

STATE COURT

Segundo o juiz Carlos Roberto de Almeida, o processo de reforma do Judiciário, no âmbito do Poder Judiciário, é um processo de modernização e melhoria da eficiência da administração pública, com o objetivo de garantir a qualidade dos serviços prestados e a transparência da gestão. O processo envolve a reestruturação das instituições, a melhoria da gestão de pessoas e a adoção de novas tecnologias.

HOW IT IS STRUCTURED

A estrutura do Poder Judiciário é composta por três instâncias: o Supremo Tribunal Federal (STF), o Superior Tribunal de Justiça (STJ) e o Tribunal de Justiça (TJ). O STF é a instância máxima do Poder Judiciário, responsável por julgar as causas de maior importância nacional. O STJ é a instância superior dos Tribunais Regionais Federais (TRFs) e dos Tribunais Regionais do Trabalho (TRTs). O TJ é a instância superior dos Juizados de Primeira Instância (JPs).

HOW IT IS ORGANIZED

A organização do Poder Judiciário é baseada na separação dos poderes, com o Poder Judiciário atuando de forma independente e autônoma. A organização é baseada na hierarquia, com o STF no topo, seguido pelo STJ e pelo TJ. A organização também é baseada na especialização, com cada instância responsável por julgar um tipo específico de causas.

LABOR COURT

Constituído por juízes e membros do Poder Judiciário, o Tribunal do Trabalho (TST) é a instância superior dos Tribunais Regionais do Trabalho (TRTs). O TST é responsável por julgar as causas de maior importância nacional no âmbito do Poder Judiciário. O TST é composto por 15 membros, sendo 10 juízes e 5 membros do Poder Judiciário. O TST é responsável por julgar as causas de maior importância nacional no âmbito do Poder Judiciário.

HOW IT IS STRUCTURED

A estrutura do Poder Judiciário é composta por três instâncias: o Supremo Tribunal Federal (STF), o Superior Tribunal de Justiça (STJ) e o Tribunal de Justiça (TJ). O STF é a instância máxima do Poder Judiciário, responsável por julgar as causas de maior importância nacional. O STJ é a instância superior dos Tribunais Regionais Federais (TRFs) e dos Tribunais Regionais do Trabalho (TRTs). O TJ é a instância superior dos Juizados de Primeira Instância (JPs).

HOW IT IS ORGANIZED

A organização do Poder Judiciário é baseada na separação dos poderes, com o Poder Judiciário atuando de forma independente e autônoma. A organização é baseada na hierarquia, com o STF no topo, seguido pelo STJ e pelo TJ. A organização também é baseada na especialização, com cada instância responsável por julgar um tipo específico de causas.

FEDERAL COURT

Constituído por juízes e membros do Poder Judiciário, o Tribunal Federal do Trabalho (TFT) é a instância superior dos Tribunais Regionais do Trabalho (TRTs). O TFT é responsável por julgar as causas de maior importância nacional no âmbito do Poder Judiciário. O TFT é composto por 15 membros, sendo 10 juízes e 5 membros do Poder Judiciário. O TFT é responsável por julgar as causas de maior importância nacional no âmbito do Poder Judiciário.

HOW IT IS STRUCTURED

A estrutura do Poder Judiciário é composta por três instâncias: o Supremo Tribunal Federal (STF), o Superior Tribunal de Justiça (STJ) e o Tribunal de Justiça (TJ). O STF é a instância máxima do Poder Judiciário, responsável por julgar as causas de maior importância nacional. O STJ é a instância superior dos Tribunais Regionais Federais (TRFs) e dos Tribunais Regionais do Trabalho (TRTs). O TJ é a instância superior dos Juizados de Primeira Instância (JPs).

HOW IT IS ORGANIZED

A organização do Poder Judiciário é baseada na separação dos poderes, com o Poder Judiciário atuando de forma independente e autônoma. A organização é baseada na hierarquia, com o STF no topo, seguido pelo STJ e pelo TJ. A organização também é baseada na especialização, com cada instância responsável por julgar um tipo específico de causas.



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

President

Minister Rosa Weber

National Inspector of Justice

Minister Luis Felipe Salomão

Advisors

Minister Vieira de Mello Filho

Mauro Martins

Salise Sanchotene

Jane Granzoto

Richard Pae Kim

Marcio Luiz Freitas

Giovanni Olsson

João Paulo Santos Schoucair

Marcos Vinícius Jardim

Marcello Terto e Silva

Mário Goulart Maia

Luiz Fernando Bandeira de Mello

General Secretary

Gabriel da Silveira Matos

Special Secretary for Programs, Research and Strategic Management

Ricardo Fioreze

General Manager

Johanness Eck

EXPEDIENT

SECRETARY OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

Head of the Institutional Communication Section

Rejane Neves

Graphic design

Eron Castro

Reviewers

Carmem Menezes

2023

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

SAF SUL Quadra 2 Lotes 5/6 - Zip Code: 70070-600

E-mail address: www.cnj.jus.br



The Judiciary Statistics Panel is available to the public on the CNJ website and can be accessed through the QR-Code above or the panel's link: <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/>.

Justice

in numbers

2023



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

JUDICIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Coordinating Judges

Ana Lúcia Andrade de Aguiar
Livia Cristina Marques Peres

Executive Director

Gabriela Moreira de Azevedo Soares

Project Director

Isabely Fontana da Mota

Technical Director

Igor Tadeu Silva Viana Stemler

Researchers

Danielly dos Santos Queirós
Olivia Alves Gomes Pessoa
Wilfredo Enrique Pires Pacheco
Alexander da Costa Monteiro

Statisticians

Davi Ferreira Borges
Filipe Pereira da Silva
Jaqueline Barbão

Research Support

Lilian Bertoldi
Pedro Henrique de Pádua Amorim
Ricardo Marques Rosa

Interns

Fausto Augusto Junior
Renan Gomes Silva
Ninive Helen Horácio da Silva

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND MEMORY OF THE JUDICIARY (COIN)

Coordinating Judge

Ana Lúcia Andrade de Aguiar

Coordinator

Pâmela Tieme Barbosa Aoyama

COIN Team

Julianne Mello Oliveira Soares
Renata Lima Guedes Peixoto
Rodrigo Franco de Assunção Ramos

Interns

Alicia Emilly Rodrigues Silva
Bruna Ferreira Cardoso

Collaborators

Bruna Leite Borges Correia
Gabriel Pereira

C755j

National Council of Justice (CNJ).

Justice in Numbers 2023 / National Council of Justice. - Brasília: CNJ, 2023.

326 p.: il.

ISBN: 978-65-5972-116-0

1. Judiciary, statistics 2. Public administration, statistics 3. Administration of Justice, Brazil I. Title

CDD: 340

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION	13
2 OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIARY	19
2.1 STRUCTURE OF THE FIRST DEGREE.....	26
2.2 CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS BY SIZE	35
2.3 INFOGRAPHICS.....	39
3 FINANCIAL AND STAFF RESOURCES	56
3.1 TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME	56
3.2 STAFF COSTS	64
3.3 STAFF	71
3.3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION	78
4 JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT	89
4.1 LITIGIOSITY	92
4.1.1 ACCESS TO JUSTICE	101
4.1.2 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS.....	106
4.1.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	113
4.2 NATIONAL POLICY TO PRIORITIZE THE FIRST DEGREE	119
4.2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY DEGREE OF JURISDICTION.....	119
4.2.2 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS	126
4.2.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	138
4.3 EXECUTION BOTTLENECKS	142
4.3.1 TAX EXECUTIONS.....	148
4.3.2 PRODUCTIVITY RATES IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES	156
4.3.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES ..	160
5 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATIVE PERFORMANCE PROGRAM	164
5.1 JUSTICE 4.0 PROGRAM	165
5.2 100% DIGITAL JUDGMENT AND JUSTICE 4.0 CENTER.....	166
5.3 VIRTUAL DESK	170
5.4 THE JUDICIARY'S DIGITAL PLATFORM	172
5.5 CODEX	173
5.6 STATISTICS PANEL	173
5.7 PANEL OF MAJOR LITIGANTS	174
5.8 ELECTRONIC DOMICILE	174
5.9 INDEX OF ELECTRONIC CASES.....	175
5.9.1 NEW ELECTRONIC CASES	176

5.9.2	PENDING ELECTRONIC CASES.....	181
5.9.3	ELECTRONIC CASES DISPOSED.....	186
6	CONCILIATION INDEX	191
7	INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL APPEALABILITY	198
8	PROSECUTING TIME	209
9	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	223
10	JURISDICTIONS OF THE STATE COURTS	230
10.1	EXCLUSIVE TAX ENFORCEMENT OR PUBLIC TREASURY COURTS	234
10.2	EXCLUSIVE COURTS.....	237
10.3	EXCLUSIVE CRIMINAL COURTS	240
11	COMPARATIVE JUSTICE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX: IPC-JUS	248
11.1	STATE COURT	249
11.1.1	RESULTS	249
11.1.2	SCENARIO ANALYSES	253
11.2	LABOR COURT	256
11.2.1	RESULTS	256
11.2.2	SCENARIO ANALYSES	260
11.3	FEDERAL COURT	263
11.3.1	RESULTS	263
11.3.2	SCENARIO ANALYSES	268
12	MOST RECURRENT DEMANDS ACCORDING TO CLASS AND SUBJECT	272
12.1	MOST RECURRENT SUBJECTS	272
12.2	MOST RECURRENT CLASSES.....	284
13	2030 AGENDA WITHIN THE BRAZILIAN JUDICIARY	289
14	FINAL CONSIDERATIONS	296
15	REFERENCES	303
16	ANNEX A - METHODOLOGY	308
16.1	INFOGRAPHICS	311
16.2	VENN DIAGRAM	312
16.3	CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS ACCORDING TO SIZE	313
16.4	MAPS	316
16.5	THE COMPARATIVE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX OF JUSTICE (IPC-JUS)	316
16.5.1	THE CONSTRUCTION OF IPC-JUS	316
16.5.2	QUADRANT AND BORDER GRAPHS	320

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - First-degree judicial units, by branch of justice	26
Figure 2 - Diagram of the number of first-degree judicial units, by branch of justice	27
Figure 3 - Number of host municipalities and judicial units per court	28
Figure 4 - Percentage of the population living in municipalities that are the host of a judicial unit	29
Figure 5 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Southern region	30
Figure 6 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Southeast region	30
Figure 7 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Center-West region	31
Figure 8 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Northeast region	31
Figure 9 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Northern region	32
Figure 10 - Location of the judicial units of the State, Federal, Labor and Military Courts	32
Figure 11 - Inhabitants per judicial unit	33
Figure 12 - Inhabitants per state courts and special courts	34
Figure 13 - Inhabitants per electoral zone	34
Figure 14 - Inhabitants per labor court	34
Figure 15 - Inhabitants per court and special federal court	34
Figure 16 - Territorial distribution of Courts of Justice according to size	36
Figure 17 - Territorial distribution of Regional Labor Courts according to size	36
Figure 18 - Territorial distribution of Regional Electoral Courts by size	36
Figure 19 - Historical Series of Judiciary Expenditure	57
Figure 20 - Total expenditure by justice segment	57
Figure 21 - Historical series of expenditure per inhabitant	58
Figure 22 - Historical series of expenditure per inhabitant, by branch of justice.	59
Figure 23 - Expenditure per inhabitant with or without the cost of inactive workers, by court.	60
Figure 24 - Historical series of IT and capital expenditure	61
Figure 25 - Historical series of revenues	62
Figure 26 - Revenues by branch of justice	63
Figure 27 - Percentage of income in relation to expenditure, by branch of justice	63
Figure 28 - Amounts collected in relation to the number of cases filed for costs	64
Figure 29 - Historical series of total and staff expenses	65
Figure 30 - Staff Costs	66
Figure 31 - Historical series of staff costs, by branch of justice	67
Figure 32 - Percentage of expenditure on commissioned positions and functions in relation to total staff expenditure, by court.	69
Figure 33 - Average monthly cost of courts with magistrates and civil servants, including benefits, charges, social security, per diems, tickets, judicial indemnities and other occasional and non-occasional indemnities	70
Figure 34 - Workforce diagram	72
Figure 35 - Total number of magistrates by branch of justice	72
Figure 36 - Judicial positions filled per 100,000 inhabitants, by branch of justice	72
Figure 37 - Historical series of magistrate positions	74
Figure 38 - Percentage of vacant magistrate positions, by court	74
Figure 39 - Jurisdiction of magistrates	75
Figure 40 - Total number of civil servants by branch of justice	76
Figure 41 - Percentage of civil servants working in the administrative area, by branch of justice	76
Figure 42 - Assignment of civil servants	77
Figure 43 - Historical series of permanent civil servant positions	77
Figure 44 - Percentage of vacant civil servant positions, by branch of justice	77
Figure 45 - Auxiliary workforce	78
Figure 46 - Percentage of Magistrates in the Judiciary	81
Figure 47 - Percentage of Judges in the 1st Degree	83
Figure 48 - Percentage of women ministers and judges in the Judiciary	85
Figure 49 - Percentage of Women Servants holding a Position of Trust or Commissioned Function in the Judiciary	87
Figure 50 - Historical series of pending cases	95
Figure 51 - Historical series of new cases and disposed cases	96
Figure 52 - Historical series of judgments and decisions	96
Figure 53 - Historical series of procedural movements, by branch of justice.	97
Figure 54 - Historical series of judgments and final decisions, by branch of justice.	98
Figure 55 - New cases, by branch of justice	99
Figure 56 - Pending cases, by branch of justice	99
Figure 57 - Collection turnover time, by court	100
Figure 58 - Historical series of the number of new cases per thousand inhabitants	101
Figure 59 - Historical series of the number of cases closed with free legal aid per hundred thousand inhabitants	102

Figure 60 - New cases per hundred thousand inhabitants, by court.	103
Figure 61 - Number of cases closed with free legal aid per 100,000 inhabitants, by court	104
Figure 62 - Historical series of the percentage of free justice cases definitively archived	105
Figure 63 - Percentage of free justice cases definitively closed by court	106
Figure 64 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index	108
Figure 65 - Historical series of the workload of magistrates	108
Figure 66 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of magistrates, by branch of justice.	109
Figure 67 - Magistrates' productivity index, by court.	110
Figure 68 - Historical series of the productivity index of servants in the judicial area in the Judiciary	111
Figure 69 - Historical series of the workload of servants in the judicial area in the Judiciary	111
Figure 70 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of servants in the judicial area, by branch of justice.	112
Figure 71 - Productivity index of servants in the judicial area, by court.	113
Figure 72 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the Index of Attendance to Demand	115
Figure 73 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the Index of Attendance to Demand, by branch	116
Figure 74 - Total and net congestion rate, by court.	117
Figure 75 - Index of Attendance to Demand, by court.	118
Figure 76 - Proportion of new cases, judicial staff, commissioned positions and commissioned functions in the first degree of jurisdiction, by branch of justice	122
Figure 77 - Historical series of the percentage of servants in the administrative area, servants in the judicial area of the first degree and positions and functions in the first degree	122
Figure 78 - Percentage of servants in the first-degree judicial area, by court	123
Figure 79 - Percentage of commissioned positions in the first degree, by court	124
Figure 80 - Percentage of servants in the administrative area by court	125
Figure 81 - New cases per magistrate, by court	127
Figure 82 - Historical series of new cases per magistrate	128
Figure 83 - Historical series of new cases per servant	128
Figure 84 - New cases per servant, by court.	129
Figure 85 - Judges' workload, by court and by degree of jurisdiction.	131
Figure 86 - Historical series of magistrates' workload by degree of jurisdiction	132
Figure 87 - Historical series of judicial staff workload by degree of jurisdiction	132
Figure 88 - Workload of servants in the judicial area, by court and by degree of jurisdiction.	133
Figure 89 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM), by court and by degree of jurisdiction.	135
Figure 90 - Historical series of the Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) by degree of jurisdiction	136
Figure 91 - Historical series of the Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS-Jud) by degree of jurisdiction	136
Figure 92 - Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS-Jud), by court and by degree of jurisdiction.	137
Figure 93 - Index of Attendance to Demand (IAD), by court.	139
Figure 94 - Historical series of the Index of Attendance to Demand	140
Figure 95 - Historical series of the congestion rate	140
Figure 96 - Congestion rate, by court.	141
Figure 97 - Historical series of new and disposed cases in the knowledge and execution phases	144
Figure 98 - Historical series of pending cases in the knowledge and execution phases	144
Figure 99 - Judiciary procedural data	145
Figure 100 - Percentage of cases pending execution in relation to the total stock of cases, by court.	146
Figure 101 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the 1st instance, by court.	147
Figure 102 - Total tax executions pending, by court.	150
Figure 103 - Total tax executions pending in relation to total cases pending in the first degree, by court.	151
Figure 104 - Historical series of the impact of tax execution on new and pending cases	152
Figure 105 - Historical series of the impact of tax execution on the total congestion rate	152
Figure 106 - Congestion rate in tax execution, by court.	153
Figure 107 - Historical series of the impact of tax execution on the duration of the case disposed at the execution stage	154
Figure 108 - Duration of the case disposed at the tax execution stage, by court	155
Figure 109 - Magistrate productivity index in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.	157
Figure 110 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index (IPM)	158
Figure 111 - Historical series of the productivity index of servants in the judicial area (IPS-Jud)	158
Figure 112 - Productivity index of judicial staff in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.	159
Figure 113 - Historical series of the Index of Attendance to Demand	160
Figure 114 - Index of Attendance to Demand in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.	161
Figure 115 - Historical series of the congestion rate	162
Figure 116 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.	163
Figure 117 - Percentage of first-degree judicial units with a 100% Digital Judgment	168
Figure 118 - Number of Justice 4.0 Centers in the courts	169

Figure 119 - Number of Virtual Desks installed	171
Figure 120 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic cases	177
Figure 121 - Historical series of the rate of new electronic cases by degree of jurisdiction	177
Figure 122 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic cases, by branch of justice	178
Figure 123 - Percentage of new electronic cases, by court.	179
Figure 124 - Index of new electronic cases, by court and degree of jurisdiction.	180
Figure 125 - Percentage of pending electronic cases, by court.	182
Figure 126 - Percentage of pending electronic cases, by court and degree of jurisdiction.	183
Figure 127 - Average time of pending electronic and physical cases, by court.	185
Figure 128 - Percentage of disposed electronic cases, by court.	187
Figure 129 - Percentage of disposed electronic cases by court and level of jurisdiction.	188
Figure 130 - Average time taken to dispose electronic and physical cases, by court.	190
Figure 131 - Historical series of the Conciliation Index	192
Figure 132 - Judicial Conflict Resolution Centers, by court	193
Figure 133 - Conciliation rate, by court.	194
Figure 134 - Conciliation rate by degree of jurisdiction, by court.	195
Figure 135 - Conciliation rate in the execution phase and in the knowledge phase, in the first degree, by court.	196
Figure 136 - Conciliation rate in the knowledge phase of the first degree in the common and special courts, by court.	197
Figure 137 - Conciliation rate in the execution phase of the first degree in the common and special courts, by court.	197
Figure 139 - Diagram of appealability and procedural demand	200
Figure 140 - Historical series of external appealability indices	202
Figure 141 - Historical series of internal appeal indices	202
Figure 142 - Historical series of external appealability rates, by branch of justice	203
Figure 143 - Historical series of internal appealability rates, by branch of justice	204
Figure 144 - Internal and external appealability rates in the 2nd degree, by court.	206
Figure 145 - Indices of internal and external appealability in the knowledge phase of the 1st degree, by court.	207
Figure 146 - Internal and external appealability rates in the execution phase of the 1st degree, by court.	208
Figure 147 - Process prosecuting time diagram	209
Figure 148 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings	212
Figure 149 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings, by court	213
Figure 150 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases, by court	214
Figure 151 - Average time from initial request to judgment in the second degree and first degree, by court	216
Figure 152 - Average time from start to judgment in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court	217
Figure 153 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases in the second degree and in the Higher Courts	219
Figure 154 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases in the first-degree knowledge phase	220
Figure 155 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases in the first-degree execution phase	221
Figure 156 - Average processing time for gross and net pending cases, excluding executions	222
Figure 157 - Historical series of new and pending criminal cases in the first degree, second degree and higher courts, excluding criminal executions	224
Figure 158 - New and pending criminal cases, excluding criminal executions, by court.	225
Figure 159 - Historical series of criminal executions	226
Figure 160 - Average processing time for criminal and non-criminal cases disposed in the second degree and in the Higher Courts, by court.	227
Figure 161 - Average processing time for disposed criminal and non-criminal cases in the first degree, by court.	228
Figure 162 - Average processing time for disposed criminal execution cases discharged from the first degree, by court.	229
Figure 163 - Judicial units of the first degree of State Court, by jurisdiction	230
Figure 164 - Average number of cases disposed and pending before exclusive courts by judicial unit	232
Figure 165 - Congestion rate in exclusive courts, by type of jurisdiction	233
Figure 166 - Percentage of cases pending and disposed of in the exclusive courts in relation to the total number of cases, by jurisdiction	234
Figure 167 - Percentage of tax execution cases in exclusive courts, by court	235
Figure 168 - Total tax execution of disposed and pending cases per exclusive court, by court	236
Figure 169 - Congestion rate of courts exclusively dealing with tax execution or public treasury	237
Figure 170 - Percentage of non-criminal cases before exclusive courts, by court	238
Figure 171 - Total non-criminal of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, by court	239
Figure 172 - Congestion rate of non-criminal cases in exclusive courts, by court	240
Figure 173 - Percentage of criminal cases before exclusive courts, by court	241
Figure 174 - Total number of criminal of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, according to the court	242
Figure 175 - Congestion rate of criminal cases in exclusive criminal courts, by court	243
Figure 176 - Percentage of jury court cases in exclusive courts, by court	244
Figure 177 - Total number of Jury Court of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, according to court	245
Figure 178 - Percentage of criminal execution cases in exclusive courts, by court	246
Figure 179 - Total number of criminal execution of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, according to court	247

Figure 180 - IPC-Jus result by court (including the administrative area)	250
Figure 181 - IPC-Jus results for the judicial area, by instance and court	251
Figure 182 - Gartner Graph and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Magistrates' Productivity Index, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases	252
Figure 183 - Gartner Graph and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Civil Servant Productivity Index, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases	252
Figure 184 - Gartner Chart and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Total Expenditure per Case Disposed, Excluding Expenditure on Inactive Cases, Suspended Cases, Disposed Cases, Criminal and Tax Executions	253
Figure 185 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved X required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%	254
Figure 186 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%	255
Figure 187 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus	256
Figure 188 - IPC-Jus result by court	257
Figure 189 - IPC-Jus results for the judicial area by instance and court	257
Figure 190 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, on hold and tax execution cases fiscais	258
Figure 191 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended cases, cases on hold and tax executions	259
Figure 192 - Gartner and Frontier chart of the net congestion rate x total expenditure per case disposed, excluding expenditure on inactive cases, suspended cases, cases under suspension and tax executions	259
Figure 193 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved X required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%	261
Figure 194 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%	262
Figure 195 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus	263
Figure 196 - IPC-Jus result for the judicial area, by court	264
Figure 197 - Results of the IPC-Jus for the judicial area, by instance and court	264
Figure 198 - Results of the IPC-Jus, by judicial section	265
Figure 199 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases*	266
Figure 200 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases*	267
Figure 201 - Gartner and Frontier chart of net congestion rate x total expenditure per case disposed, excluding expenditure on inactive cases, suspended cases, cases under suspension, criminal and tax executions*	267
Figure 202 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved vs. required in the second degree for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%	268
Figure 203 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved vs. required for each court to reach the IPC-Jus of 100% in the first-degree judicial area, by court and state	269
Figure 204 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a 100% IPC-Jus in the second degree	269
Figure 205 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%	270
Figure 206 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court reached 100% IPC-Jus in the second degree	270
Figure 207 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus	271
Figure 208 - Most requested subjects	274
Figure 209 - Most popular subjects in the second degree	275
Figure 210 - Most requested subjects in the first degree (courts)	276
Figure 211 - Most popular subjects in the appeal panels	276
Figure 212 - Most popular subjects in the special courts	277
Figure 213 - Most frequent subjects by state court	278
Figure 214 - Most frequent subjects by Federal Court	279
Figure 215 - Most requested subjects by Labor Court	280
Figure 216 - Most requested subjects by Electoral Court	281
Figure 217 - Most frequent subjects by State Military Court	282
Figure 218 - Most frequent subjects by higher courts	283
Figure 219 - Most demanded classes	285
Figure 220 - Most demanded classes in the second degree	286
Figure 221 - Most demanded classes in the first degree (courts)	287
Figure 222 - Most demanded classes in the appeal panels	287
Figure 223 - Most demanded classes in the special courts	288
Figure 224 - Number of new cases by SDG	291
Figure 225 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the social themes: SDG-3 (healthy living) and SDG-10 (reducing inequality)	292
Figure 226 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in the social themes: SDG-1 (eradicate poverty), SDG-2 (eradicate hunger), SDG-4 (quality education) and SDG-5 (gender equality)	292
Figure 227 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in the environmental themes of SDG-6 (drinking water and sanitation) and SDG-7 (renewable and affordable energy)	293
Figure 228 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in the environmental themes of SDG-13 (action against global climate change), SDG-14 (life in water) and SDG-15 (life on land)	293
Figure 229 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the environmental theme of SDG-12 (responsible production and consumption)	294

Figure 230 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the economic themes of SDG-8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG-9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG-11 (sustainable cities and communities)	294
Figure 231 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the institutional theme - SDG-16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)	295
Figure 237 - Flow of the Justice in Numbers Report	311
Figure 238 - Example of using the Venn Diagram	312
Figure 239 - Example of the representation of a quadrant and border graph	322

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Classification of State Courts according to size, base year 2022	37
Table 2: Classification of Labor Courts according to size, base year 2022	38
Table 3: Classification of Electoral Courts according to size, base year 2022	39
Table 4: Congestion rate by type of case, year 2022	148

1 INTRODUCTION

The Justice in Numbers Report, in its 20th edition, has consolidated its position as one of the Judiciary's main publicity and transparency documents, bringing together, in a single publication, general data on the work of the Judiciary, as well as covering information on expenses, income, access to justice and a wide range of procedural indicators, with variables that measure the degree of performance, digitalization, productivity, appealability of justice, and various other empirically obtained data.

The diagnosis, prepared annually by the Department of Judicial Research (DPJ), under the supervision of the Special Secretariat for Programs, Research and Strategic Management (SEP) of the National Council of Justice (CNJ), presents detailed information by court and by justice segment, as well as a 14-year historical series covering the period from 2009 to 2022. The first report to adopt a unified methodology was drawn up in 2006, with data from the 2004 base year. As a result of the process of reviewing and improving the glossaries and indicators of the Judiciary Statistics System (SIESPJ), certain methodological changes were made, requiring the adoption of a time frame starting in 2009. The 20th edition of the Justice in Numbers Report gathers information from the 91 bodies of the Judiciary, not including the Federal Supreme Court (STF) and the CNJ. Thus, "Justice in Numbers" includes: the 27 State Courts of Justice (TJs); the six Federal Regional Courts (TRFs); the 24 Regional Labor Courts (TRTs); the 27 Regional Electoral Courts (TREs); the three State Military Courts (TJMs); the Superior Court of Justice (STJ); the Superior Labor Court (TST); the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) and the Superior Military Court (STM). The data from the National Uniformization Panels, which are informed by the Federal Justice Council (CJF), are also included.

As of 2023, the Justice in Numbers Report will be fully available on the web, with an interactive panel, available at <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/>, which allows dynamic consultation of the information in a customized and free way, with access to the database and in full compliance with the open data policy.

All this information is available on the Justice in Numbers Program portal: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias/justica-em-numeros/>. You can also consult the Justice in Numbers Report for 2022 in English and Spanish. In this way, the diagnosis becomes even more comprehensive and can be used as a reference for other international studies. The release of the translated version comes nine years after the last time there was such an edition. Translated versions of this report will be released shortly.

The studies can be found directly at the links: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/numbers-in-justice-2022.pdf> and <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/justicia-en-cifras-2022.pdf>.

These uninterrupted years of publication of the Justice in Numbers Report show the great evolution both in the results and in the content, as well as in the way it is presented. The reports have undergone significant changes over time, evolving from a synthetic compendium of statistical data to a complete report that provides a panoramic view of the Brazilian judiciary and also uses infographics and multivariate analysis methods for productivity and classification by size.

The report is prepared by the CNJ's Judicial Research Department (DPJ), created by Law No. 11.364/2006, with the aim of developing research aimed at understanding the Brazilian judicial function and analyzing and diagnosing the structural and situational problems of the various segments of the Judiciary. This is a sector whose main practice is the production of evidence-based research, which is essential for providing adequate technical support for the formulation of judicial policies, fostering a managerial culture of data-driven governance.

The success of the Justice in Numbers series in reporting the main indicators of the Judiciary's activity over these 20 years of publication, together with the growing need for management based on data and the use of statistical information, was one of the foundations for the creation of the Judicial Research Network (RPJ) and the Judicial Research Groups (GPJ) in each of the Brazilian courts, through Resolution No. 462/2022. The dissemination of data is therefore a common practice in the Judiciary and will be even more applied in the face of active transparency and governance measures, the breadth and degree of detail of which are not found in any other country in the world. In this sense, the Justice in Numbers series fits in as a theoretical paradigm for the construction of local statistics for each of the courts that implement the GPJ.

It's not just the CNJ's efforts, but also the constant dedication of the technical teams in each of the Brazilian courts, who periodically send the necessary metadata using a standardized protocol. The Unified Procedural Tables, created by CNJ Resolution No. 46/2007, allow this standardization and taxonomic and terminological uniformity of classes, subjects, movements and procedural documents, enabling comparative studies to be developed reliably and related to the reality of jurisdictional practice, benefiting the entire Justice System.

METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The inaugural publications of the Justice in Numbers Report, containing information from 2004 to 2008, marked the initial stage in the process of understanding the quantitative dynamics of the Brazilian Judiciary. The primary aim was to provide information in a managerial and optimization manner by making available indicators relating to procedural flow.

The first edition, referring to data from the 2003 base year, was the first effort to systematize the statistics, even before Resolution No. 15/2006 was issued, which regulated the Judiciary Statistical System (SIESPJ) and established the initial parameters for data collection. The reports that follow, considering the base years 2004 onwards, are now produced in accordance with the criteria defined by the regulations and, in this way, reach the highest degree of maturity and standardization of information. As a result of this normative act, the statistical indexes became cogent for the national judicial system, as the CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009, was subsequently issued, which maintained the general guidelines of CNJ Resolution No. 15/2006 and conceptualized variables and indicators.

In 2008, the first analytical report of Justice in Numbers was produced for the 2007 base year, with a selection of indicators and a discursive text on the performance of the judiciary by justice segment. Until then, the report only contained indicators presented in tables, charts and glossaries. In 2010 (base year 2009), the concept of size was used for the first time, dividing the State and Labor Courts into small, medium and large, a method that is still applied and used in judicial management today. The same period also saw the first presentation of statistics broken down into criminal and non-criminal, tax and non-tax cases.

In 2012 (base year 2011), the paradigm of visualization techniques was transformed with the insertion of the first infographics that allowed for a more direct and simple reading of judicial statistics for any layperson. The 2012 edition also included, for the first time, a complete overview of the judiciary, which now includes the regional electoral courts, the state military courts, as well as the STJ, TSE and STM.

In 2015, the annexes to CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009 were revised in depth with the improvement and inclusion of previously unknown indicators, such as the average processing time, the conciliation rate and the separation of cases between the knowledge and execution phases, detailing criminal and tax execution, for example. The new cases identified by class and subject in the Unified Procedural Tables (TPU), established by CNJ Resolution No. 46/2006, were important in the reformulation process, as they enabled a thematic diagnosis of judicial demands to be made available. This unpublished information was then requested and included in subsequent editions of the Justice in Numbers Report.

Also in 2015, the Monthly Productivity Module was implemented, which uses the same parameterization as Justice in Numbers and details the information on a monthly basis and by judicial unit. Public panels were developed, providing society with ample transparency about the Judiciary's data. This year, information was also presented on the structure of the Judiciary, with details of the counties and courts installed by unit of the federation. At that time, citizens began to be able to evaluate the distribution of judicial services throughout the country and the repercussions resulting from the performance of the Brazilian justice system.

Since 2015, as part of the “Justice in Numbers Seal”, the CNJ has been receiving microdata on cases disposed and in progress from all the country’s courts, in XML file format. In 2017 (base year 2016), the main SIESPJ indicators began to be presented in a consolidated manner, without separating them into individual chapters by justice segment, which allowed for a better overall view of the Judiciary and facilitated comparative analyses between courts and federal units, always with the concern of maintaining and presenting the available historical series. The former Justice in Numbers Seal, which in 2019 was reformulated into the CNJ Quality Award, has solidified itself as an important mechanism for encouraging and recognizing courts that strive on a daily basis to improve the quality of procedural records, based on the standardization of metadata and the use of the Unified Procedural Tables.

The year 2020 was a historic milestone due to the incidence of the global Covid-19 pandemic, which has impacted the world’s population. The reinvention of ways of working and the massive use of technology were realities reflected in the Judiciary and helped the final jurisdictional activity. This situation led to the creation of a separate chapter focusing on the innovative work of the Judiciary during the pandemic. In the 2021 edition, referring to the base year 2020, specific content was included regarding judicial activity in the protection of fundamental rights and the environment, due to the need to measure judicial activity from the humanist perspective of the sustainable development of the Brazilian nation; the creation of the Observatory of Human Rights of the Judiciary; and the Observatory of the Environment of the Judiciary.

In the 2022 edition, on the base year of 2021, a detailed chapter was produced on the Digital Transformation and Innovative Action Program of the Judiciary, highlighting initiatives related to the Justice 4.0 Program, 100% Digital Judgment and Justice 4.0 Centers, the Virtual Desk, the Digital Platform of the Judiciary, Codex, the Statistics Panel and the Panel of Major Litigants. All these activities have contributed to maintaining and, in many cases, improving and modernizing the procedural flows and management administration of the Brazilian justice system. It was also the first edition to use the National Database of the Judiciary (Datajud) as its basic data source, which achieved the ideal maturity index and standard of sanitation appropriate to the importance of the Justice in Numbers series.

It is also important to highlight the creation of relevant quantitative measurement instruments such as the Panel of Major Litigants, launched on August 9, 2022; the Sirenejud platform, a panel that gathers information related to lawsuits on environmental protection throughout the country; the Monitoring Panel for Urgent Protective Measures under the Maria da Penha Law; the Health Judicialization Panel; the Family Panel with issues affecting children and young people; the Panel of Civil Procedural Statistics for Children and Young People; the National Register of Class Actions (Cacol); and the National System for the Control of Communications Interceptions (SNCI). All of these products have therefore benefited from this data infrastructure, now

sanitized and with statistical robustness, available on the DPJ website for public consultation at the following link: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias>.

THE 2023 EDITION

All the effort put into obtaining solid data has allowed the publication of this report to maintain the primary use of data from DataJud.

