



European
Commission



European judicial training 2024

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European Judicial Training 2023

As Commissioner for Democracy, Justice, the Rule of Law and Consumer Protection, it is my pleasure to present the 13th Annual European Judicial Training Report. The report contains data for the year 2023 and outlines the progress towards the objectives set by the [European Judicial Training Strategy for 2021-2024](#).

The report also provides detailed information on judicial training in respect of EU law. This includes data on the training of young justice professionals, the variety of training activities offered by training providers and specifics on the quality of training, relating to Member States as well as to the Western Balkan countries.

The 2024 Judicial Training Conference, organised in cooperation with the Belgian Judicial Training Institute, highlighted how important it is to build the **digital capacity** of justice professionals **to deal with IT tools and infrastructure** and to increase knowledge about **adaptation of substantive law** to the needs of **the digital economy** and society and raise awareness of the importance of digitalising justice. It is therefore essential that we address the corresponding training needs.

This year marks a crucial year to assess the achievements of the [European Judicial Training Strategy for 2021-2024](#) and to look at progress in the training of justice professionals in respect of EU law. Well-trained professionals can help ensure a **smooth digitalisation of national justice systems** to **efficiently deliver justice, improve its quality and enable full access to justice systems**.

Since the first European Judicial Training Report in 2011, there have been more than 2 million instances of justice professionals receiving training on EU law with a steady annual increase. While some justice professionals may have attended in multiple years, this figure highlights the scale and reach of the training efforts. However, in 2023, in many professions there was a decrease in the number of training activities performed, including trainings on digitalisation. **Significant differences remain** between the professions and among Member States. In my view it is critical to increase participation in training across all professions and in each Member State over the coming years.

I would like to extend my thanks to all those involved in judicial training across the EU. Your efforts are very much appreciated.

The findings of this year's Judicial Training Report motivate me to further strengthen our efforts. A strong focus for the years to come will therefore be on supporting the **digitalisation of justice systems** and I look forward to making progress in this regard.

With best wishes for a good read of the 13th Annual European Judicial Training Report,

Michael McGrath

*Commissioner for Democracy, Justice,
the Rule of Law and Consumer Protection*



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Main Results of the Survey

- In **2023**, around **226 000 justice professionals**, **16.6 % of all EU justice professionals** received training on EU law or on the law of another Member State, indicating a **stable increase** since 2020.
- **2023 marks a new milestone**: we have reached a cumulative number of **over two million justice professionals** that have been trained on EU Law in Europe since 2011.
- For most professions (**judges, prosecutors, court and prosecution office staff, lawyers, bailiffs and notaries**), the report reveals a **slight decrease** in the total number of justice professionals trained, in comparison to 2022.
- We can observe a **decrease, suggesting that under 50% of judges and prosecutors participated in continuing training activities on EU law**.
- **2023 marks an increase of 25% for young professionals**, receiving initial EU law training, compared to 2022.
- Training for more than **63 000 participants** – 28.3 % of all the justice professionals who received training on EU law, representing around 5 % of all EU justice professionals, was **(co)-funded by the EU** in 2023.
- **Considerable differences** in the level of participation in training remain across Member States and the various justice professions.
- Despite a stable increase since 2019, **further efforts are needed** to reach the quantitative targets set for annual continuing training by the European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024.
- Better and more targeted training activities must ultimately remain the goal to answer the needs of justice professionals. This should also include **training on digitalisation**, which increasingly gains in importance.
- For **initial training, only 4.9% of the reported training activities focused on digitalisation and AI**, 5.4% on IT-Skills and **for continuing training, 2.5% on digitalisation & AI and 24% on IT-Skills**.

Justice Professionals Trained in 2023

In 2023, around 226 000¹ EU justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, court and prosecutors' office staff, lawyers, bailiffs, and notaries) and their corresponding trainees took part in training activities on EU law. Compared to 2022, this year's report suggests a small decrease in the total number of participants, yet still confirming a stable upward trend since the pandemic for **most professions**. However, the report substantiates that the level of participation in training still differs considerably across Member States and among justice professions. This may have a negative impact on the correct and coherent application of EU law.

During their initial training, around 92 000 practitioners were trained on EU law and around 134 000 received continuing training² on EU law.

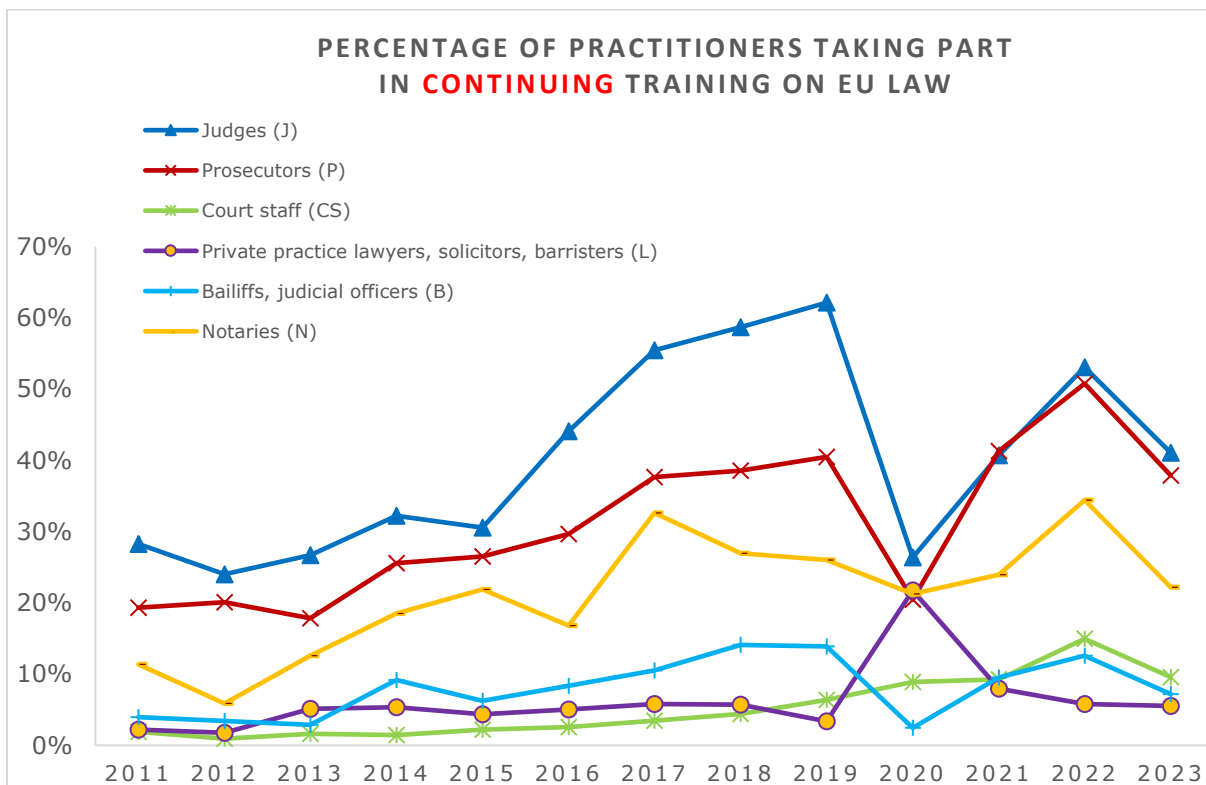


¹ Disclaimer: This figure most likely shows a lower estimate, due to potential gaps in the data. Since the data is based on information received from Member States, training providers and professional organisations, it may be incomplete. In compiling the figures, we have taken account of respondents' statements that EU law had been covered in the training of all trainees or in all training activities, where these were accompanied by information on the length of time devoted to EU law or on the topics covered.

² 'Continuing training' is training received after appointment as a fully qualified justice professional, excluding initial or induction training, i.e. basic training received before or immediately after appointment.

Progress per Profession between 2011 and 2023

Between 2011 and 2023, more than two million justice professionals from the EU took part in training on EU law or the law of another Member State. The absolute numbers of participants and the percentage they represent in relation to the total number of practitioners vary greatly between the professions and Member States, notably because of different training needs, training offers but also because of training gaps and data collection issues. There is still room for improvement with regards to the completeness and accuracy of the provided data.



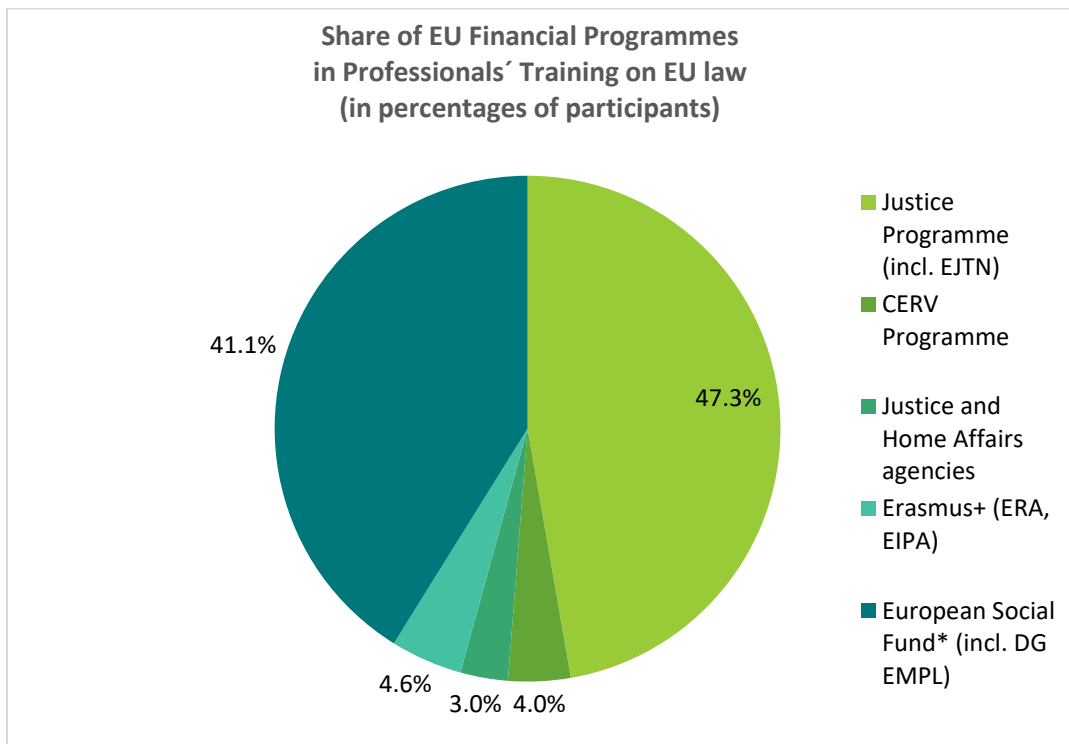
Source: Deloitte and European Commission (based on European Commission data).

EU-funded Training

In 2023, the EU (co-)funded European judicial training for around 64 000 justice professionals, i.e. 28.3 % of all those who took part in EU judicial training. In comparison with 2022, this year's report shows a slight decrease, which would be connected to an insufficient reception of responses in the data collection process.

The provider of judicial training on EU law that received the biggest single financial support by the European Commission in 2023 was the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN). Operating grants to support training activities were also awarded to the Academy of European Law (ERA), the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) and European Lawyers Foundation (ELF).

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 and the Citizenship, equality, rights, and values programme (CERV). In addition, several EU agencies contributed, providing training activities.



Detailed Data of the Report

Data Collection Method and Coherence of Collected Data

This report evaluates the participation of targeted justice professionals in training activities, focused on EU law, non-legal skills and language skills. The findings are based on data collected through a dedicated online survey.

The data for the 2024 report has been provided by:

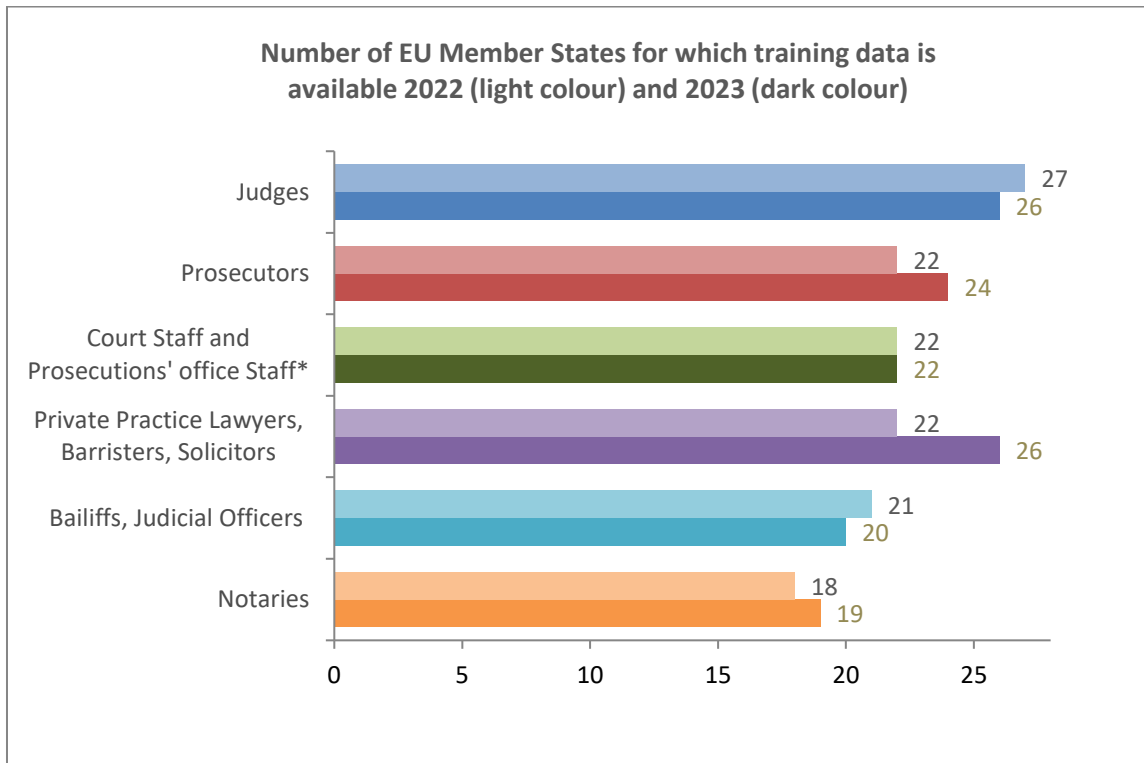
- The European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) for judges, prosecutors and court staff and prosecutors' office staff;
- Member States authorities for court staff and prosecutors' office staff;
- The Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE) for lawyers;
- The European Union of Bailiffs (UEHJ) and The European Bailiffs' Foundation (EUBF) for bailiffs;
- Notaries of Europe (CNUE) for notaries;
- The Academy of European Law (ERA), the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA);
- The European Patent Office (EPO), the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) as regards their courses on EU law for justice practitioners;
- The Commission Directorates-General managing funds for European judicial training activities.

The initial diagrams below highlight the number of EU Member States and Western Balkan countries for which at least partial data on European judicial training for justice professionals was available from the survey.

