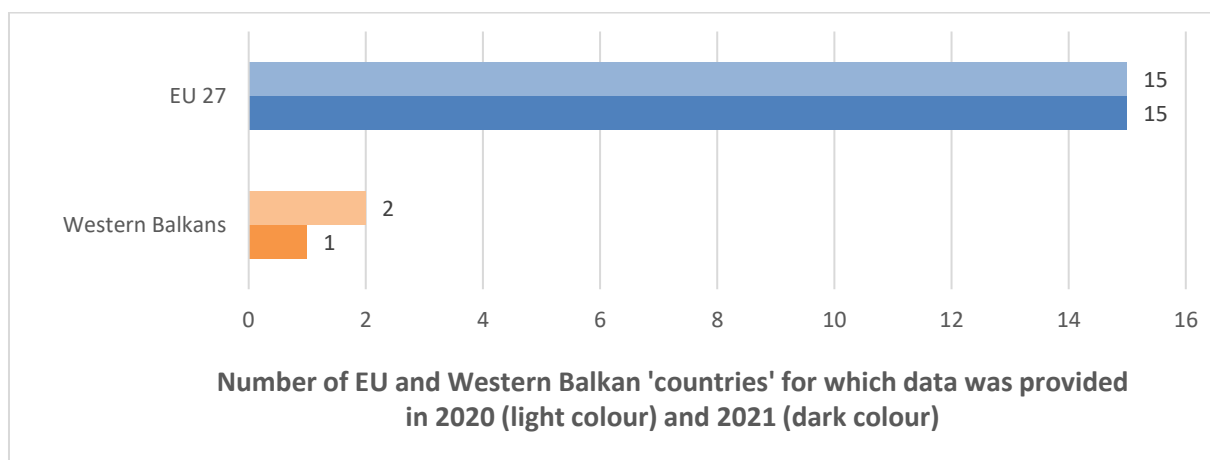
European judicial training 2022



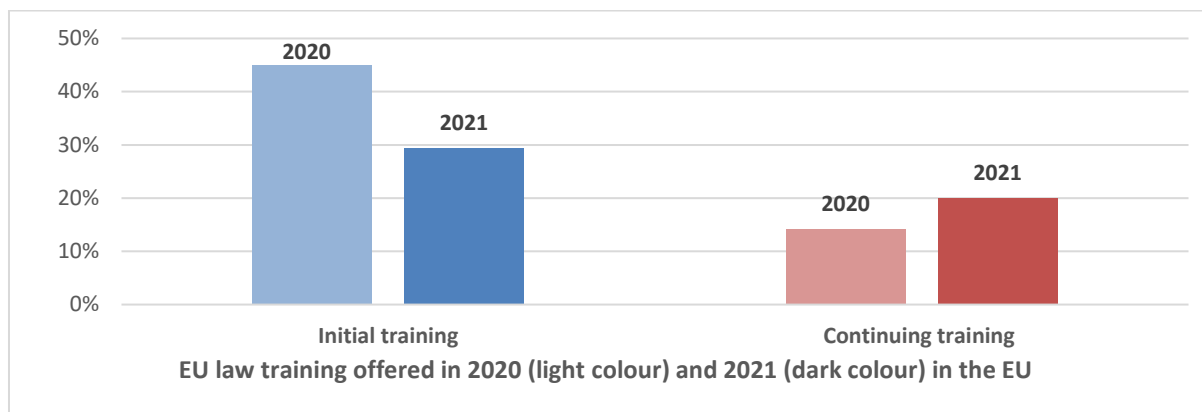
Prison and probation officers

Prison and probation officers may be concerned by EU law and EU policies in their daily tasks and are therefore in need of specialised training. With its 2021-2024 strategy on European judicial training, the Commission acknowledged the importance of training of prison and probation officers on EU law and started monitoring the EU law related training needs of prison and probation staff. Since 2021, on a yearly basis, a dedicated questionnaire is sent to the training institutions of those professions in the EU Member States and the Western Balkans 'countries'.

In 2022, 15 out of the 27 EU Member States replied to the dedicated questionnaire. For some of the responding Members States more than one training institution provided data for the different professions.