The information provided maintains the history of consolidating data from the 91 bodies of the Judiciary, listed in Article 92 of the 1988 Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, excluding the Supreme Court and the CNJ, which have separate statistics. Thus, “Justice in Numbers” includes: the 27 State Courts of Justice (TJs); the six Federal Regional Courts (TRFs); the 24 Regional Labor Courts (TRTs); the 27 Regional Electoral Courts (TRES); the three State Military Courts (TJMs); the Superior Court of Justice (STJ); the Superior Labor Court (TST); the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) and the Superior Military Court (STM).

This year, the Report’s main novelties are as follows:

- ▶ Inclusion of unpublished statistical data on the participation of women in the Judiciary’s workforce;
- ▶ Reformulation of the information on the digital transformation, integrating the statistical data related to electronic judicial cases, unifying chapter 5;
- ▶ Changes to the way in which cases are counted, now including the detailed terms that were previously excluded from the calculation;
- ▶ Changes to the way external appealability indices are calculated, which are now detailed in a separate chapter 7; and
- ▶ Inclusion of data referring to the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region, whose installation took place in August 2022, as a result of Law No. 14.226/2021. At this point, it is worth highlighting the data processing carried out, which consisted of transferring the backlog of cases sent from the TRF1 to the TRF6 in the new court, without these cases being considered as unpublished in the TRF6 or disposed in the TRF1.

Since its last publication, the Justice in Numbers Report has relied on DataJud as its original source of empirical data for the construction of its main indicators. The predominant use of this system represents a methodological framework that reinforces the accuracy and complexity of this analysis, which depends on the use of massive data storage technologies and a constant

effort to clean up the metadata, about 347 million cases and almost 15 billion movements stored in the database, according to the most current information from the Monitoring Panel: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/monitoramento>.

It should be clarified that, in preparing this report, statistical data from the former “Justice in Numbers” system was considered for procedural information up to 2019; and statistics from calculations and extractions made from DataJud from 2020 onwards. It should also be noted that the Statistics Panel has a dynamic behavior, with monthly updates and is subject to changes in the data sent by the courts, since the report is static and has information generated from the consolidated base in July 2023. Because of the above, some figures may differ from those presented in the previous year’s edition and also in the [Justice in Numbers Panel](#).

This edition reinforces the importance of the consolidated Justice in Numbers series in providing active transparency and democratic and participatory governance for the benefit of citizens, by addressing the main statistics of the Judiciary in a neutral and isonomic manner. It represents a milestone of constant self-evaluation in compliance with the republican principles of good management of judicial resources and constitutional competence, demonstrating that transparency is, in fact, a distinguishing feature of the Brazilian Judiciary.

2 OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIARY

The Brazilian Judiciary is composed of five different segments of justice: State Court and Federal Court, which make up Common Justice, and Labor Court, Electoral Court and Military Court, which make up Special Court. The following tables summarize the competences and structure of each branch of justice. In addition to the Supreme Court, there are four Higher Court: STJ, STM, TSE and TST

What is State Court?

The State Court, which is part of the common justice system (together with the Federal Court), is responsible for judging matters that do not fall within the competence of the other segments of the Judiciary - Federal, Labor, Electoral and Military, in other words, its competence is residual.

How is it organized?

Each unit of the Federation is responsible for organizing its own justice system. The Judiciary of the Federal District and Territories is organized and maintained by the Federal Government. The State Courts are present in all units of the Federation and comprise the majority of judicial cases.

How is it structured?

From an administrative point of view, the state courts are structured into two instances or degrees of jurisdiction:

- ▶ First degree - made up of the judges of law, the courts, the forums, the jury courts (responsible for judging crimes against life), the state special courts and their appeal panels.
- ▶ Second degree - represented by the Courts of Justice (TJs). There, the magistrates are appeals court judges, whose main duties include judging claims of original jurisdiction and appeals against decisions handed down at the first degree.

What are special courts?

Created by Law No. 9,099, of September 26, 1995, the special courts have jurisdiction for the conciliation, processing, judgment and execution of civil cases of lesser complexity (for example, cases whose value does not exceed forty times the minimum wage, among others) and crimi-

nal infractions of lesser offensive potential, i.e. misdemeanors and crimes for which the law defines a maximum penalty of no more than two years. The appeal panels, in turn, are made up of judges working at the first degree and are in charge of judging appeals against decisions of the special courts.

The Special Courts for the Public Treasury are units of the common justice that are part of the Special Courts system, presided over by a judge and equipped with a secretariat and specific staff for conciliation, prosecution, judgment and execution in the cases within their jurisdiction, as established by Law No. 12.153/2009.

What is the Labor Court?

The Labor Court conciliates and judges lawsuits arising from the employment relationship (which includes external public law entities and the direct and indirect public administration of the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities), those involving the exercise of the right to strike, lawsuits about union representation, as well as lawsuits arising from the execution of its own sentences, including class action sentences.

How is it organized?

The Labor Court bodies are: the Superior Labor Court (TST), the 24 Regional Labor Courts (TRTs) and the labor judges working in the labor courts. In counties not covered by the jurisdiction of the Labor Court, jurisdiction will be attributed to the judges of law, with appeal to the respective Regional Labor Court.

How is it formed?

The jurisdiction of the Labor Court is divided into 24 regions. From a hierarchical and institutional point of view, each of these regions is structured into two degrees of jurisdiction:

- ▶ First degree - composed of the labor courts where the labor judges work. Its jurisdiction is determined by the place where it provides services to the employer, regardless of the place of employment (whether national or international).
- ▶ Second degree - composed of the Regional Labor Courts (TRTs). They hear ordinary appeals against decisions of the labor courts, class bargaining, original actions, actions to set aside decisions of the courts and writs of mandamus against acts of their judges.

What is the Federal Court?

According to the provisions of Articles 92 and 106 of the Federal Constitution, the Federal Court, an integral branch of the Judiciary, is made up of the Federal Regional Courts and federal judges.

The federal courts, together with the state courts, make up the so-called common justice. The Federal Court is specifically responsible for judging cases in which the Union, autarchic entities or federal public companies are interested as plaintiffs, defendants, assistants or opponents; cases involving foreign states or international treaties; political crimes or those committed against the Union's property, services or interests; crimes against the organization of labor; disputes over indigenous rights; among others listed in Article 109 of the Federal Constitution. Excluded from the jurisdiction of the Federal Court are bankruptcy cases, cases involving accidents at work and cases falling within the jurisdiction of the specialized courts.

As a result of the inclusion defined by Amendment to the Constitution No. 45, of December 30, 2004, the Federal Court also began to hear cases relating to serious human rights violations, provided that the Attorney General of the Republic raises an incident of displacement of jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Justice.

According to the amendment established by Constitutional Amendment No. 103, of November 12, 2019, a law may authorize that cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in which a social security institution and an insured person are parties may be prosecuted and judged in the state courts when the county of the insured person's domicile is not the seat of a federal court.

In the Federal Courts, there are the Special Federal Courts, with the competence to prosecute, conciliate and judge cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts up to the value of sixty minimum wages, as well as execute their sentences, under the terms of Law No. 10.259, of July 12, 2001. And the Special Federal Criminal Courts prosecute and judge cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court relating to offenses of lesser offensive potential, respecting the rules of connection and contenance.

How is it structured?

The organization of the Federal Court's first degree of jurisdiction is governed by Law

No. 5.010, of May 30, 1966, which determines that a judicial section will be set up in each of the states, as well as in the Federal District. Located in the state capitals, the judicial sections are made up of a group of federal courts, where federal judges work. They are responsible for the original judgment of most of the lawsuits submitted to the Federal Court.

The Federal Court's second level of jurisdiction is made up of six Federal Regional Courts (TRFs), with headquarters in Brasília (TRF 1st Region), Rio de Janeiro (TRF 2nd Region), São Paulo (TRF 3rd Region), Porto Alegre (TRF 4th Region), Recife (TRF 5th Region) and Minas Gerais (TRF 6th Region), that was created in 2022.

The TRFs comprise two or more judicial sections, as defined below:

TRF 1st Region - Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Federal District, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Piauí, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins; TRF 2nd Region - Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro; TRF 3rd Region - Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo; TRF 4th Region - Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; TRF 5th Region - Alagoas, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte and Sergipe; and TRF 6th Region - Minas Gerais.

In counties where there is no federal court, state judges are competent to prosecute and judge certain types of cases (Article 15, Law 5.010/1966).

What is the Electoral Court?

The Electoral Court is a specialized branch of the Brazilian Judiciary responsible for organizing and holding elections, referendums and plebiscites, judging electoral issues and drawing up rules relating to the electoral process.

How was it created?

The Electoral Court was created by the Electoral Code of 1932 (Decree No. 21,076 of February 24, 1932). It is currently governed mainly by the Electoral Code of 1965 (Law No. 4.737, of July 15, 1965) and its existence and structure are legally provided for in articles 118 to 121 of the 1988 Federal Constitution. Articles 118 to 121 of the 1988 Federal Constitution, which, among other provisions, establish the Superior Electoral Court as its highest body and impose the existence of a Regional Electoral Court in the capital of each state and in the Federal District.

What is its structure like?

The Electoral Court does not have its own cadre of magistrates, who act by mandate. It is structured into three bodies, the Superior Labor Court, the first and second degrees:

- First degree - composed of an electoral judge in each electoral zone, chosen from among the judges of law, and the electoral boards, which exist provisionally only during elections and are made up of a judge of law and two or four citizens of notorious reputation.

- Second degree - represented by the Regional Electoral Courts (TREs), which are made up of two appeals court judges from the Court of Justice, two judges of law, one judge from the Federal Regional Court (federal appeals court judge) or one federal judge and two lawyers of outstanding legal knowledge and moral integrity. The judges of the TREs, except for justified reasons, will serve for a minimum of two years and never for more than two consecutive two-year terms.

What are electoral boards?

They are temporary collegiate bodies of the first degree of electoral justice, constituted only during the election period (60 days before the election until the elected are declared elected) and their main duties are to count the votes and issue diplomas to the elected. It is made up of a judge, who will be the president, and two or four citizens of notorious reputation. The other competencies are listed in Article 40 of the Electoral Code.

What is State Military Court?

State Military Court is a specialized branch of the Brazilian Judiciary responsible for prosecuting and judging state military staff (Military Police and Military Fire Brigade) in military crimes defined by law and lawsuits against military disciplinary acts, with the exception of jury trials when the victim is a civilian.

How is it organized?

Each state has the power to create its own State Military Court through a law initiated by the Courts of Justice. However, the creation of a State Military Court is only possible if the state has more than twenty thousand members of the state military forces, including the Military Police and the Military Fire Brigade (Paragraph 3 of Article 125 of CF/88).

All units of the Federation have State Military Court, of which three states have a specific State Military Courts (Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo).

How is it structured?

State Military Court is structured in two instances or degrees of jurisdiction:

- First degree - consists of the military audits, made up of a judge of law, also known as an auditor, responsible for acts of office, and the Councils of Justice, a collegiate body made up of four military judges (military officers) and the auditor himself, with the function of prosecuting military crimes.

- Second degree - represented by the Military Justice Courts in the states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. In the other states and the Federal District, this function falls to the Courts of Justice (TJs) themselves.

What is the Military Justice of the Union?

The Military Justice of the Union (JMU) is a branch of the Brazilian Judiciary that is responsible for prosecuting and judging members of the Armed Forces and civilians who commit military crimes under the law. It is the oldest segment of justice in Brazil, and the Superior Military Court was the first court in the country to be created on April 1, 1808, by the then Prince Regent of Portugal, Dom João VI.

How is it structured?

The JMU is structured into two degrees of jurisdiction, a first instance and a higher court, the Superior Military Court (STM), as well as a Correction Audit. First instance: Composed of 19 hearings, divided into 12 Military Judicial Circuits (CJM). The Hearings Offices have mixed jurisdiction, i.e. each one judges cases relating to the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. The trial is carried out by the Councils of Justice, made up of four officers and the Hearing Officer.

- Correction Audit - is carried out by the General Auditor judge, with a nationwide jurisdiction. The Correction Audit Office is a judicial-administrative oversight and guidance body.

Appeals against first instance decisions are sent directly to the STM, which is also responsible for originally trying general officers.

What are the High Courts?

The Higher Court are the highest bodies in their branches of justice, acting both in cases of original jurisdiction and as reviewers of first or second degree decisions. They are: Superior Court of Justice (STJ), Superior Military Court (STM), Superior Electoral Court (TSE) and Superior Labor Court (TST). The magistrates who make up these collegiate bodies are called Ministers.

Superior Court of Justice

It is the High Court of Common Justice (state and federal) for infra-constitutional cases (which are not directly related to the Federal Constitution), made up of 33 ministers. Its main function is to standardize the interpretation of Brazilian federal legislation, with the exception of issues that fall within the competence of the specialized courts (Electoral and Labor). Its powers are set out in Article 105 of the Federal Constitution, including the judgment in a special appeal of

cases decided at the last or only instance by the Federal Regional Courts, the Courts of Justice or the Military Justice Courts of the states when the decision contravenes federal law.

Superior Military Court

The STM is an organ of the Military Justice of the Union, made up of 15 ministers for life, appointed by the President of the Republic after being approved by the Federal Senate, three of whom are general officers of the Navy, four general officers of the Army, three general officers of the Air Force - all active and of the highest rank in their career - and five civilians chosen by the President of the Republic. The Superior Military Court, one of Brazil's three specialized Higher Court, has the task of judging appeals from the first instance of the Military Justice of the Union, as well as the original competence to prosecute and judge general officers and decree the loss of rank of Armed Forces officers judged to be unworthy or incompatible for the rank of officer.

Superior Electoral Court

The highest body of Electoral Court, the TSE is made up of seven full ministers and seven substitute ministers. There are three members and three substitutes from the STF, two members and two substitutes from the STJ and two members and two substitutes from the legal profession, lawyers appointed by the STF and nominated by the President of the Republic. Its main function is to ensure the fairness of the entire electoral process. The TSE is responsible, among other duties laid down in the Electoral Code, for judging appeals arising from the decisions of the Regional Electoral Courts (TREs), including on administrative matters.

Superior Labor Court

The highest body of the Labor Court, the TST is made up of 27 ministers. Its main function is to standardize decisions on labor lawsuits, consolidating the jurisprudence of this branch of law. The TST has jurisdiction to hear appeals for review, ordinary appeals and instrument appeals against decisions of the TRTs and class action bargaining agreements of categories organized nationwide, as well as writs of mandamus and embargoes against its decisions and rescission actions, among others contained in Article 114 of the Federal Constitution.

2.1 STRUCTURE OF THE FIRST DEGREE

The first degree of the Judiciary is structured in 15,321 judicial units, a similar number to the previous year. The data is based on the CNJ's Monthly Productivity Module (MPM), a system that has a record of all the existing courts, juries, electoral zones, judicial units and support units. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, this total breaks down as follows:

- ▶ In the State Courts, there are 10,081 units, of which 8,628 are courts and 1,453 are special courts (65.8%);
- ▶ In the Federal Court, there are 1,003 units, of which 824 are courts and 179 are special federal courts (6.5%);
- ▶ In the Labor Court, there are 1,569 (10.2%) labor courts;
- ▶ In the Electoral Court, there are 2,637 (17.2%) electoral zones;
- ▶ In the State Military Court, there are 12 military audit courts;
- ▶ In the Military Justice of the Union, there are 19 military audit courts.

The majority of judicial units belong to the State Courts, which have 10,081 courts and special courts and 2,503 counties (44.9% of Brazilian municipalities are the seat of the State Courts). The Labor Court is based in 607 municipalities (10.9% of municipalities) and the Federal Court in 278 (5% of municipalities).

Figure 1 - First-degree judicial units, by branch of justice

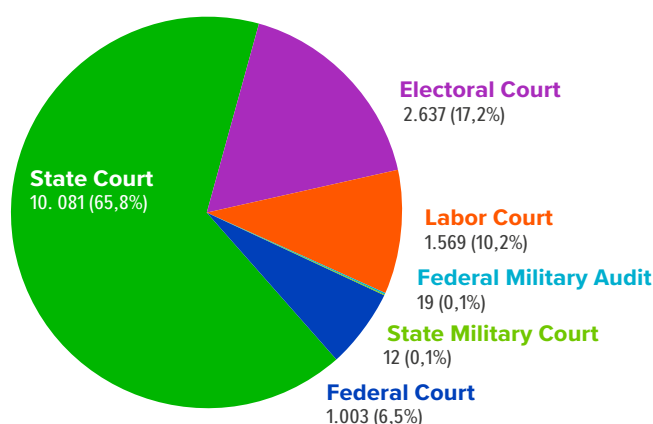


Figure 2 - Diagram of the number of first-degree judicial units, by branch of justice

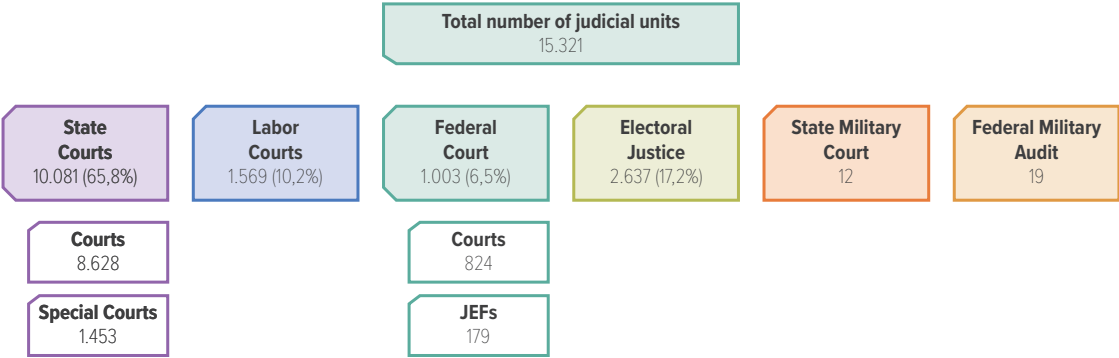


Figure 3 shows the number of judicial units and the number of municipalities that are home to the respective units, which represents, for the State Courts, the number of counties; for the Federal Courts, the number of judicial subsections; for the Labor Courts, the number of municipalities that have labor courts; and, for the Electoral Courts, the number of municipalities with electoral offices.

Figure 3 - Number of host municipalities and judicial units per court

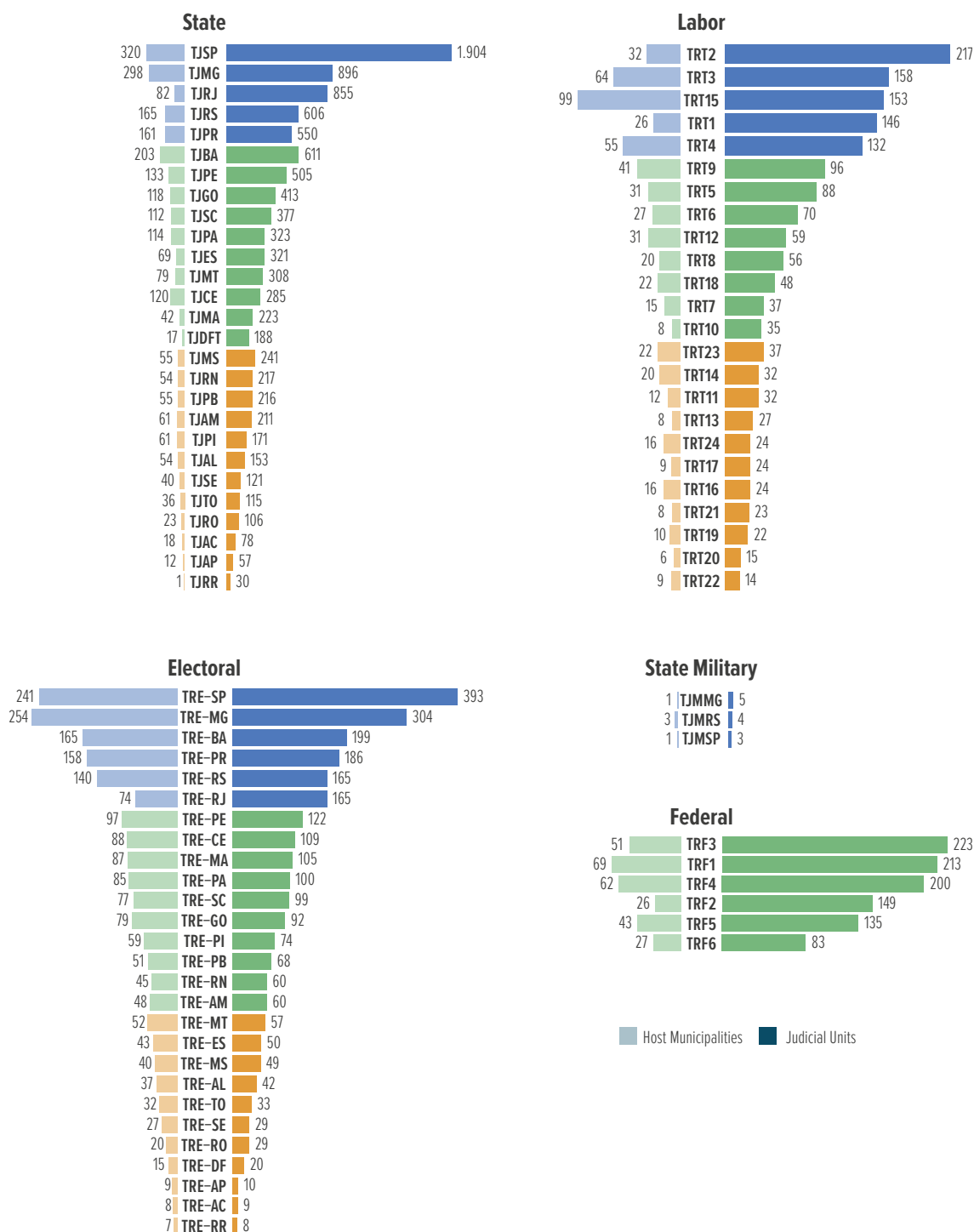
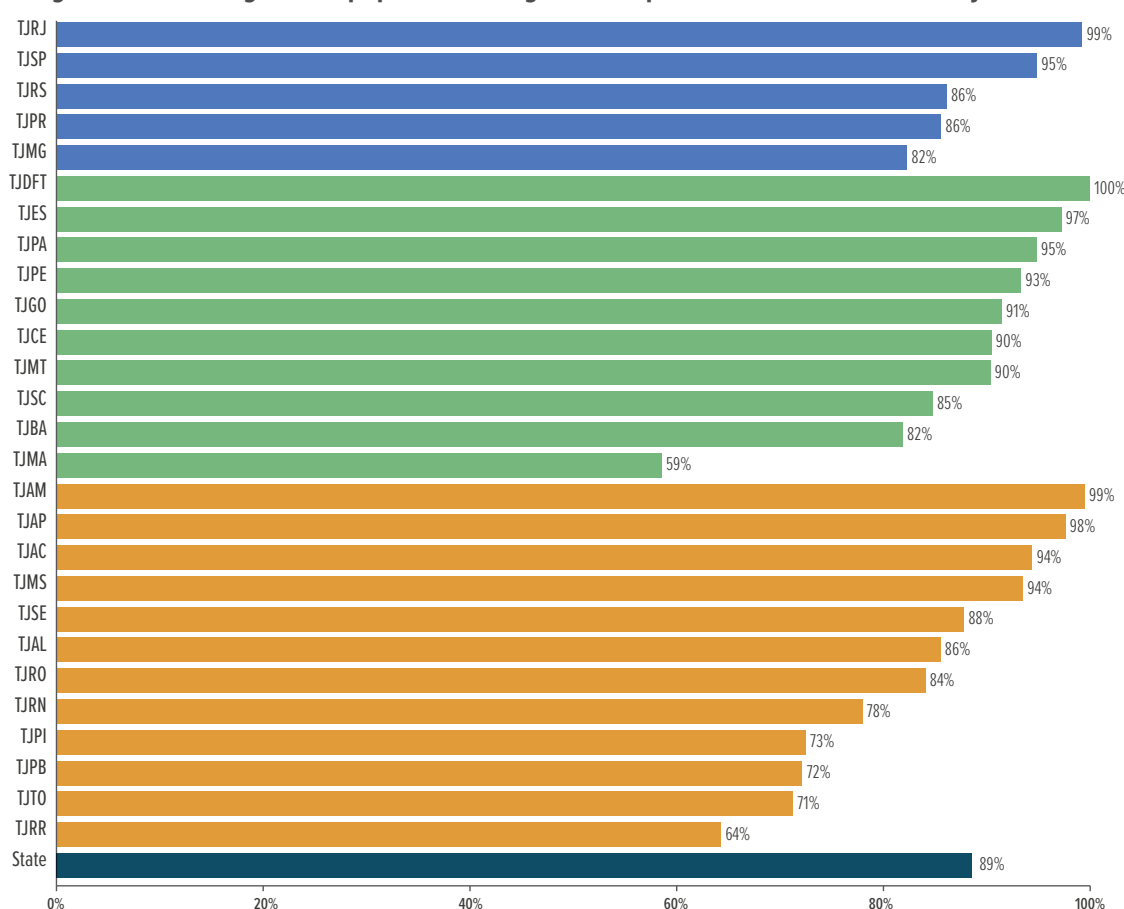


Figure 4 shows the percentage of the population of each Federation Unit (UF) living in a municipality that hosts a judicial unit (seat municipalities) of the State Courts, indicating how close the physical structures of the Judiciary are to the community. It can be seen that 89% of the Brazilian population lives in a seat municipality of the State Court. This means that, although the counties account for 44.9% of the municipalities, they are located in places with a large population. In the Federal District, state of Amazonas and Rio de Janeiro, the counties are located in such a way that almost all the inhabitants live in municipalities with courts. In the opposite situation are the states of Maranhão, Roraima, Tocantins, Paraíba, Piauí and Rio Grande de Norte - with less than 80% of the population living in county seats.

Figure 4 - Percentage of the population living in municipalities that are the host of a judicial unit



Figures 5 to 9 show the territorial network of Brazilian counties, with a map of the municipalities where they are located. The municipalities painted green are those in which there is a judicial unit within their territorial limits. The data was extracted from the Monthly Productivity Module (MPM) system, which has a national register of all judicial units and their respective counties, with designation and geospatial location.

The total area of the counties covers 76% of Brazil's territory, in square kilometers. The Statistics Panel of the National Database of the Judiciary (DataJud), available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/panel-estatistica/>, allows the user to navigate freely in the “Maps” tab. This panel shows the judicial structure of each court in association with the procedural statistics of each municipality in Brazil.

Figure 5 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Southern region

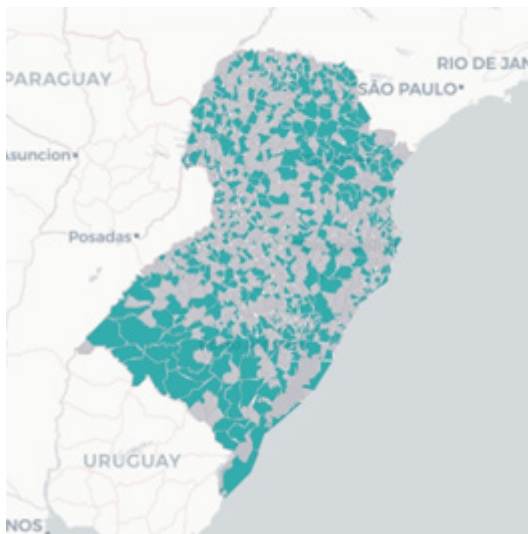


Figure 6 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Southeast region

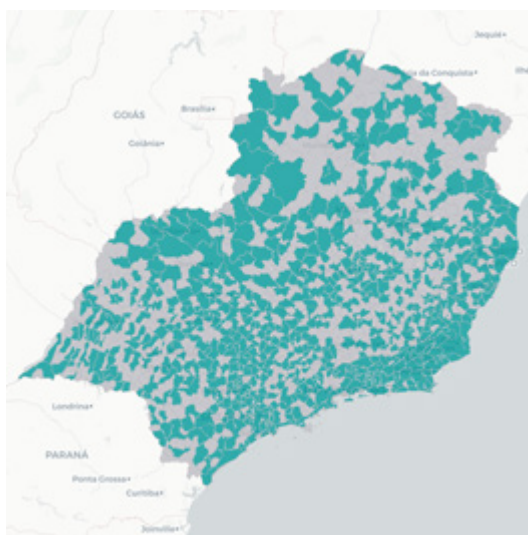


Figure 7 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Center-West region



Figure 8 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Northeast region

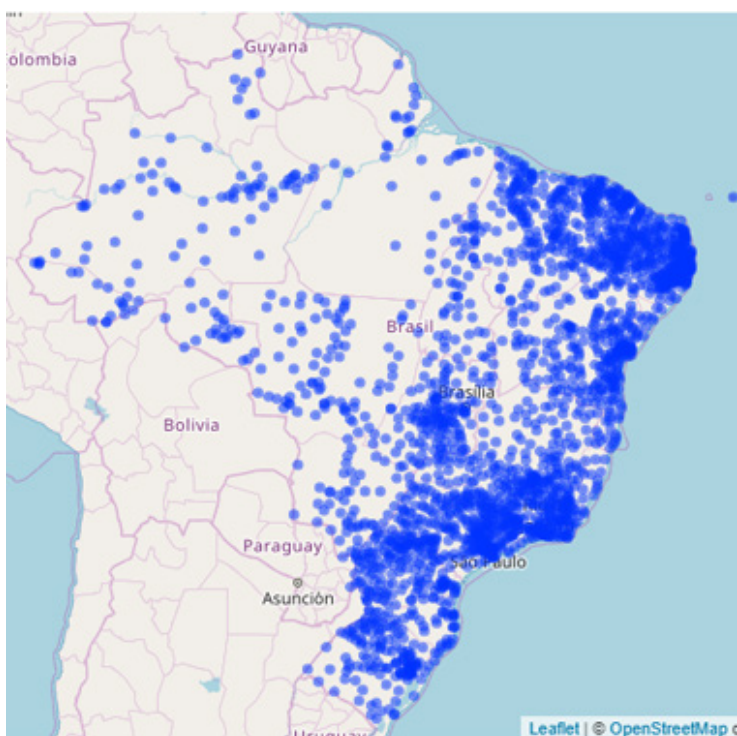


Figure 9 - Geographical distribution of counties in the Northern region



Figure 10 shows the location and concentration of judicial units in the territory. It is highly concentrated along the country's coastline, with a more sparse distribution in the northern states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul.

Figure 10 - Location of the judicial units of the State, Federal, Labor and Military Courts



Figures 11 to 15 show the population distribution by judicial unit for the entire Judiciary and by justice segment, with information grouped by Federation Unit.

In Figure 11, it can be seen that the three highest rates of inhabitants per first-degree judicial unit are in the states of Pará and Amazonas, Maranhão, followed by the state of São Paulo. These four states have 31% of the Brazilian population, 40% of Brazil's land area and only 25% of the judicial units.

The state of Maranhão also has the highest number of inhabitants per judicial unit in the Labor Courts, with 23 labor courts. The comparison of this information with that shown in Figure 4, in which this state appears as the one with the lowest rate of population served by state counties among the medium-sized courts, may indicate a problem of access to justice which, in comparison with the other states, can still be better studied.

In the Electoral Court, the highest concentration of inhabitants per electoral zone is in the Federal District, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro (Figure 13).

Figure 11 - Inhabitants per judicial unit

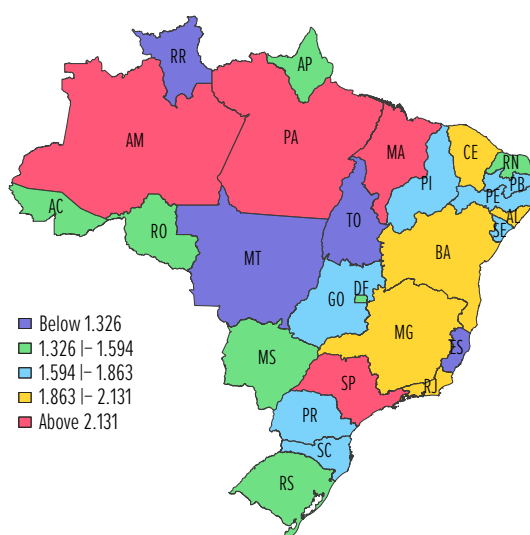


Figure 12 - Inhabitants per state courts and special courts

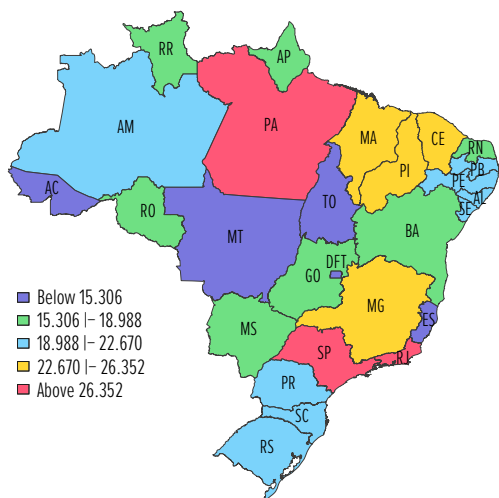


Figure 13 - Inhabitants per electoral zone

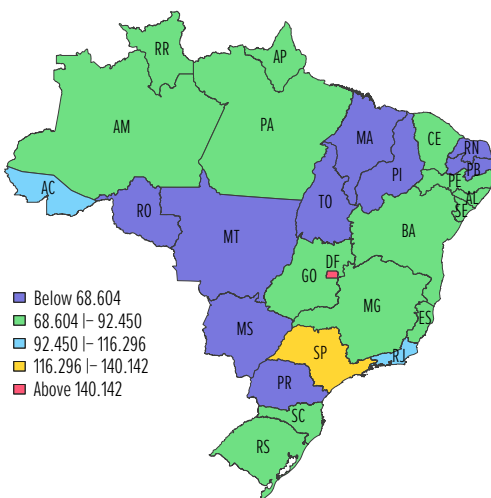


Figure 14 - Inhabitants per labor court

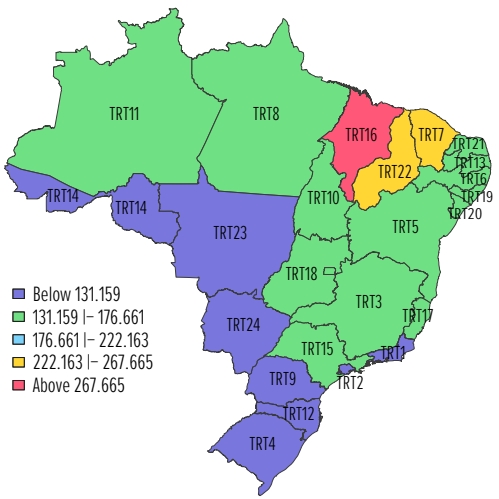
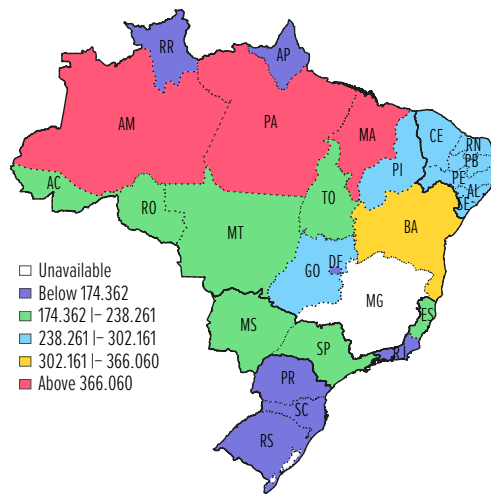


Figure 15 - Inhabitants per court and special federal court



2.2 CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS BY SIZE

Considering the continental extension of Brazilian territory, it is necessary to establish methodological parameters that allow an equitable comparison between the various courts. Social and demographic realities and regional singularities can have an impact on the size of each judicial unit. Therefore, in order to obtain comparative information, it is necessary to create an index that takes into account variables relating to the court's administrative and financial activity.