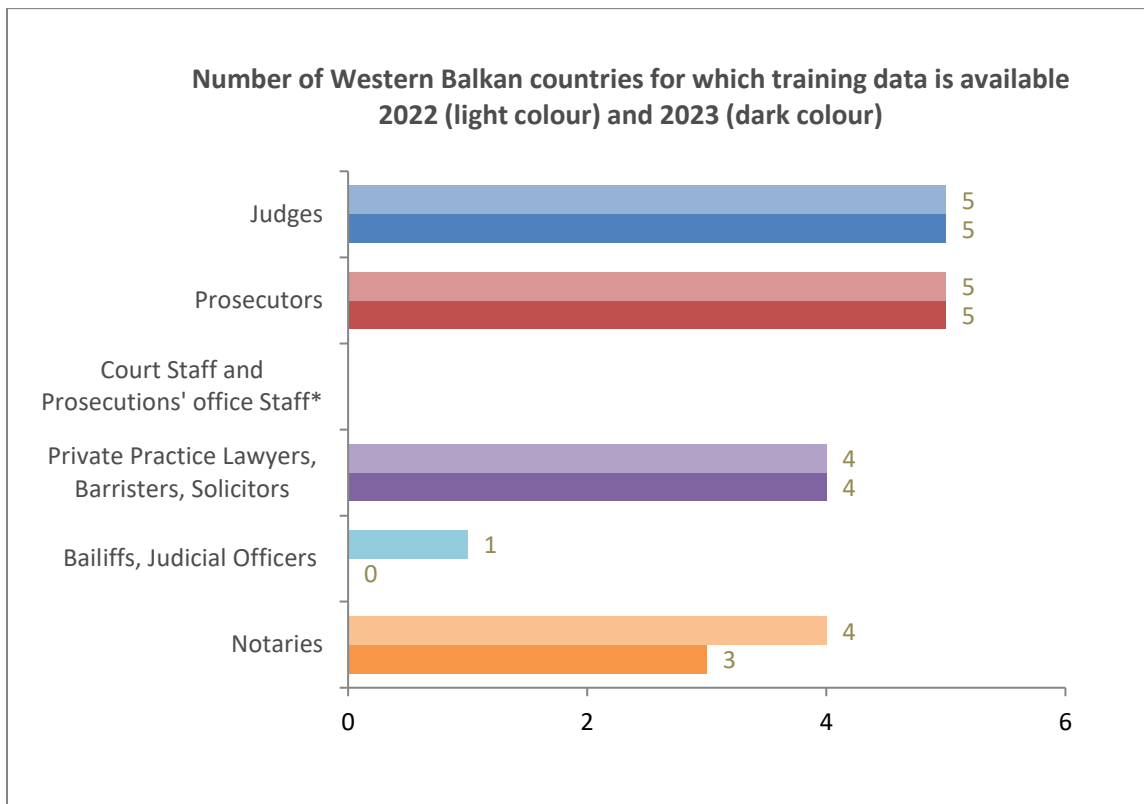
Encouragingly, contributions have increased from lawyers, prosecutors, and prison and probation staff. However, fewer responses were received from judges and bailiffs, indicating a need for further engagement.

Both the quantity and the quality of contributions require improvement. Reported variations in training on EU law may sometimes be linked to challenges in data collection. Fluctuations in participation levels for a given Member State or profession could reflect actual participation rates or, in some instances, data gaps. In some cases, the availability of data is limited to specific training providers, regions, or categories of practitioners. Notably, some figures show significant changes due to the expanded availability of online training.

Participation rates vary widely across justice professions and countries. This variability reflects differing training needs, available training opportunities, and, in some cases, missing data. While training requirements for EU law differ among professions, the report suggests that additional training may be necessary for some professions in certain Member States. This is particularly relevant given the challenges faced by national systems and the evolving training needs of justice professionals.



* Court and prosecutors' office staff in need of training on EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).



* Court and prosecutors' office staff in need of training on EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).

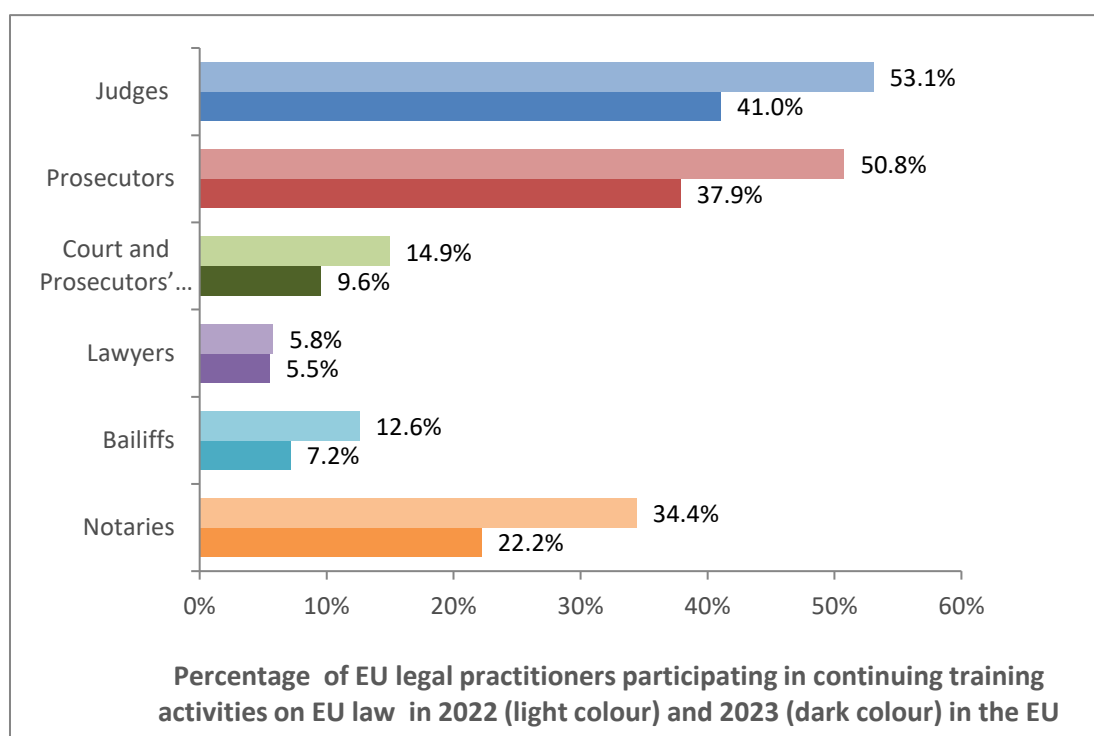
Participation by Profession at EU Level

The number of participants in training activities may not correspond to the number of individuals trained, since the same person may have taken part in more than one training activity.

The numbers of practitioners in each justice profession (as used for calculating the percentages) and the definitions of the professions were taken from the [2024 CEPEJ Evaluation report on European judicial systems \(data 2022\)](#), except for court and prosecutors' office staff. For court and prosecutors' office staff in need of training on EU law the definition as well as the total number of such professionals in the EU Member States refers to the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).

The proportion of practitioners (by profession), participating in **continuing** training activities on EU law is approximately:

- 41.0 % (35 342) of all EU judges,
- 37.9 % (13 904) of all EU prosecutors,
- 9.6 % (16 858) of all EU court staff and prosecution' office staff in need of EU law training,
- 5.5 % (51 950) of all EU lawyers in private practice,
- 7.2 % (4 680) of all EU bailiffs,
- 22.2 % (11 446) of all EU notaries.



According to this year's received data, the absolute numbers of professionals trained in continuing training on EU law in the EU in 2023 decreased for all professions in comparison with 2022 numbers, in particular for bailiffs (-43%). Yet, also court and prosecution staff numbers went down by 36%, -33% for notaries, -24% for prosecutors and -21% for judges. For lawyers, the report indicates a rather stable number with a decrease of 2%.

Participation by Profession broken down by Member State

The percentage of justice professionals in each profession, participating in initial or continuing training on EU law, varies considerably among Member States.

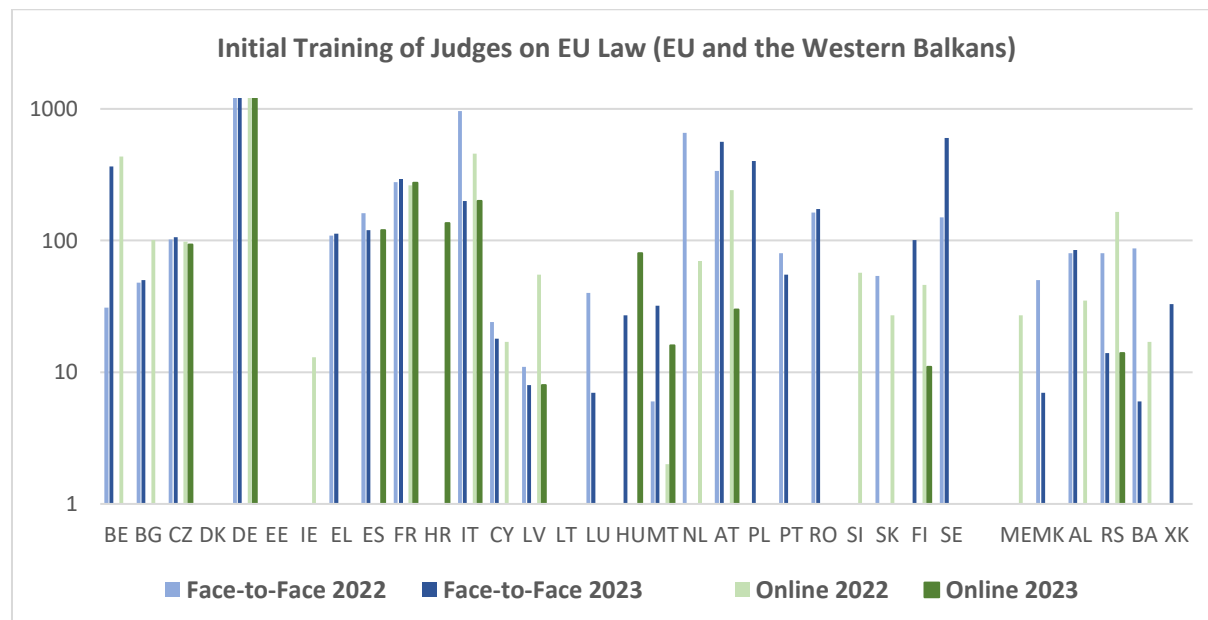
Below, we report on participation in training by country for judges, prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, court and prosecutors' office staff and bailiffs (professions, for which we received data from most Member States and Western Balkan countries) for **both initial and continuing training activities**. For the sake of completeness, we show participation in absolute numbers as well as percentages of all members of the profession³ for continuing training in a year-to-year comparison. Due to strong fluctuations in the magnitude of the numbers between Member States, the graphs, visualising the absolute numbers, are depicted on a logarithmic scale (base 10).

Participation of Judges and Prosecutors in Training on EU Law by Member State⁴

The following graphs show the participation of judges and prosecutors in initial and continuing training on EU law in separate tables to facilitate the comparison. The double-column diagrams allow for a comparison between 2022 and 2023 data.

In the table for continuing training with **percentages**, a red line indicates the quantitative objective set by the current strategy. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should yearly reach **65% of judges and prosecutors**. This quantitative **objective is currently only reached by 6** out of the 27 EU Member States (8 last year, *diff. -2*). Member States with only a few judges and prosecutors can achieve high percentages of trained practitioners by organising a few activities only. For the same reason, percentages in these Member States can easily change from one year to the next, since small differences in absolute numbers cause significant percentage changes. For judges and prosecutors, there is a **substantial increase** for some Member States in comparison with 2022.

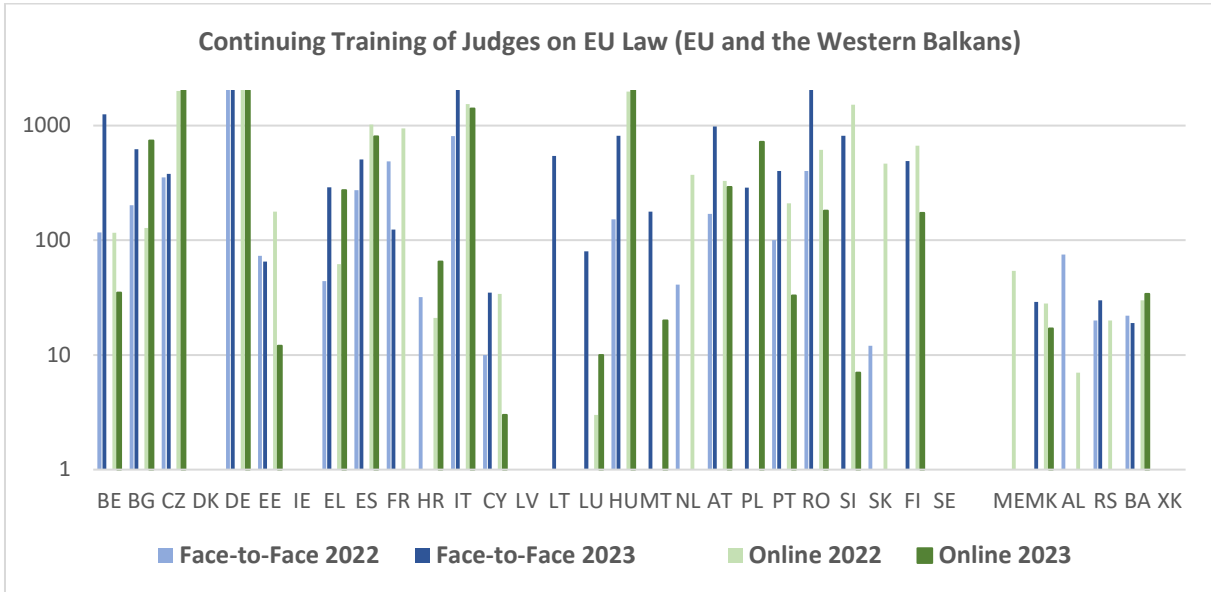
Training of Judges on EU Law



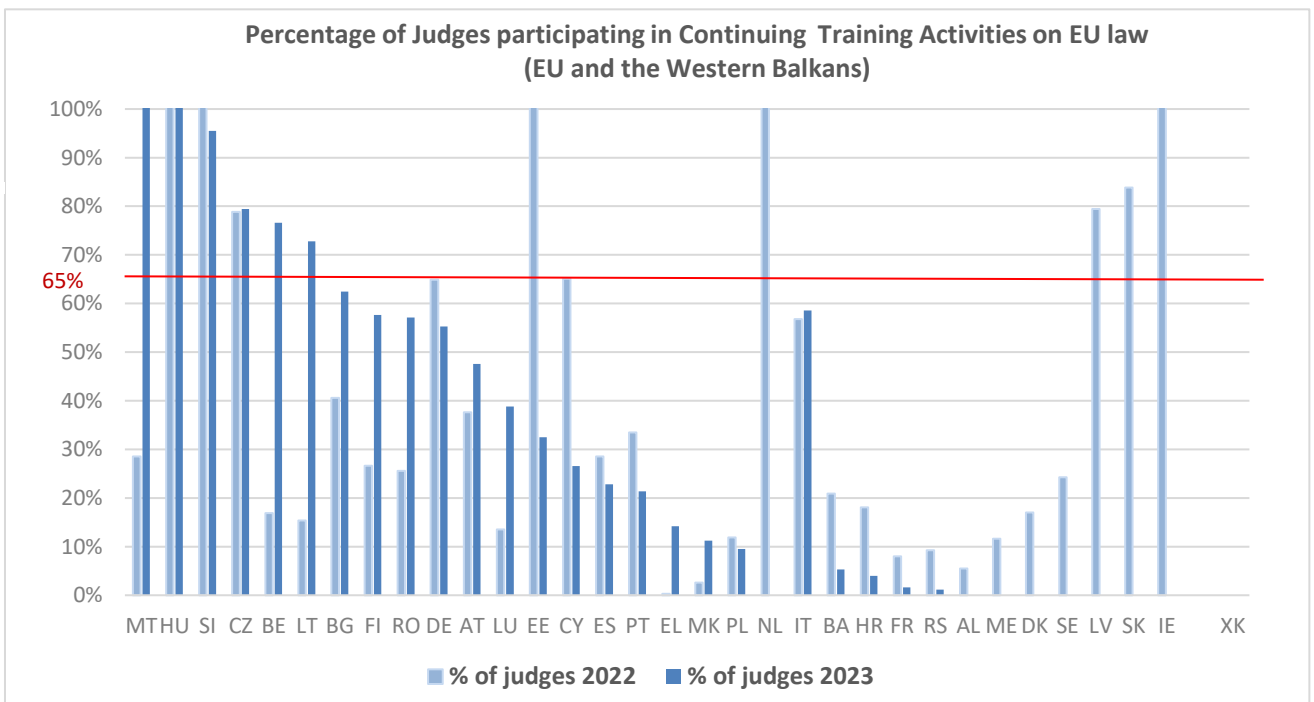
³ For Court and prosecutors' office staff, the total number of those in need of training on EU law as defined in the [Study on the Training Needs of Court Staff on EU Law in the EU](#).

⁴ See list of country abbreviations at the end of this report.