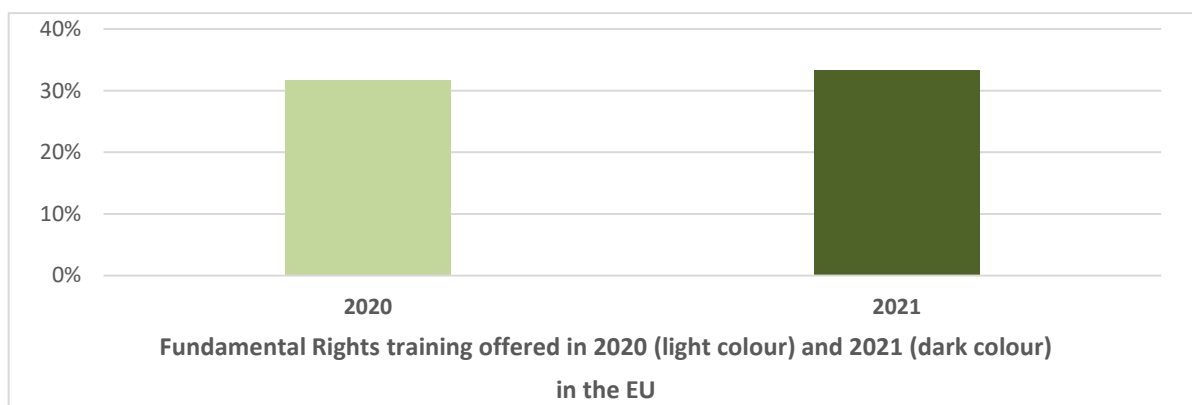


European judicial training 2022



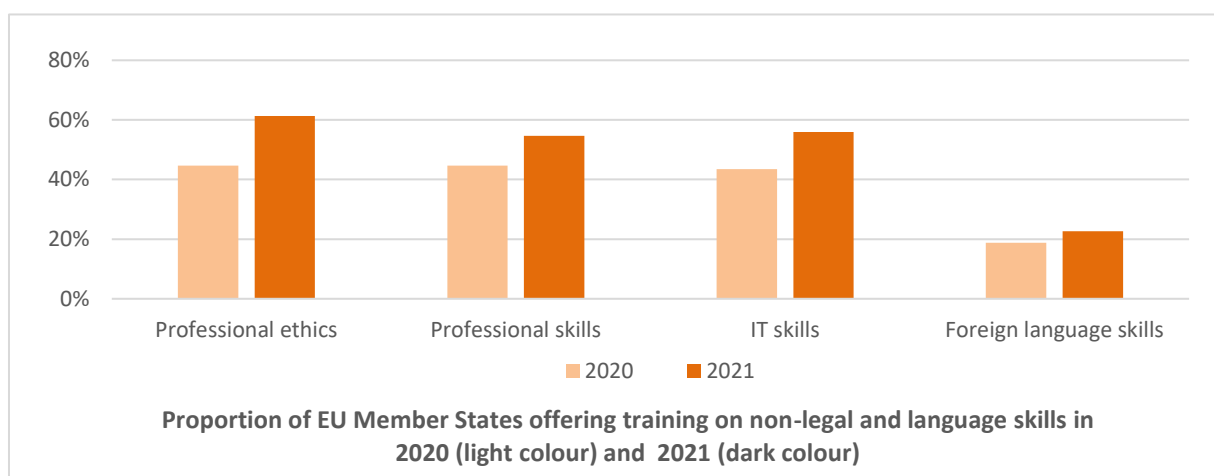
Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DE, EE, IE, EL, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI.

In comparison with 2020, the 2021 data shows a **decrease** in the offer on EU law training in the responding EU Member States for **initial training** and a slight **increase** for **continuing training**. In 2021, 29 % of the responding EU Member States offered training on EU law in **initial training**, whereas for **continuing training**, EU law training was offered in 20 % of the EU Member States for which we have received a reply.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DE, EE, IE, EL, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI.

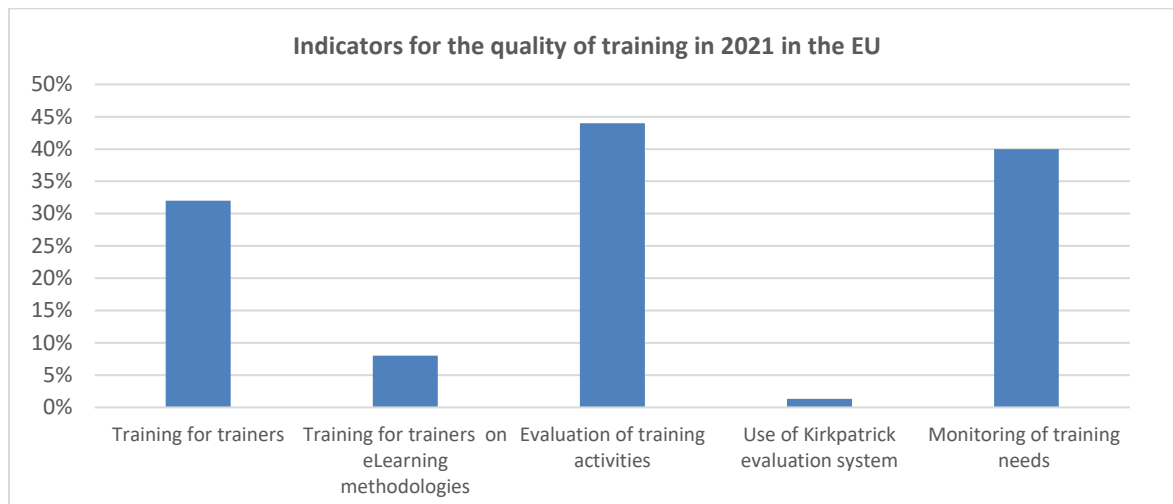
In 2021, training on **fundamental rights** was offered in 33 % of the responding EU Member States.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DE, EE, IE, EL, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI.