Thus, the classification of courts by size aims to create groups that respect distinct characteristics within the same branch of justice.

To construct the index, the following attributes were used: total expenses; new cases; pending cases; number of magistrates; number of civil servants (permanent, requisitioned, assigned and commissioned); and number of auxiliary workers (outsourced, interns, lay judges and conciliators).

The consolidation of this information forms a single score, which is calculated for each court using the Principal Component Analysis technique¹. Based on the index obtained, the courts are grouped into three categories by size, organized as follows: large, medium or small courts.

Tables 1 to 3 show the data used for the grouping, the scores obtained, the ranking and the classification into groups for each of the State, Labor and Electoral Courts. The distribution of sizes according to justice segments can be better seen in Figures 16 to 18. It can be seen that the courts of the states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul appear as large in all three branches of justice, while the courts of the states of Acre, Alagoas, Mato Grosso do Sul, Roraima, Rondônia and Sergipe are among the small ones.

Another important aspect is the symmetry between sizes, geographical regions and demographics. It should be noted that in the state courts, the South and Southeast are basically made up of large courts (with the exception of the TJSC and TJES).

The five largest state courts (TJRS, TJPR, TJSP, TJRJ and TJMG) concentrate 63% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 51% of the Brazilian population, while the five smallest state courts (TJRR, TJAC, TJAP, TJTO, TJRO) cover only 2% of the GDP and 3% of the population.

¹ Technical details are available in the methodological annex, which contains information on the statistical technique used, in this case principal component analysis.

Figure 16 - Territorial distribution of Courts of Justice according to size

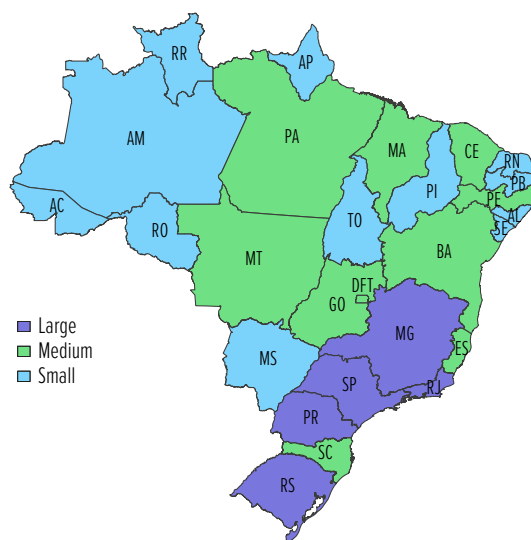


Figure 17 - Territorial distribution of Regional Labor Courts according to size

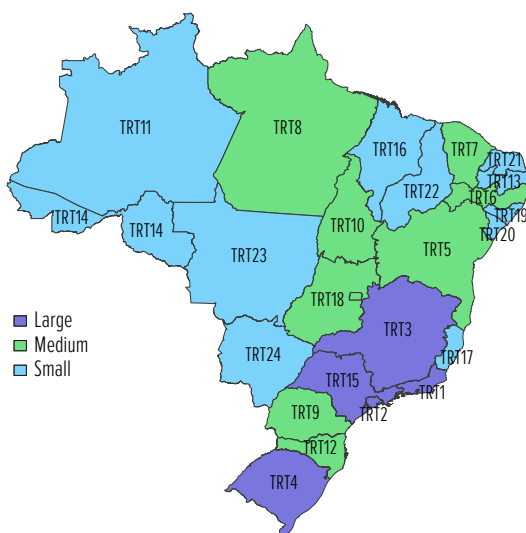


Figure 18 - Territorial distribution of Regional Electoral Courts by size

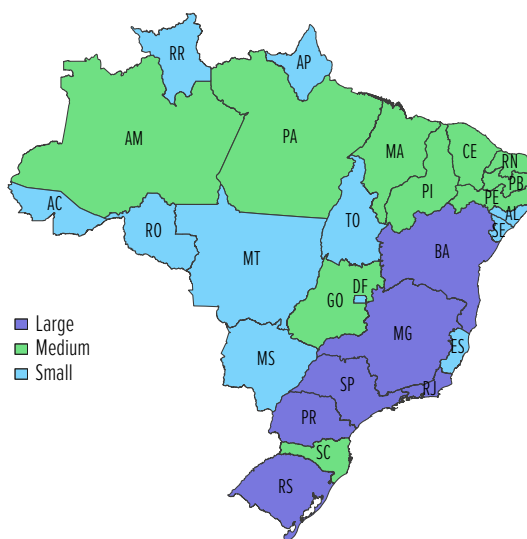


Table 1 - Classification of State Courts according to size, base year 2022

Size	Court	Score	Total expenditure	New cases	Pending cases	Magistrates	Servants
Large	TJSP	4,276	14.051.678.446	6.341.167	22.517.879	2.621	58.076
Large	TJMG	1,213	8.108.940.000	1.724.611	4.271.123	1.044	32.887
Large	TJRJ	1,166	7.337.586.034	2.100.621	7.426.744	908	24.147
Large	TJRS	0,597	4.516.855.029	1.760.901	4.323.005	823	15.542
Large	TJPR	0,486	3.114.357.682	1.332.548	3.407.283	927	18.714
Medium	TJBA	0,352	4.408.782.145	1.250.866	3.486.111	649	12.869
Medium	TJSC	0,152	2.984.084.470	1.187.377	3.065.093	514	11.662
Medium	TJGO	-0,033	2.707.003.060	789.584	1.611.012	389	12.624
Medium	TJPE	-0,074	2.186.944.005	730.718	1.586.439	522	9.766
Medium	TJDFT	-0,142	3.262.011.760	417.608	735.649	367	10.529
Medium	TJCE	-0,206	1.527.021.522	480.540	1.159.546	505	8.582
Medium	TJPA	-0,279	1.816.443.560	384.288	1.181.239	384	6.892
Medium	TJMT	-0,287	1.931.627.405	467.661	942.476	291	7.988
Medium	TJMA	-0,299	1.556.694.450	466.642	999.337	348	7.251
Medium	TJES	-0,375	1.295.799.730	371.207	1.003.749	295	5.993
Small	TJMS	-0,420	1.319.253.071	375.622	891.154	225	5.167
Small	TJPB	-0,424	1.535.797.243	271.935	582.894	264	5.025
Small	TJRN	-0,440	1.285.464.584	348.164	761.123	226	4.708
Small	TJAM	-0,469	867.386.247	469.621	712.564	202	4.142
Small	TJAL	-0,516	670.195.172	513.333	521.827	160	3.231
Small	TJPI	-0,528	858.687.006	261.522	595.629	178	3.634
Small	TJSE	-0,543	715.534.042	269.918	361.959	164	4.178
Small	TJRO	-0,549	930.091.997	267.956	337.991	134	3.774
Small	TJTO	-0,585	736.150.452	202.009	472.559	121	3.032
Small	TJAP	-0,681	423.585.697	79.297	125.674	83	1.661
Small	TJAC	-0,682	355.473.249	68.117	148.813	83	1.901
Small	TJRR	-0,709	341.160.005	53.586	54.649	54	1.425

Table 2: Classification of Labor Courts according to size, base year 2022

Size	Court	Score	Total expenditure	New cases	Pending cases	Magistrates	Servants
Large	TRT2	3,077	3.058.254.690	619.791	1.070.039	596	6.385
Large	TRT15	1,833	1.878.944.009	456.717	899.757	383	4.327
Large	TRT1	1,441	2.137.177.902	301.460	707.133	289	4.550
Large	TRT3	1,118	2.127.932.238	297.796	260.769	292	4.489
Large	TRT4	0,922	1.866.387.028	221.711	399.590	285	3.649
Medium	TRT9	0,419	1.204.686.023	174.581	358.893	200	2.827
Medium	TRT5	0,327	1.267.045.618	133.846	298.986	203	2.711
Medium	TRT6	-0,035	949.382.731	118.828	158.945	145	2.159
Medium	TRT12	-0,168	862.770.113	114.871	125.457	131	1.697
Medium	TRT18	-0,328	623.521.823	92.760	98.933	102	1.663
Medium	TRT8	-0,331	698.825.146	83.587	67.331	113	1.621
Medium	TRT10	-0,374	681.725.497	68.309	141.228	103	1.206
Medium	TRT7	-0,423	499.056.767	80.116	109.156	82	1.498
Small	TRT11	-0,561	564.941.255	45.842	38.524	71	1.170
Small	TRT23	-0,613	360.964.600	44.567	67.947	75	993
Small	TRT13	-0,614	515.282.517	40.619	34.454	68	978
Small	TRT17	-0,620	365.339.693	48.958	72.703	67	952
Small	TRT16	-0,652	260.109.923	50.339	86.528	57	947
Small	TRT14	-0,668	381.346.162	36.100	33.885	64	930
Small	TRT21	-0,701	334.017.103	29.703	36.005	53	953
Small	TRT24	-0,702	314.198.673	36.494	43.125	61	785
Small	TRT19	-0,719	272.406.764	29.335	72.835	52	759
Small	TRT22	-0,812	172.959.462	31.707	36.461	35	612
Small	TRT20	-0,818	215.026.645	21.222	34.078	35	607

Table 3: Classification of Electoral Courts according to size, base year 2022

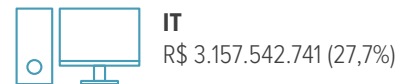
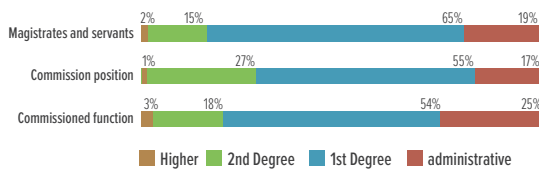
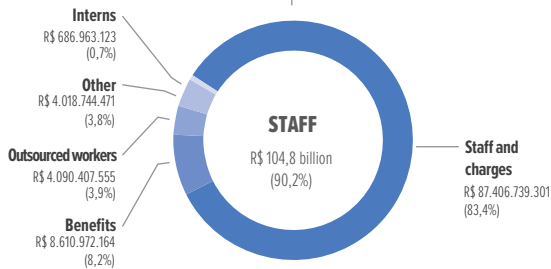
Size	Court	Score	Total expenditure	New cases	Pending cases	Magistrates	Servants
Large	TRE-SP	3,569	916.586.427	26.549	36.840	400	6.033
Large	TRE-MG	2,186	728.035.188	20.930	23.390	311	3.399
Large	TRE-PR	0,949	437.585.350	13.660	12.967	193	2.483
Large	TRE-RJ	0,849	573.266.150	9.766	11.306	172	2.438
Large	TRE-BA	0,745	360.738.423	13.817	9.481	206	2.076
Large	TRE-RS	0,604	430.517.144	11.395	11.538	172	1.433
Medium	TRE-PE	0,052	263.171.531	7.103	6.900	129	1.337
Medium	TRE-CE	0,012	265.022.290	6.903	6.217	116	1.415
Medium	TRE-SC	0,003	256.513.046	8.474	7.150	106	1.065
Medium	TRE-GO	-0,002	237.968.701	8.165	8.444	99	1.093
Medium	TRE-MA	-0,015	255.315.028	7.022	8.358	112	987
Medium	TRE-PA	-0,076	224.286.736	6.394	6.722	107	1.267
Medium	TRE-PB	-0,265	202.255.392	5.471	7.631	75	739
Medium	TRE-PI	-0,269	209.129.651	4.652	7.289	81	816
Medium	TRE-RN	-0,354	171.235.896	4.507	6.433	67	892
Medium	TRE-AM	-0,406	164.483.020	4.260	6.110	67	720
Small	TRE-MT	-0,451	163.577.734	4.876	4.045	63	721
Small	TRE-ES	-0,490	136.780.047	4.323	5.424	57	614
Small	TRE-AL	-0,575	137.830.897	3.647	4.982	49	416
Small	TRE-MS	-0,596	129.445.001	3.503	2.462	56	690
Small	TRE-TO	-0,597	123.846.551	3.813	4.405	40	550
Small	TRE-SE	-0,662	114.448.499	3.149	3.834	33	538
Small	TRE-RO	-0,695	121.104.823	3.190	2.282	36	507
Small	TRE-DF	-0,763	117.525.569	2.369	1.513	27	571
Small	TRE-AP	-0,859	67.652.785	2.289	2.136	17	305
Small	TRE-AC	-0,889	64.537.303	2.027	1.776	16	267
Small	TRE-RR	-0,916	58.385.852	2.156	1.298	15	206

2.3 INFOGRAPHICS

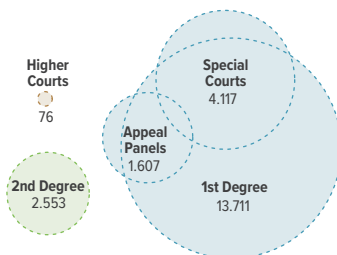
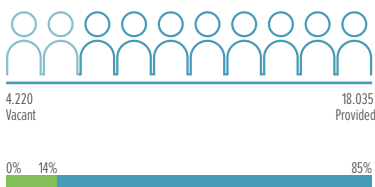
In this topic, the main indicators for the Judiciary are presented in the form of infographics, by justice segment, providing an overview of budgetary and personnel resources, litigation indicators, average case times and the most recurrent demands by class and subject.

JUDICIARY

TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 116.196.909.444



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 22.337



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 436.384

MAGISTRATES: 18.117

CIVIL SERVANTS: 272.600

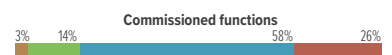
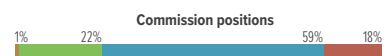
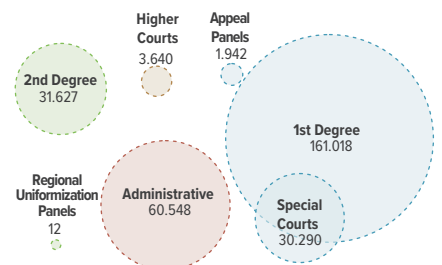
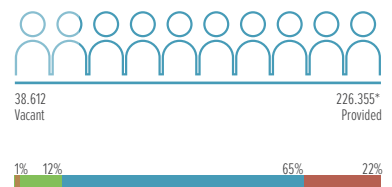
Permanent staff: 226.552

Transferred/requested: 22.411

Permanent employment: 22.627

AUXILIARIES: 145.667

SERVANTS Existing Positions: 264.967



Legend: Higher (brown), 2nd Degree (green), 1st Degree (blue), administrative (red)

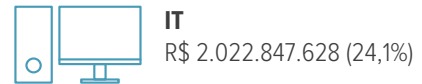
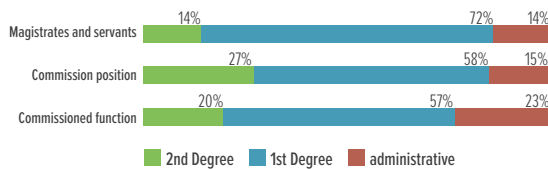
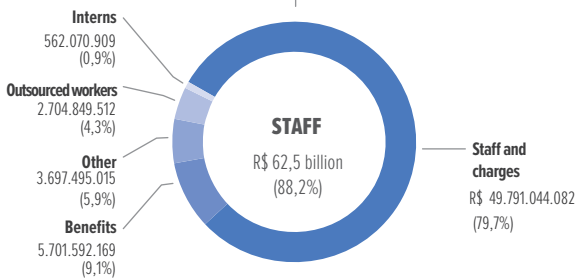
*Including civil servants transferred to other bodies.

	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		APPEAL PANELS		SPECIAL COURTS		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE										
Magistrates	2.553		13.711		1.607		4.117		18.117	
Servants of the Judiciary	31.627		161.018		1.942		30.290		212.052	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT										
Stock	4.850.868		63.745.282		1.662.032		10.311.708		81.421.968	
New cases	4.258.686		17.779.509		17.779.509		7.397.512		31.555.176	
Judgments	3.724.315		16.673.746		1.147.258		6.612.200		29.062.474	
Disposed	4.172.757		17.325.954		7.397.512		6.908.182		30.410.161	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS										
IAD	98,0%		97,4%		93,6%		93,4%		96,4%	
Congestion Rate	53,8%		78,6%		56,0%		59,9%		72,8%	
Knowledge	not applicable		68,6%		not applicable		61,4%		66,5%	
Execution	not applicable		85,7%		not applicable		53,6%		83,5%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE										
New cases	1.668		1.146		882		1.570		1.604	
Workload	3.817		6.476		1.995		4.347		6.753	
Cases heard	1.459		1.317		725		1.635		1.713	
Disposed Cases	1.634		1.368		826		1.709		1.792	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT										
New cases	139		95		754		219		134	
Workload	319		535		1.704		606		566	
Disposed Cases	137		113		706		238		150	

STATE COURT

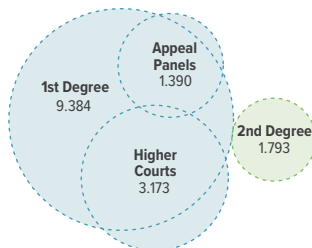
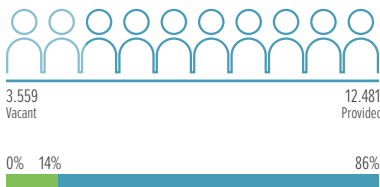
TOTAL EXPENDITURE

R\$ 70.844.608.061

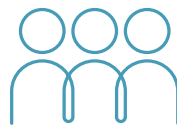


MAGISTRATES

Existing Positions: 16.040



WORKFORCE

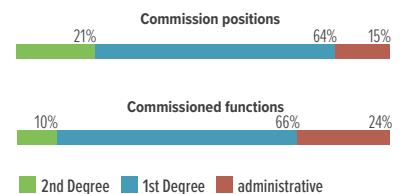
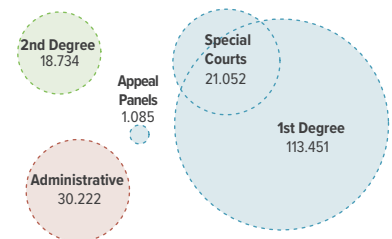
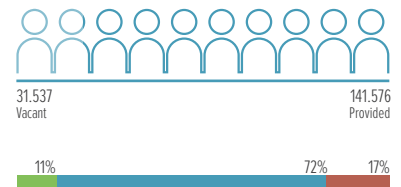


TOTAL: 297.881

MAGISTRATES: 12.481
CIVIL SERVANTS: 175.176
 Permanent staff: 142.926
 Transferred/requested: 10.469
 Permanent employment: 21.781
AUXILIARIES: 110.224

SERVANTS

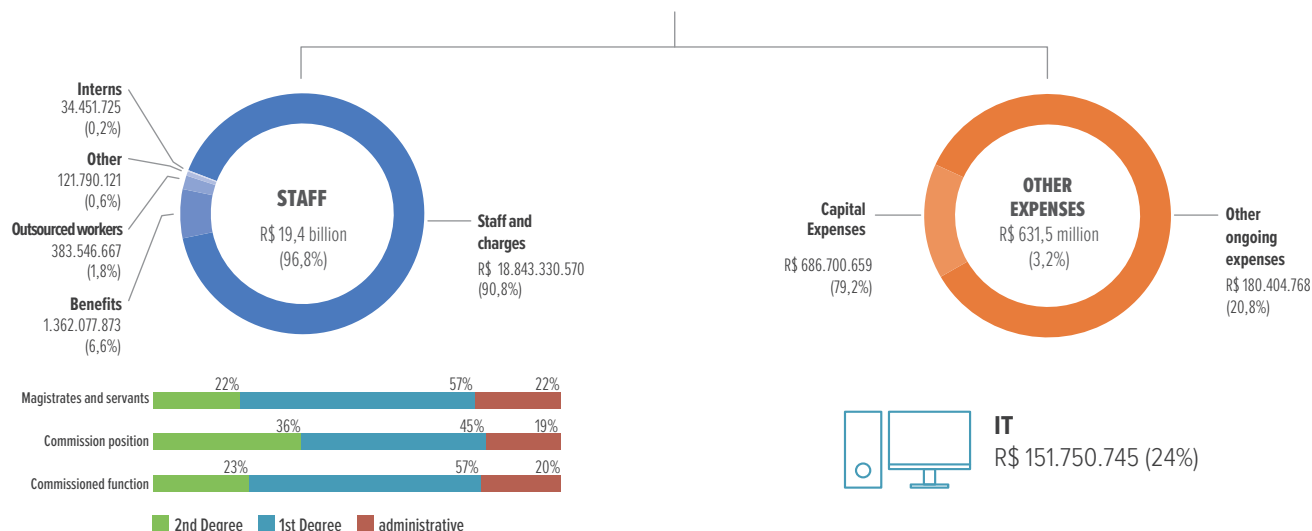
Existing Positions: 173.113



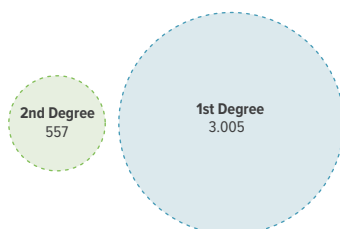
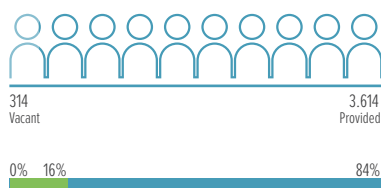
	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		APPEAL PANELS		SPECIAL COURTS		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE										
Magistrates	1.793		9.384		1.390		3.173		12.481	
Servants of the Judiciary	18.734		113.451		1.085		21.052		144.954	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT										
Stock	2.726.904		53.256.129		918.275		6.382.213		63.283.521	
New cases	2.883.017		14.247.156		14.247.156		4.950.277		22.988.851	
Judgments	2.289.447		12.333.925		774.030		4.929.534		20.326.936	
Disposed	2.861.336		13.383.396		4.950.277		4.963.424		22.038.719	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS										
	99,2%		93,9%		91,4%		100,3%		95,9%	
Congestion Rate	48,8%		79,9%		52,5%		56,3%		74,2%	
Knowledge	not applicable		71,2%		not applicable		56,1%		67,6%	
Execution	not applicable		86,2%		not applicable		56,6%		84,2%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE										
New cases	1.608		1.367		659		1.358		1.696	
Workload	3.282		7.684		1.344		3.719		7.350	
Cases heard	1.277		1.412		561		1.584		1.728	
Disposed Cases	1.596		1.532		602		1.595		1.874	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT										
New cases	159		111		879		209		145	
Workload	325		624		1.793		573		627	
Disposed Cases	158		124		803		246		160	

LABOR COURT

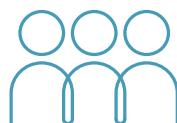
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 20.038.207.939



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 3.928



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 50.932

MAGISTRATES: 3.614

CIVIL SERVANTS: 38.358

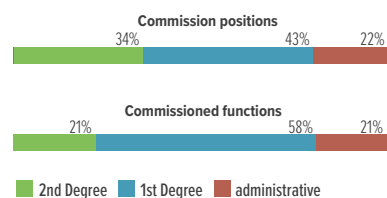
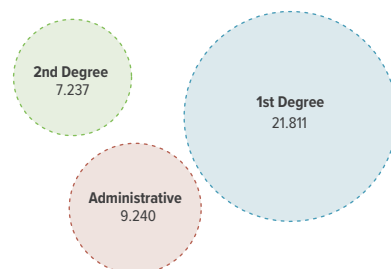
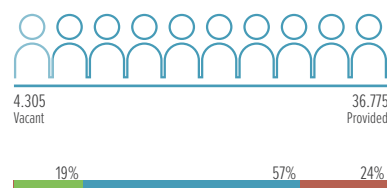
Permanent staff: 36.315

Transferred/requested: 1.825

Permanent employment: 218

AUXILIARIES: 8.960

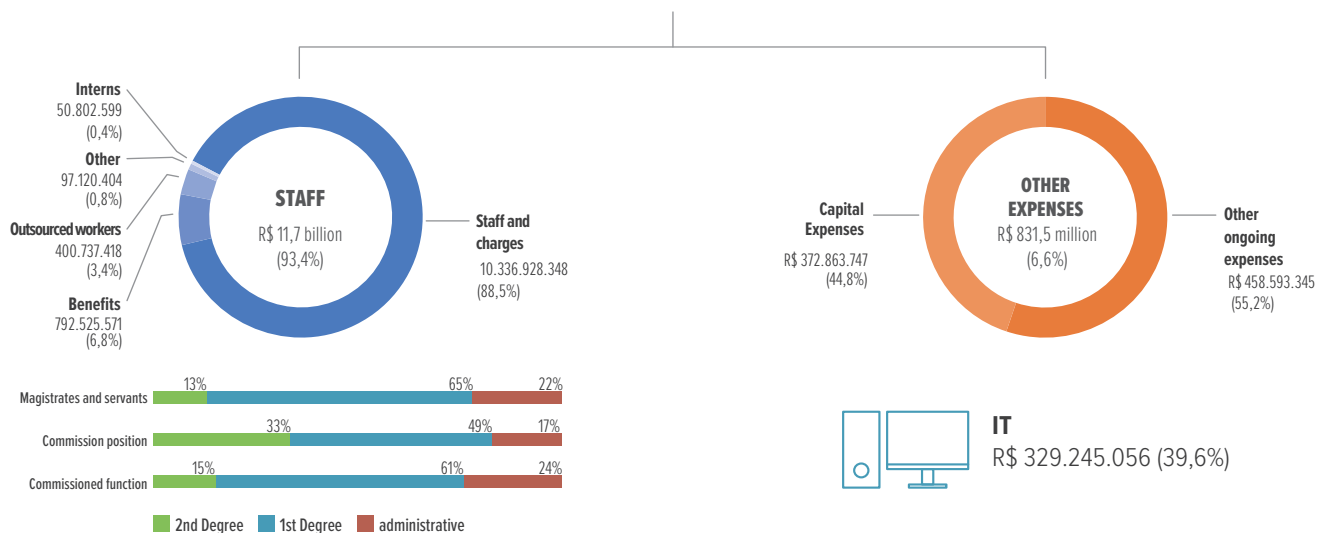
SERVANTS Existing Positions: 41.080



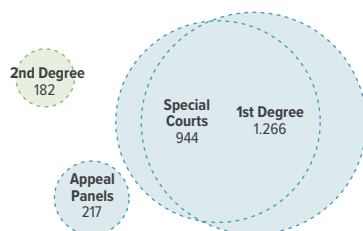
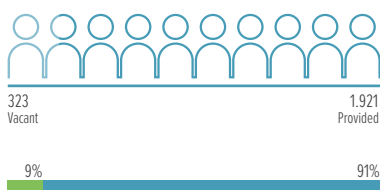
	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE						
Magistrates	557		3.005		3.562	
Servants of the Judiciary	7.237		21.811		29.048	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT						
Stock	890.703		4.362.059		5.252.762	
New cases	738.287		2.440.972		3.179.259	
Judgments	822.762		3.068.794		3.891.556	
Disposed	644.181		2.626.443		3.270.624	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS						
	87,3%		107,6%		102,9%	
Congestion Rate	58,0%		62,4%		61,6%	
Knowledge	not applicable		52,3%		52,3%	
Execution	not applicable		73,9%		73,9%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE						
New cases	1.325		602		725	
Workload	3.261		2.691		2.788	
Cases heard	1.477		1.127		1.186	
Disposed Cases	1.157		965		997	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT						
New cases	105		78		85	
Workload	259		348		326	
Disposed Cases	92		125		117	

FEDERAL COURT

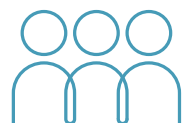
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 12.509.571.432



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 2.244



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 39.284

MAGISTRATES: 1.921

CIVIL SERVANTS: 28.282

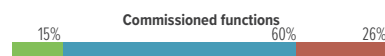
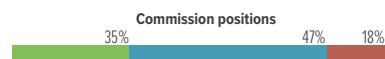
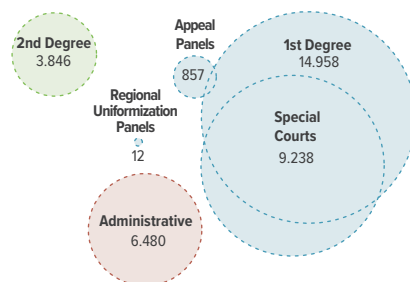
Permanent staff: 26.002

Transferred/requested: 2.072

Permanent employment: 208

AUXILIARIES: 9.081

SERVANTS Existing Positions: 28.157



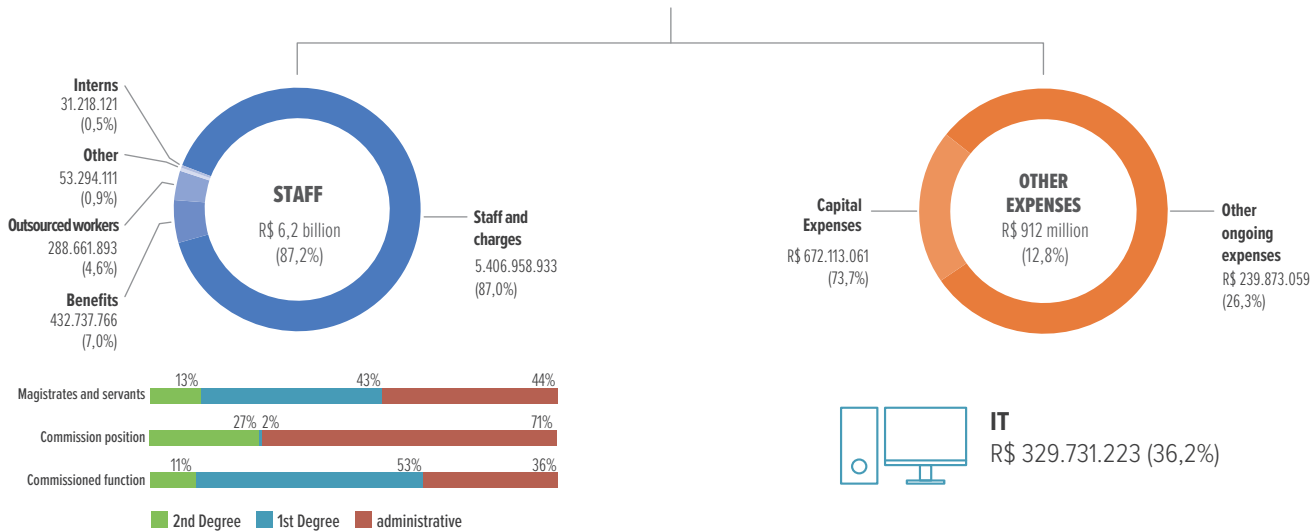
2nd Degree | 1st Degree | administrative

	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		APPEAL PANELS		SPECIAL COURTS		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE										
Magistrates	182		1.266		217		944		1.921	
Servants of the Judiciary	3.846		14.958		857		9.238		21.802	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT										
Stock	1.186.456		5.951.326		743.757		3.929.495		11.813.345	
New cases	551.157		973.325		973.325		2.447.235		4.460.440	
Judgments	542.197		1.088.342		373.228		1.682.666		3.688.065	
Disposed	606.511		1.100.055		2.447.235		1.944.758		4.129.346	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS										
	110,0%		113,0%		97,7%		79,5%		92,6%	
Congestion Rate	66,2%		84,4%		61,0%		66,9%		74,1%	
Knowledge	not applicable		68,0%		not applicable		70,2%		69,7%	
Execution	not applicable		89,2%		not applicable		40,5%		83,9%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE										
New cases	3.028		710		2.401		2.278		2.224	
Workload	10.599		6.202		6.412		6.446		9.204	
Cases heard	2.979		946		1.839		1.807		2.073	
Disposed Cases	3.332		956		2.345		2.089		2.321	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT										
New cases	148		57		596		241		189	
Workload	520		499		1.591		682		784	
Disposed Cases	163		77		582		221		198	

ELECTORAL COURT

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

R\$ 7.124.856.943

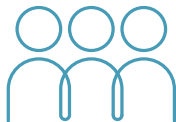


MAGISTRATES

Existing Positions: 2.870



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 37.249

MAGISTRATES: 2.870

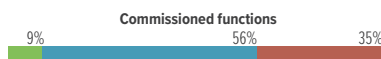
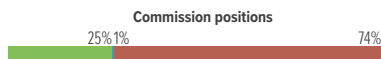
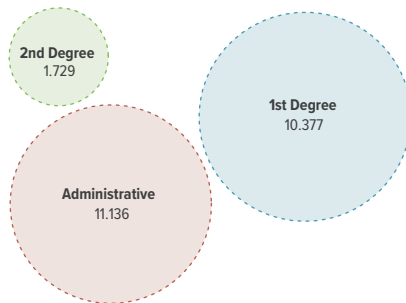
CIVIL SERVANTS: 23.242

Permanent staff: 14.872
Transferred/requested: 7.209
Permanent employment: 151

AUXILIARIES: 11.137

SERVANTS

Existing Positions: 15.465

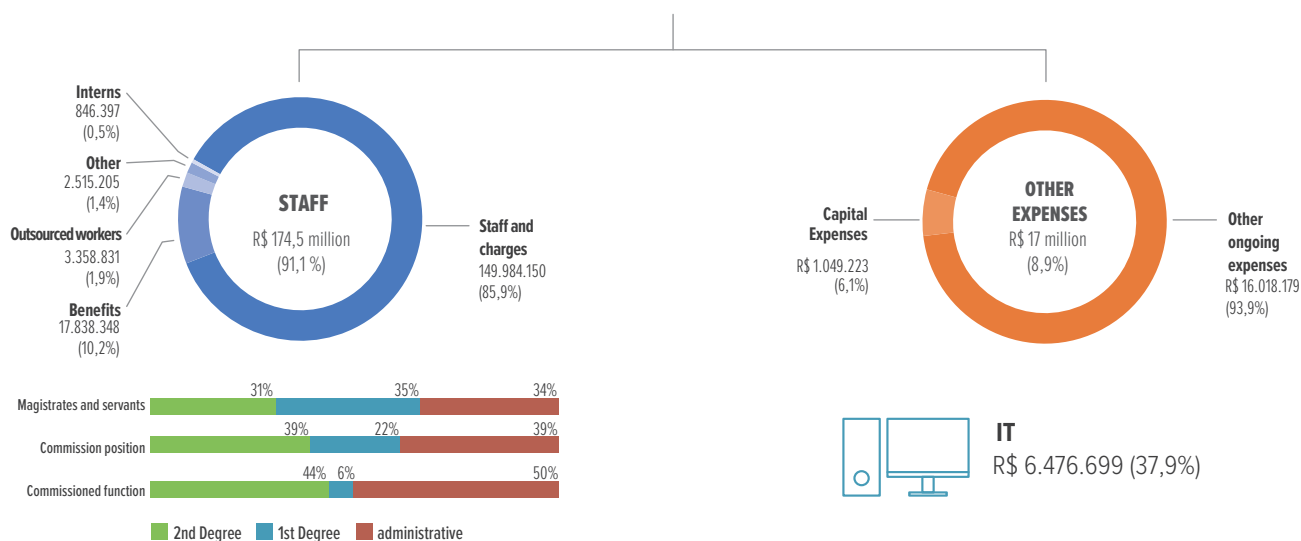


2nd Degree 1st Degree administrative

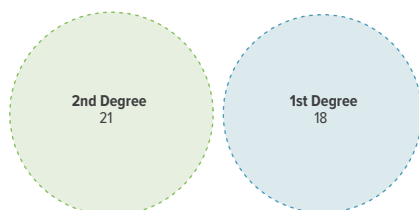
	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE						
Magistrates					2.822	
Servants of the Judiciary	1.666		10.212		11.878	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT						
Stock	44.430		166.503		210.933	
New cases	82.058		112.352		194.410	
Judgments	66.542		176.223		242.765	
Disposed	57.132		206.274		263.406	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS						
	69,6%		183,6%		135,5%	
Congestion Rate	43,7%		44,7%		44,5%	
Knowledge	not applicable		43,9%		43,9%	
Execution	not applicable		78,0%		79,0%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE						
New cases	436		42		68	
Workload	578		142		171	
Cases heard	354		67		86	
Disposed Cases	304		78		93	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT						
New cases	51		11		17	
Workload	68		38		43	
Disposed Cases	36		21		23	