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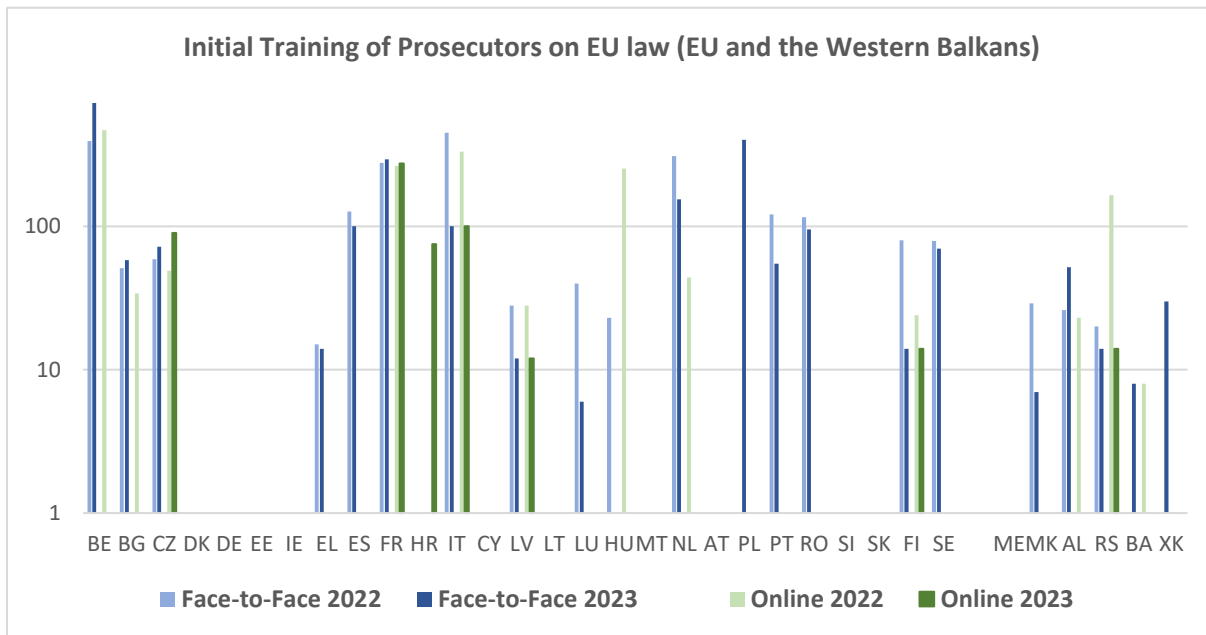
Note: AT figures include prosecutors. **Exact figures for CZ online 2023: 2049 (increased since 2022); DE face-to-face 2023: 9503; DE online 2023: 2033; IT face-to-face 2023: 2794; HU online 2023: 2239; RO face-to-face 2023: 2313. ***No data available for DK, IE, LV, NL, SK, SE, ME, AL, XK.



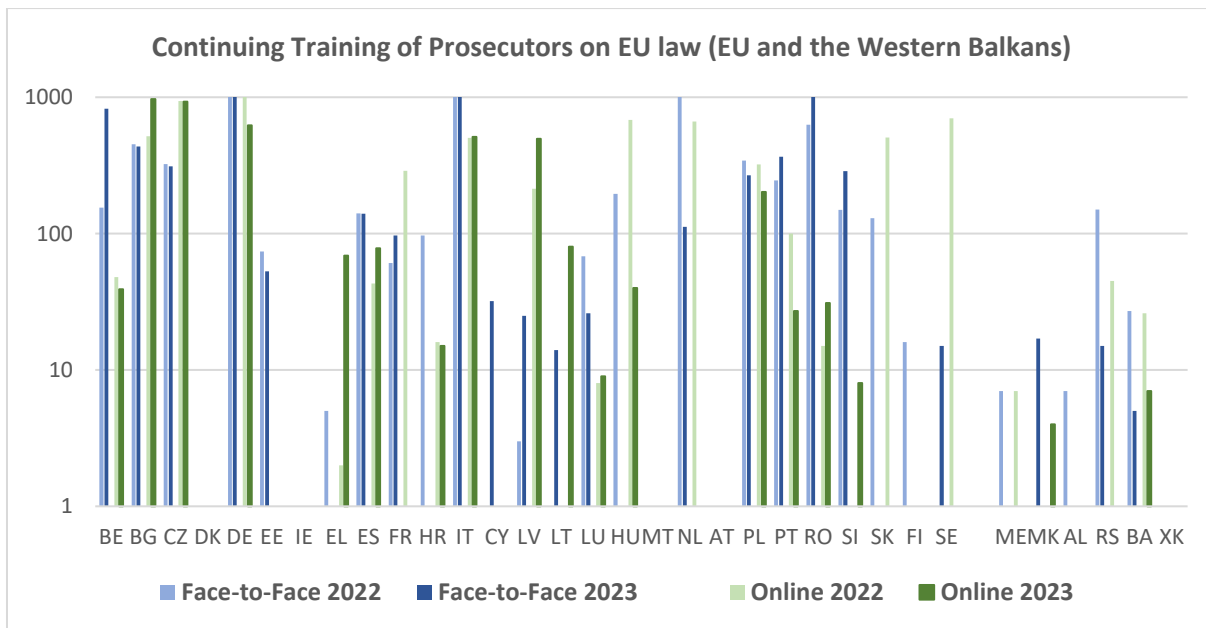
Note: AT figures include prosecutors. ** Exact figures for MT 2023: 421%; HU 2023: 1.15% (some judges participated in more than one activity). *** No data available for NL, AL, ME, DK, SE, LV, SK, IE, XK.

65 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of judges and prosecutors on EU law.

Training of Prosecutors on EU Law

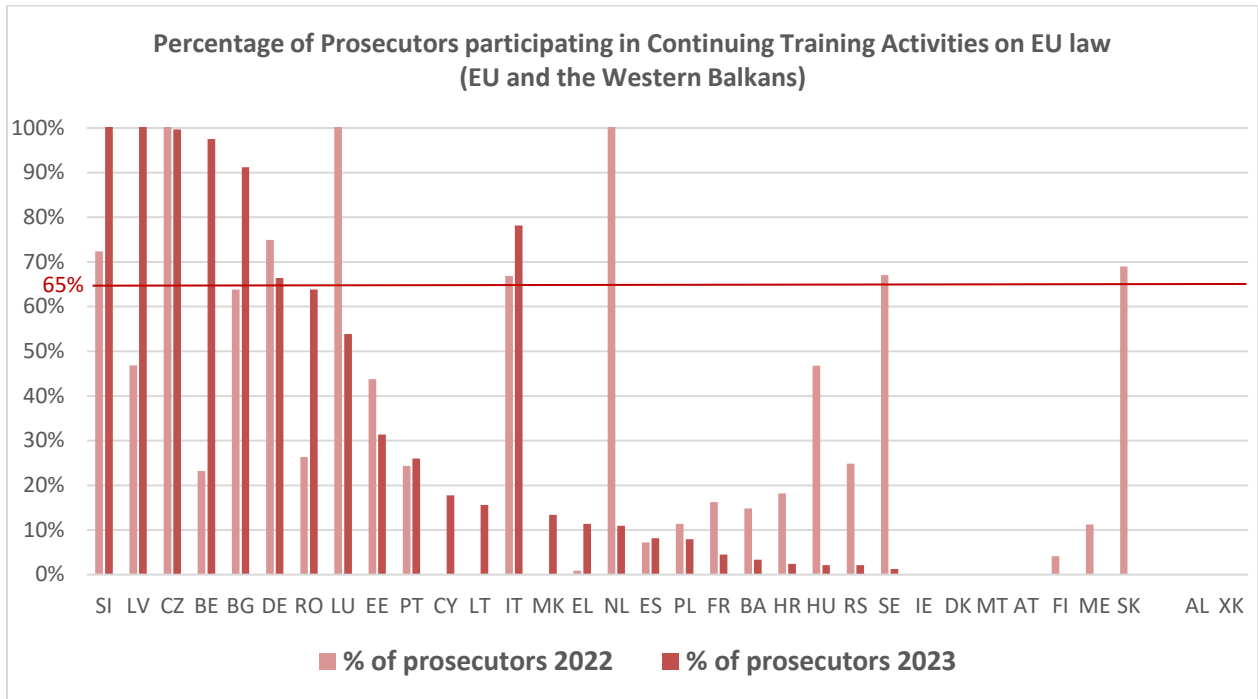


Note: **No initial training in LT. ***No data available for DK, DE, EE, IE, CY, MT, AT, SI, SK and ME.



Note: **Exact figures for DE face-to-face 2023: 3697; IT face-to-face 2023: 1.249; RO face-to-face 2023: 1.381. ***No data available for DK, IE, MT, AT, FI, ME, AL and XK.

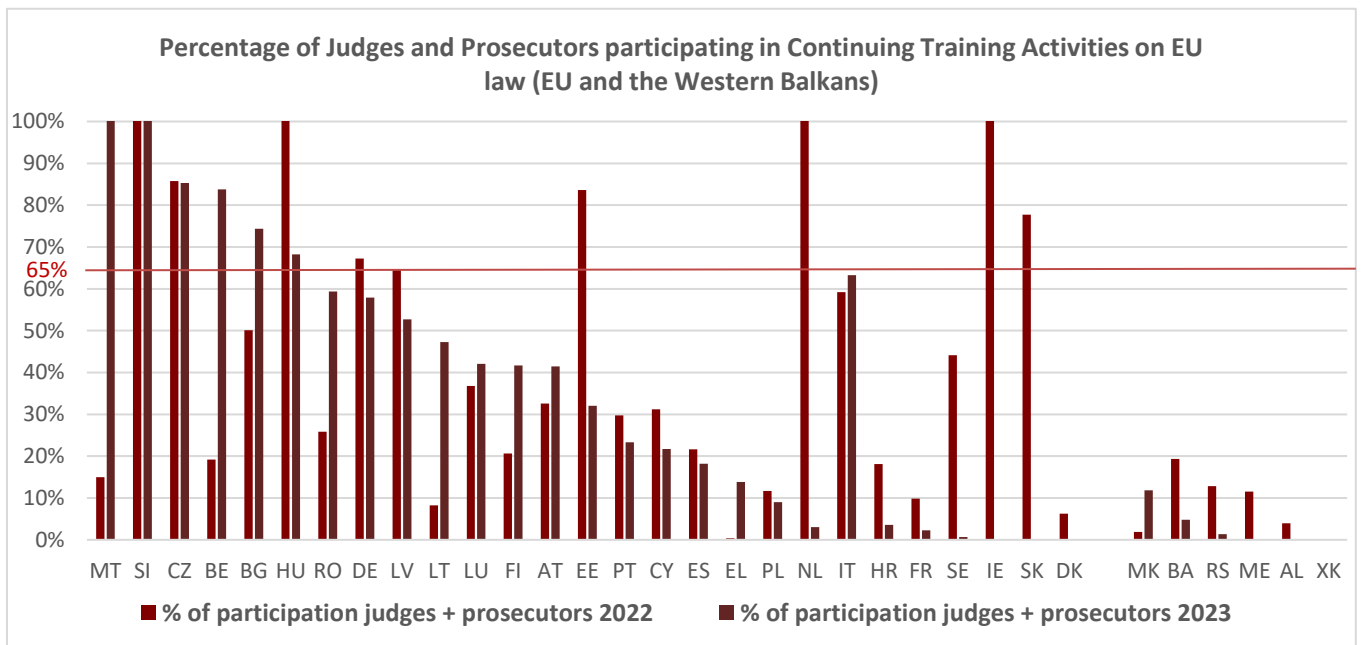
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Note: **Exact figures for SI 2023: 143%; LV 2023: 114% (some prosecutors participated in more than one activity). **No data available for DK, IE, MT, AT, FI, SK, ME, AL and XK.

65 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of judges and prosecutors on EU law

Training of Judges and Prosecutors on EU Law



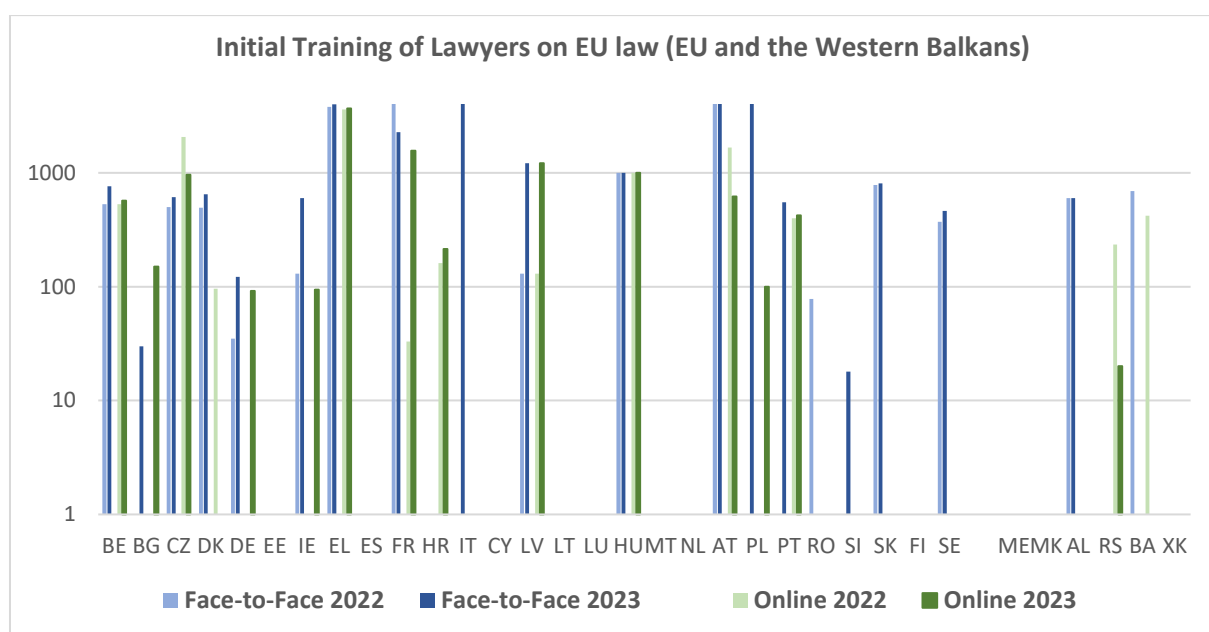
Note: AT figures included in data for judges. **Exact figures for MT 2023: 213%; SI 2023: 105%. ***No data available for DK, IE, SK, ME, AL and XK.

65 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of judges and prosecutors on EU law.

Participation of Lawyers in Training on EU Law by Member State

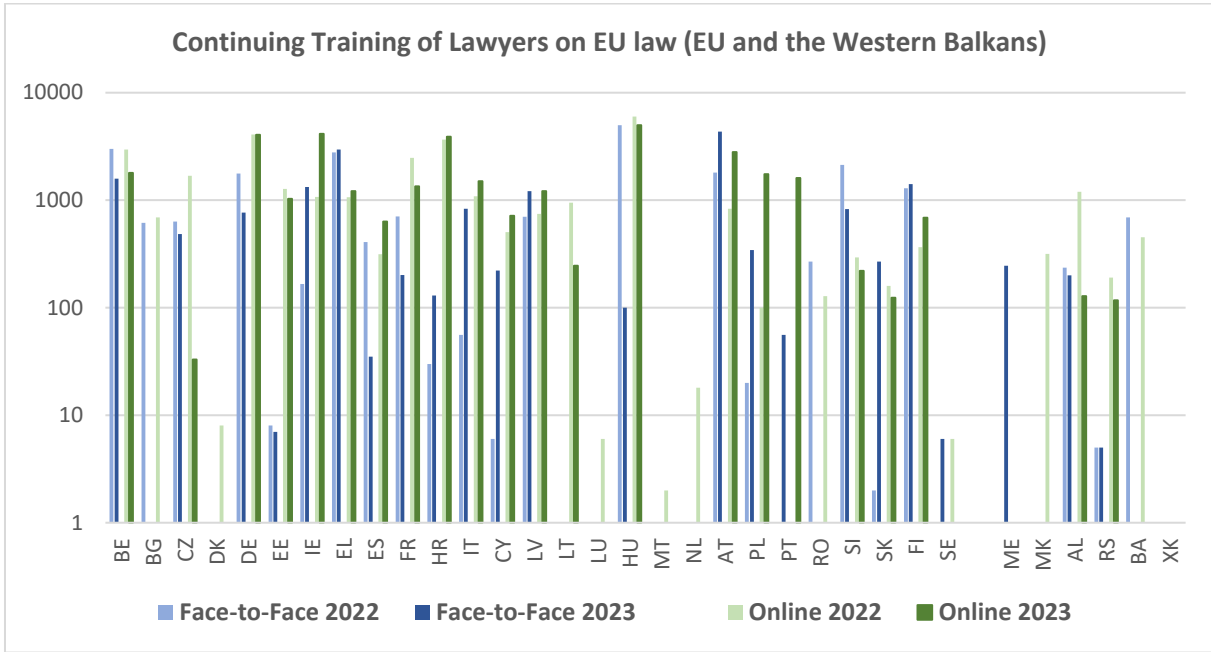
After the exceptionally high number of training activities of lawyers in 2020, the 2023 data shows a continuing **substantial decrease** in the number of lawyers, participating in EU law training, notably due to data collection issues. The lack of data from lawyers' private training providers remains an issue, meaning that we might only have a partial picture. No private training providers (not connected to bars) provided data, even though in some Member States, lawyers significantly rely on them. For some Member States, data was available only for certain regions or bars or a certain type of lawyers. Nevertheless, the report shows considerable improvements since 2011.