In 2021, 61 % of the responding EU Members States offered training on **professional ethics**, 55 % on **professional skills**, 56 % on **IT-skills** and 23 % on **foreign languages**.

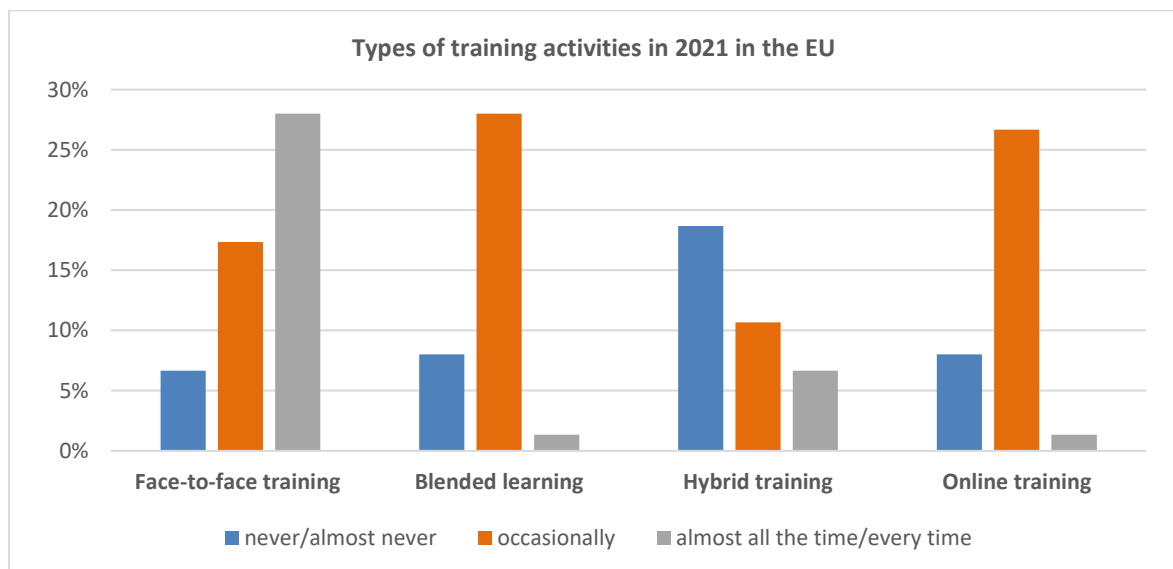
European judicial training 2021



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DE, EE, IE, EL, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI.

Assessing the quality of training is complex. In the report and the dedicated questionnaire, we propose different possible indicators that can allow an assessment; such as the evaluation of training activities, training needs assessment, training for trainers and the methodology applied in training activities on EU law.

In 2021, 32 % of the responding EU Member States indicated to offer training for trainers, whereas only 8 % offered training for trainers on eLearning methodologies. 44 % of the responding EU Member States evaluated their training activities but only 1 % used the Kirkpatrick evaluation system. 40 % of the EU Member States for which we received a reply monitor training needs.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in BE, DE, EE, IE, EL, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI.

The ways in which training is offered to prison and probation staff in the responding EU Members States is diverse. Face-to-face training activities are used in 28 % of the responding EU Member States almost all the time/ every time. Blended learning is offered occasionally in 28 % of the responding EU Member States. Hybrid training is never/almost never used in 19 % of the responding EU Member States and online training occasionally in 27 % of the responding EU Member States.