STATE MILITARY COURT

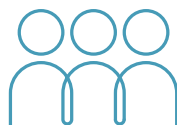
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 191.610.334



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 53



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 591

MAGISTRATES: 39

CIVIL SERVANTS: 412

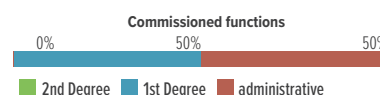
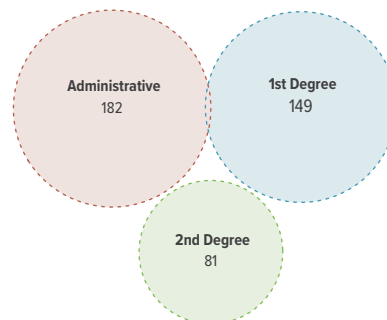
Permanent staff: 324














































Transferred/requested: 36

Permanent employment: 52

AUXILIARIES: 140

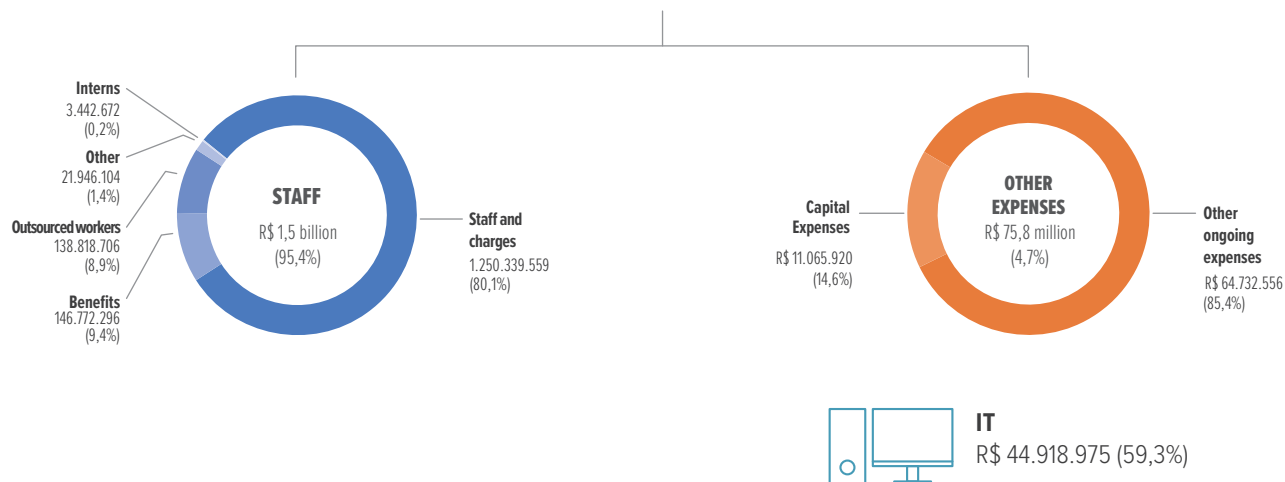
SERVANTS Existing Positions: 419



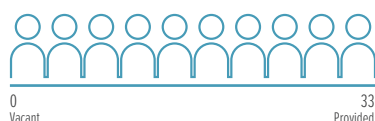
	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE						
Magistrates	21		18		39	
Servants of the Judiciary	81		149		230	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT						
Stock	997		3.274		4.271	
New cases	1.683		2.410		4.093	
Judgments	1.841		2.130		3.971	
Disposed	1.633		2.548		4.181	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS						
	97,0%		105,7%		102,2%	
Congestion Rate	37,9%		56,2%		50,5%	
Knowledge	not applicable		48,8%		48,8%	
Execution	not applicable		75,3%		75,2%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE						
New cases	80		111		94	
Workload	137		344		230	
Cases heard	88		125		105	
Disposed Cases	78		150		110	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT						
New cases	21		13		16	
Workload	35		41		39	
Disposed Cases	20		18		19	

SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 1.637.117.814



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 33



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 5.028

MAGISTRATES: 33

CIVIL SERVANTS: 2.984

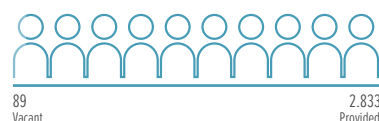
Permanent staff: 2.686

Transferred/requested: 209

Permanent employment: 89

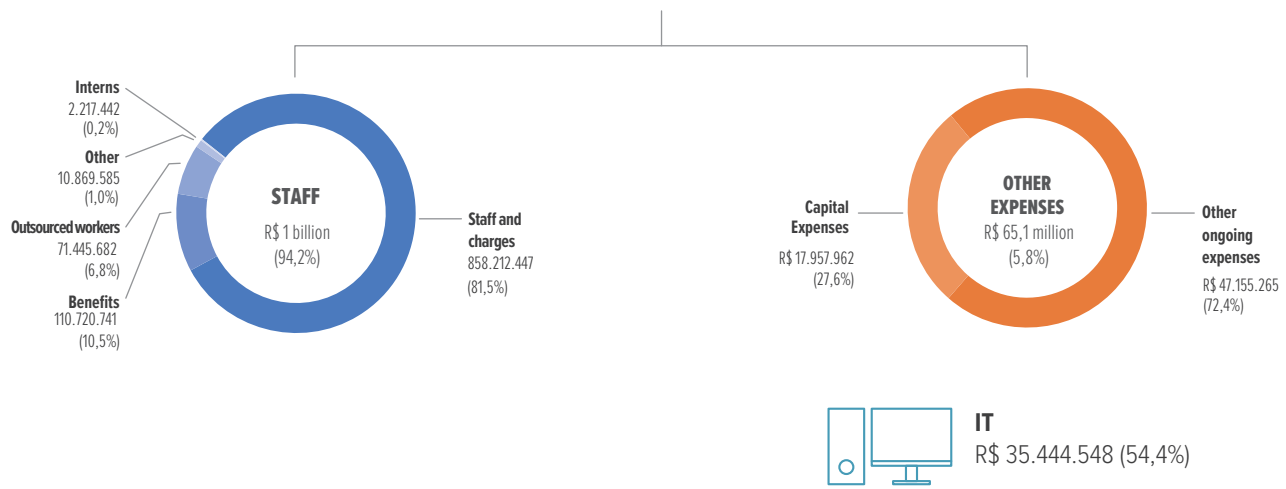
AUXILIARIES: 2.011

SERVANTS Existing Positions: 2.922



SUPERIOR LABOR COURT

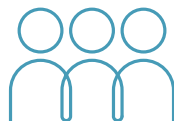
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 1.118.579.124



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 27



WORKFORCE



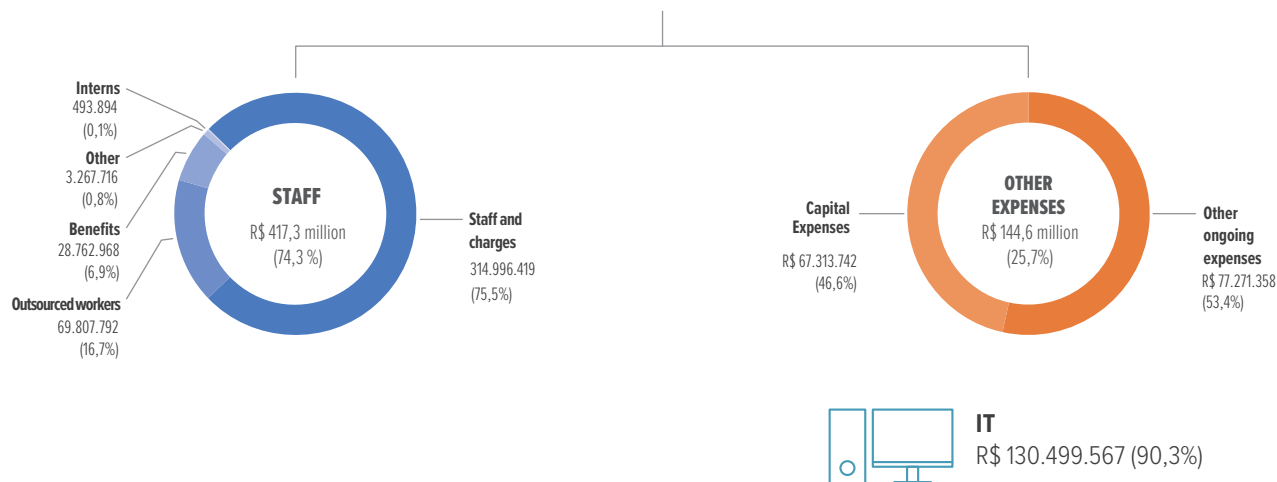
TOTAL: 3.382
MAGISTRATES: 27
CIVIL SERVANTS: 2.173
Permanent staff: 1.887
Transferred/requested: 249
Permanent employment: 37
AUXILIARIES: 1.182

SERVANTS Existing Positions: 2.114

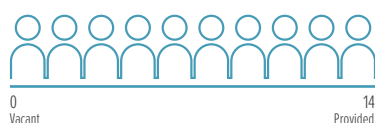


SUPERIOR ELECTORAL COURT

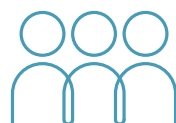
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 561.913.889



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 14



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 2.278

MAGISTRATES: 14

CIVIL SERVANTS: 862

Permanent staff: 783

Transferred/requested: 64

Permanent employment: 15

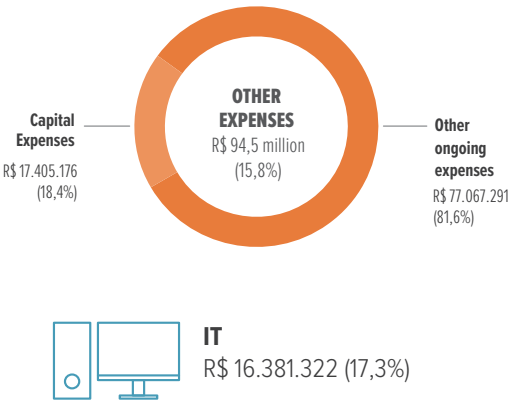
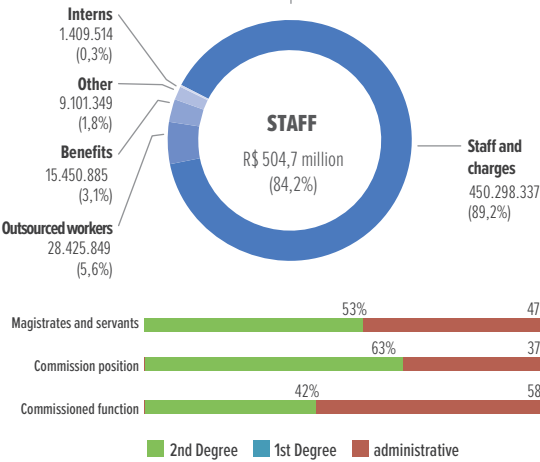
AUXILIARIES: 1.402

SERVANTS Existing Positions: 891

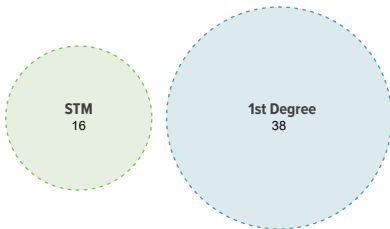
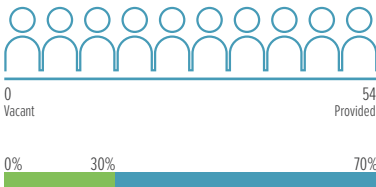


MILITARY JUSTICE OF THE UNION

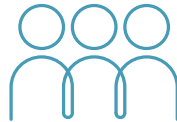
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 599.158.402



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 54



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 1.518

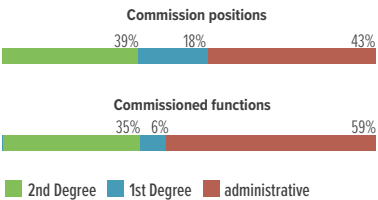
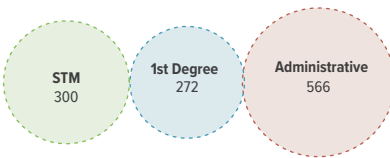
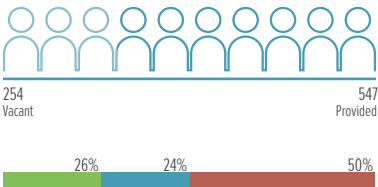
MAGISTRATES: 54

CIVIL SERVANTS: 1.138

Permanent staff: 769
Transferred/requested: 328
Permanent employment: 41

AUXILIARIES: 326

SERVANTS Existing Positions: 801



3 FINANCIAL AND STAFF RESOURCES

This chapter presents data on the Judiciary's budgetary and staff resources, with information on expenses, income and workforce.

3.1 TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

According to Figure 19, in 2022, the **Judiciary's total expenses amounted to R\$116 billion**, which represented an increase of 5.5% over the previous year. Expenses for previous years have been adjusted in line with the IPCA (Broad National Consumer Price Index, BNCPI in loose translation) inflation index. This growth was due to the variation in staff expenses, which grew by 4%, capital expenses, which increased by 42.1%, as well as the positive variation in other current expenses (18%). The increase is expected, considering that 2022 was a period of normalization after two years of experiencing a pandemic, in addition to the publication of CNJ Resolution No. 481/2022, which established a limit of 30% for teleworking.

According to the SIAFI Manual, the budget management system of the National Treasury Secretariat of the Ministry of Economy², the difference between current and capital expenditure is linked to whether or not a capital asset (investment, fixed asset, intangible) or debt repayment is generated. If the expense generates a capital asset, it will be classified as capital expenditure and the expense will be incorporated into the corresponding asset.

It should be noted that the expenditure for 2022, disregarding the effect of inflation, was the equivalent of what occurred seven years ago, in 2015, and that the Judiciary's expenditure showed reductions in the two previous years (2020 and 2021), especially as a result of the drop in staff expenses.

It is important to clarify that, in order to allow the statistical data to be analyzed over time without taking into account the inflationary effect, all monetary values prior to 2022 are deflated according to the IPCA. Therefore, the figures published in the Justice in Numbers Reports from previous years may differ from the figures presented here. To consult the nominal values (wi-

² Available at https://conteudo.tesouro.gov.br/manuais/index.php?option=com_content&view=categories&id=721&Itemid=700. Accessed Aug/2022

thout inflation correction), we recommend consulting the [Justice in Numbers Panel](#), a business intelligence tool that allows data to be queried dynamically.

The spending costs by the State Courts, the segment that covers 78% of the cases in progress, corresponds to approximately 61% of total spending by the Judiciary (Figure 20). In the Federal Court, the ratio is 15% of cases to 11% of expenses, and in the Labor Court, 6% of cases and 19% of expenses.

Figure 19 - Historical Series of Judiciary Expenditure

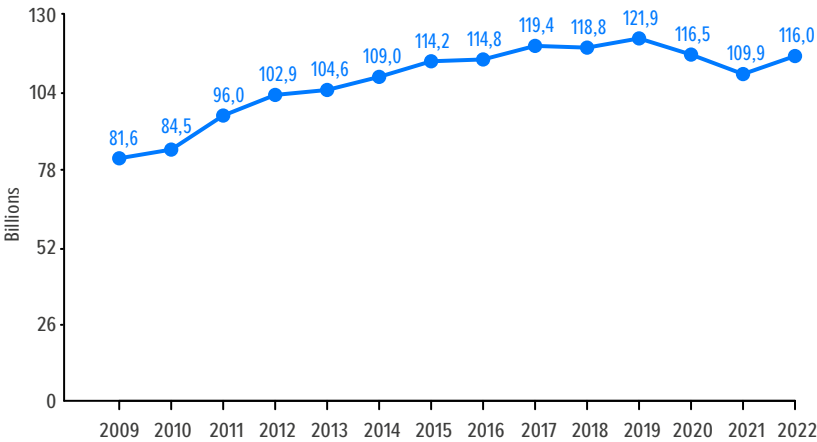
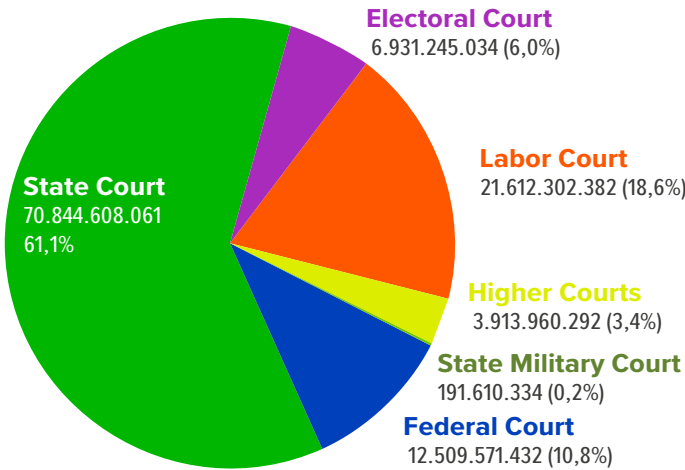


Figure 20 - Total expenditure by justice segment



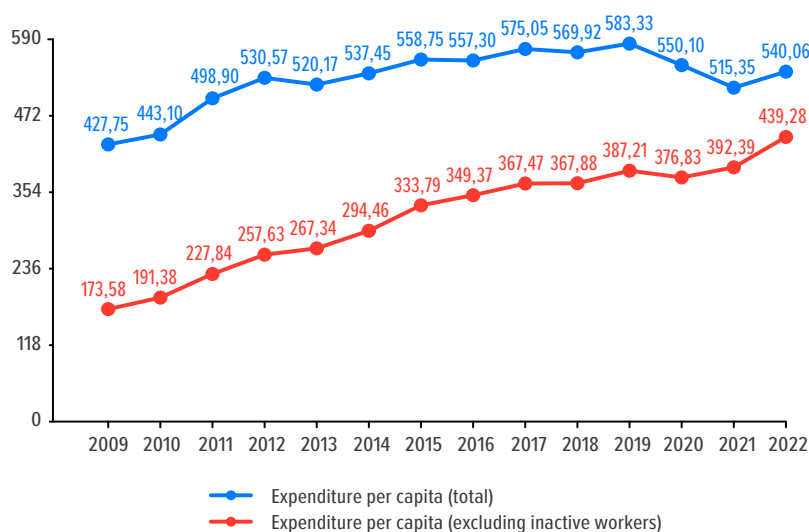
The total expenditure of the Judiciary corresponds to 1.2% of the national GDP, or 2.23% of the total expenditure of the Union, the states, the Federal District and the municipalities.

In 2022, the cost of the justice service was R\$540.06 per inhabitant, R\$24.7 more per person than last year, which represents an increase of 4.8%, as shown in Figure 21.

In Figure 22, it can be seen, even with this variation observed in 2022, that spending per inhabitant has grown little in the historical series since 2011, and that the current level is close to that measured in 2014. On the other hand, spending per inhabitant, not including spending on inactive professionals, has grown steadily over the years. The increase in expenditure per inhabitant was proportionally more significant in the State Courts (8.5%) and the State Military Courts (8.5%). In the Federal Court and among the higher courts, on the other hand, there was a decrease.

It is worth noting that 18.7% of the expenses are related to inactive workers, i.e. the Judiciary's social security commitment related to the payment of pensions³. After deducting these expenses, the actual expenditure for the functioning of the Judiciary is R\$94.4 billion, the expenditure per inhabitant is R\$439.28, and represents 1% of GDP.

Figure 21 - Historical series of expenditure per inhabitant



³ In some courts, pensions are paid out of funds and do not form part of the court's budget. In this case, expenses are not included

Figure 22 - Historical series of expenditure per inhabitant, by branch of justice.

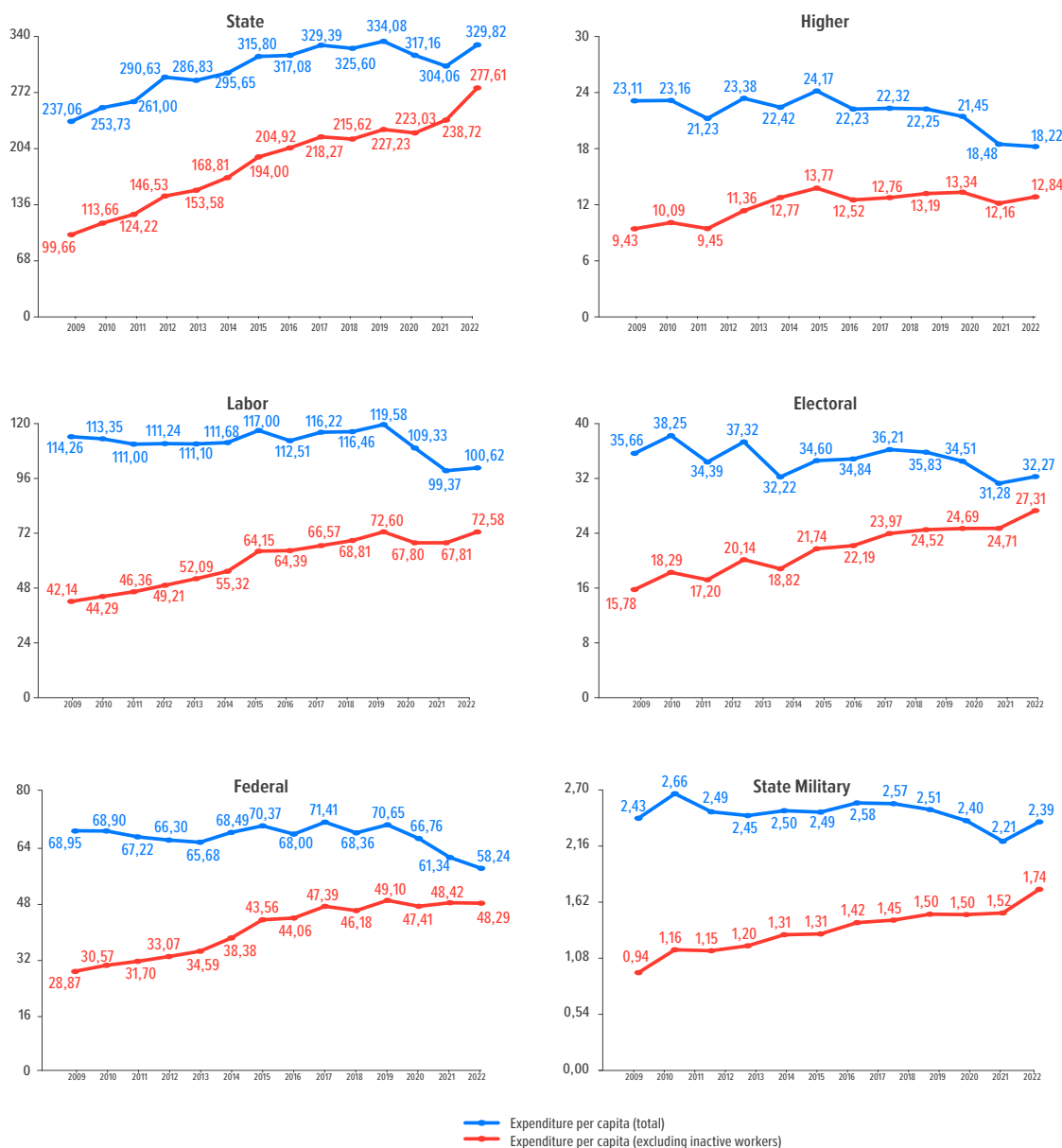
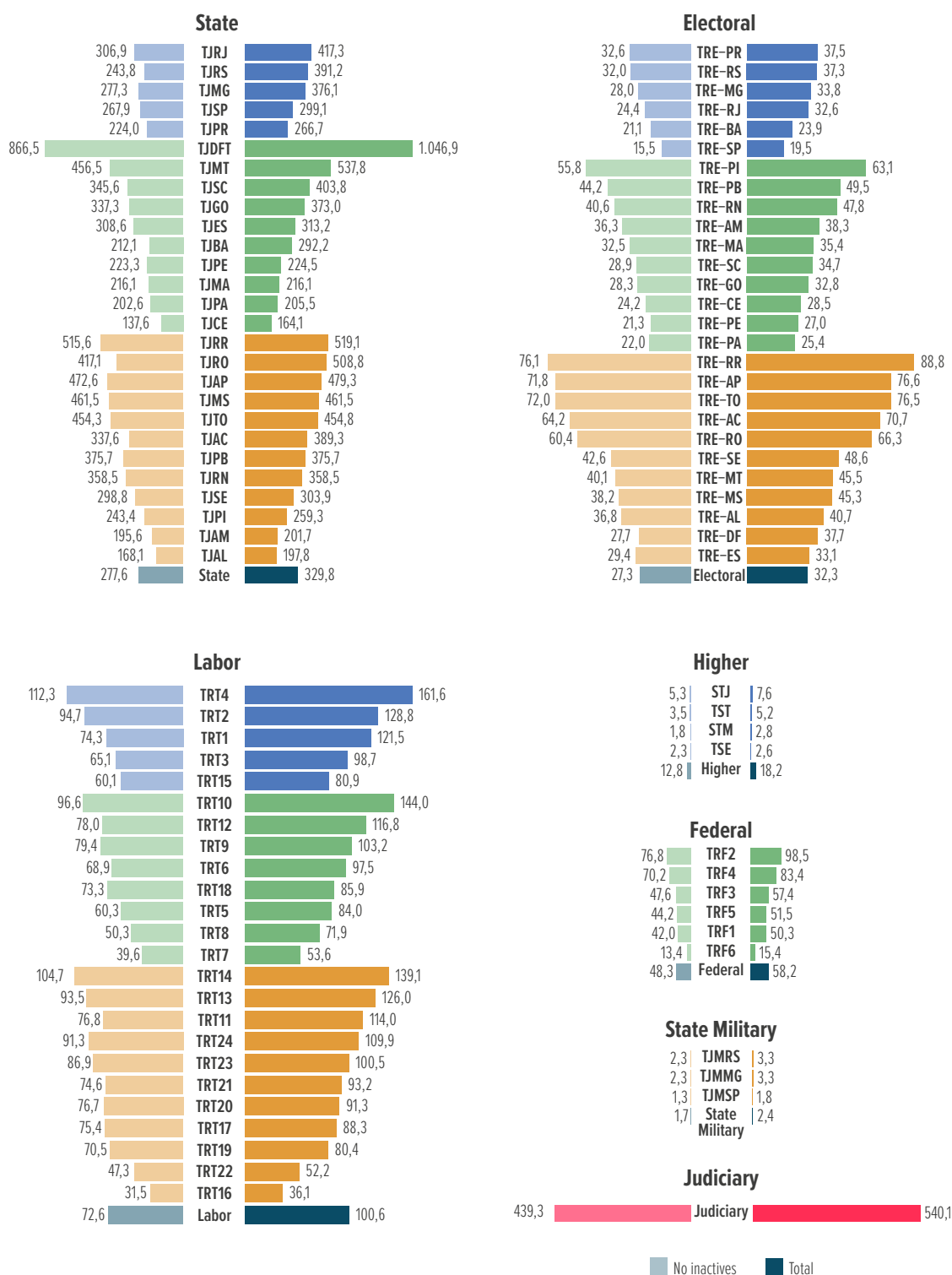


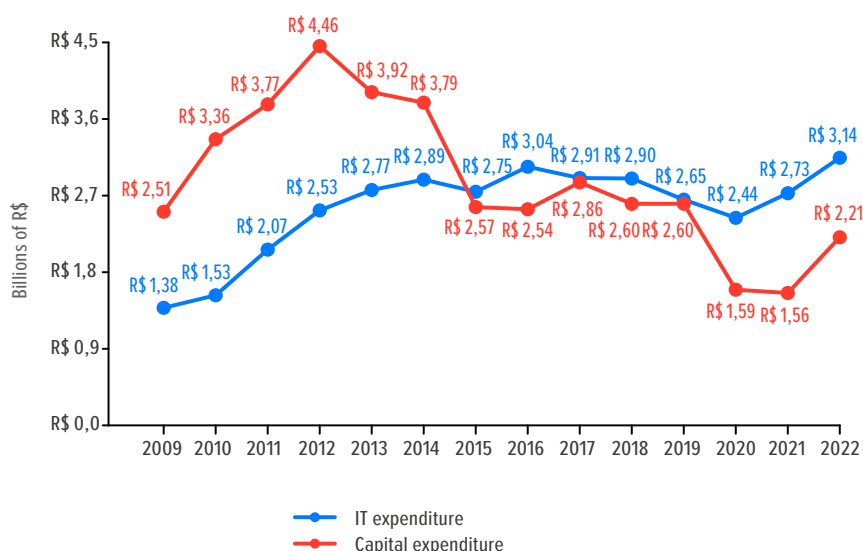
Figure 23 - Expenditure per inhabitant with or without the cost of inactive workers, by court.



Staff costs account for 90% of total expenditure and include, in addition to remuneration for magistrates, civil servants, inactive workers, outsourced workers and interns, all other aid and assistance due, such as food allowances, per diems, tickets, among others. Due to the high amount of these expenses, they will be detailed in the next section. The remaining 10% of spending refers to capital expenditure (1.9%) and other current expenditure (7.9%), which total R\$2.2 billion and R\$9.1 billion, respectively.

The historical series of capital expenditure showed an upward trend between 2009 and 2012. It then fell sharply until 2015 and remained at this level, with subtle fluctuations, until 2019. With the pandemic that occurred in 2020, spending was reduced and in 2022 it rose again, remaining even lower than in 2019. IT spending grew between 2009 and 2014 and will remain relatively stable until 2019. In 2020 there was a reduction and in the following two years there was an increase, with a variation of 15.28% in the last year (Figure 24).

Figure 24 - Historical series of IT and capital expenditure



As a result of judicial activity, the public coffers received budget income of R\$67.85 billion during 2022, which represents a return of 58% in relation to the expenses incurred. The amount collected in 2022 represents an 18% increase on last year's figure. Revenues and the percentages of how much they represent in relation to expenses have fluctuated over the last few years, with 2022 being the first year since 2019 that revenues were below R\$70 billion and 60% in relation to justice spending (Figure 25).

This includes the revenue from costs, the execution phase, emoluments and any fees (R\$ 19.7 billion, 29% of the collection); the revenue from the causa mortis tax in judicial inventories (R\$

10.4 billion, 15.4%); tax execution activity (R\$33 billion, 48.7%); social security execution (R\$3.7 billion, 5.5%); execution of penalties imposed by labor relations inspection bodies (R\$251.4 million, 0.371%); and income tax revenue (R\$792.1 million, 1.2%).

Due to the very nature of its jurisdictional activity, the Federal Court is responsible for the largest share of revenues: 26% of the total received by the Judiciary (Figure 26), the only branch that returned more to the public coffers than its expenses (Figure 27). Most of this is revenue from tax execution activities, i.e. debts paid by debtors as a result of legal action. Of the R\$33 billion collected in tax executions, R\$17.4 billion (52.8%) came from the Federal Court and R\$15.3 billion (46.3%) from the State Court.

It should be clarified that these revenues are initiated by a collection procedure initiated by the Executive Branch and then by a judicial process in the Judiciary, as is the case, for example, with *causa mortis* taxes. They can also be collected through extrajudicial means, in which case the amounts are not included in this report, since there is no legal action.