In the **percentage** table, the red line indicates the quantitative objective according to the current strategy. **By 2024**, continuing training on EU law should reach **15% of all EU lawyers** yearly. In **2023**, this **objective was** only reached by 10 Member States, for which we received an answer, and one WB State.



Note: No initial training in BG, EE, ES, LT, SI, MK and BA. **Exact figures for EL face-to-face 2023: 3685; EL online 2023: 3685; FR face-to-face 2023: 2269; FR online 2023: 1565; IT face-to-face 2023: 1400; LV face-to-face 2023: 1217; LV online 2023: 1217; AT face-to-face 2023: 8728; PL face-to-face 2023: 5508. ***No data available for lawyers in CY, LU, MT, NL, RO, FI, ME and XK. ****The data for DE is minimal.

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Note: Exact figures for: DE online 2023: 4059; IE online 2023: 4132; HU online 2023: 5000; AT face-to-face 2023: 4352. **No data available for lawyers in BG, DK, LU, MT, NL, RO, SE, MK, BA and XK.



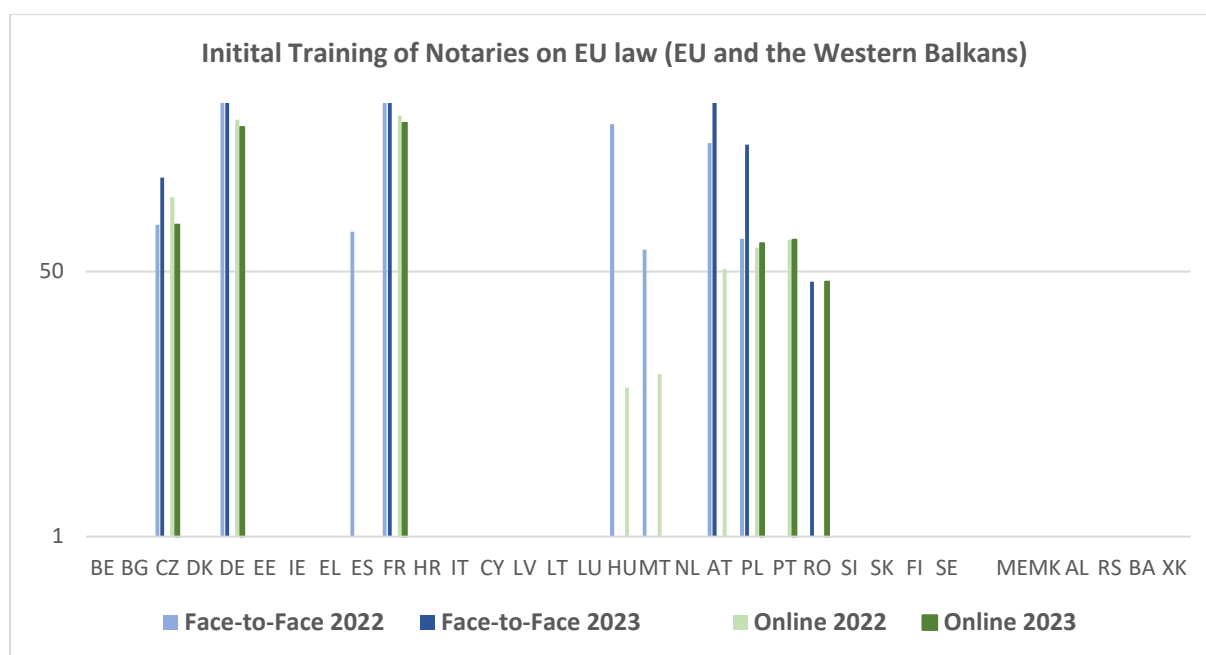
Note: Exact figure for: LV 2023: 180%; AT 2023: 103%; (some lawyers participated in more than one activity). **No data available for lawyers in SE, BG, RO, LU, DK, MT, NL, BA, MK and XK.

15 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of lawyers on EU law.

Participation of Notaries in Training on EU Law by Member State

This report uses the following definition of 'notary': 'a legal official who has been entrusted by the public authority with the safeguarding of the freedom of consent and the protection of the rightful interests of individuals'⁵. 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.

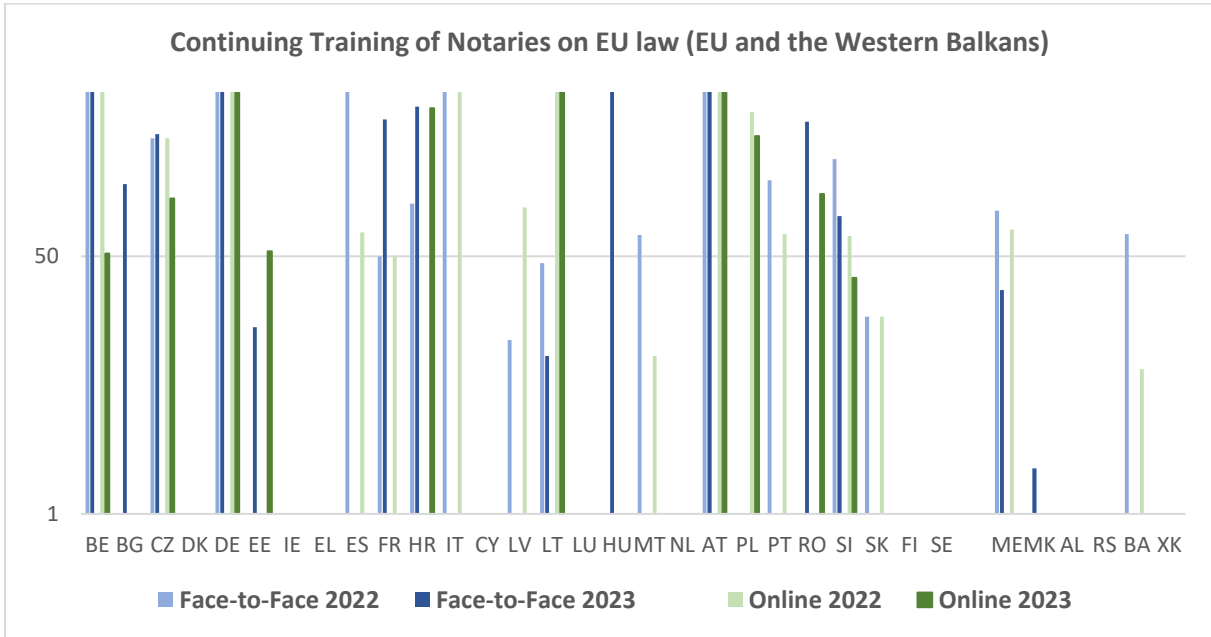
In the percentages table, the red line indicates the quantitative objective, set by the current strategy. **By 2024, continuing training on EU law should reach yearly 30% of all EU notaries.** In 2023, 9 out of 27 MS and one WB state reached this objective.



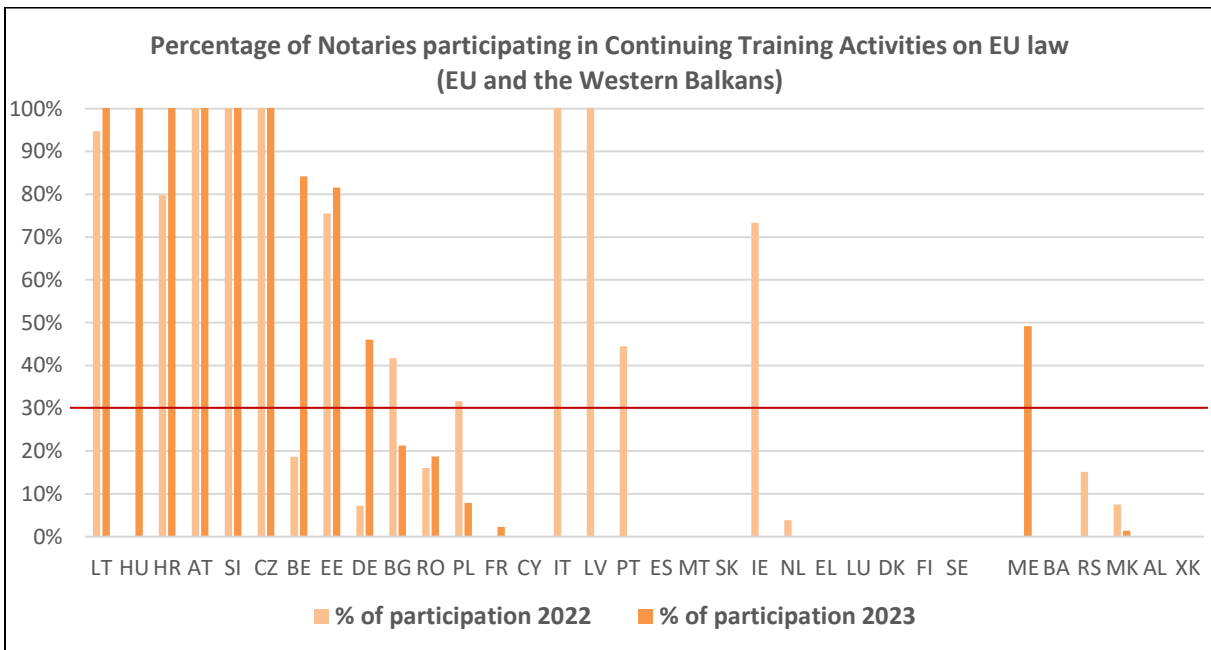
Note: No initial training in BE, EE, IT, LV, LT, SI, SK, ME, MK and BA. **Exact figure for DE face-to-face 2023: 1181; FR face-to-face 2023: 1400, AT face-to-face 2023: 608. ****No data available for notaries in IE, EL, CY, LU, NL, FI, SE, AL and XK. ****CY, DK, IE, FI, and SE have a different legal system.

⁵ European Commission for the efficiency of justice (CEPEJ), [Explanatory note to the scheme for evaluating judicial systems 2018-2020 Cycle](#), CEPEJ (2018)17, Council of Europe, March 2019.

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Note: Exact figure for BE face-to-face 2023: 1.373; DE face-to-face 2023: 1.307; DE online 2023: 1.759; LT online 2023: 1.591; HU face-to-face 2023: 953; AT face-to-face 2023: 774; AT online 2023: 648; HR face-to-face 2023: 486. *No data available for notaries in IE, EL, ES, IT, LV, MT, SK, CY, LU, NL, RO, FI, SE, AL and XK. **CY, DK, IE, FI, and SE have a different legal system.



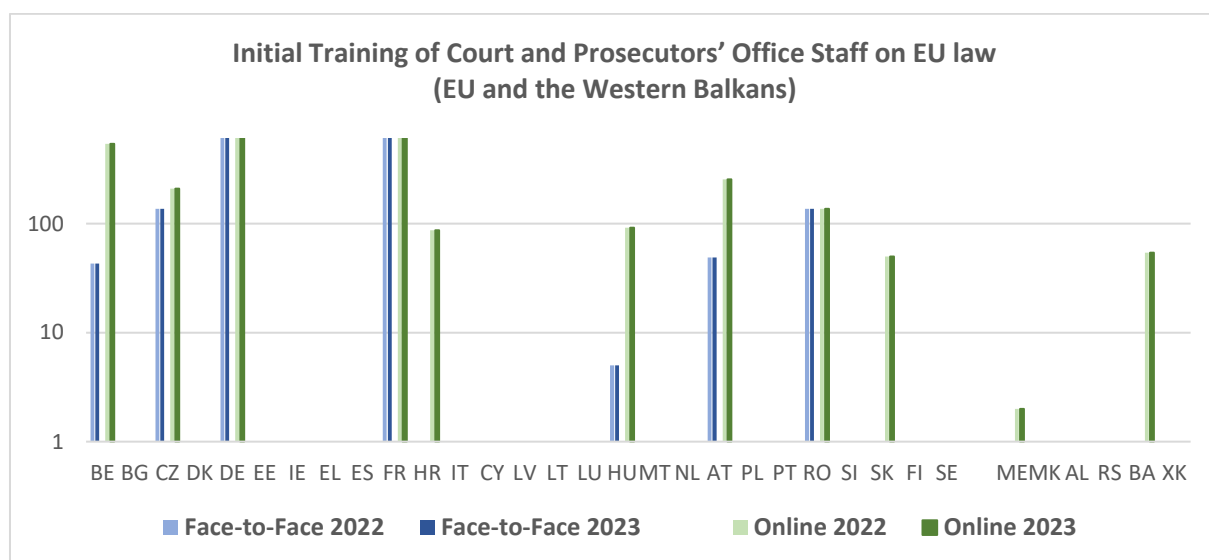
Note: Exact figure for LT 2023: 700%; HU 2023: 304%; HR 2023: 290%; AT 2023: 266; SI 2023: 142%; CZ 2023: 100% (some notaries participated in more than one activity). **No data available for notaries in CY, IT, LV, PT, MT, SK, IE, NL, LU, DK, FI, SE, EL, ES, BA, RS, AL and XK. ***CY, DK, FI, and SE have a different legal system.

30 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of notaries on EU law.

Participation of Court and Prosecutors' Office Staff in Training on EU Law by Member State

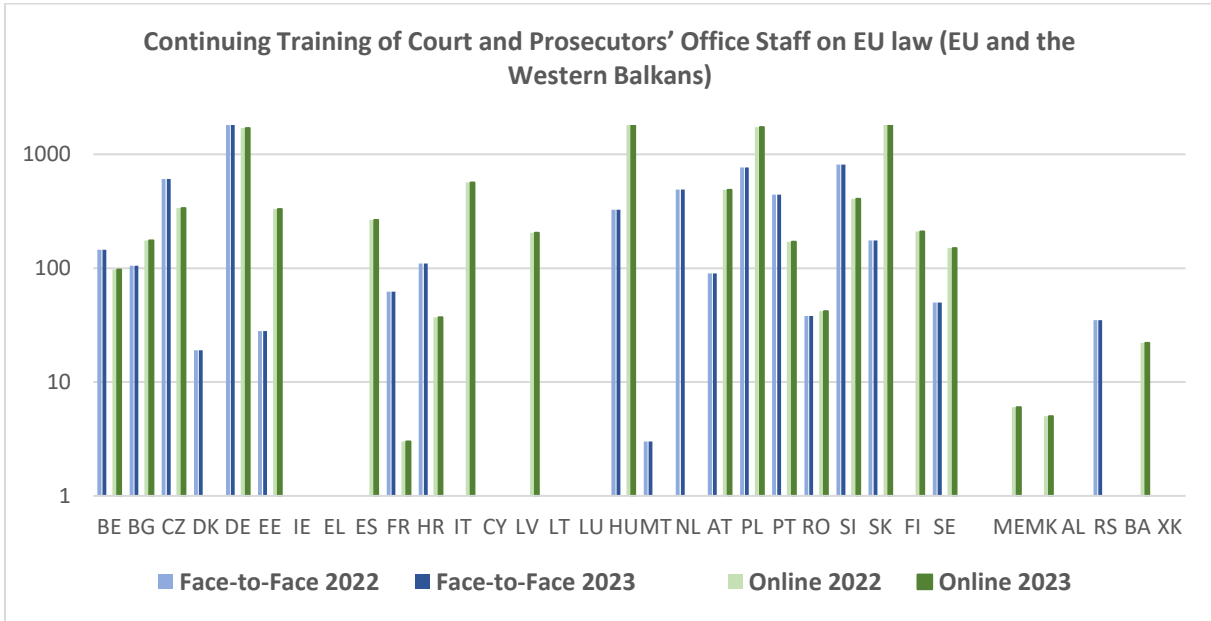
Member States have different types of court and prosecutors' office staff. They range from court wardens and technical staff to assistants for judges and partially independent clerks taking judicial decisions, in particular in registers and the execution of judgments. This diversity entails a wide variety 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 EU](#)⁶.