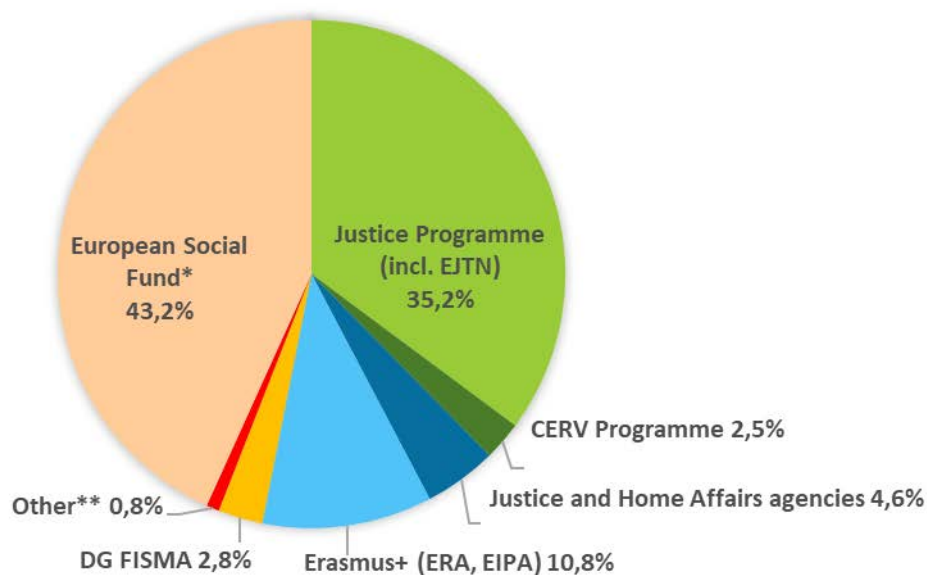
EU-funded training

In 2021, the EU (co-)funded European judicial training for around 36 000 justice professionals, i.e. 15 % of all those who took part in EU judicial training. In comparison with 2020, this year's report shows a substantial increase. This is notably due to the availability of data for the judicial training activities supported by the European Social Fund, which were not available in 2020.

The provider of judicial training on EU law that received the biggest single financial support by the European Commission in 2021 was the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN). Operating grants to support their training activities were also awarded to the Academy of European Law (ERA) and the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA). The European Patent Office (EPO), the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and to a larger extent the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) also used EU funds to train justice practitioners. For 2021, no data was available for the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO).

In addition, the Commission awarded action grants under several of its financial programmes – the Justice programme in the areas of civil and criminal justice, fundamental rights and competition law; the Citizenship, equality, rights, and values programme (CERV) and Hercule III.

**Share of EU financial programmes in professionals' training on EU law
(in percentages of participants)**



Note: No data available for the EUIPO ** 'Other' funding stems from DG CNECT (0.1 %), DG NEAR (0.3 %) and OLAF - Hercule III programme (0.4 %).

Next steps

2021 continued to be a difficult year including for training providers. The reported figures are still partially influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on training activities. Still, we can see an increase and a recovery to pre-pandemic times for most professions. For some professions faster than for other professions such as judges.

The eleventh report shows that the level of participation in EU law training still differs considerably across Member States and among justice professions, while the need for dedicated training continues to increase, notably due to new challenges justice professionals and justice systems are confronted with. It confirms that more still needs to be done and that ambitious training initiatives are needed for most justice professions. Better and more targeted training activities answering the needs of justice professionals should remain the ultimate goal.

The implementation of the 2021-2024 strategy's objectives will encourage such needed ambitious approaches and initiatives. The implementation is well ongoing and will remain a key priority for the next years to come. As milestones in the successful implementation of the 2021-2024 training strategy, the Commission co-organised two important conferences for stakeholders. In May 2021, the Commission organised together with the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of EU and the Centro de Estudos Judiciários (CEJ) a high-level digital conference entitled '[Modernising EU Justice Systems by boosting training of justice professionals](#)'. In February 2022, the Commission co-organised a two-day [hybrid conference](#) with the French Presidency of the Council and École nationale de la magistrature (ENM) devoted to [initial training of justice professionals, in particular magistrates and lawyers, and the respect for the rule of law within the European Union](#). In spring 2023, the Commission will organise an online conference specifically dedicated to the digitalisation of justice and the skills justice professionals need to embrace it.

To ensure a successful implementation of the European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024, ambitious actions and joint efforts from all stakeholders involved are needed to reach by 2024 the yearly objectives set by the strategy, while ensuring a good quality of training.

Abbreviations of Member States

AT	Austria	FR	France	PT	Portugal
BE	Belgium	HR	Croatia	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czechia	IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	LT	Lithuania	ME	Montenegro
DK	Denmark	LU	Luxembourg	MK	North Macedonia
EE	Estonia	LV	Latvia	AL	Albania
EL	Greece	MT	Malta	RS	Serbia
ES	Spain	NL	Netherlands	BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
FI	Finland	PL	Poland	XK	Kosovo ¹⁷

¹⁷ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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