Figure 25 - Historical series of revenues

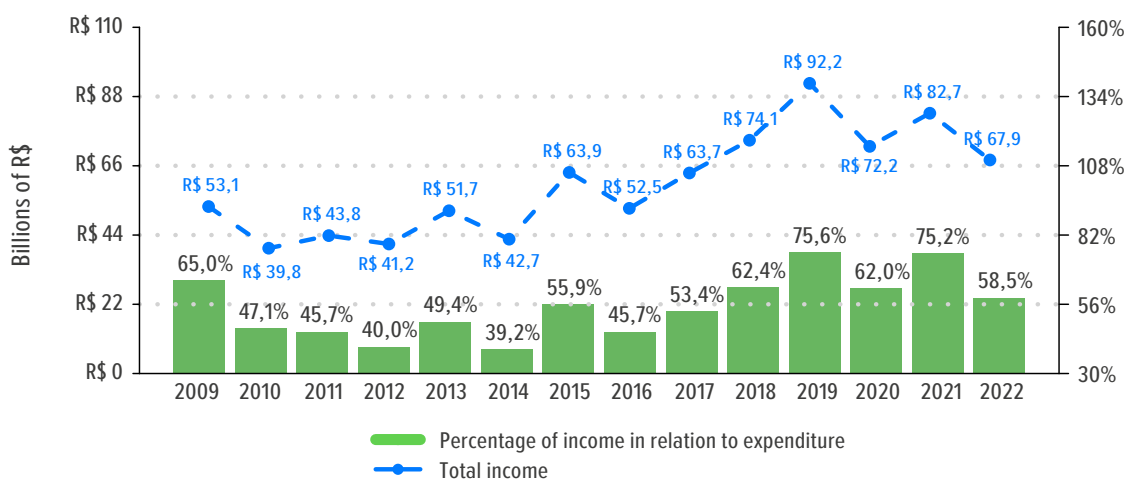


Figure 26 - Revenues by branch of justice

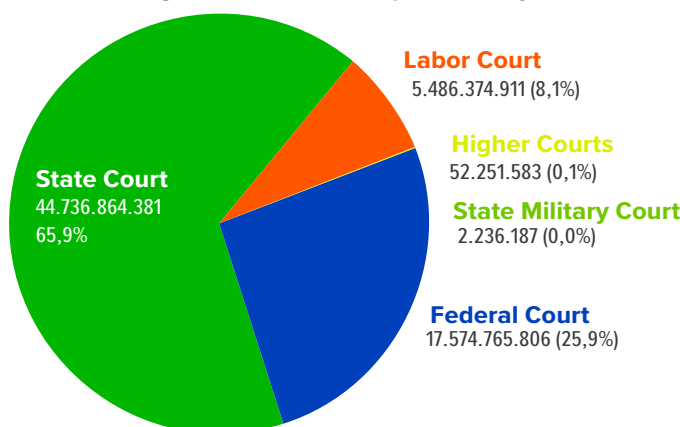
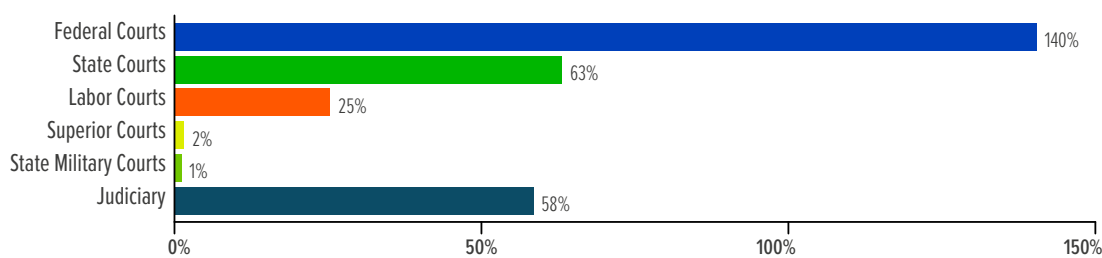
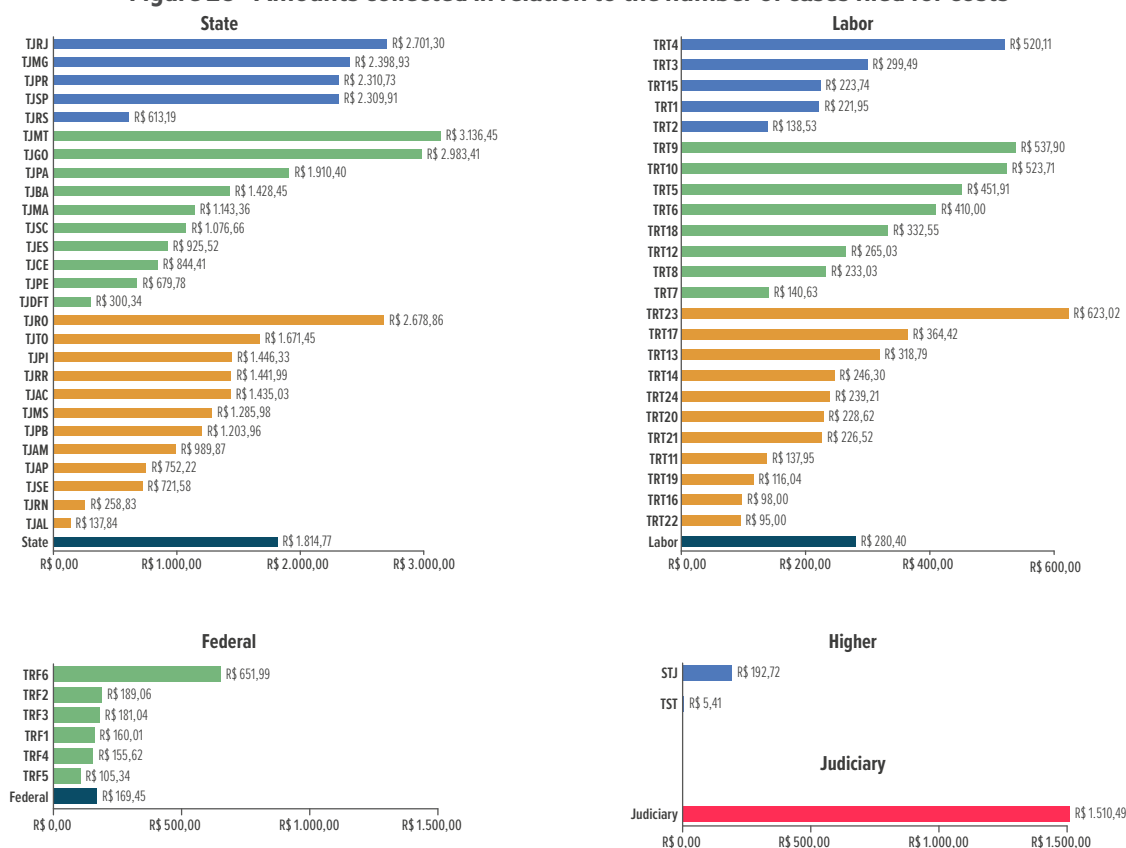


Figure 27 - Percentage of income in relation to expenditure, by branch of justice



The relationship between the total collected in fees and charges and the number of cases (except criminal and special courts) can be seen in Figure 28, which shows the average impact of fees and grants of Free Legal Assistance (AJG) in the courts. The Courts of Justice of the states of Mato Grosso, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro and Rondônia collected the most money in 2022, with more than R\$2,500 per case filed, which may be related to the fee schedules practiced in the states. The TJAL, TJRN and TJDFT are the courts with the lowest revenue per case filed, with an indicator similar to the Regional Labor Courts (average of R\$ 280.4), which have fees set by the Federal Government. The state courts have the highest average amount collected in costs and fees, with R\$1,814.77 per case filed.

Figure 28 - Amounts collected in relation to the number of cases filed for costs



3.2 STAFF COSTS

This topic details staff expenses, which account for 90.2% of the Judiciary's total spending. Figure 29 shows that spending on staff varies proportionally to total spending by the Judiciary. The percentage spent on staff has remained relatively stable over the 14 years of the historical series, with variations between 89% and 93%, and in the last two years there have been reductions. The lowest value was in 2012 (88.8%) and the highest in 2020 (92.6%). The increase in the percentage in the year affected by the pandemic is precisely due to the reduction in other expenses, which meant that staff expenses, even with a small reduction, were proportionally higher than in previous years. With the return of face-to-face activities, the result is that the percentage measured in 2022 will return to previous levels.

The historical series by branch of justice (Figure 31) indicate a drop in the last year in the percentage in all segments of justice.

The segment with the highest proportion of resources earmarked for paying staff is the Labor Court, 96%, and the lowest proportions are in the State Courts, 88.2%. The Federal Court saw the biggest decrease compared to the previous year, going from 95.9% to 93.4%.

The breakdown of this human resources item shows that 83.4% of the expenses are for the payment of allowances and remuneration of magistrates and active and inactive civil servants, which also includes pensions, income tax and social charges; 8.2% are for the payment of benefits (e.g.: food allowance, health allowance); 3.8% are for the payment of outsourced expenses (e.g.: per diems, airfare, etc.).(e.g. food allowance, health allowance); 3.8% correspond to the payment of occasional and indemnity expenses, such as per diems, tickets and housing allowance; 3.9% are spent on outsourced workers and 0.7% on interns (Figure 30).

Figure 29 - Historical series of total and staff expenses

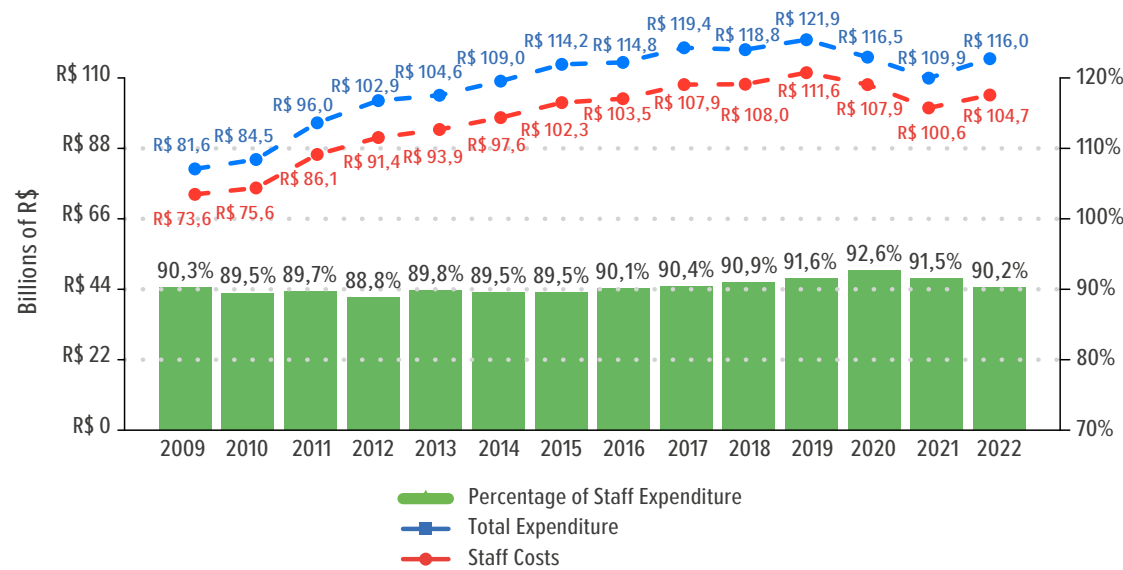


Figure 30 - Staff Costs

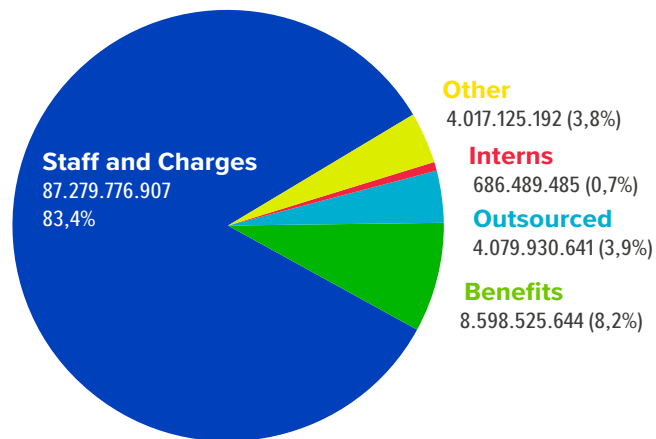


Figure 31 - Historical series of staff costs, by branch of justice



Considering the entire Judiciary, spending on commissioned positions and commissioned functions represented 13% of total staff spending in the Judiciary, the percentage spent on commissioned positions was 10.4% and on commissioned functions 2.7%. Adding up both forms of bonus, the percentages per court can be seen in Figure 32, ranging from 1% in the TJRJ to 37% in the TJSP. In the Electoral Court, the TRE-RR has the highest percentage of expenditure on commissioned positions (14%). In the Labor Courts, the highest percentage is in TRT1 (10.4%). In the State Courts and the State Military Courts, the law creating the positions may only provide for one of the categories and there is not always such a clear separation between the

categories of positions and functions of trust, which is why some cases are represented with 0%. Comparing the segments of justice, the highest percentage of spending of this nature is in Military Court, with 20.4%, followed by State Court, 16.5%.

Figure 33 shows the court's average monthly expenditure on paying magistrates and civil servants. It is important to clarify that the figures include payments of salaries, indemnities, social security charges, income tax, expenses for trips on duty (airline tickets and per diems⁴), which therefore do not correspond to salaries, nor to the amounts received by public servants. That said, the expenses represent a monthly average of R\$69,800 per magistrate; R\$19,300 per civil servant; R\$4,600 per outsourced worker and R\$1,072.14 per intern. The figures increased by 19.7% for spending per magistrate, 8.5% for spending per civil servant, 1.6% for outsourced workers and 19.4% for interns.

It should also be noted that the calculation considers payments to inactive workers and pensioners, which can lead to differences when comparing courts, since these salaries can be paid at the body's expense or through pension funds, in which case they are not included. Furthermore, as this is an average figure, it is important to clarify that any compensation received because of a court decision for a small group of individuals can have a significant impact on the averages shown in Figure 33, especially in small or medium-sized bodies, which have a smaller number of employees. In this way, and for the reasons explained, there is a difference between the segments of justice funded by the Union, in which salaries are uniform.

It should be noted, therefore, that the figures presented do not correspond to the salaries of magistrates and civil servants, but only to the cost of justice. It should also be noted that the sum of income tax (up to 27.5%) and social security (11%), both levied on total remuneration, depending on the date of entry into the civil service, can have an impact of almost 40% on the payroll.

Within the Electoral Court, the allowance is paid by the body of origin, leaving only bonuses and occasional expenses to be borne by the TREs. The cost of election prosecutors has been included in the expenses of judges.

⁴ The purpose of per diems is to cover travel costs and are intended to pay for accommodation, meals and transportation during the transit period.

Figure 32 - Percentage of expenditure on commissioned positions and functions in relation to total staff expenditure, by court.

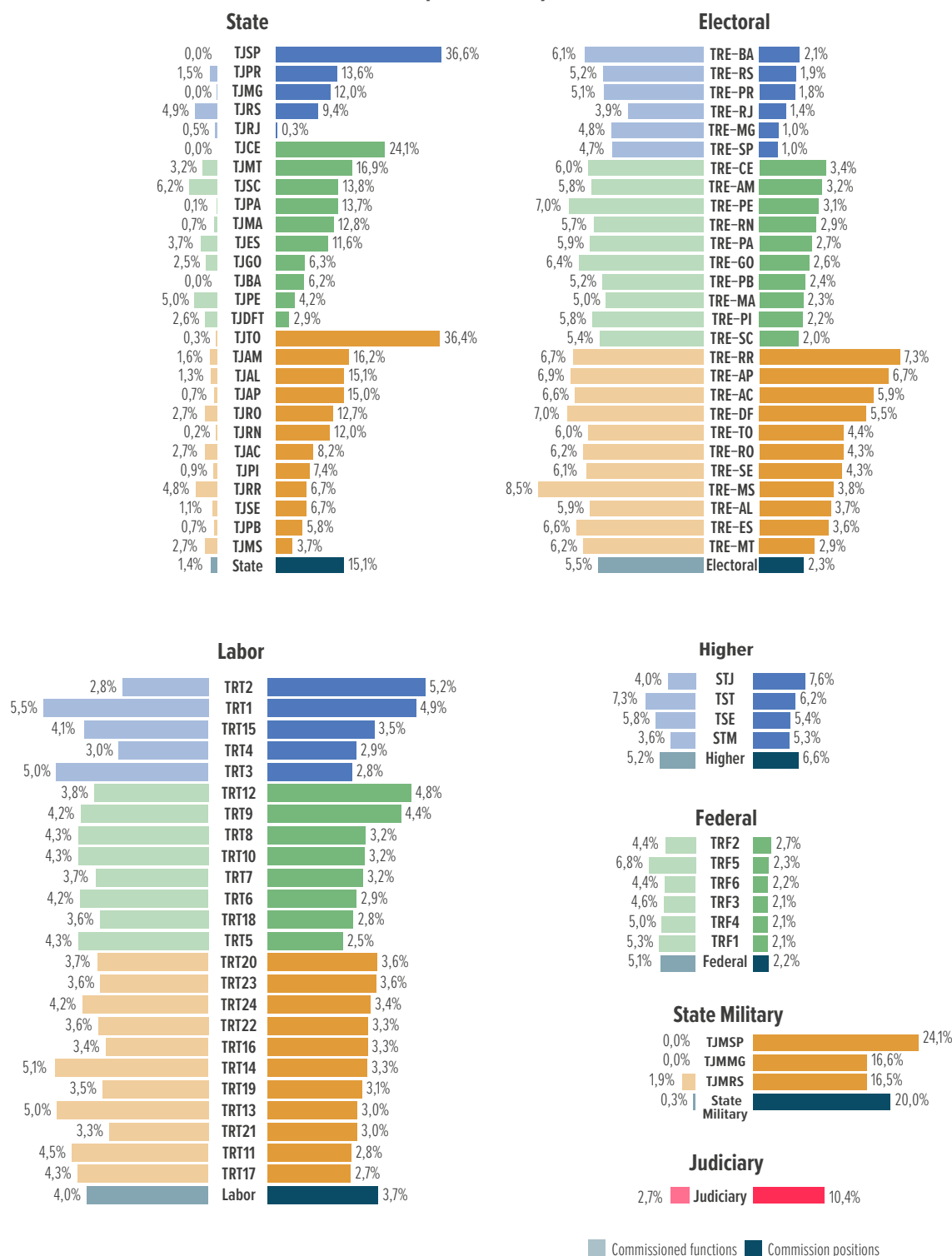
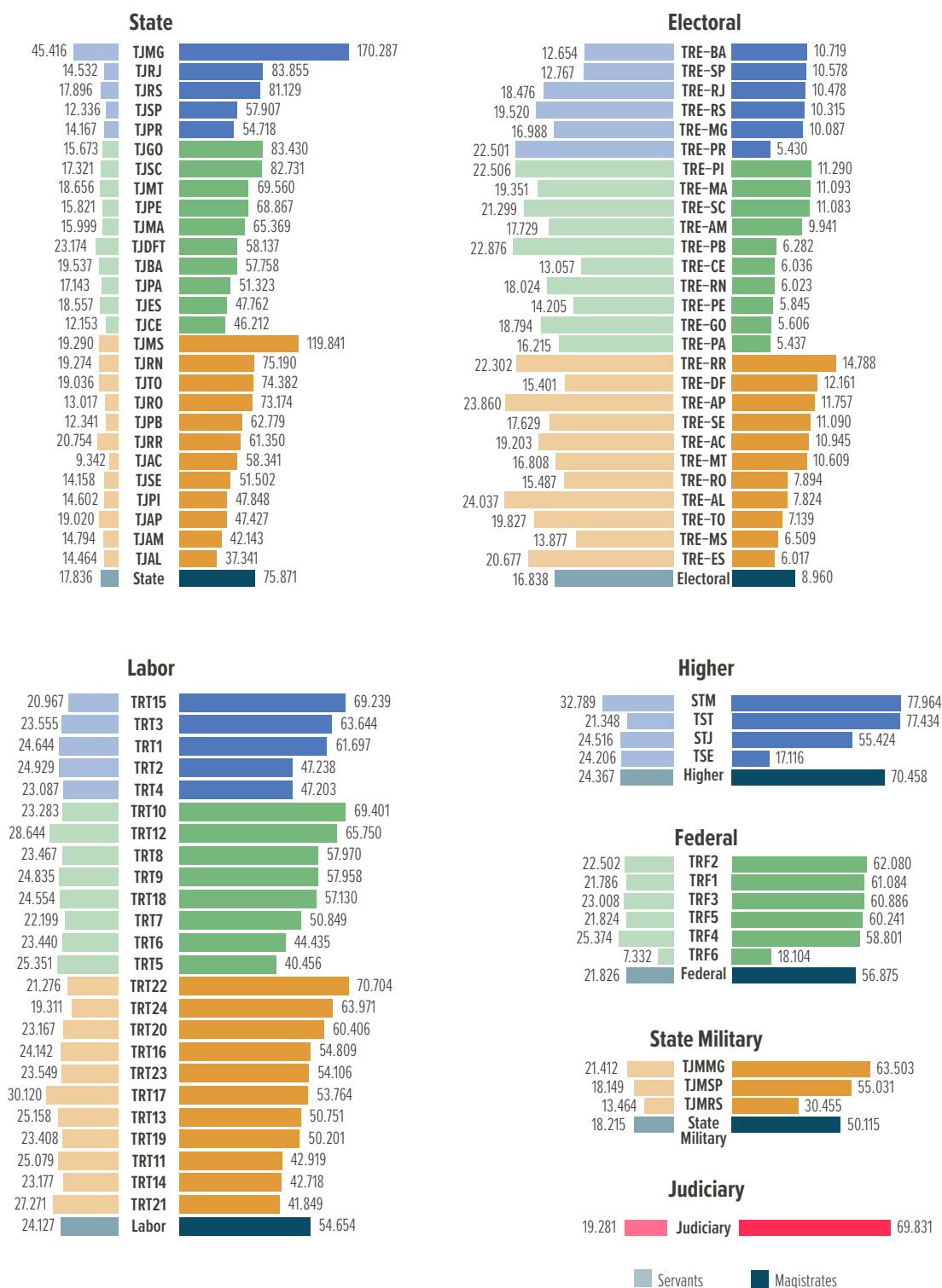


Figure 33 - Average monthly cost of courts with magistrates and civil servants, including benefits, charges, social security, per diems, tickets, judicial indemnities and other occasional and non-occasional indemnities



3.3 STAFF

The staff is presented in three categories: a) magistrates, which includes magistrates, judges and ministers; b) civil servants, including permanent staff, those requisitioned and those on loan from other bodies, whether or not they belong to the structure of the Judiciary, as well as commissioned staff with no permanent ties, excluding permanent staff who are requisitioned or on loan to other bodies; and c) auxiliary workers, including outsourced workers, interns, lay judges, conciliators and volunteer collaborators.

In 2022, the Judiciary had a total workforce of 435,583 people, of which 18,117 were magistrates (4.2%); 272,060 civil servants (62.5%); 73,254 outsourced workers (16.8%); 53,358 interns (12.2%); and 18,794 conciliators, lay judges and volunteers (4.31%). Among the civil servants, 77.9% work in the judicial area and 22.1% in the administrative area. The diagram in Figure 34 shows the structure of the Judiciary's workforce in relation to positions and degrees.

State courts are home to 68.9% of magistrates, 64.4% of civil servants and 77.7% of cases in progress. In the Federal Court, there are 10.6% of judges, 10.4% of civil servants and 14.5% of cases in progress. In the Labor Court, 19.7% of judges, 14.1% of civil servants and 6.5% of cases (Figures 35 and 40).

Figure 36 shows that the Judiciary has a ratio of 8.4 magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants. By way of comparison, in Europe this ratio is 18.3 judges per 100,000 inhabitants, i.e. in Brazil there are less than half the number of judges per inhabitant than in European countries⁵.

⁵ Data available at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Police_court_and_prison_staff_statistics, referring to the average for the years 2019 to 2021. Accessed on Aug/2023.

Figure 34 - Workforce diagram

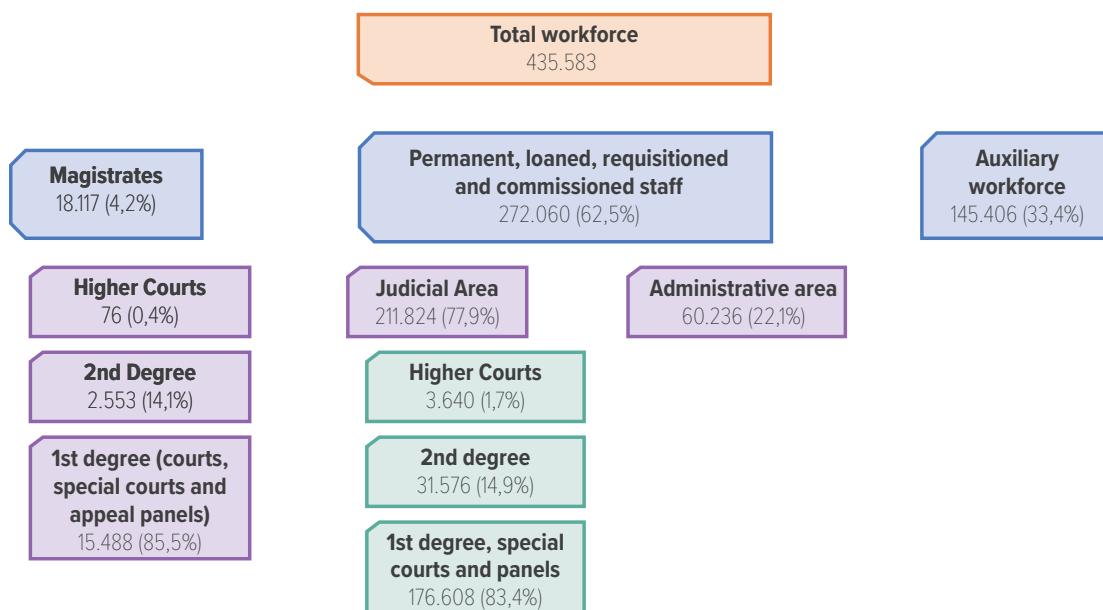


Figure 35 - Total number of magistrates by branch of justice

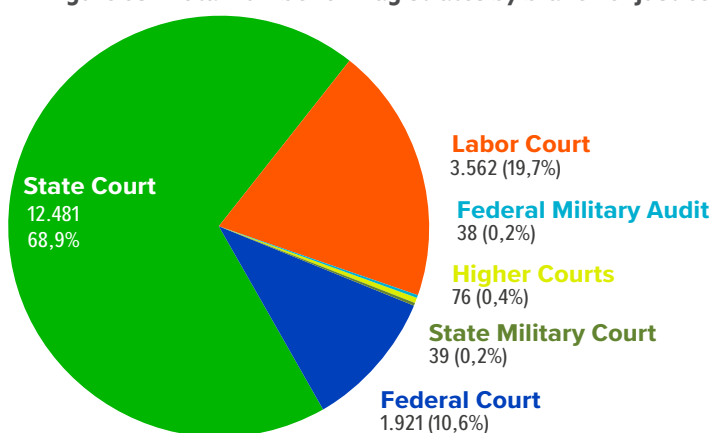
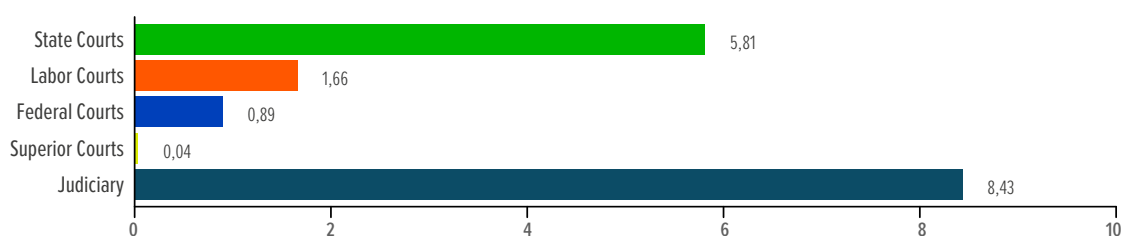


Figure 36 - Judicial positions filled per 100,000 inhabitants, by branch of justice



At the end of 2022, there were 22,337 positions created by law, of which 18,117 were filled and 4,220 vacant (18.9%), according to Figure 37. The percentage of vacant positions has remained somewhat balanced over the years, with some fluctuations, but since 2017 it has been around 20%. In 2022 there was a slight reduction.

Among the 18,117 magistrates, 76 are ministers (0.4%)⁶; 15,488 are first-degree judges (85.5%); 2,408 are appeals court judges (13%); and 145 are second-degree substitute judges (0.8%). There are 114 magistrates in the Superior Courts who have been summoned out of their jurisdiction (8 in the TST, 8 in the TSE and 98 in the STJ), and 317 judges in the other courts are in the same situation. A total of 2.4% of magistrates carry out administrative work in the courts, away from their jurisdiction of origin.

In 2022, the numbers of existing, filled, and vacant positions remained close to those seen in the previous year, causing the percentage of vacant positions to decrease by 1.1 percentage points compared to 2021. The highest percentage of positions not filled is in the State Military Court and State Court, with 26% (Figure 38). In the courts, the highest percentage of existing and unfilled magistrate positions is in the TJAC, with 47%. The Labor Court stands out for having the opposite situation: only 8.3%.

The majority of vacant positions are judges' positions - while in the second degree there are 96 magistrates' positions created by law and not filled (3.6%), in the first degree there are 4,124 positions not filled (21%).

Considering the sum of all the days taken off, this gives an average of 1,148 magistrates who were away from the court for the whole of 2022, representing an absenteeism rate of 6.3%. Such absences can be due to leave of absence, summons to a higher court, among other reasons. Vacation and recess periods were not included in this calculation. Days preceding the investiture of magistrates due to take office in 2022 are also deducted. This means that, on average, 16,969 magistrates actually worked in the jurisdiction throughout the year.

6 Including the 33 Ministers of the STJ, the 27 Ministers of the TST and the 16 Ministers of the STM.

Figure 37 - Historical series of magistrate positions

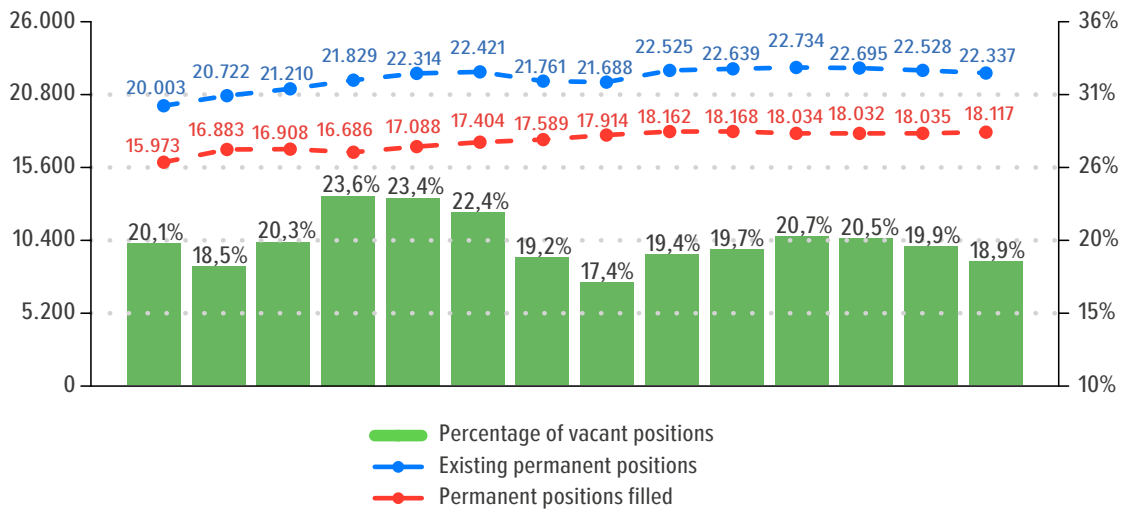


Figure 38 - Percentage of vacant magistrate positions, by court

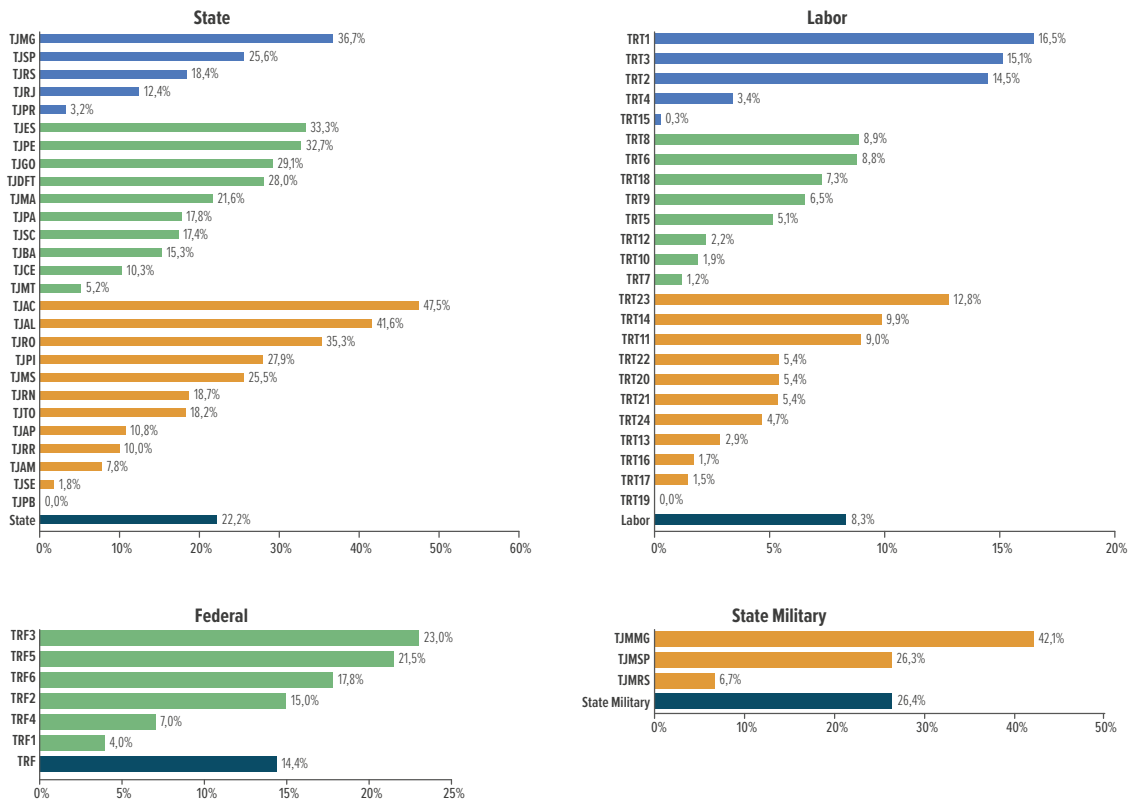
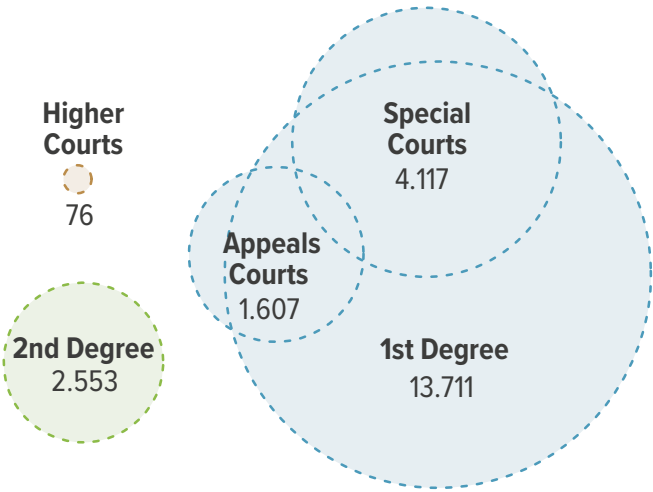


Figure 39 shows the intersections that exist in the magistrates' jurisdiction. Of the 15,488 first-degree judges, 13,711 work in the common courts, of which 9,926 (72.4%) work exclusively, 2,719 (19.8%) work in special courts and 1,066 (7.8%) work with appeal panels. There are only 1,236 magistrates who work exclusively in special courts, i.e. 8% of all judges and 30% of those who work in special courts cumulatively or not (4,117), while 162 (3.9%) work in appeal panels. Of those who exercise jurisdiction in appeal panels (1,607), 2.4% do so on an exclusive basis. In the Federal Court, 98.2% of the magistrates of the appellate courts are exclusive and, in the State Court, only 11.9%, which reveals a great difference in the organization of the appellate system of the special courts, depending on the segment of the court.

Figure 39 - Jurisdiction of magistrates



At the end of 2022, the Judiciary had a total of 272,060 civil servants, including 226,237 that were permanent staff (83.2%), 22,234 were requisitioned or transferred from other bodies (8.2%) and 22,621 were commissioned staff with no permanent ties (8.3%). Considering the total length of leave, approximately 12,616 civil servants (4.6%) remained on leave throughout 2022. Likewise, the measurement of leave of absence considers leave of absence, summonses to higher office, among other reasons, including days prior to the investiture of civil servants due to take office in 2022. Vacation and recess periods are not considered.

Of the total number of civil servants, 211,824 (77.9%) were in the judicial area and 60,236 (22.1%) in the administrative area. Among those who work directly with the processing of cases, 176,608 (83.4%) are in the first degree of jurisdiction (Figure 42), which concentrates 84.2% of the cases filed and 93% of the procedural backlog.

It is important to note that CNJ Resolution No. 219, of April 26, 2016, establishes that the administrative area must be made up of a maximum of 30% of the workforce. Figure 41 shows this distribution by justice segment, in which this percentage is met in the State, Federal and Labor Courts, although the State Military Court exceeds this level. Although the Superior Courts and the Electoral Court also exceed the 30% limit, it must be considered that CNJ Resolution No. 219/2016 does not apply directly to these bodies, and the existence of administrative duties in the electoral justice system due to the organization of elections every two years.