As the roles and training schemes of court and prosecutors' office staff differ largely among Member States, the collection of data has proven complex. The lack of data on court and prosecutors' office staff remains a challenge, which needs to be addressed. In the percentages table for continuing training, a red line indicates the current quantitative objective. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should yearly reach **15% of all EU court and prosecutors' office staff in need of EU law training**. With 7 out of 27 MS in 2023, this objective is not yet reached, yet also requires improvements in the data collection.

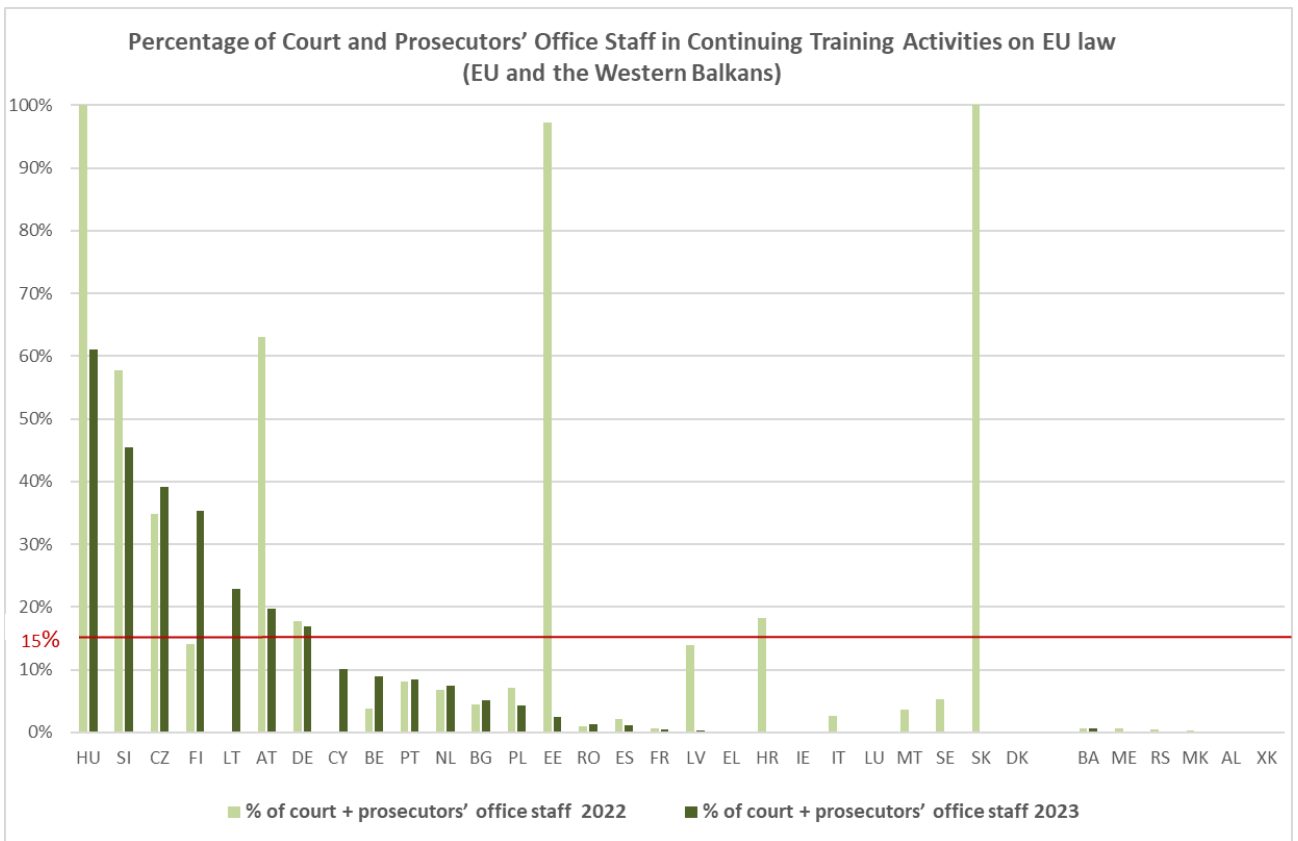


Note: No initial training for court/prosecutors' office staff in EE, IT, LT, MT and ME. **Exact figures for BE online 2023: 539; DE face-to-face 2023: 3502; DE online 2023: 1569; FR face-to-face 2023: 1544; FR online 2023: 1544. ***No data available for court staff/prosecutors' office staff in IE, EL, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, IT, PL, AL, MK, RS and XK.

⁶ See the Study [annexes](#) for country data.



Note: Exact figure for DE face-to-face 2023: 6316; DE online 2023: 1700; HU online 2023: 4093; PL online 2023: 1737; SK online 2023: 3112. *No data available for court staff/prosecutors' office staff in IE, EL, CY, LU, LU, AL and XK.



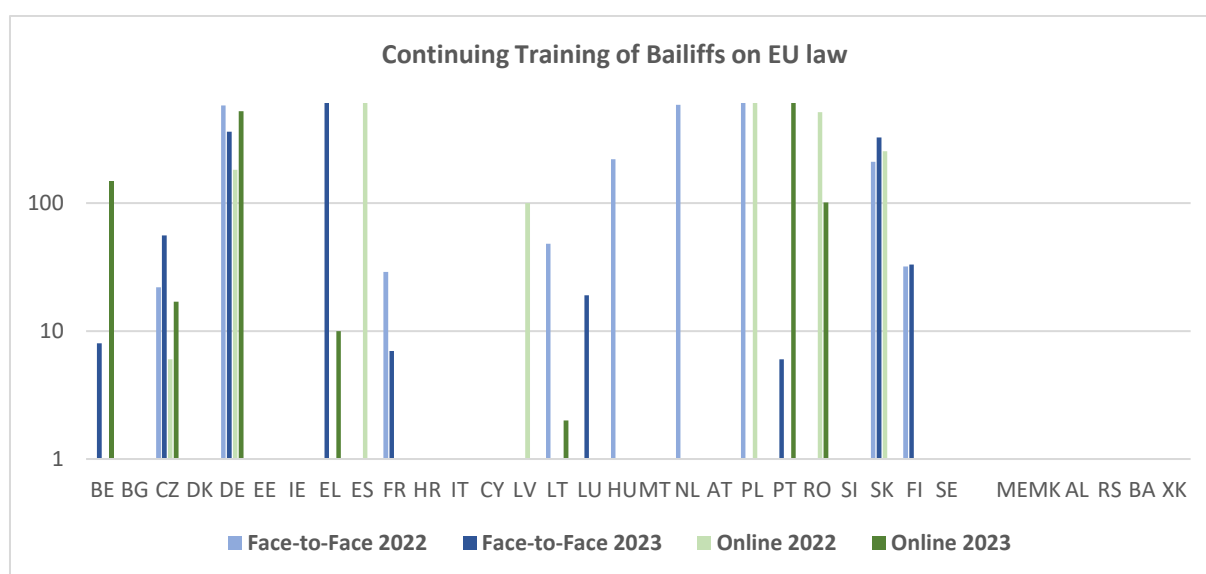
Note: No data available for court staff/prosecutors' office staff in: IE, EL, HR, LU, MT, IT, SE, SK, DK, ME, RS, MK, AL and XK.

15 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of court staff/ prosecutors' office staff on EU law.

Participation of Bailiffs in Training on EU Law by Member State

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

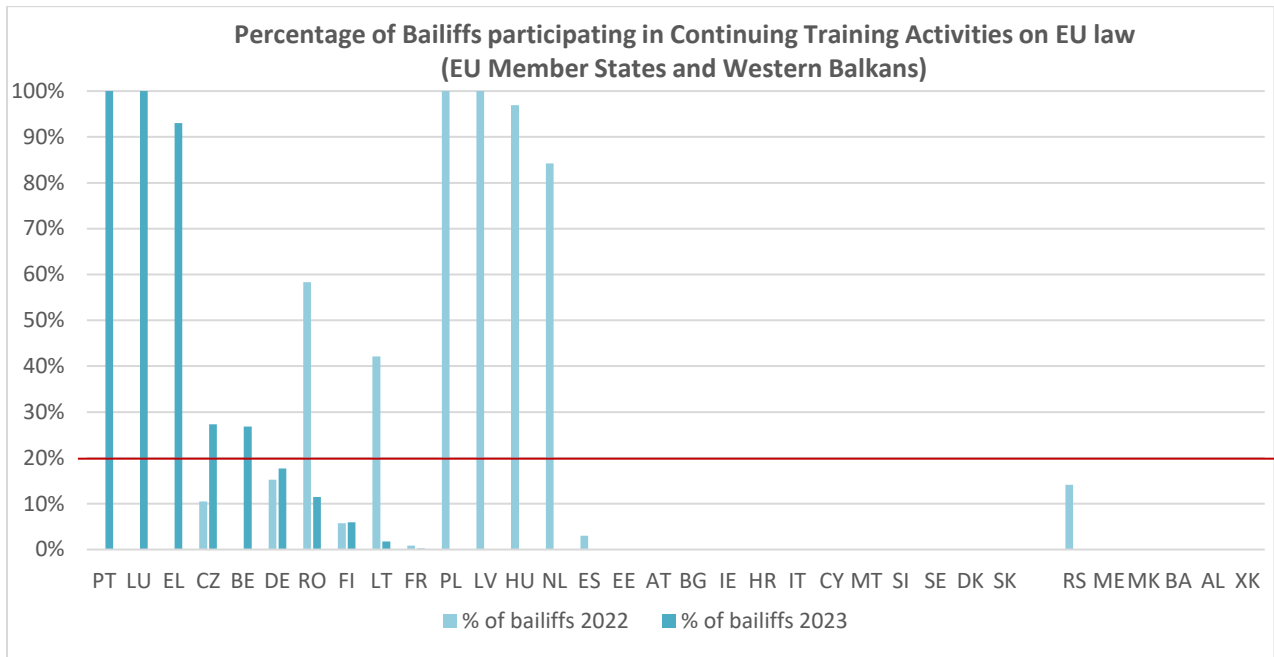
In the percentages table, the red line indicates the **current quantitative objective, set by the strategy**. By 2024, continuing training on EU law should each year reach **20% of bailiffs**. This objective was even surpassed in 2021. As far as we have received data for **bailiffs**, there is a **substantial increase** for most Member States. However, the participation rate varies considerably across Member States. There is also room for improvement concerning the number of EU Member States and Western Balkan countries contributing to the data collection. Only 5 EU Member States reached the **quantitative objective**. As the data concerning initial training of bailiffs received is marginal⁷, it will not be displayed below.



Note: Exact figures for BE online 2023: 147; DE face-to-face 2023: 361; DE online 2023: 522; EL face-to-face 2023: 1850; PT online 2023: 1204; SK face-to-face 2023: 325. **No data available for bailiffs in BG, DK, EE, IE, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI, SE, ME, MK, AL, RS, BA and XK.

⁷ Only data concerning five Member States was submitted.

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Note: Exact figure: PT 2023: 116%; LU 2023: 100%; (some bailiffs participated in more than one activity). **No data available for bailiffs in FR, PL, LV, HU, NL, ES, EE, AT, BG, DK, IE, HR, IT, CY, MT, SI, SE, SK, ME, MK, AL, BA and XK.

20 % = quantitative objective for continuing training of bailiffs on EU law.

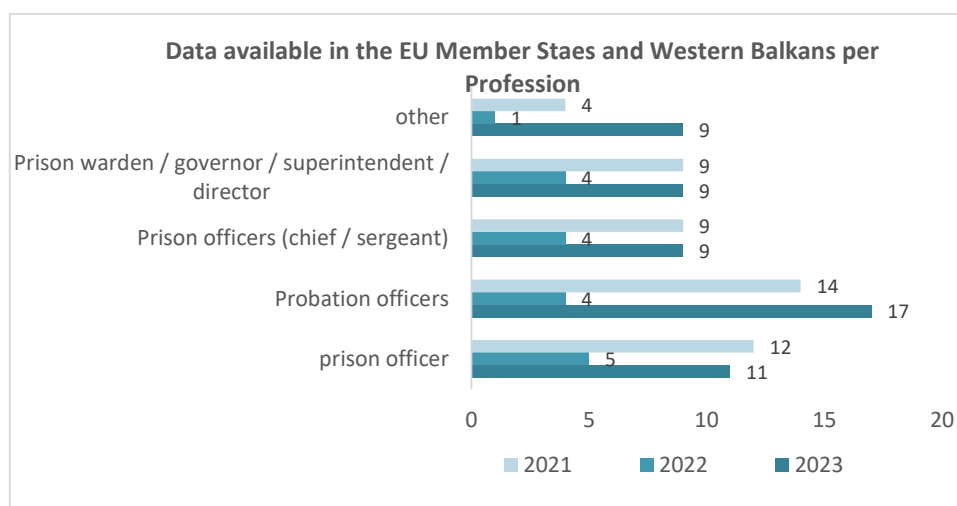
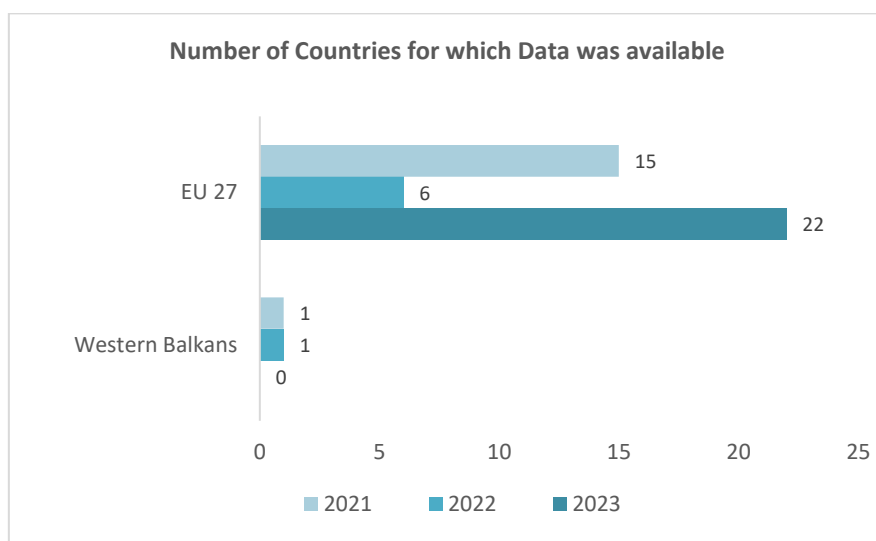
Prison and Probation Officers

Prison and probation officers may be concerned by EU law and EU policies in their daily tasks and are therefore in need of relevant specialised training. With the [European Judicial Training Strategy for 2021-2024](#), the European Commission acknowledges the importance of training of prison and probation officers on EU law and monitors the EU law related training of prison and probation staff.

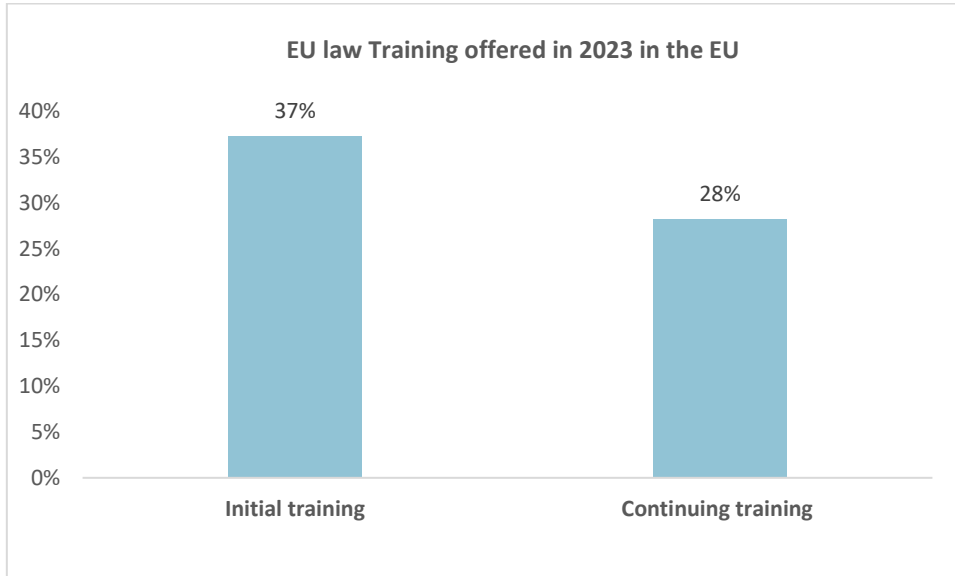
Due to the specificity of the profession, the questionnaire to collect the data presented in this section differs from the questionnaire for the other professions. Hence, certain parameters, such as quality and availability of data per Member State will be specific to prison and probation staff only. In the following sections, quality and evaluation parameters will be analysed separately for the other justice professions.