Of the total number of permanent civil servants, there are 38,567 positions created by law that have not yet been filled, representing 14.6% of existing permanent positions. Figure 43 shows a large reduction in this percentage in 2018 and a subsequent increase in 2022.

Around 65.4% of existing positions are in the state courts. The segment with the highest percentage of vacant civil servant positions is State Military Court, with 22%. The lowest is in Electoral Court, with 3% (Figure 44).

Figure 40 - Total number of civil servants by branch of justice

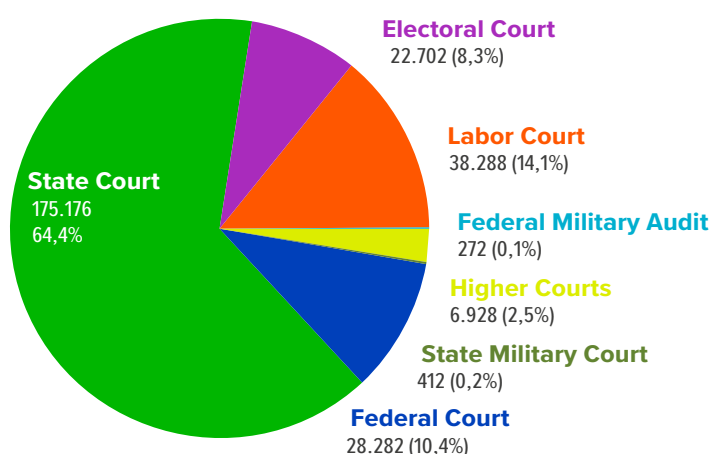


Figure 41 - Percentage of civil servants working in the administrative area, by branch of justice

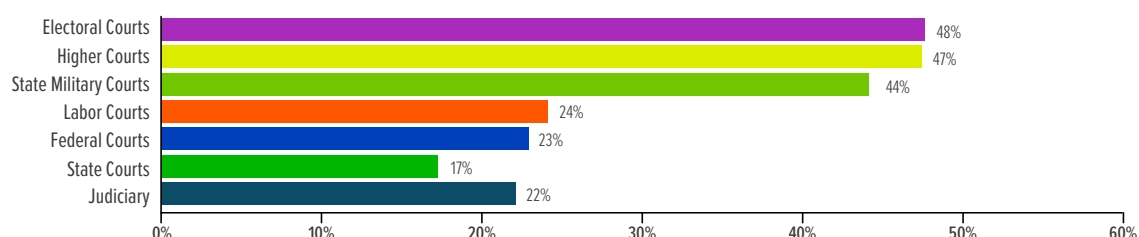


Figure 42 - Assignment of civil servants

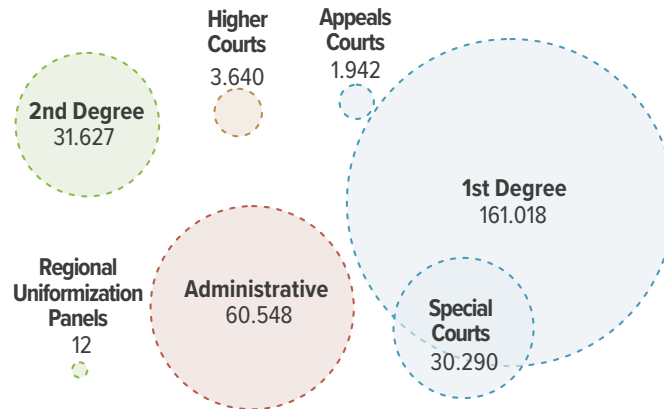


Figure 43 - Historical series of permanent civil servant positions

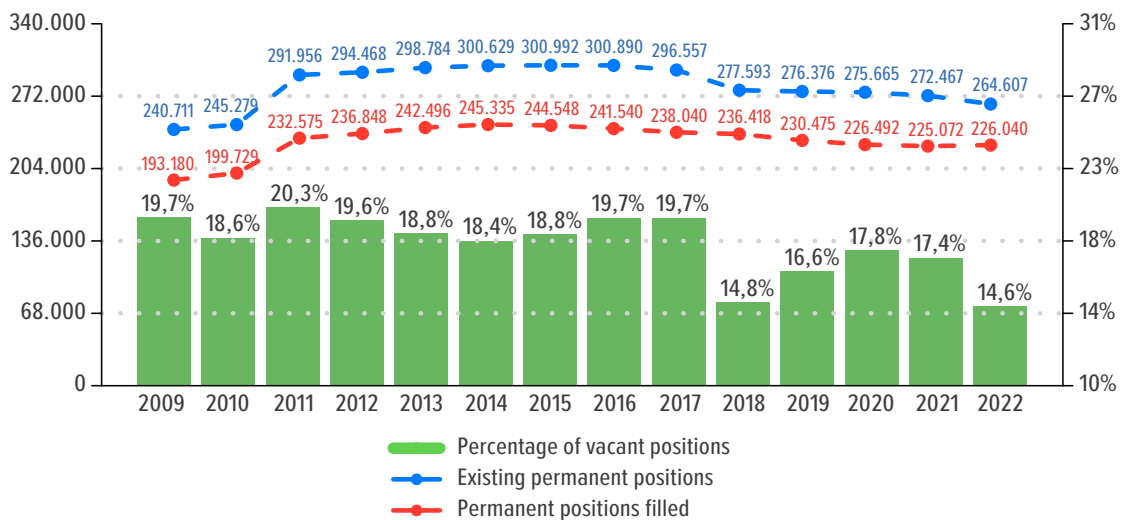
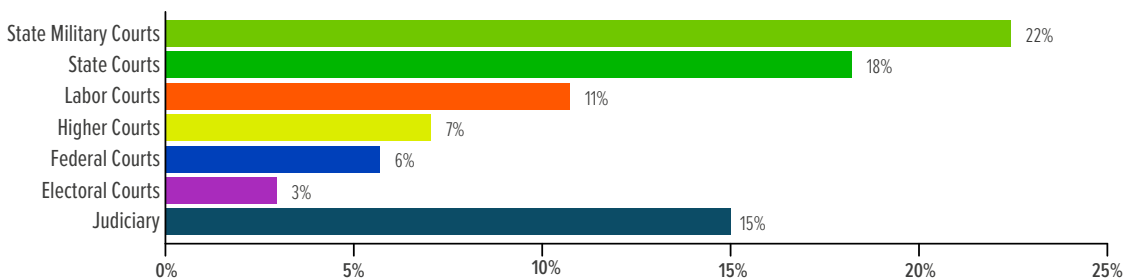


Figure 44 - Percentage of vacant civil servant positions, by branch of justice

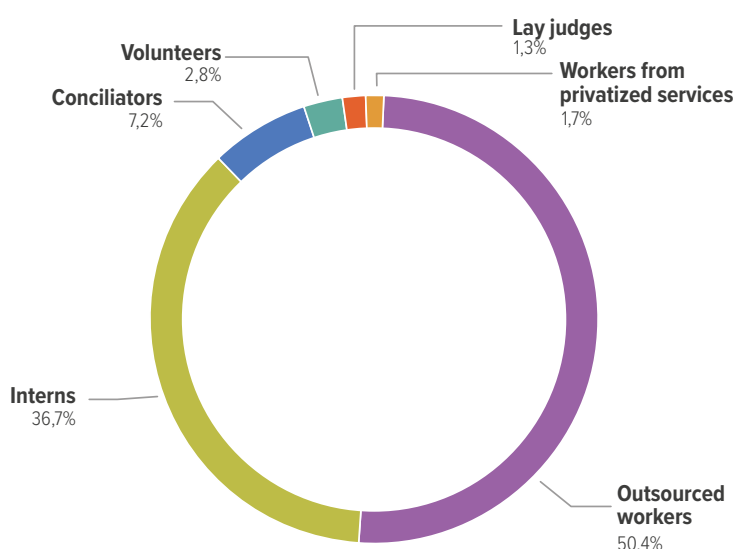


In 2022, there was an increase of 5,221 civil servants, 2%, and the number of magistrates remained practically stable, with only 82 more judges between 2021 and 2022. Considering the

whole of the last decade, in these 14 years of the historical series, there has been an accumulated growth of 19.6% in the number of civil servants and 13.4% in the number of magistrates.

The Judiciary also has the support of 145,406 auxiliary workers, hired mainly in the form of outsourcing (50.4%) and internships (36.7%), as shown in Figure 45. There was a decrease in the number of outsourced employees in 2022, by 10.31%, and in the number of interns, by 4.1%. In the period from 2009 to 2022, there was an increase in both forms of employment, of 87.5% among outsourced workers and 50.1% among interns.

Figure 45 - Auxiliary workforce
Auxiliary workforce: 145406



3.3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the main data related to the National Policy to Encourage Women's Institutional Participation in the Judiciary, established by the CNJ through CNJ Resolution No. 255/2018. According to this Resolution, all segments and units of the Judiciary must adopt measures to ensure gender equality in the institutional environment, proposing guidelines and mechanisms that guide judicial bodies to act to encourage the participation of women in management and advisory positions, on exam boards and as exhibitors at institutional events (Article 2).

In recent years, the CNJ has made efforts to carry out research and diagnostics to monitor the policy. The information is available on the CNJ portal, at the link: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/programas-e-acoes/politica-de-participacao-feminina/>.

In 2019, the CNJ published the report “Diagnosis of women participation in the Judiciary”⁷; in 2020, a study was carried out to investigate the participation of women in competition boards⁸; and more recently, in 2023, the CNJ released the report “Women Participation in the Judiciary: Updates 2023”⁹, with data collected from the CNJ Quality Award, held in September 2022, and which correspond to those set out in this section. The CNJ is currently working on the Monthly Productivity Module (MPM) system, which collects administrative records of professionals working in the Judiciary and will allow continuous and periodic monitoring of this and other Council policies.

As can be seen in Figure 46, the percentage of women magistrates in the entire Judiciary is 38%, as opposed to 62% of men magistrates. The state courts with the highest representation of women in the judiciary are: the Rio de Janeiro State Court of Justice (TJRJ), (48%); the Rio Grande do Sul State Court of Justice (TJRS), (47%); and the Bahia State Court of Justice (TJBA), (44%). In the Labor Courts, the largest are: TRT 5 (60%); TRT2 (58%); and TRT6 (55%). In the Federal Court, TRF2 has the highest rate of women in the judiciary, at 30%. As for the different segments of the justice system, only the Labor Court (49%) has a rate higher than the national average of 38%, while the Superior Courts (21%), the Military Court (21%), the Federal Court (31%) and the Electoral Court (34%) have rates below the national average. It should be remembered that the Electoral Court does not have its own staff of judges and that the magistrates of the State and Federal Courts exercise electoral jurisdiction cumulatively.

The comparison between the percentage of judges in the first degree in Figure 47 and the percentage of women ministers and judges in the Judiciary in Figure 48 indicates that, in all segments of the judiciary, there is less women participation at the highest career levels and also in the composition of the higher courts. While 40% of judges are women, 25% of judges are women and 18% of ministers are women.

Figure 49 shows the percentage of women civil servants hired for a position of trust or commissioned function in the Judiciary: 56%, which demonstrates the preponderance of women participation in relation to the number of civil servants. This majority composition stands out mainly in the State Courts (59%); in the Labor Courts (53%); and in the Federal Courts (53%),

7 Available at: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/relatorio-participacaofeminina.pdf>.

8 https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/WEB_RELATORIO_Participacao_Feminina-FIM.pdf.

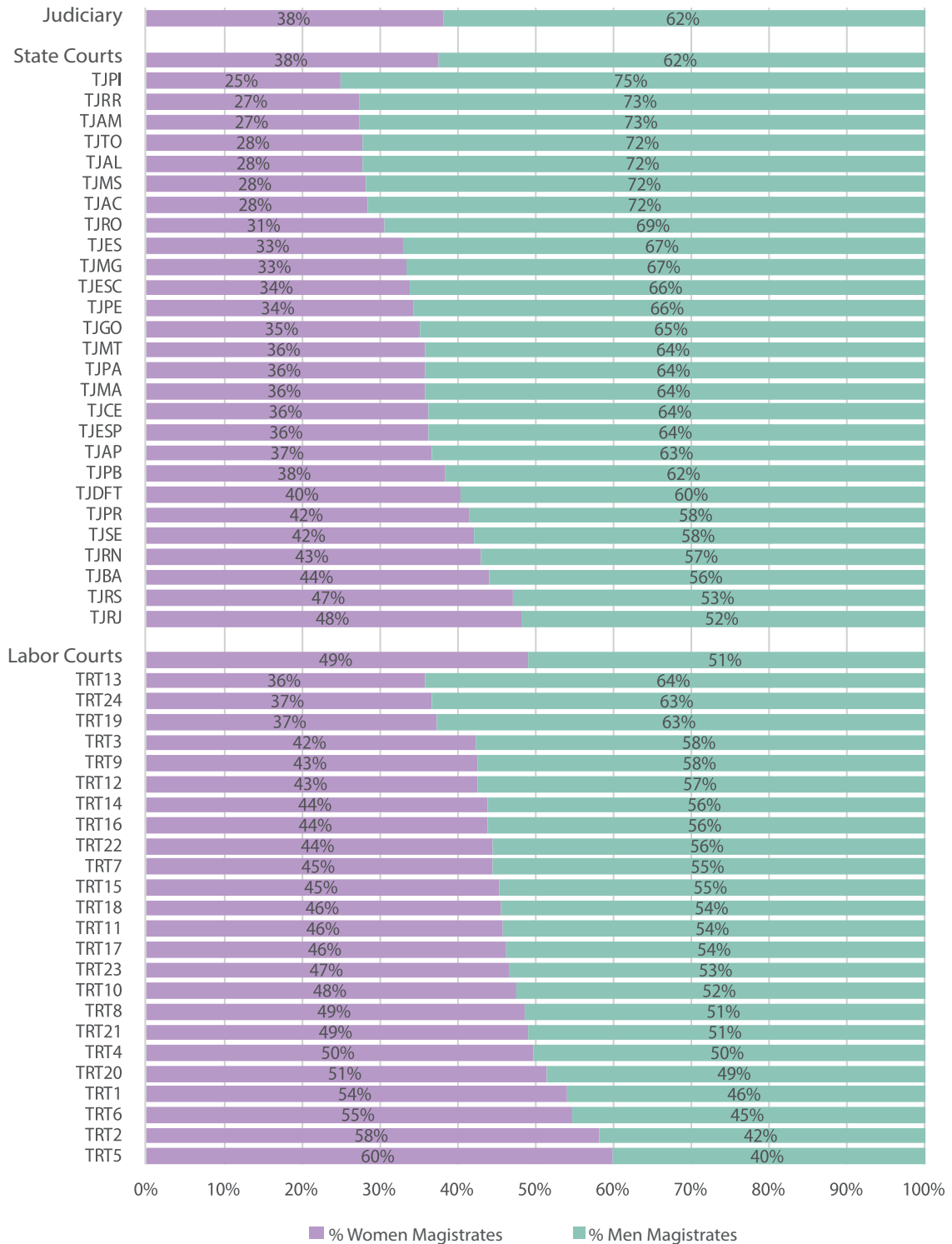
9 <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/relatorio-participacao-feminina-na-magistratura-v3-20-03-23-ficha-catalografica.pdf>.

with the opposite being seen only in the Military Courts (36%); in the Superior Courts (45%); and in the Electoral Courts (47%).

In a parallel with the participation of women in European countries, Brazil still shows low women representation, because while the Brazilian average is 38%, in Europe women judges already account for more than half of the judiciary, 58.5%¹⁰.

¹⁰ Data available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Police_court_and_prison_staff_statistics, referring to the average for the years 2019 to 2021. Accessed on Aug/2023.

Figure 46 - Percentage of Magistrates in the Judiciary



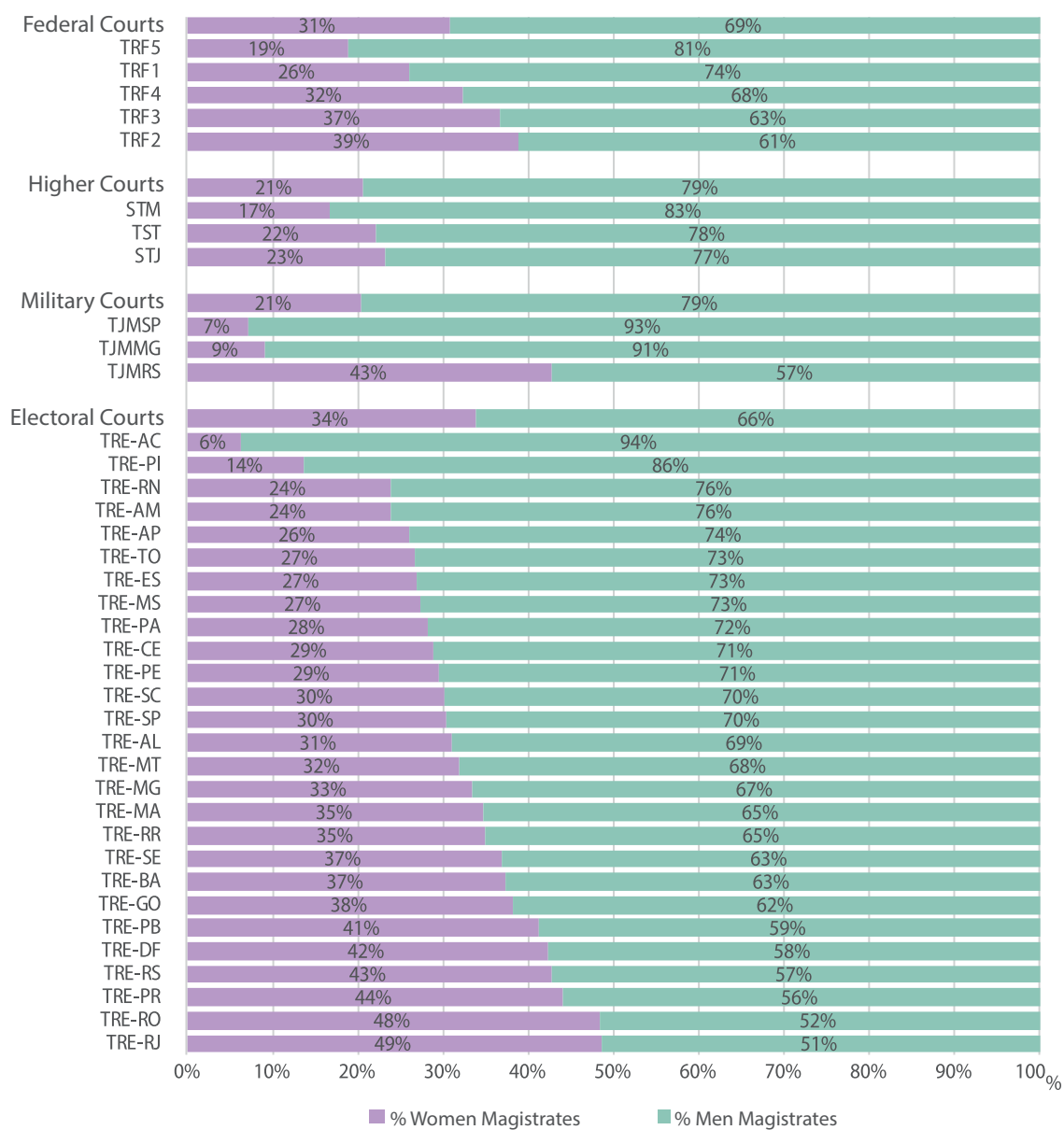
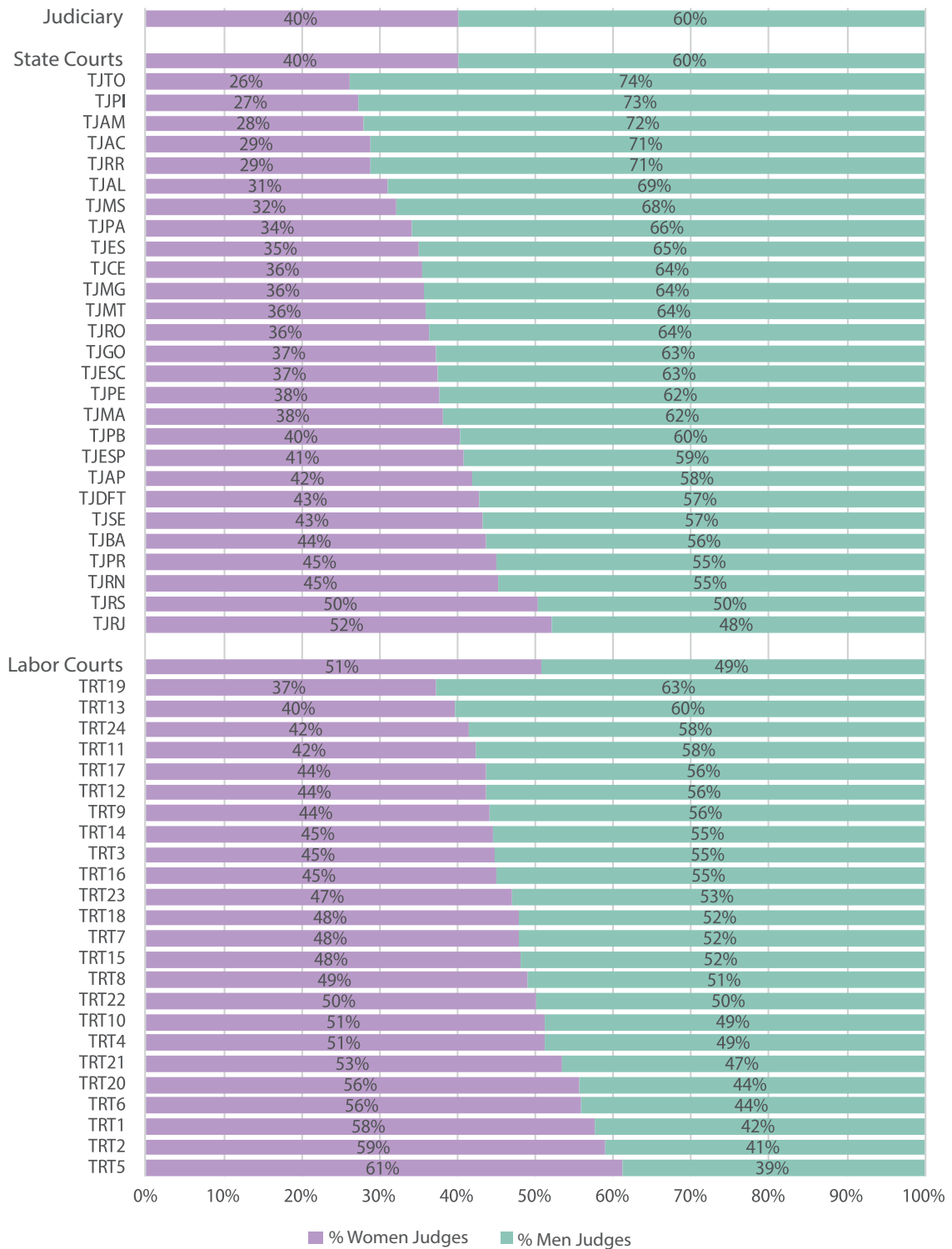


Figure 47 - Percentage of Judges in the 1st Degree



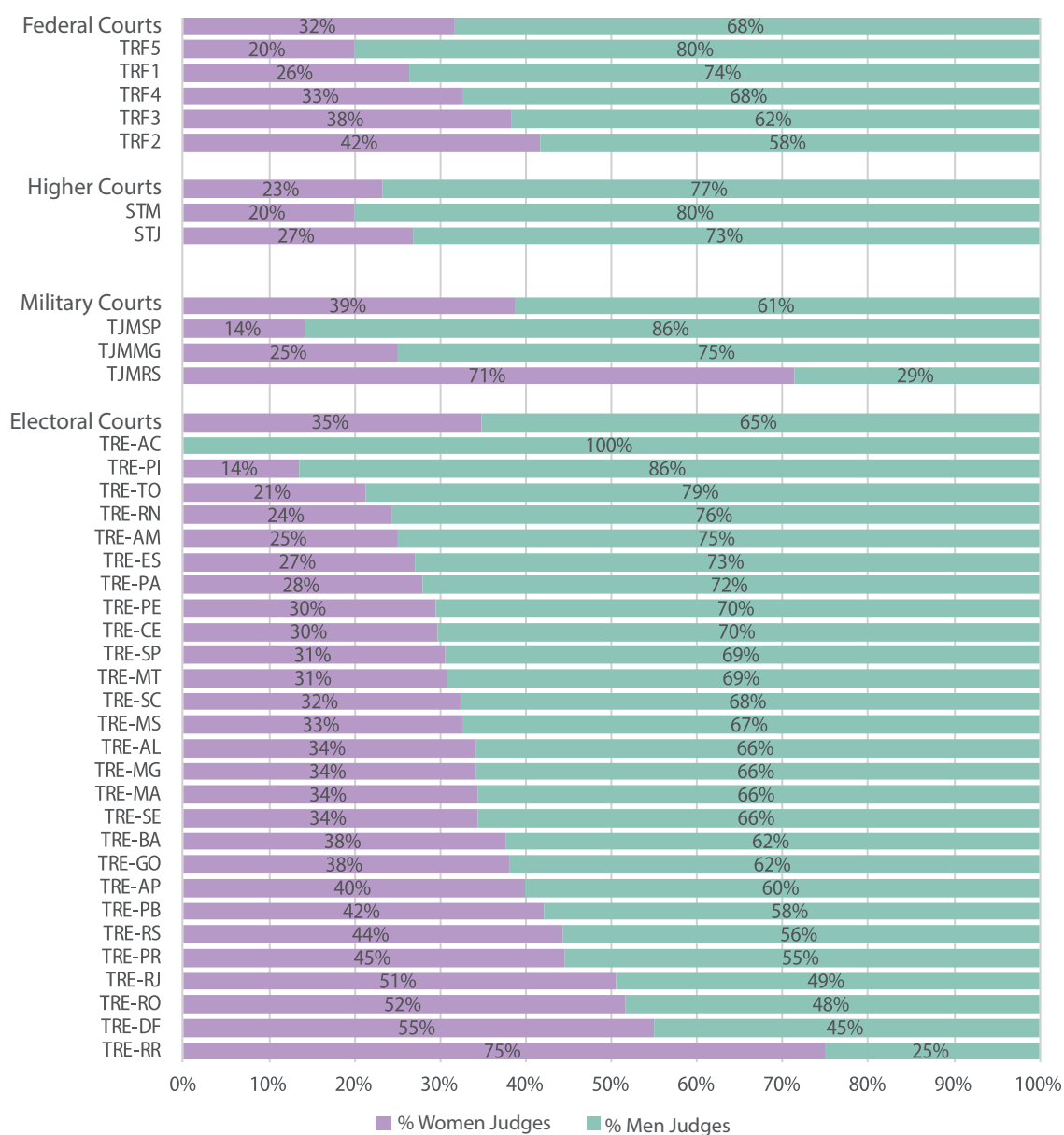
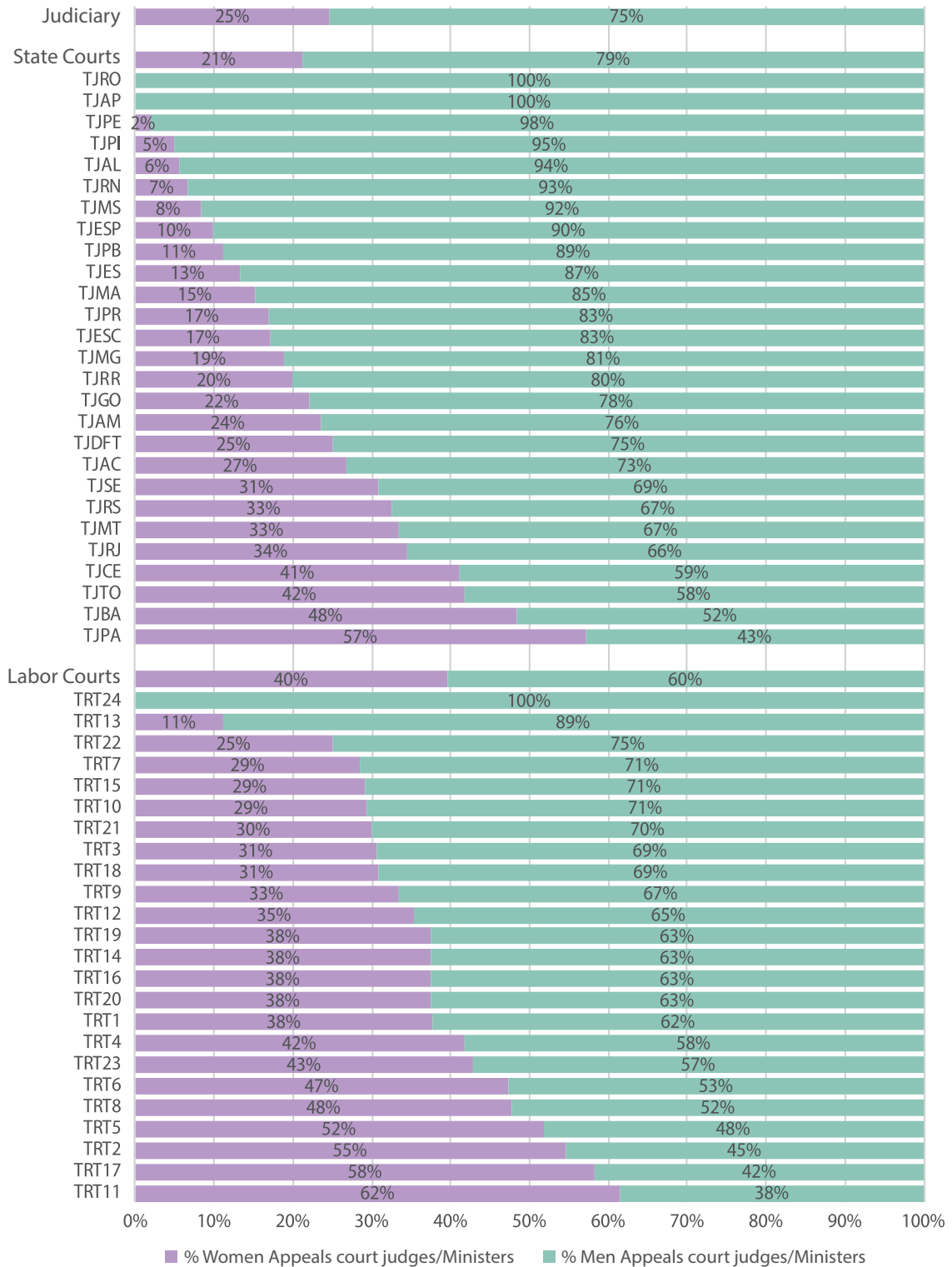