Moreover, the data collection for prison and probation staff shows strong fluctuations over the years. This year (data 2023), 22 Member States responded, whereas in 2022 (data 2022), only 6 out of the 27 EU Member States replied to the dedicated questionnaire (data 2022) and in 2021, it was 15. For some of the responding Member States, more than one training institution provided data for the different professions.

This year, to avoid false implications about trends based on the data collected, the data will depict solely this year's responses for prison and probation staff, as the data is not comparable to last year's data with such high fluctuations in the number of respondents. Since we have received no data from any Western Balkan State, the analysis this year will solely focus on EU Member States.

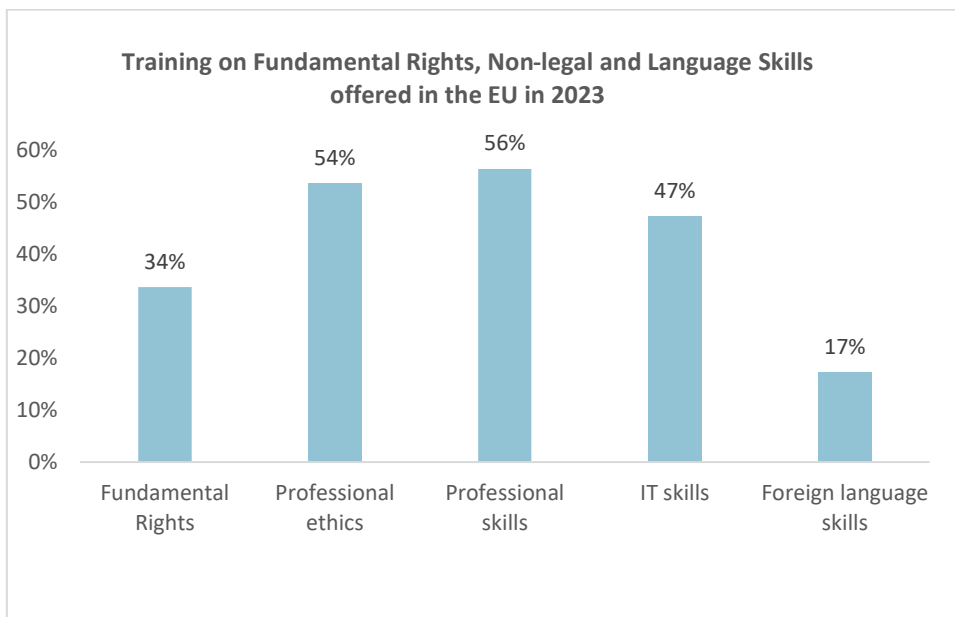


European Judicial Training 2023



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in AT, CY, EE, EL, MT.

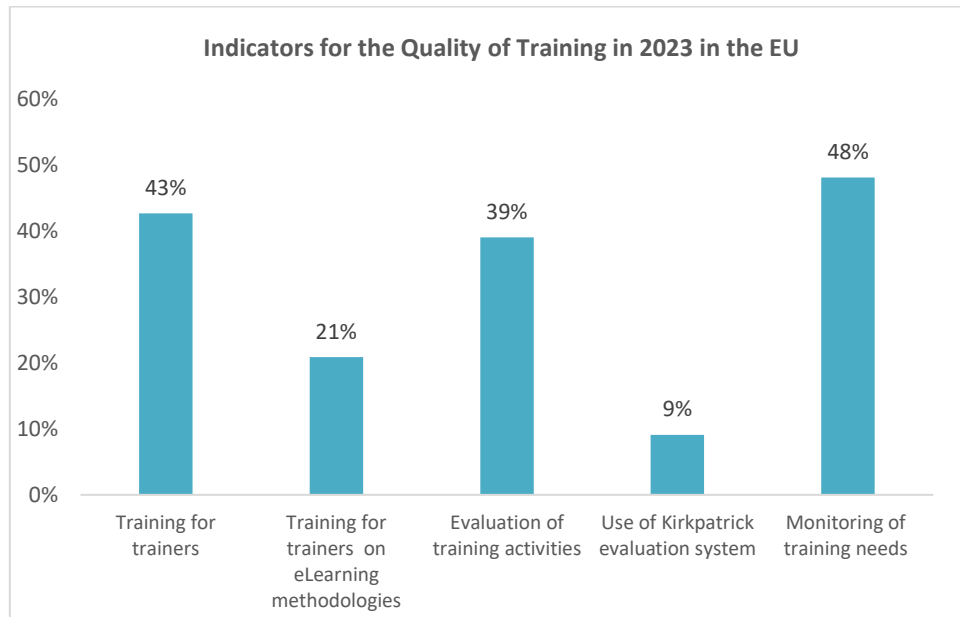
In 2023, 37% of the responding EU Member States offered **initial training activities** on EU law and 28% of the EU Member States offered **continuing EU law training**.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in AT, CY, EE, EL, MT.

In 2023, training on **fundamental rights** was offered in 34% of the responding EU Member States. 54% of the responding EU Members States offered training on **professional ethics**, 56% on **professional skills**, 47% on **IT-skills** and 17% on **foreign languages**.

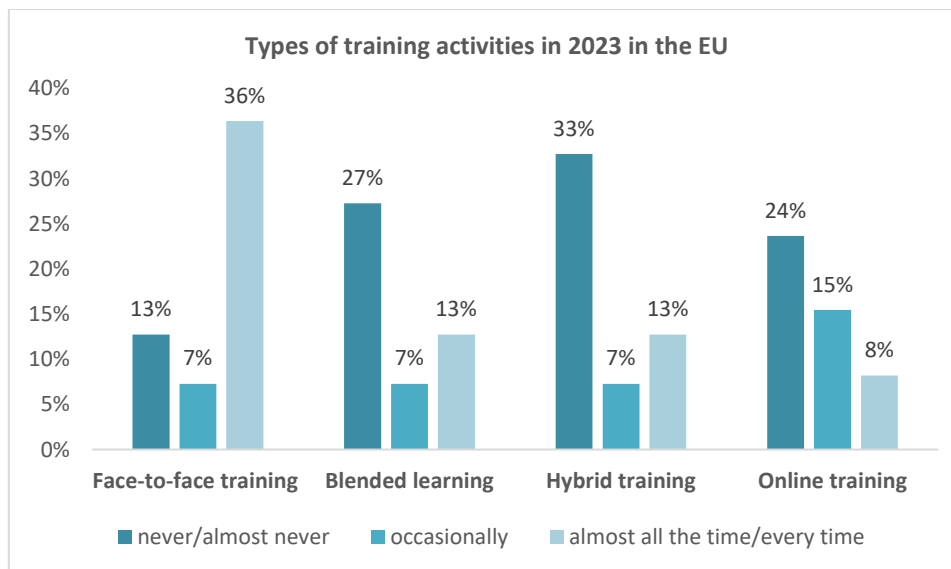
European Judicial Training 2023



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in AT, CY, EE, EL, MT.

Assessing the quality of training is complex. In this report and through the dedicated questionnaire, we proposed different possible indicators that can allow for an assessment, such as whether training activities are evaluated, training needs assessed, training for trainers existed and the methodology applied in training activities on EU law.

In 2023, 43% of the responding EU Member States indicated to offer training for trainers and 21% to offer training for trainers on eLearning methodologies. 39% of the responding EU Member States evaluated their training activities, but in doing so, only 9% used the Kirkpatrick evaluation system. 48% of the EU Member States, for which we received a reply, monitored training needs.



Note: No data available for prison and probation officers in AT, CY, EE, EL, MT.

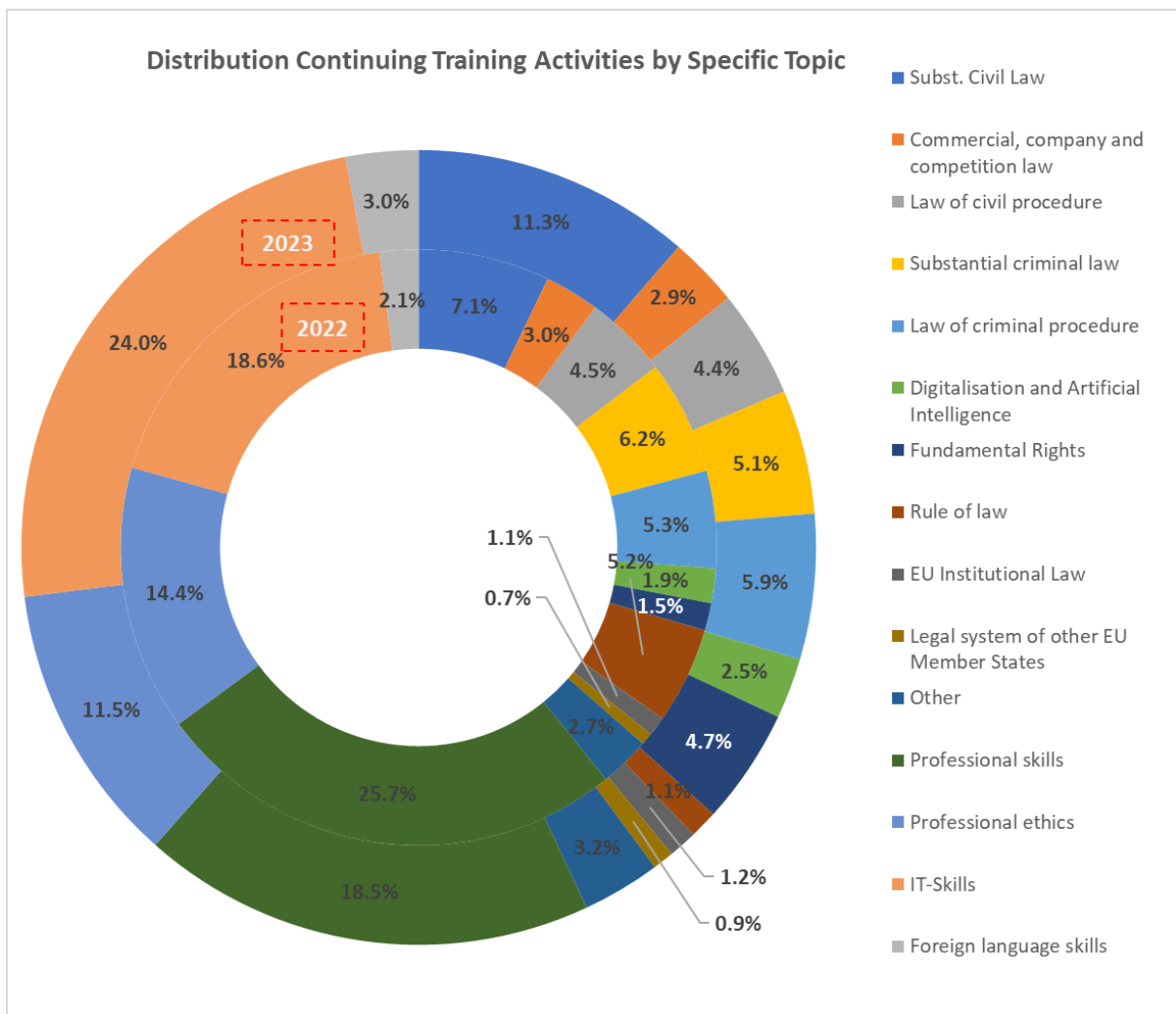
The ways in which training is offered to prison and probation staff in the responding EU Member States are diverse. Face-to-face training activities were used in 36% of the responding EU Member States “almost all the time/ every time”. Blended learning was offered “never” in 27% of the responding EU Member States. Hybrid training is “never/almost never” used in 33% of the responding EU Member States and online training “occasionally” in 15% of the responding EU Member States.

For All Professions (Except Prison and Probation Staff)

Training Topics, related to EU Law

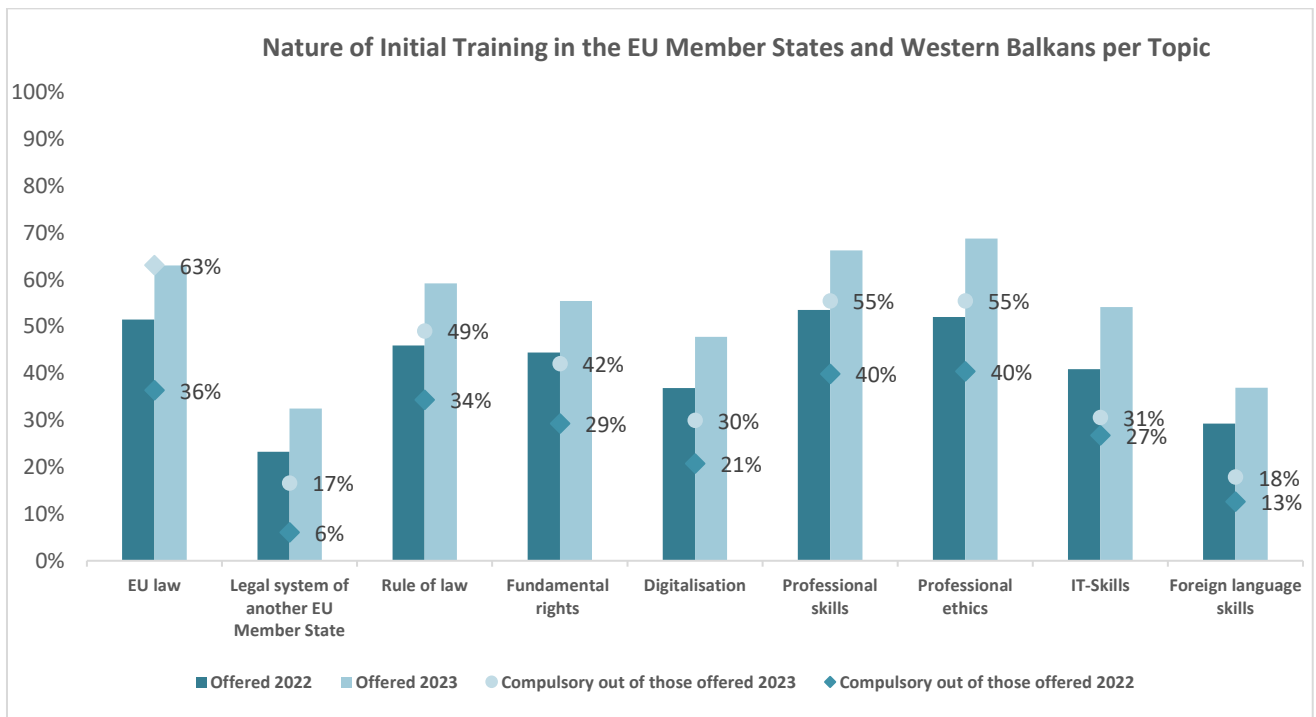
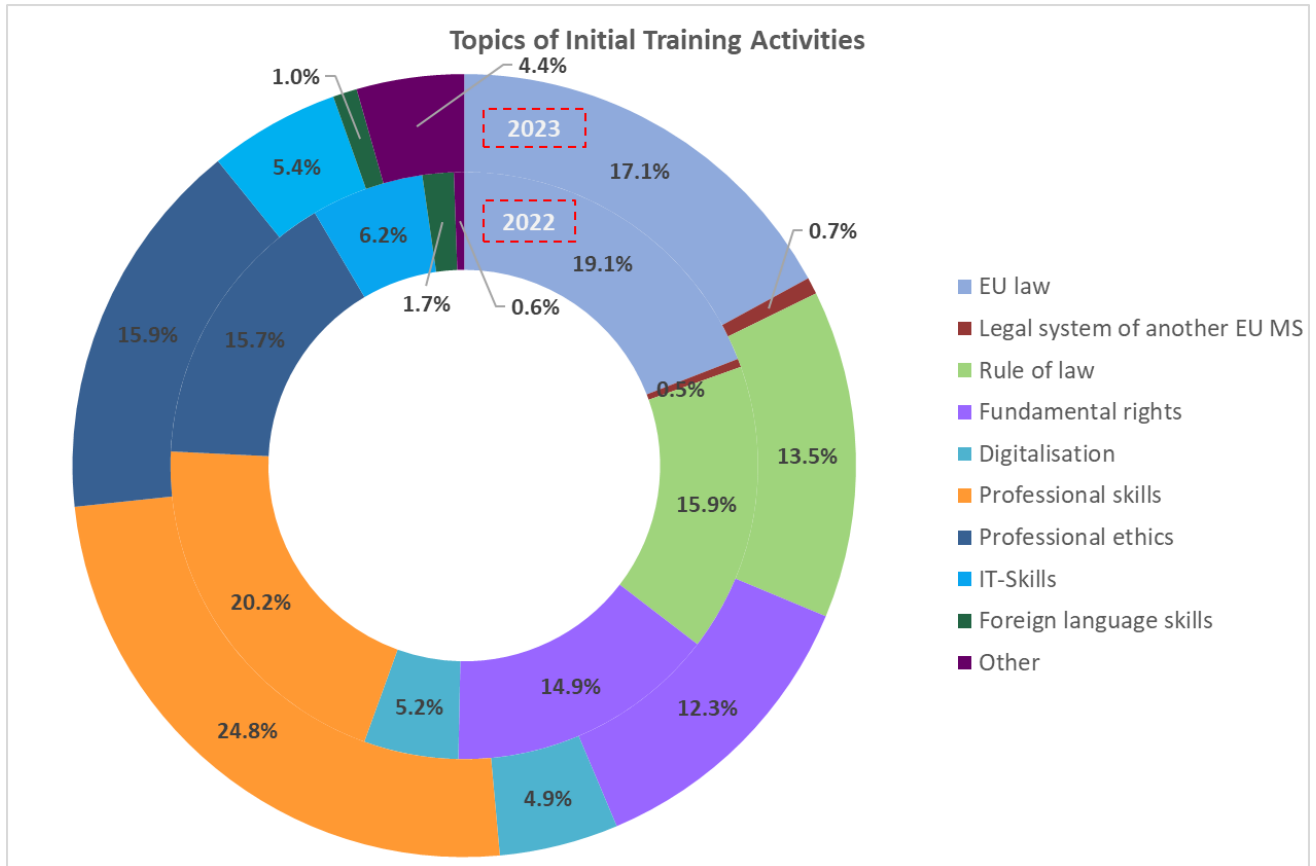
Training activities covered a wide range of EU law topics and topics going beyond legal training (professional skills, professional ethics and language skills) in 2023⁸ in the EU and Western Balkan ‘countries. Most initial training activities focused on professional skills and EU law. Training on digitalisation and IT-Skills accounted for 4,9% and 5,4%, respectively for initial training and 2,5% on digitalisation and 24% on IT-Skills for continuing training. The numbers for continuing training show an increase, but are still far below the objectives of a competitive Europe.

Continuing Training



⁸ A breakdown by profession is not available.

Initial Training



Quality of Training

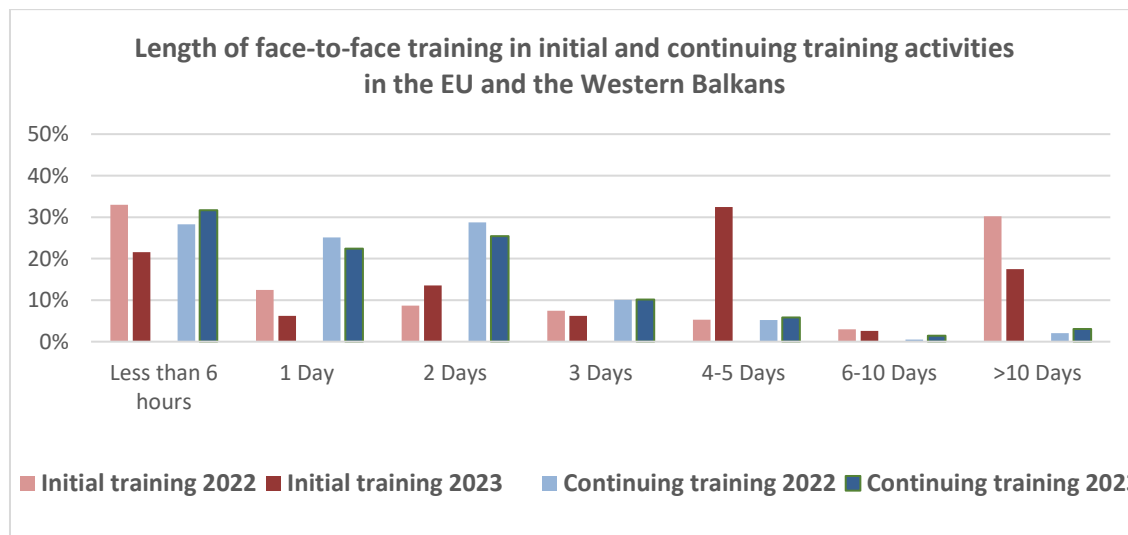
Effective judicial training is not only about participant numbers. More importantly, the training activities must be of good quality. Training providers should promote high quality and impactful training activities, using modern training tools, benefiting from digitalisation. It is, however, complex to assess the quality of training.

In this section, we present different possible indicators, such as the evaluation of training activities, training needs assessment, training for trainers, length and methodologies applied in training activities on EU law.

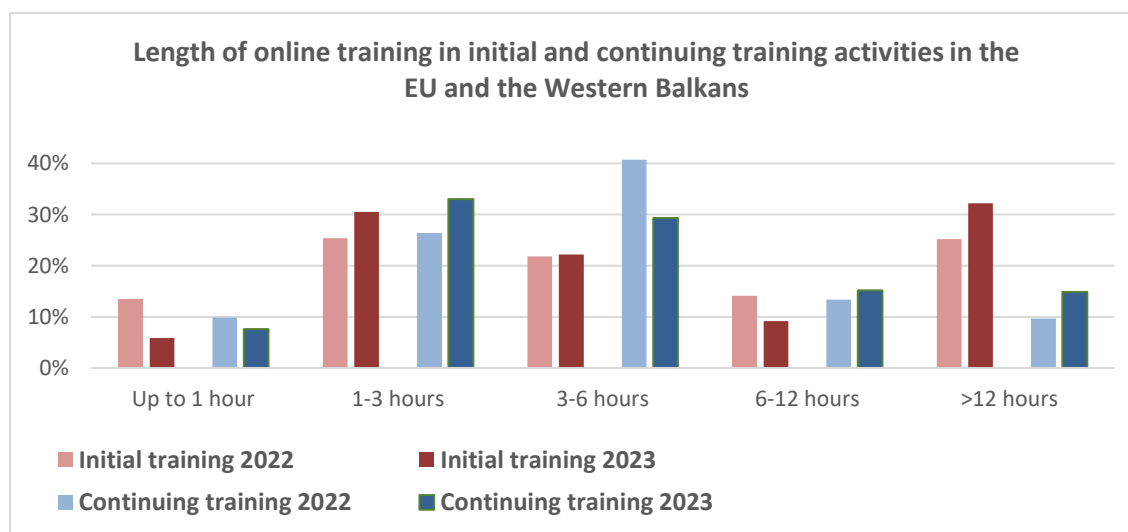
Length of Training on EU Law

In the graph below, we visualise the data collected to measure the duration of **face-to-face** and **online training** activities, **initial and continuing training** in the EU and the Western Balkan countries by year-to-year-comparison.

For 2023, the duration of **continuing face-to-face training activities** was generally shorter than the duration of **initial face-to-face training activities**. In 2023, 70% of all continuing face-to-face and 59% of all initial face-to-face training on EU law activities lasted up to 6 hours.



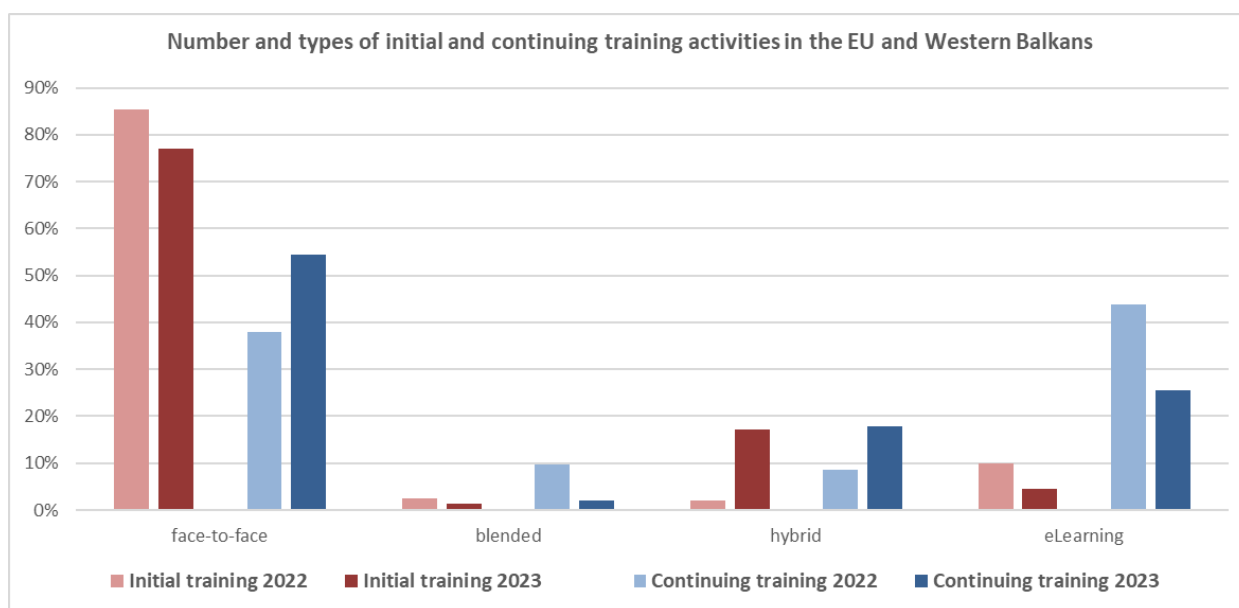
In 2023, 70% of all continuing online training activities and 59% of initial online training activities lasted up to 6 hours or less.



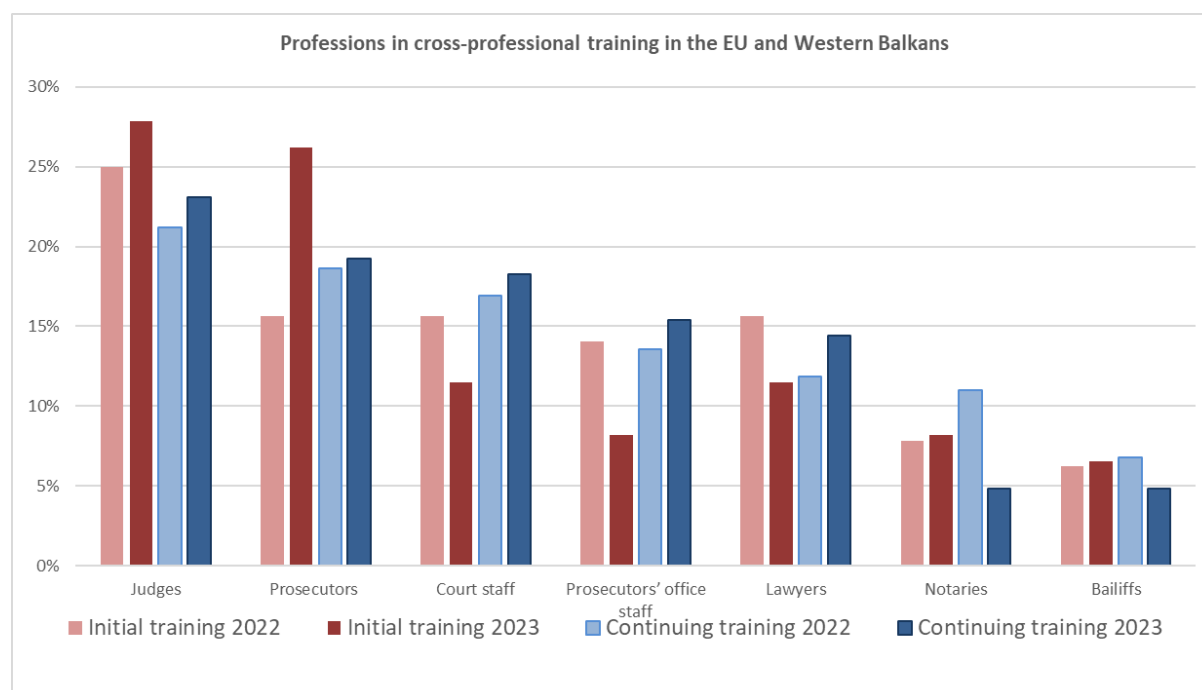
Types of EU Law Training Activities

In 2023⁹, the majority (66%) of training activities organised in the responding EU Member States or Western Balkan countries were held face-to-face. The report shows an increase of initial face-to-face continuing training activities from 38% in 2022 to 55% in 2023. Likewise, hybrid training activities have increased this year, whereas blended and eLearning training activities have both decreased.

Types of EU Law Training Activities



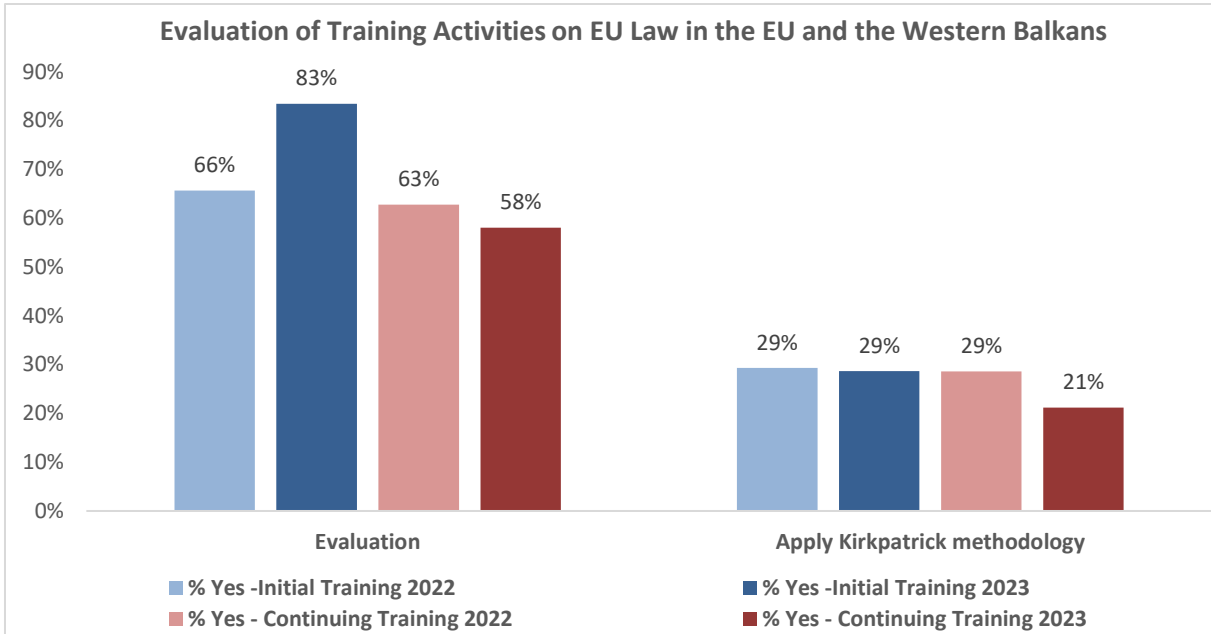
Professions in Cross-professional Training



⁹ 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 was available, in some cases because training providers cater for a range of professions.