Figure 48 - Percentage of women ministers and judges in the Judiciary



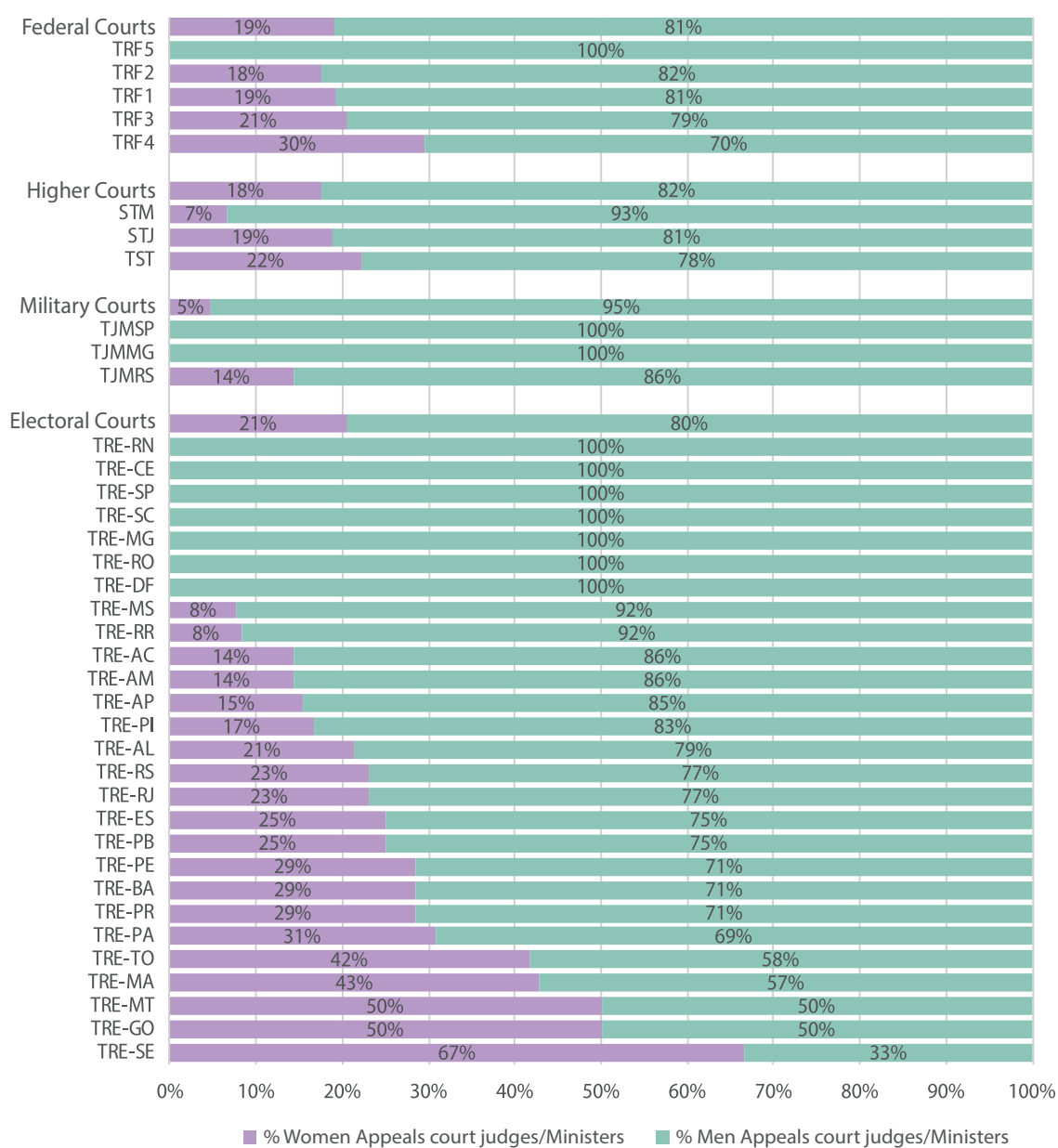
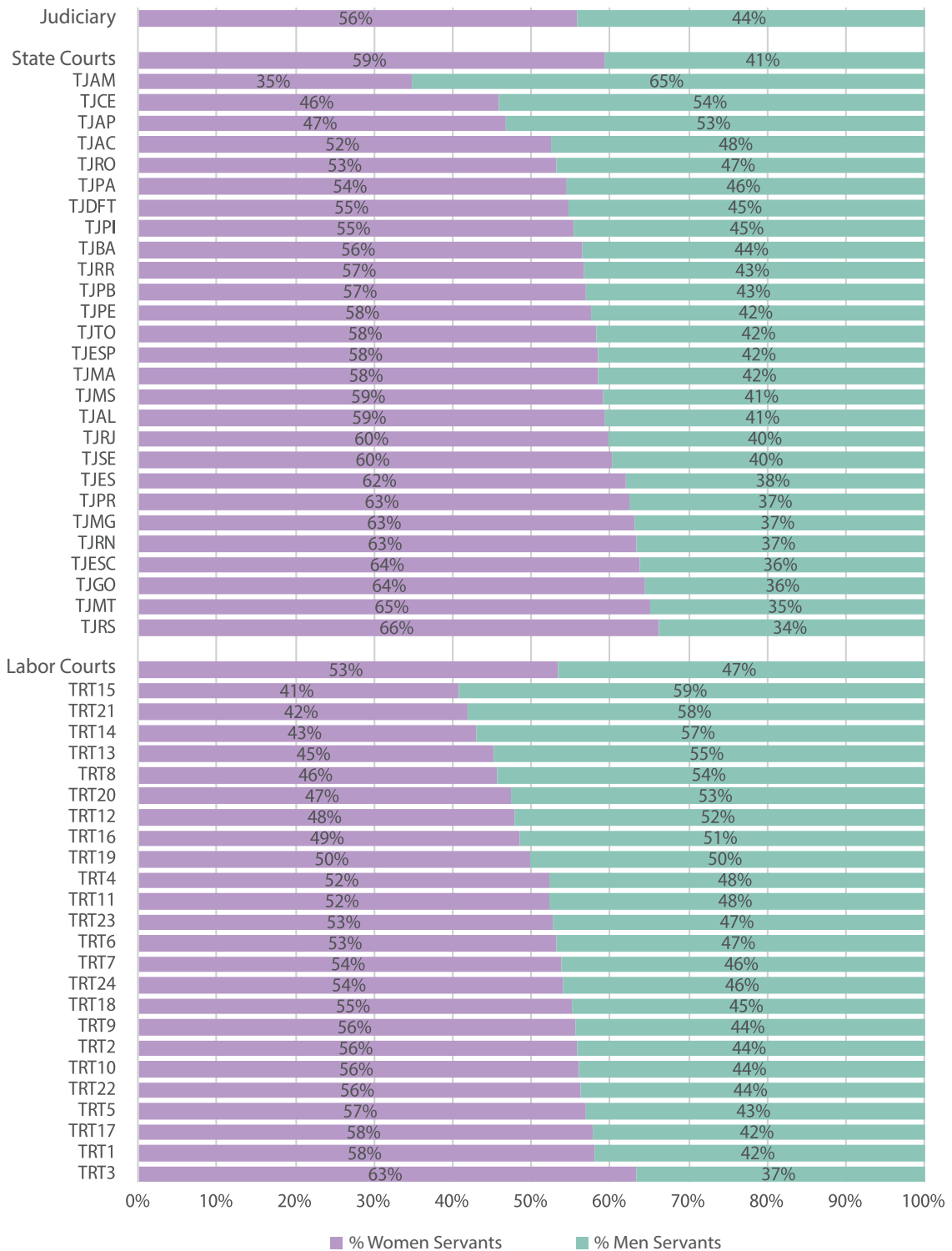
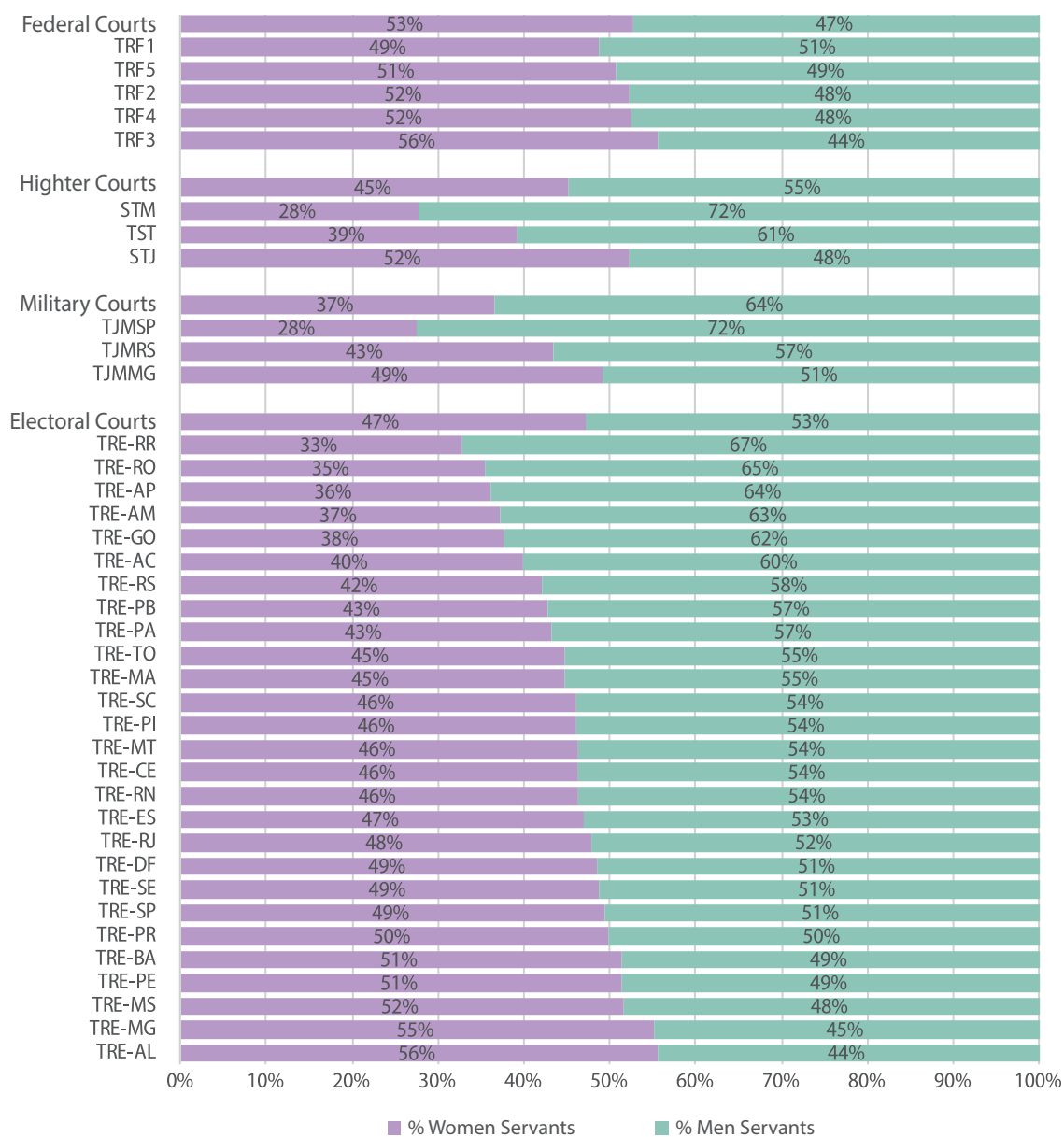


Figure 49 - Percentage of Women Servants holding a Position of Trust or Commissioned Function in the Judiciary





4 JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT

This chapter presents general data on the number of cases and litigation, as well as the results of the main performance indicators for each segment of the justice system. The chapter is divided into three topics: 1) litigiousness, which shows the Justice system's procedural flow and the productivity and performance indicators consolidated by court and by each segment of the Justice system; 2) the policy of prioritizing the first degree, comparing data from the first with the second degree of jurisdiction - considering the common courts, special courts and appeal panels as the first degree; including the regional uniformity panels of the Federal Court as the second degree; and 3) execution bottlenecks, which compares the knowledge and execution phases of the first degree.

It is important to clarify that all the procedural data for the years 2020 to 2022 presented in this chapter has undergone a profound transformation in the production and generation of statistics. Until the edition of "Justice in Numbers 2021" (base years 2009 to 2020), the information was provided by the courts using manual entry systems. They were therefore subject to errors in the interpretation of glossaries, calculations and even typos. After an intense reorganization effort with the courts, procedural data in 2020 started to come from DataJud, established by CNJ Resolution No. 331/2020. This means that information has become more reliable, and the Judiciary's statistical systems can make use of a single source of data, since all calculations and sources of information are now stored and processed by the CNJ's DPJ. In addition, it allows data to be extracted through various segmentation possibilities, whether by topic, by situation or by judging body, among other variables. The DataJud Statistics Panel (available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/painel-estatistica>) is a relevant tool for accessing the information presented in this document, in addition to the other panels and information available on the page of the Department of Judicial Research. The Statistics Panel not only allows dynamic examination of the data, but also provides an Application Programming Interface (API) that allows consultation of the microdata by means of the court case number, in accordance with the standard of the unique procedural numbering established by CNJ Resolution No. 65/2008, if it is not under secrecy.

For the purposes of producing this report, statistical elements from the former Justice in Numbers system were considered for procedural information up to the year 2019, in addition to statistics from calculations and extractions made using DataJud for the years 2020 onwards. It is also worth reiterating the dynamic behavior of the Statistics Dashboard, which is updated monthly, whereas this report is static and has information generated from the consolidated database in July 2023. Therefore, some figures may differ from those presented in the latest editions of the DataJud Report and Statistics Panel, given the possibility of the courts revising

their data volume, due to ongoing sanitation and qualification efforts. The CNJ also has the constant support of the Technical Support Committee, designed to support the systematization and standardization of DataJud (Ordinance CNJ/SEP No. 9/2021) which, based on discussions with experts, promotes ways of improving the calculations of the indicators.

In this edition, for the first time, the Circumstantiation Terms (TCO) will be included in the national judicial statistics. The change stems from fruitful discussions held within the parameterization committee, approved by the CNJ, due to the peculiarities of criminal justice, especially in the special criminal courts, which greatly affect the workload and, until then, were not included in the calculation of the courts' workload. The change also aims to comply with the provisions of the annexes to CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009, which determines that the cases excluded from the calculation of the group of variables of new cases are only those that can be resolved by an order of mere expedient. It was therefore decided to include the Circumstantiation Terms in the calculation of official judicial statistics, since, although they deal with investigative procedures, they are not included in the hypothesis presented, since they are procedures resolved by decision and not by order. Thus, the data for the years 2009 to 2019, fed manually through the Justice in Numbers system, remained unchanged, with the reflection applied only based on the statistics for 2020 onwards, extracted from DataJud.

Another important change concerns the calculation in the second degree of jurisdiction and in the higher courts. Until the Justice in Numbers Report 2022 (base year 2021), the data was aggregated and there was no separation between the knowledge and execution phases. With the implementation of DataJud, as of this edition of the report, the methodology has been unified. As a result, cases originating in the second degree of knowledge that have begun to be executed are now accounted for separately, and in both phases. Likewise, this change is only reflected in the data from 2020 onwards.

Until the previous report, the appealability indicators were part of the judicial management chapter, but now they have a separate chapter.

During these topics, indicators are presented by degree of jurisdiction and by phase (knowledge and execution):

- ▶ New cases per magistrate: an indicator that relates the total number of new cases of knowledge and extrajudicial execution to the number of magistrates in office, not including judicial executions. The count of the number of active magistrates considers the number of positions filled minus the average number of magistrates on leave during 2022.
- ▶ New cases per servant: an indicator that relates the total number of new cases of knowledge and extrajudicial execution divided by the number of servants in the judicial area,

not including judicial executions. Likewise, when calculating the number of servants in the judicial area, the average number of servants on leave during 2022 is deducted.

- ▶ Workload per Magistrate: this indicator calculates the average workload of each magistrate during 2022, based on the sum of disposed cases, cases pending, internal appeals heard and internal appeals pending. It is then divided by the number of magistrates in office. It should be noted that the workload includes all cases, including judicial executions¹¹.
- ▶ Workload per servant: same procedure as the previous indicator but divided by the number of servants in the judicial area.
- ▶ IPM (Magistrates' Productivity Index): indicator showing the average number of disposed cases per acting magistrate.
- ▶ IPS-Jud (Judicial Staff Productivity Index): indicator that shows the average number of disposed cases per judicial staff member.
- ▶ IAD (Index of Attendance to Demand): an indicator that verifies whether the court has been able to dispose of cases in a number at least equivalent to the number of new cases. Some international articles call it the clearancerate¹². Ideally, this indicator should remain above 100% to avoid an increase in pending cases.
- ▶ Congestion Rate: indicator that measures the percentage of cases that remained unresolved until the end of the base year, in relation to the number of cases processed (sum of those pending and those disposed). It should be noted that not all cases can be disposed in the same year due to the existence of legal deadlines to be met, especially those in which the case was filed at the end of the base year.

In the IPM, IPS-Jud, workload, new cases per magistrate and per servant indicators, the sum of all days off work is not considered in the calculation basis. Thus, the denominator uses the average number of magistrates and servants who remained active throughout the financial year of each reference year. It should be noted that this methodology came into force in the 2015 base year and that, until 2014, only magistrates' absences of more than six months were deducted from the calculation of indicators. For servants, the number in effective service at the end of each base year was used. These changes can have an impact on the historical series and should be considered when reading the data.

¹¹ Unlike new cases per Magistrate, when only extrajudicial executions and new cases of knowledge are computed.

¹² "[...] clearance rate (ratio of cases disposed to cases filed)". DAKOLIAS, Maria. Court performance around the world: a comparative perspective. The World Bank, 1999.

4.1 LITIGIOSITY

The Judiciary ended 2022 with **81.4 million cases in progress**, awaiting a definitive solution. Of these, 17.7 million, or 21.7%, were suspended, under suspension or in a provisional file, awaiting some future legal situation. Thus, disregarding these lawsuits, at the end of 2022 there were 63 million lawsuits in progress.

2017 was the first year in the historical series in which there was a slowdown in the collection, which had been growing since 2009 and remained relatively constant in 2017. In 2018, for the first time, there was a reduction in the volume of pending cases, a fact that was repeated in 2019. Although the last two editions of the Justice in Numbers Report showed a drop in 2020, largely due to the pandemic caused by covid-19, this edition shows the opposite behavior, with gradual increases in 2020, 2021 and 2022. This is the result of a change in the methodology used to measure court cases, which now includes the “Circumstantiation Terms”, which are cases involving crimes of lesser offensive potential that are dealt with by special courts. These cases have an impact of 1.3 million on the number of pending cases which, before 2020, were not counted. Another impact on the calculation methodology is the separation of the second degree and higher courts between knowledge and execution, as described in the introduction and at the beginning of this chapter. Therefore, throughout this report, caution should be exercised when comparing the 2020 to 2022 period and the 2009 to 2019 period, as these are sections of the historical series that have different methodologies.

What can be seen, therefore, is that since 2020 the judiciary has faced a new series of increases in pending cases, with an increase of R\$1.8 million between 2021 and 2022 (2.2%). For the first time in the historical series, the volume of cases in progress exceeded 80 million. It is worth remembering that the historical series from 2020 onwards now includes the Circumstantiation Terms, which were previously not included, and which represent around 1.3 million cases in progress.

The historical series of net pending cases (pending cases excluding those suspended, on hold or on provisional file), on the other hand, showed repeated drops until 2020, since the indicator began to be measured in 2015. Over the years 2015-2022, net pending items accumulated a reduction in the order of 8.7%, even though in the last two years there has been an increase in the order of 1.1% between 2021 and 2022 and 0.5% between 2020 and 2021 (Figure 50).

From Figure 53, in the State Courts, Federal Courts and Superior Courts there was an increase in the procedural backlog in 2022 compared to 2021. In the State Courts, the increase was 1.3 million cases (2.1%), in the Federal Courts, 571,300 cases (5.1%) and in the Higher Courts, 30,700 cases (3.7%). In the other segments, including the Labor Court, the State Military Court, and the Electoral Court, on the other hand, there was a reduction.

In 2022, 31.5 million cases were filed throughout the Judiciary and 30.3 million were disposed. There was a 10% increase in new cases, with a 10.8% increase in resolved cases. Both the demand for justice services and the volume of cases disposed had fallen in 2020 and rose again in 2021. The numbers of cases disposed in 2022 are once again close to pre-pandemic levels (until 2019), although it is possible to see an inversion between the curves of discharges and new cases. In relation to new cases, the growth is even more pronounced, as 2022 is the year with the highest demand for legal proceedings, which could mean that lawsuits were filed in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic.

With regard to new cases, if only the lawsuits actually filed for the first time in 2022 are considered, not including cases under appeal and judicial executions (which result from the end of the knowledge phase or the outcome of an appeal), 21.3 million original lawsuits were filed in 2022, equivalent to 7.5% more than the previous year (Figure 51). This data is interesting to show that access to justice has grown since the outbreak of the pandemic and that the year 2022 was the second highest point in the historical series in terms of the number of lawsuits brought before the courts.

The increase in the stock (1.8 million) was greater than the simple difference between the number of new cases (31.5 million) and the number of cases that were disposed (30.3 million), due to the number of cases that returned to proceedings (pending cases), without appearing as new cases. These are situations in which the case, after the first downward movement, receives a reactivation movement and is again counted as a pending case. These include cases of sentences being overturned at a higher court; or cases being sent back and forth between courts due to issues relating to jurisdiction; or cases being returned to the lower court to await judgment on repetitive appeals or general repercussions, among other cases. Only in 2022, 1.4 million cases were reactivated.

It should be clarified that, according to the glossary of CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009, cases are considered to have been disposed:

- ▶ Referred to other competent judicial bodies, provided they are linked to different courts;
- ▶ Referred to higher or lower courts;
- ▶ Archived definitively;
- ▶ In which judgments have become final and have begun to be settled, enforced or executed.

Only one discharge is calculated per case and per phase/instance (knowledge or execution, first or second degree). Pending cases, on the other hand, are all those that have been started and

never disposed or that have started again after the first dismissal. Likewise, when calculating the number of new cases, we also consider the entries in the stage/instance dimension on the date that the case starts being processed for the first time. Thus, a case that begins the execution phase can be both a new execution case and one that has been disposed. In sentences, on the other hand, all judgments in the case are counted, even if they occur more than once in the same phase/instance. Sentences, judgments and other final decisions of the 2nd degree and higher courts are also counted. Interlocutory decisions are not included; however, this information is obtained from DataJud and is available for consultation on the Statistics Panel at <http://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/painel-estatistica>.

To better understand how process counting is done in DataJud, it is necessary to analyze the parameterization rules for each variable, available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas/datajud/parametrizacao/>. Parameterization corresponds to the business rule that is applied, based on the classes, movements and subjects of the CNJ's Unified Procedural Tables (TPU)¹³, in order to identify whether or not that judicial process is a new case, the procedural phases (knowledge or execution) and the situation in which it finds itself. From the situation table, you can see, for example, which procedural movements are used to count a new case, a tried case, a pending case or a disposed case.

The data by court segment (Figures 55 and 56) show that the overall result of the Judiciary almost directly reflects the performance of the State Courts, with 77.7% of pending cases. The Federal Court concentrates 14.5% of the cases and the Labor Court, 6.5%. The other segments together account for 1.3% of pending cases. The Electoral Court has a seasonal pattern of procedural movements, with highs especially in election years (2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022), and more markedly in municipal election years (2012, 2016, 2020). For these reasons, the evaluation by justice segment is of the utmost importance.

During 2022, 29.1 million cases were heard, with an increase of 2.9 million cases (10.9%) compared to 2021, proving to be a year of high productivity. There has also been an accumulated growth of 22.7% in productivity over 13 years, even after the downturn suffered in 2020 due to the pandemic (Figure 52). Judgments are considered to be sentences and final decisions in the second degree or in higher courts, including judgments by appeal courts.

The difference between the volume of pending cases and the volume of new cases each year is striking, as shown in Figure 53. In the State Courts, the stock is equivalent to 2.8 times the demand; in the Federal Courts, 2.7 times; in the Labor Courts, 1.7 times. In State Military Court, although in the years prior to 2019 the backlog was lower than the demand, since 2020 the

13 The Procedural Tables were established by CNJ Resolution No. 46/2008 and can be consulted at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sgt>.

number of pending cases has grown and exceeded new cases and those disposed, arriving in 2022 with the stock equivalent to new cases. In the Higher Courts, the ratio is also in the order of 1.2 (pending over new case). In the Electoral Court, the result depends on elections being held, due to the seasonality inherent in its final activity.

This volume of cases means that, even if no new cases were filed and the productivity of the judges and servants was maintained, it would take approximately 2 years and 8 months of work to bring the backlog to zero. This indicator can be called “Collection Turnaround Time”. The turnaround time is calculated as the ratio of pending cases to disposed cases. In the State Courts, the result is 2 years and 11 months; in the Federal Courts, it is 2 years and 11 months; in the Labor Courts, it is 1 year and 7 months; in the State Military Courts, it is 1 year; and in the Superior Courts, it is 1 year and 2 months, as can be seen in Figure 57.

The courts with the longest turnover times are: TRF3 with 5 years and 8 months and TJSP with 4 years and 5 months, the only ones over four years. On the other hand, disregarding electoral justice, which generally has low values, the shortest turnover times are in the courts: STJ (8 months), TRT13, (9 months) TRT8 (9 months) and TRT11 (9 months), all under a year.

In the case of the TRF-6, this indicator cannot be analyzed because the period of dispose corresponds only to the months of August to December which, when compared with the entire procedural backlog, generates an overestimated time in relation to the other courts because it does not contain a full 12 months in the historical series.

Figure 50 - Historical series of pending cases

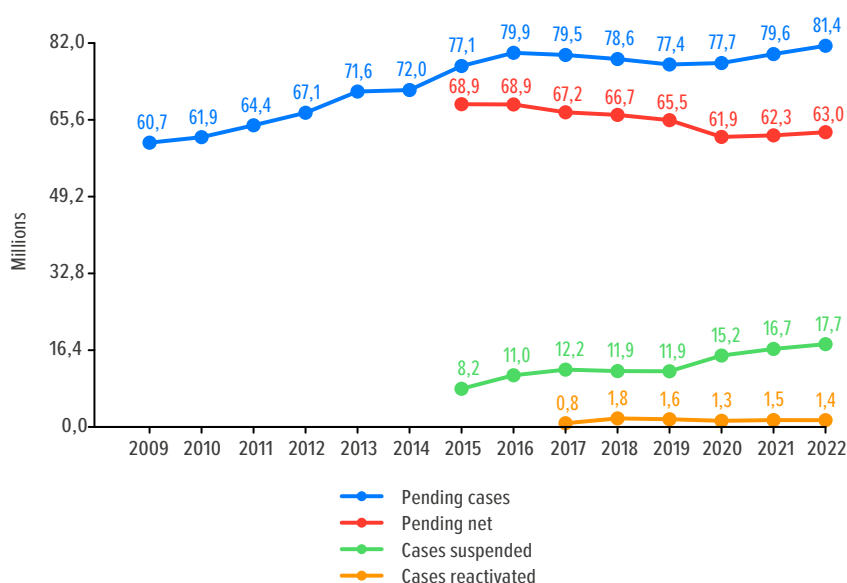


Figure 51 - Historical series of new cases and disposed cases

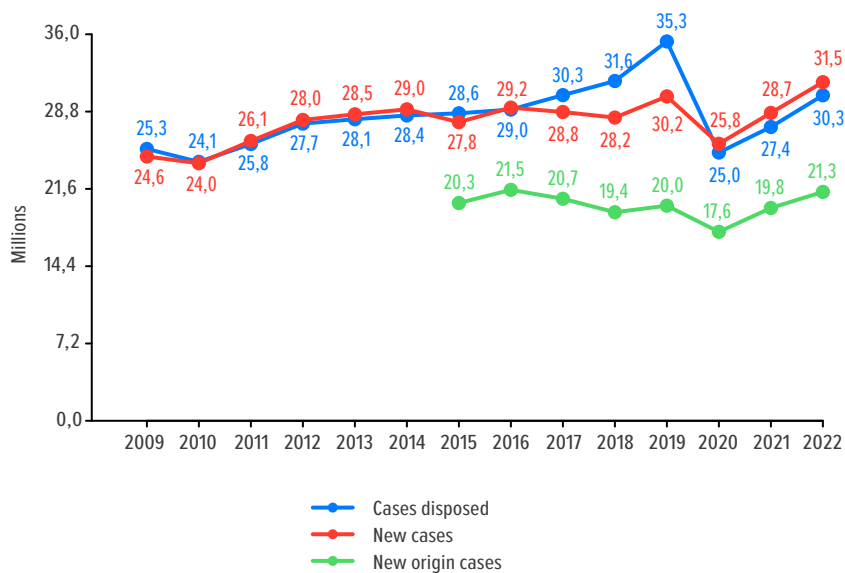


Figure 52 - Historical series of judgments and decisions

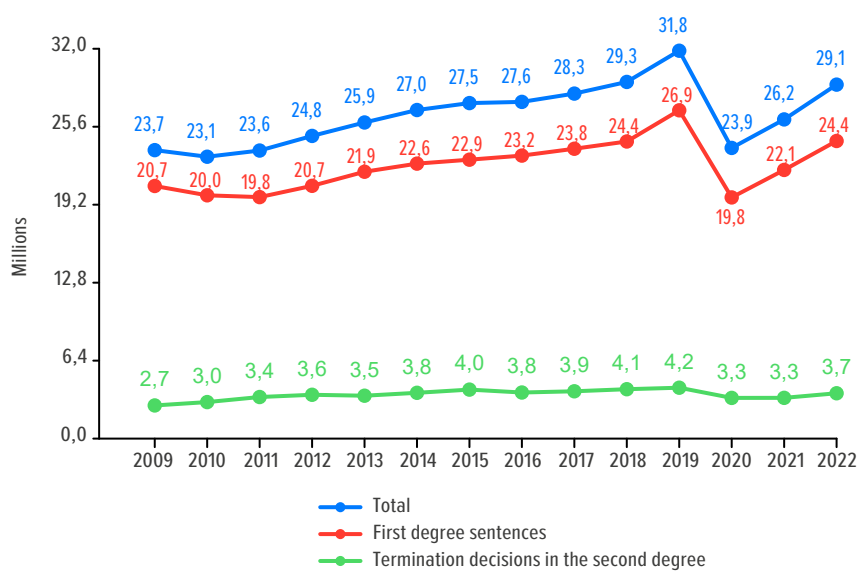


Figure 53 - Historical series of procedural movements, by branch of justice.

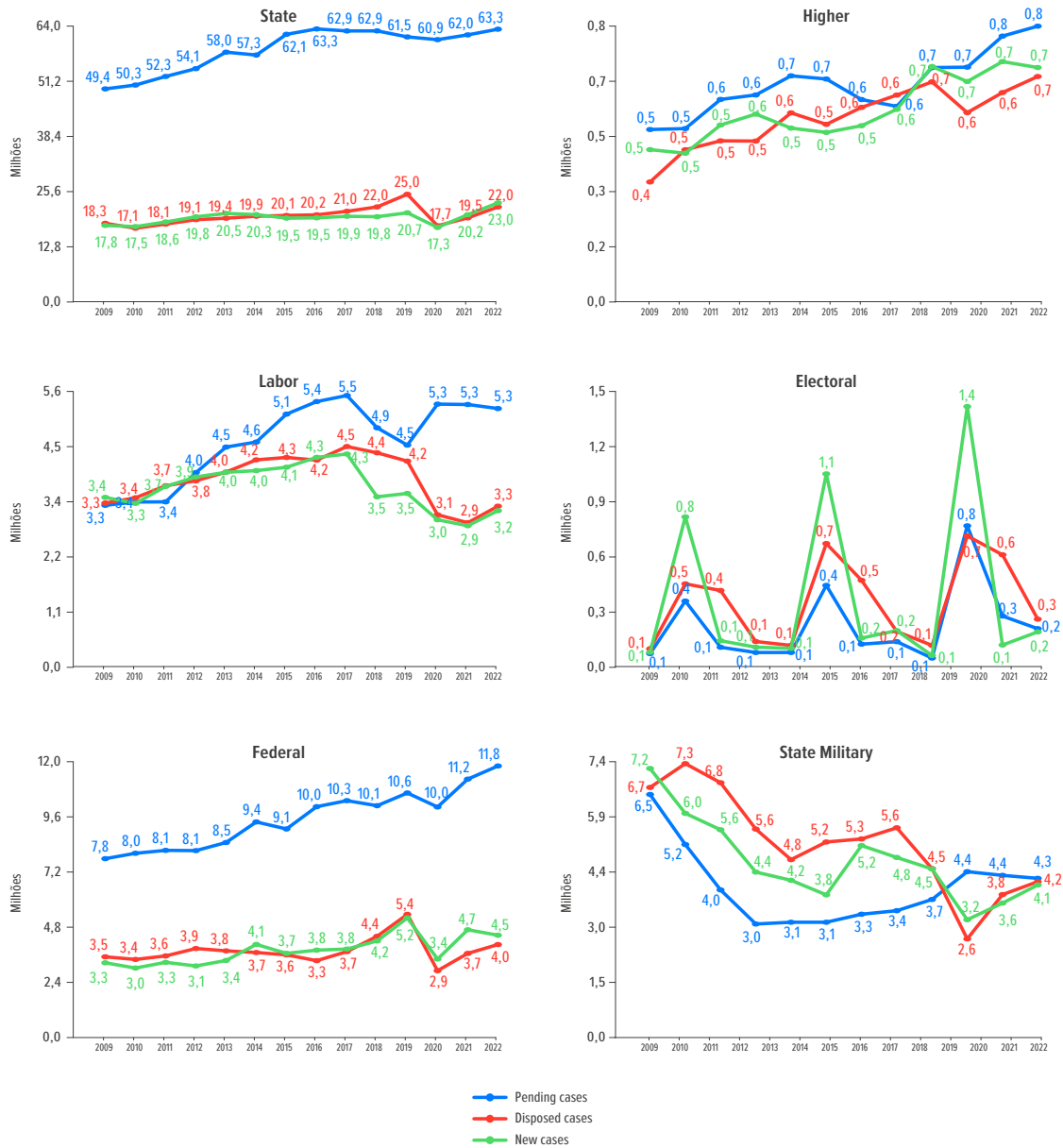


Figure 54 - Historical series of judgments and final decisions, by branch of justice.

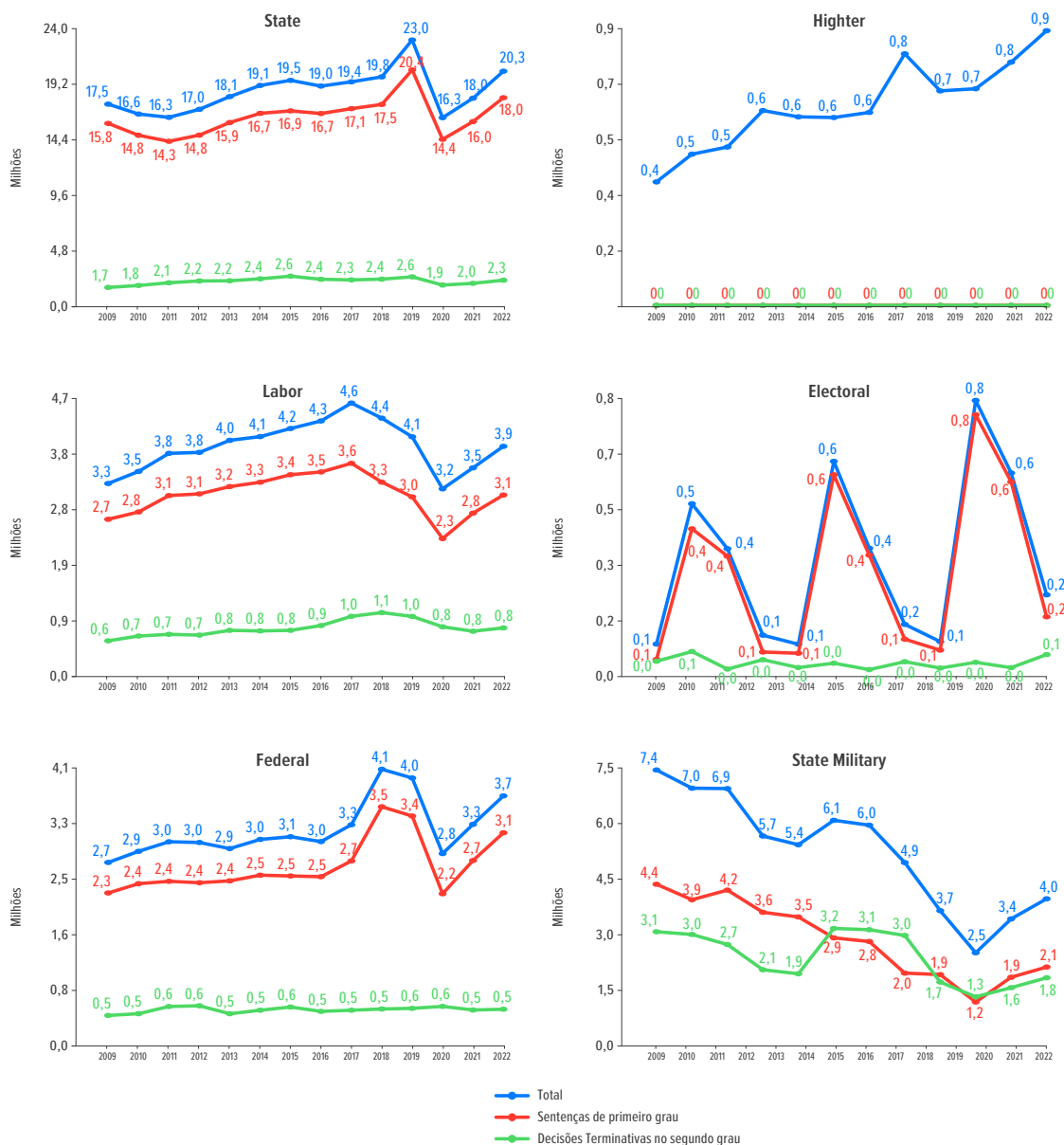


Figure 55 - New cases, by branch of justice

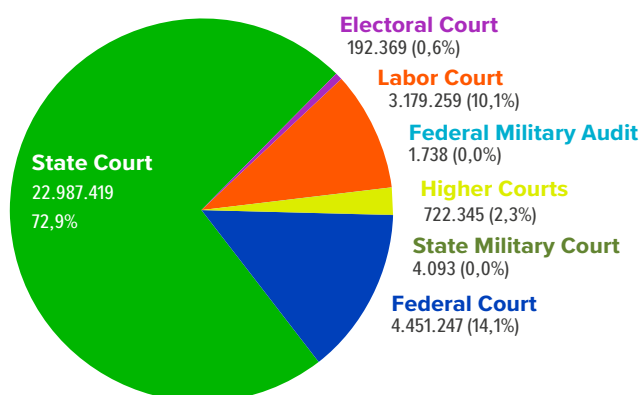


Figure 56 - Pending cases, by branch of justice

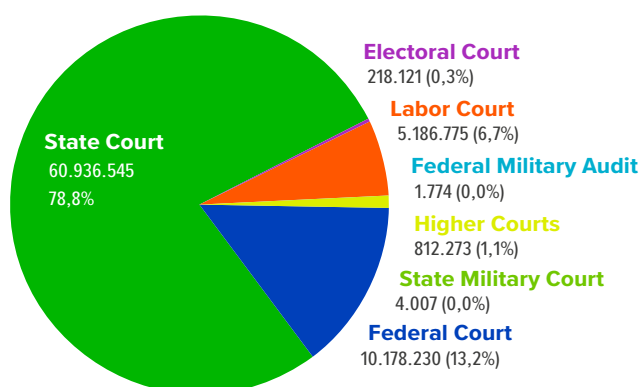
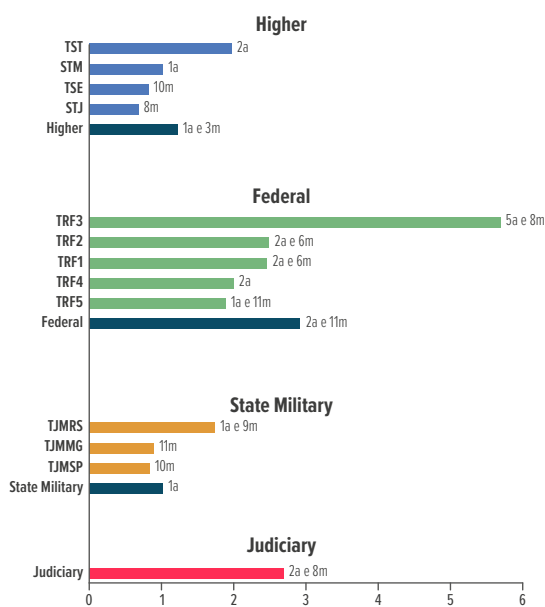
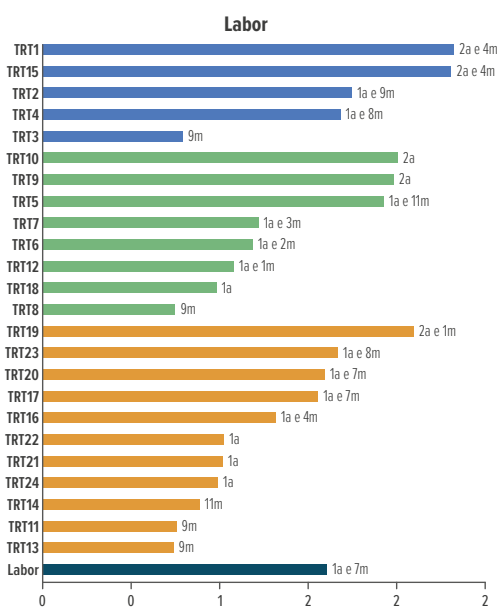
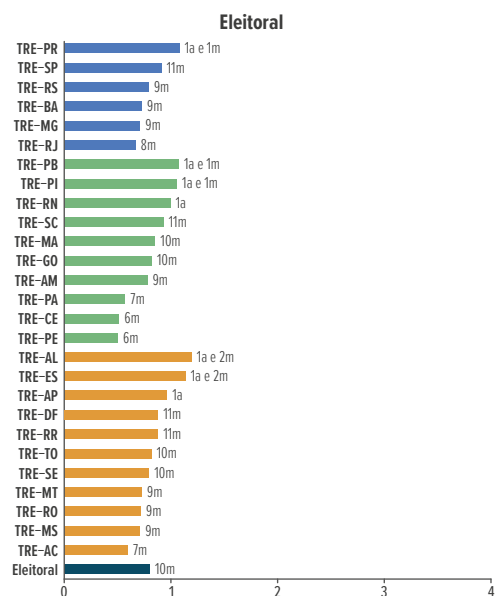
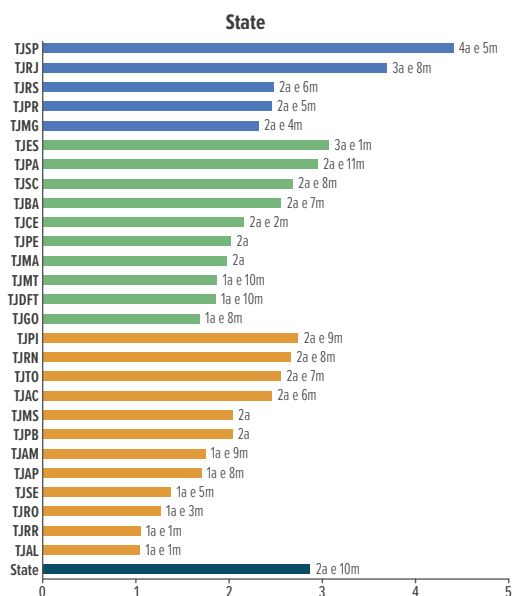


Figure 57 - Collection turnover time, by court



4.1.1 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

This section deals with the population's demand for justice services and the granting of free legal aid in the courts.