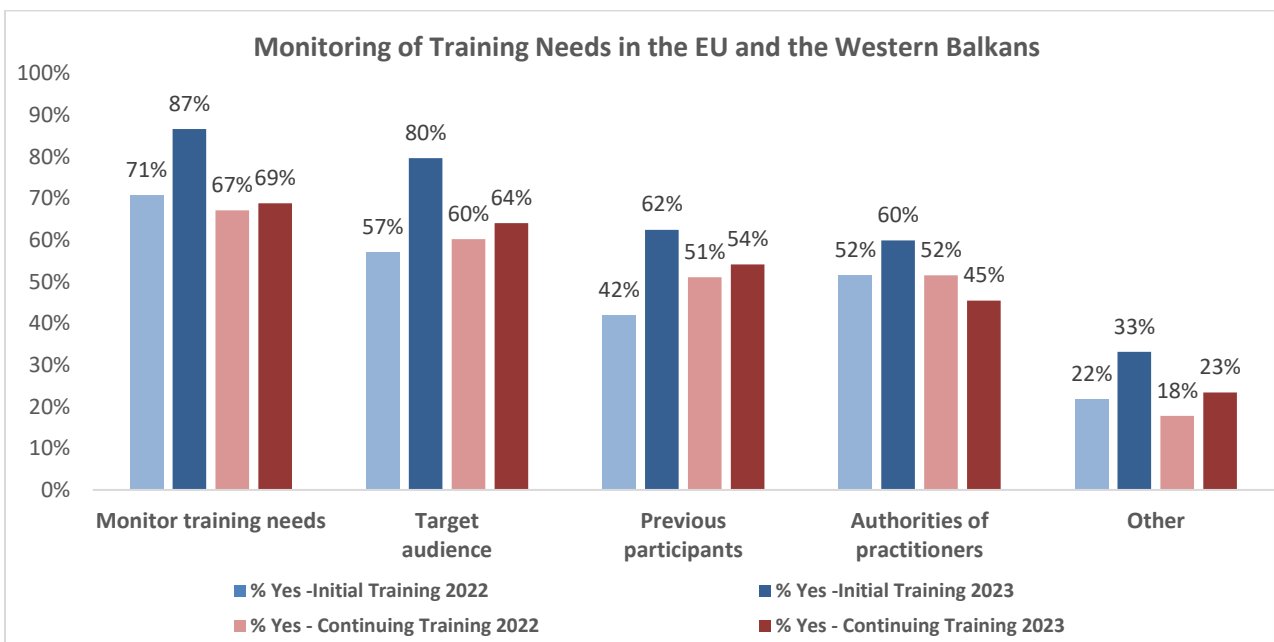
Evaluation of Training Activities

In 2023, most of the responding countries (83% for initial training and 58% for continuing training) evaluated the training activities on EU law that they organised. However, only 29 % for initial and 21% for continuing training applied the Kirkpatrick methodology to evaluate the training activities.



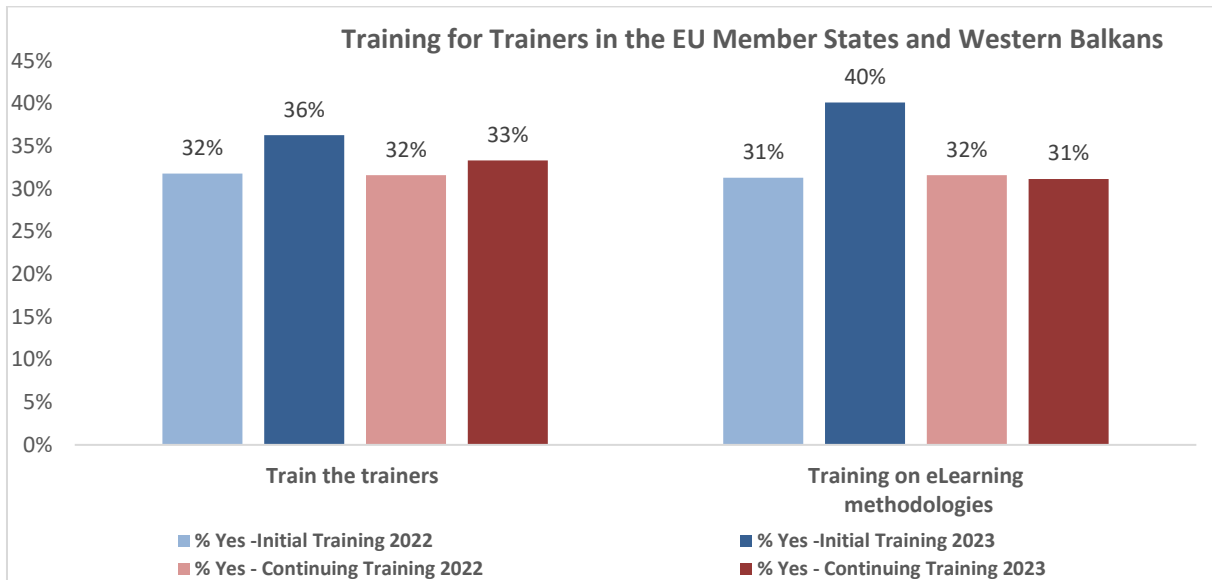
Monitoring Training Needs

A majority of the responding countries (87% for initial and 69% continuing training) monitored training needs. Most countries, for which we have received a reply, consulted the target audience for the training needs assessment.



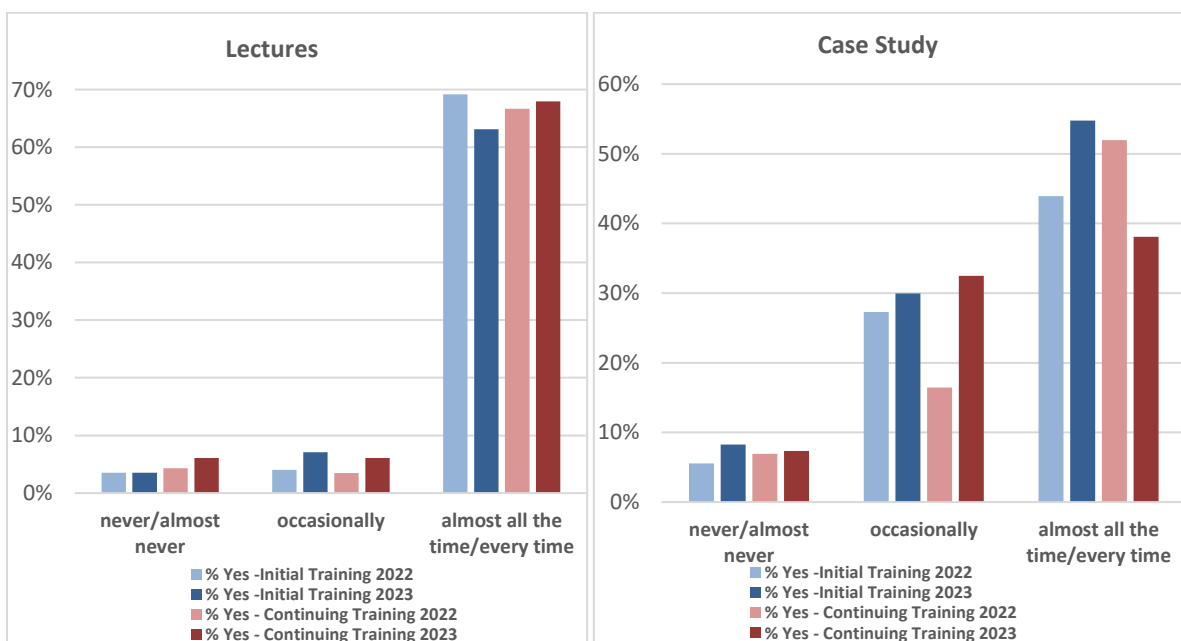
Training of Trainers

In 2023, training of trainers on EU law was only offered in a minority of the responding countries (36% for initial and 33% for continuing training). The same applies for the training of trainers on e-learning methodology. In 2023, 40% of the responding countries offered training on e-learning methodology for their trainers in initial training and 31% in continuing training.

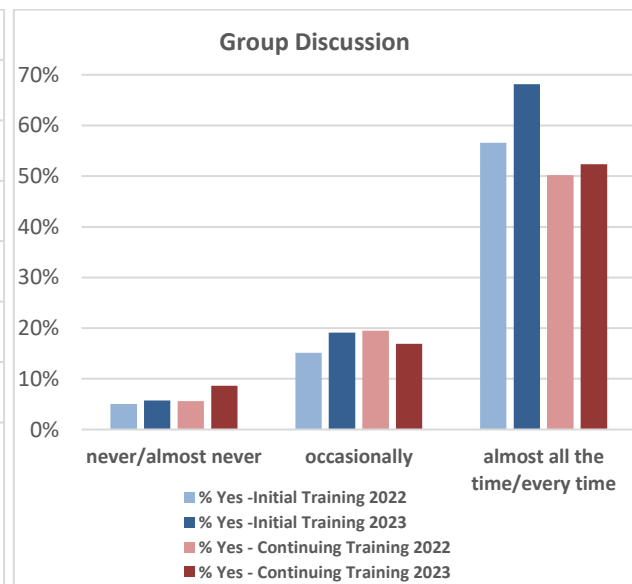
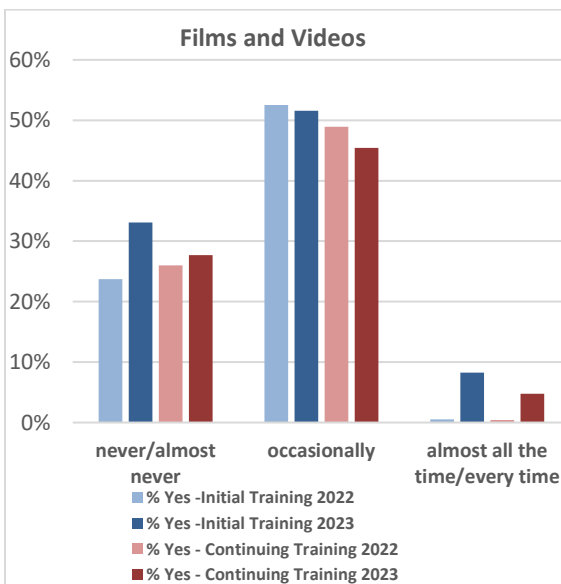
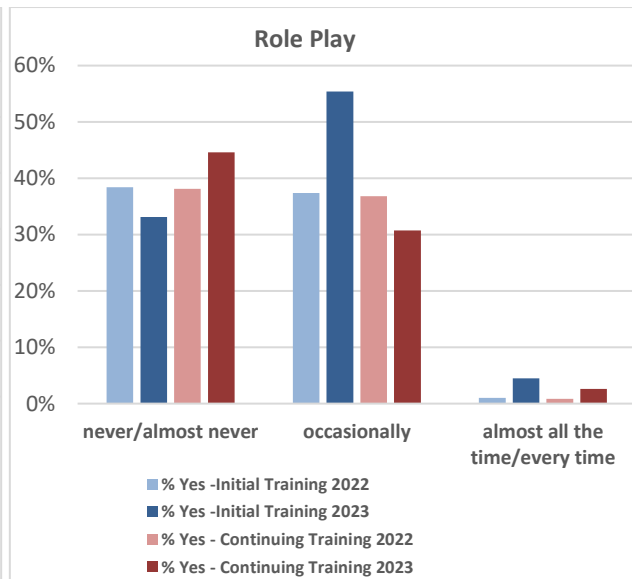
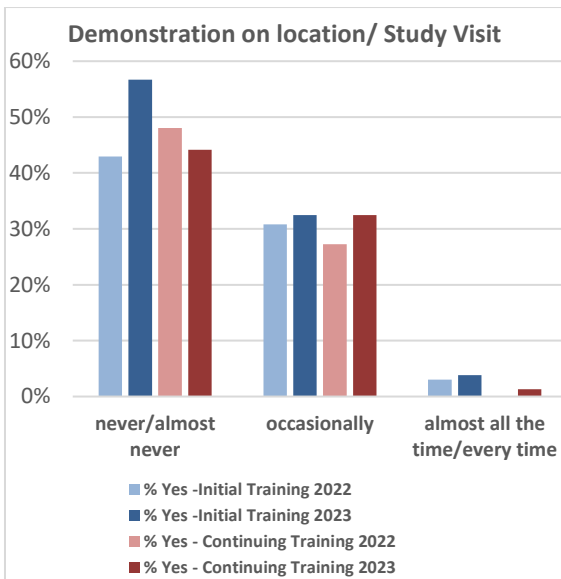
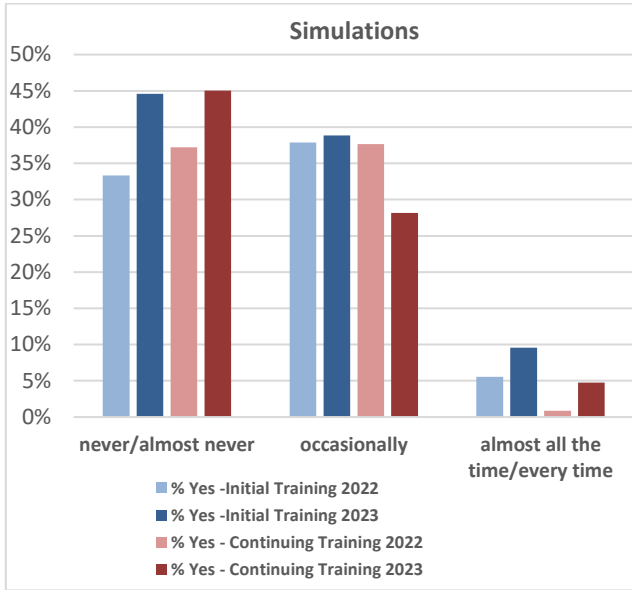
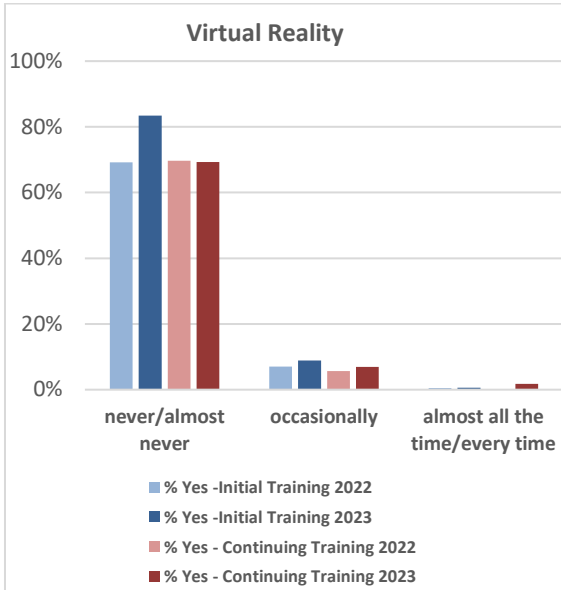


Training Activity Methodologies

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 their initial and continuing training offer.



European Judicial Training 2023



Next Steps

Since 2011, the European Commission has been actively monitoring judicial training across Europe, evaluating the progress made under two successive European judicial training strategies.

With the [European judicial training strategy for 2021-2024](#) elapsing, in the coming year, we will focus on adopting and promoting a third strategy. This new strategy should aim to strengthen the role of judicial training as a supportive environment for the digitalisation of judicial systems in the EU.

In parallel, the 2025 report will evaluate results of judicial training in 2024, revealing the level of accomplishment of the strategic objectives of the 2021-2024 strategy. However, persistent gaps in the data collection highlight the need for increased efforts from all stakeholders involved.

The demand for digitalisation-related training will grow substantially to address emerging challenges and turn them into opportunities. As such, the focus in the coming years will be on enhancing digital skills and ensuring the effective use of new technologies. Both in 2023 and 2024, the Commission successfully organised conferences to address these challenges, fostering collaboration among stakeholders to upskill justice professionals and identify evolving training needs and priorities.

Judicial training remains a shared responsibility of the Member States, justice professionals and their training providers as well as the EU. To achieve meaningful progress, equipping justice professionals with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes, necessary to adapt to rapidly changing societies and economies, will require ambitious actions and close cooperation among all stakeholders.

One thing is clear: judicial training continues to be a top priority on our agenda.

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	Bosnien und Herzegowina
FI	Finland	PL	Poland	XK	Kosovo ¹⁰

¹⁰ 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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