On average, for every thousand inhabitants, 127 filed a lawsuit in 2022, as shown in Figure 58. There was a 7.4% increase in the number of new cases per thousand inhabitants in 2022, compared to 2021. This indicator only considers proceedings involving the cognizance and execution of extrajudicial executive titles, and therefore excludes from the calculation base any judicial executions that have begun.

The same data by court can be seen in Figure 60. The state of Minas Gerais, despite being one of the largest courts in all segments (TJMG, TRT3 and TRE-MG), is also one of the largest one.

The one with the lowest demand per hundred thousand inhabitants, except in the case of the TRE-MG, which ranks fourth. In the state courts, the TJAL (14,790) is the most demanded court, and the TJPA (3,931), the least demanded. In the labor courts, the rates vary from 464 (TRT16) to 2,019 (TRT2). In the Federal Courts, the only one with a demand above 2,500 cases per 100,000 inhabitants is the TRF of the 4th Region, which covers the states of the Southern Region of the country.

Figure 59 shows the number of cases filed and granted free legal aid in relation to the number of inhabitants. There was a decrease in the historical series in 2020, with the level remaining the same in 2021 and 2022, reaching 2,366 filings with free legal aid per 100,000 inhabitants. The information by court is shown in Figure 61.

Figure 58 - Historical series of the number of new cases per thousand inhabitants

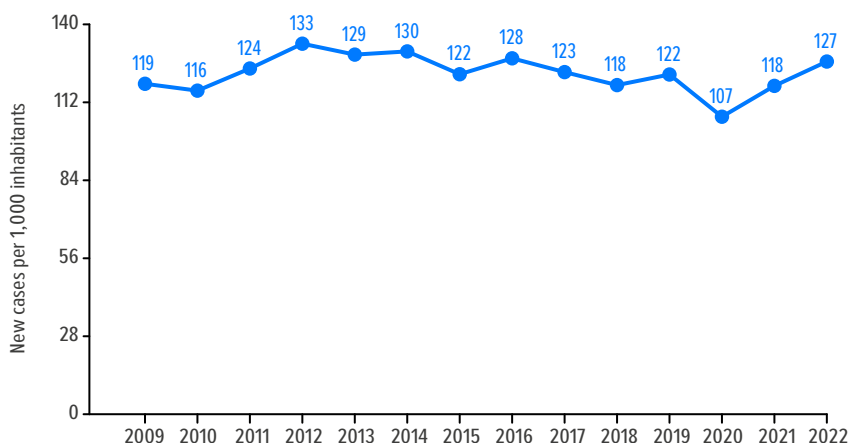


Figure 59 - Historical series of the number of cases closed with free legal aid per hundred thousand inhabitants

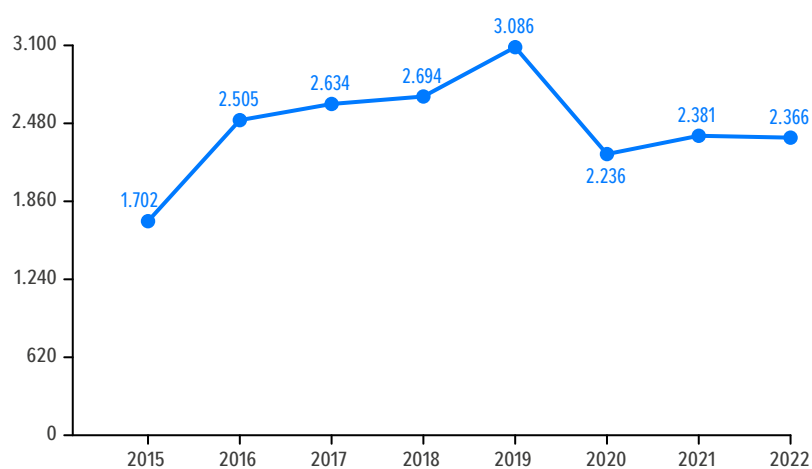


Figure 60 - New cases per hundred thousand inhabitants, by court.

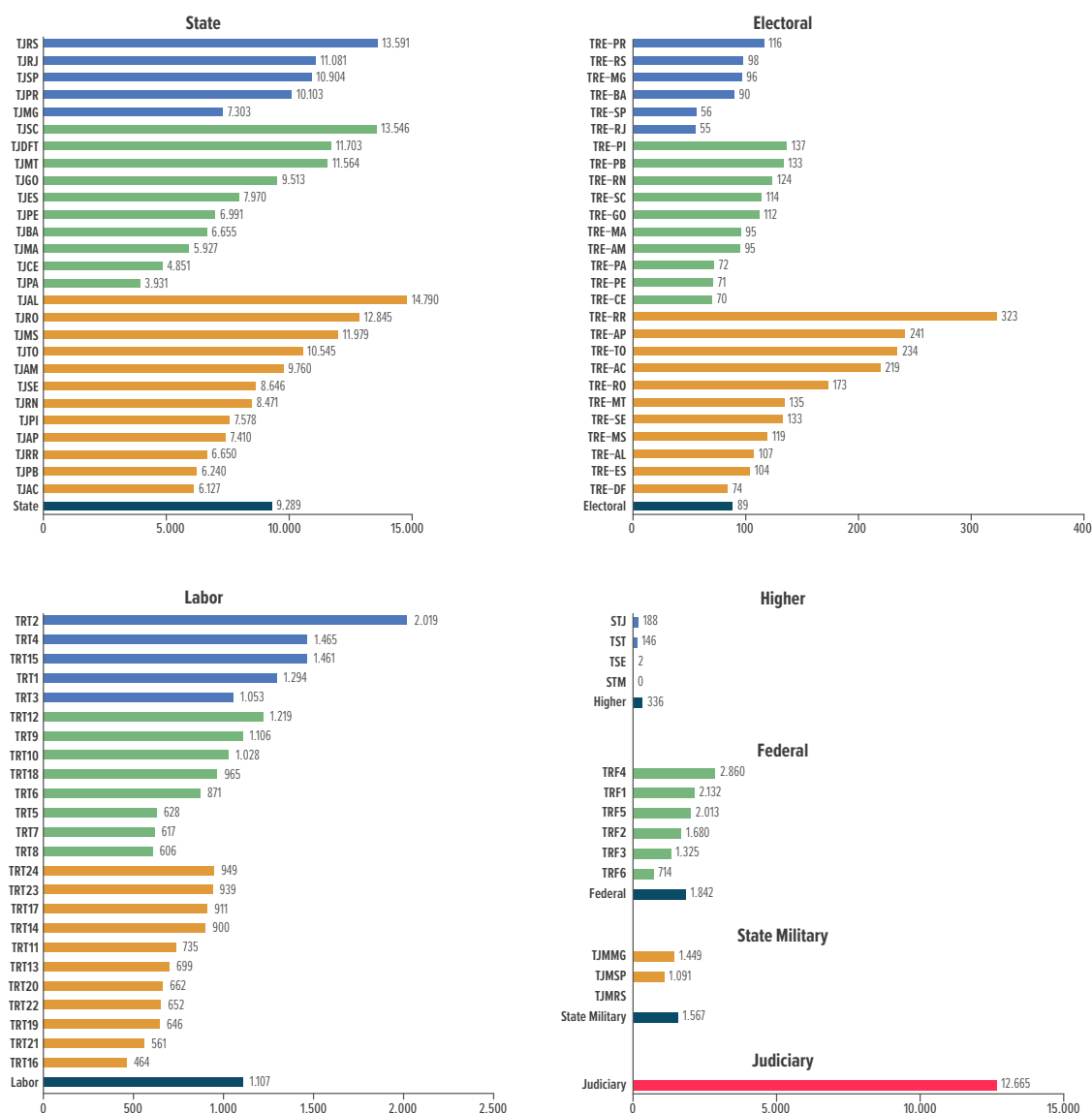
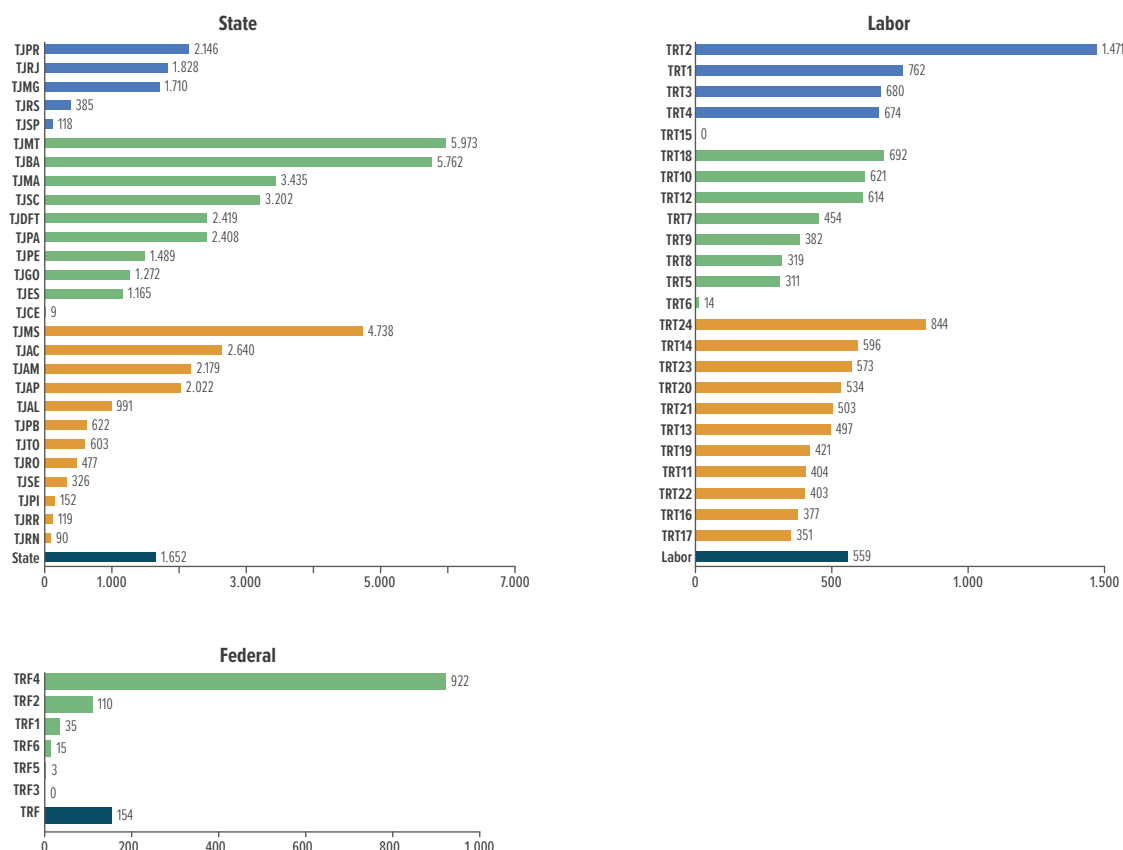


Figure 61 - Number of cases closed with free legal aid per 100,000 inhabitants, by court



To obtain the index of cases that were granted Free Legal Aid (AJG), the ratio between the number of cases definitively closed with AJG divided by the total number of cases closed is calculated. Criminal actions and Special Court cases are removed from the calculation base, given the absence of court fees in these cases. The historical series of AJG grants shows growth between 2015 and 2018, with a reduction two years later and stabilization in the following years. The rate ranged from 27% in 2015 to 35.7% in 2018, reaching a percentage of cases resolved with the benefit of 29.4% in 2022, down 1 percentage point on the previous year (Figure 62).

Figure 63 shows the results by court. There is a great deal of variability in the data, which is difficult to ascertain both by the courts and by the CNJ using DataJud. One of the obstacles is the lack of use of the specific movement of the decision for gratuity of justice (code 797 - Granting of Gratuity of Justice), probably because these definitions are in court decisions that deal with other aspects of the lawsuit, so another TPU movement code that is more in line with the main object of the court decision is used. Another problem is that, in the AJG identifier field in DataJud, the information is for the grant or the request, not differentiating the cases, and also without updating the field when there is a rejection. Thus, the field which, although it is unique,

encompasses two different situations (request and concession), making the result inaccurate. Because of this, the statistics on AJG correspond to the only procedural data in this report that is still received in aggregate form by the courts. From 2023 onwards, the DataJud remittance data model will include new specific fields on costs and gratuity of justice, which is expected to improve the quality of the information.

Figure 62 - Historical series of the percentage of free justice cases definitively archived

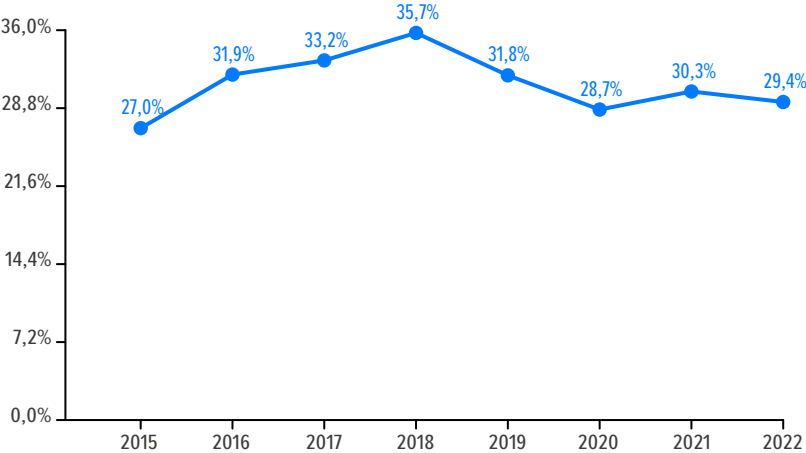
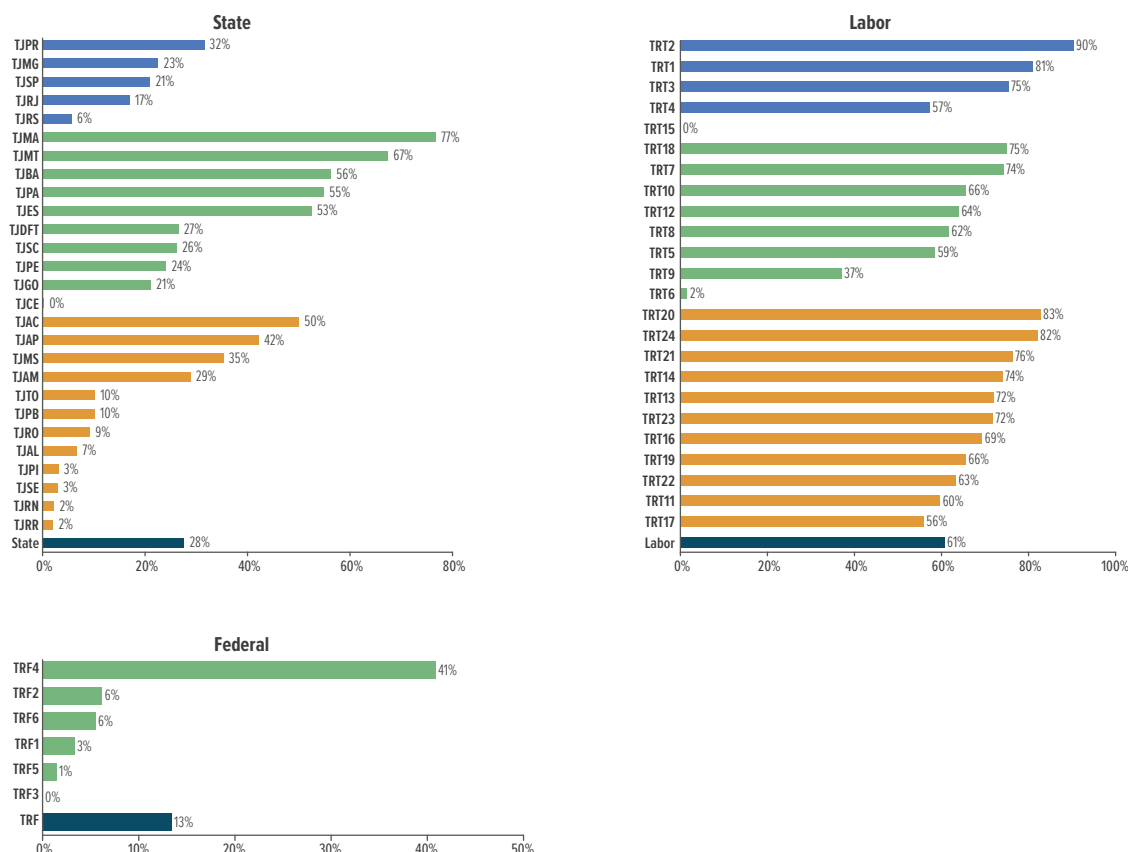


Figure 63 - Percentage of free justice cases definitively closed by court



4.1.2 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS

This topic presents the Productivity Indexes and the workload of magistrates and servants in the judicial area.

The Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) and the Servants' Productivity Index (IPS-Jud) are calculated by the ratio between the volume of cases disposed and the number of magistrates and servants who worked in the jurisdiction during the year. The workload indicates the number of procedures pending and resolved during the year, including not only main cases but also internal appeals.

The IPM and IPS-Jud varied positively over the last year, by 10.7% and 10.5%, respectively. Workloads have also grown. For magistrates, the average volume of cases under their mana-

gement was 6,747 in 2022 (an increase of 4.7%). For servants working in the judicial area, there was an increase of around 4.4%, with an accumulated case load of 566 per person.

Figure 64 shows the historical series of the IPM. This indicator had been growing since 2014, reaching the highest value in the historical series in 2019. With the covid-19 pandemic and the reduction in the number of cases, there was a drop in 2020. Current productivity is similar to that seen in 2017 and 2018. The productivity figure is 1,787 cases disposed per magistrate in 2022, i.e. an average of 7.1 cases resolved per working day of the year, excluding vacation and recess periods.

Figure 65 shows the magistrate's workload in its gross and net versions, i.e. with and without the inclusion of suspended, on hold or provisionally archived cases as part of the backlog, respectively. These cases amount to 17.7 million (21.7% of pending cases). As well as gross workload, net workload also grew (4.4%).

Figure 66 shows the historical series of the IPM and the workload by justice segment in the same graph. The distance between the two lines is due to the counting of the backlog in the workload which, depending on the justice segment, can be up to three times the flow of incoming and outgoing cases. The Electoral Court shows the natural seasonality of this segment, with a reduction in productivity compared to 2021, but an increase of 35.2% compared to the 2018-2022 quadrennium. In all other branches of justice, there was an increase in magistrates' productivity.

Figure 67 shows a breakdown of these indicators by court. The differences in productivity within each branch of justice are remarkable. In the State Courts, the highest productivity is in the TJAL, with 3,138¹⁴, while the lowest is in the TJAC, with 729, i.e. a difference of 2,409 cases disposed of per magistrate. There are also differences in the Labor Courts: the highest value was reached by the TRT16: 1,341, and the lowest by the TRT23: 558. In the State Military Court, only 110 cases are heard per magistrate per year. In the Federal Court, the comparison should not take into account the figures for the TRF-6, since it only computed discharges for a few months of the year after it was set up. The most productive TRF is TRF1, with 3,262 cases disposed per magistrate. However, it should be noted that the calculation takes into account the number of active people at the end of the year, making TRF1's productivity overestimated and TRF6's, on the other hand, underestimated, since no new positions were created with the creation of the court.

14 The high result in the TJAL is due to the launch of a motion to dismiss around 300,000 tax execution cases in 2022, resulting in a significant increase in the number of disposed cases compared to previous years.

Figure 64 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index

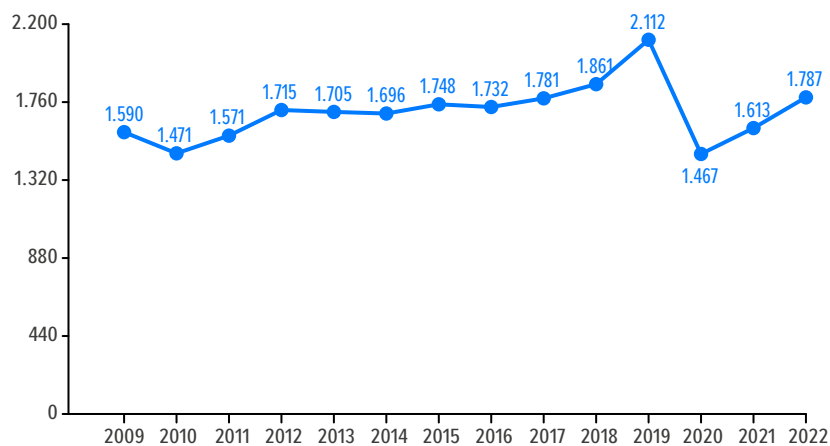


Figure 65 - Historical series of the workload of magistrates

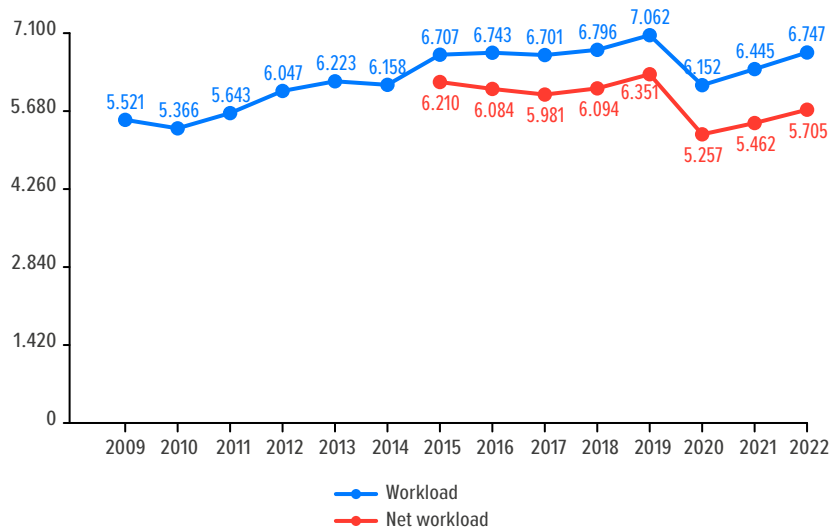


Figure 66 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of magistrates, by branch of justice.

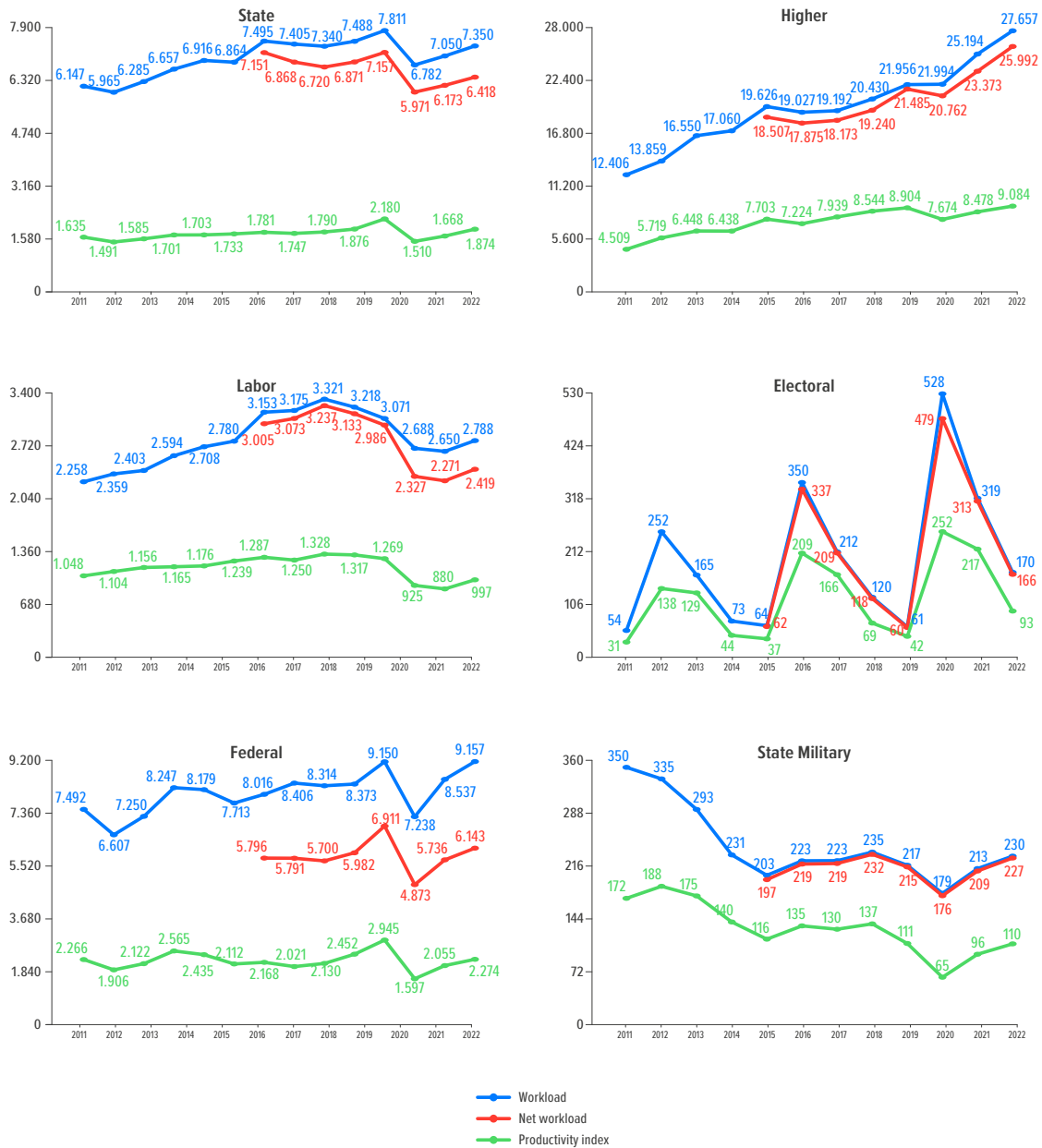
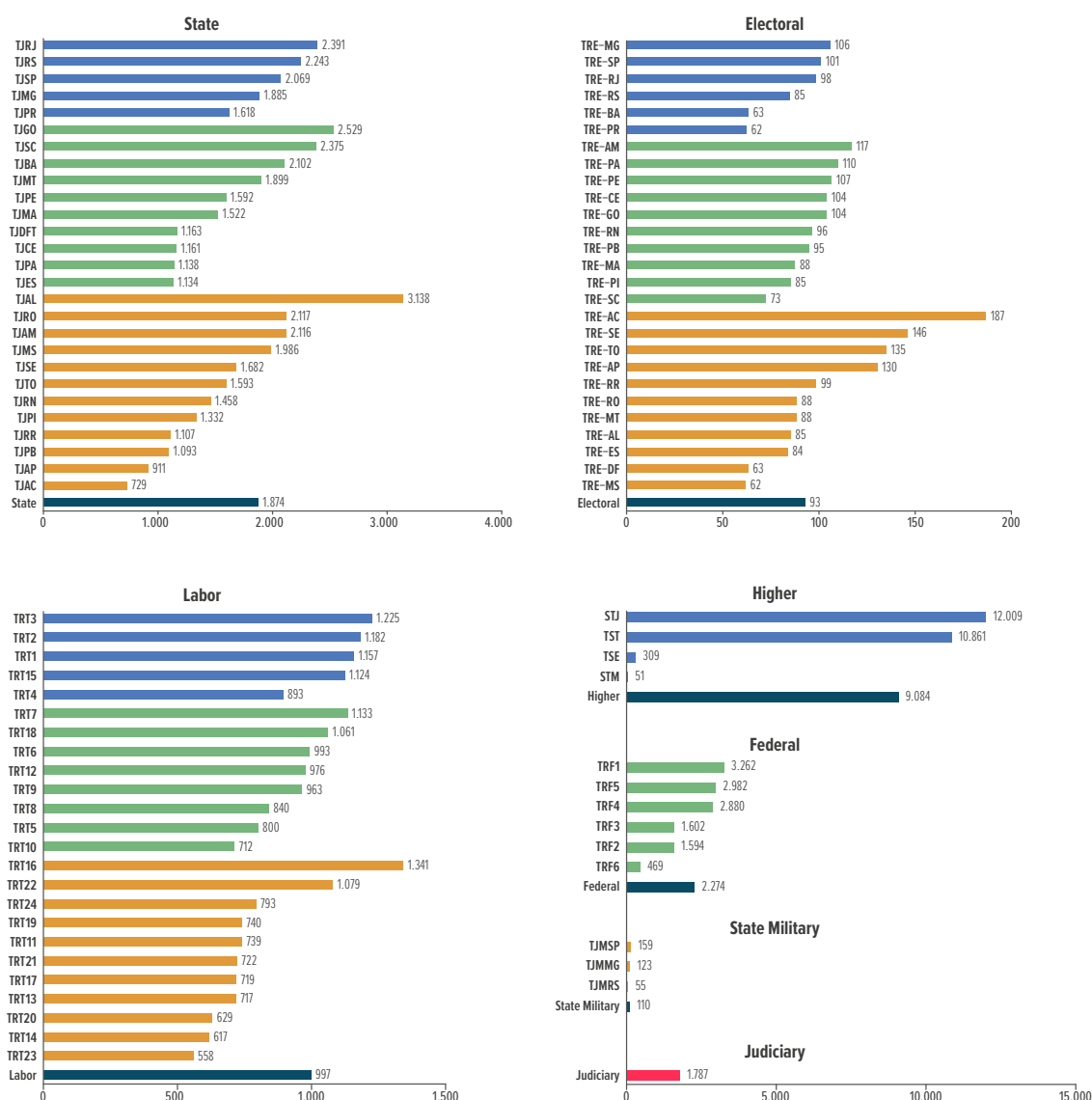


Figure 67 - Magistrates' productivity index, by court.



With regard to the productivity indicators per servant, during 2022 each officer disposed an average of 150 cases - an increase of 10.5% in productivity. The workload was 566 cases, including the backlog and internal appeals. Even disregarding pending cases that have been suspended or disposed or provisionally filed, the workload of the servants increased to 479.

According to Figure 70, productivity per server increased by 12.3% in the State Courts, 11.9% in the Federal Courts, 12.9% in the Labor Courts, 9.5% in the Military Courts and 3.5% in the Higher Courts. Considering the peculiarities of the electoral justice system, where municipal and presidential elections are held every two years, it doesn't make sense to analyze the an-

nual variation of its indicators, but only every four-year cycle. In this sense, compared to 2018, productivity increased by 64.8%.

As Figure 71 shows, the highest productivity rates are in the following courts: in the State Court, TJAL (280); in the Federal Court, TRF4 (267); in the Labor Court, TRT16 (183); and in the Electoral Court, TRE-SE (57). On the other hand, the lowest productivity rates are: in the State Courts, TJAC (47); in the Labor Courts, TRT23 (73) and in the Electoral Courts, TRE-DF (8).

Figure 68 - Historical series of the productivity index of servants in the judicial area in the Judiciary

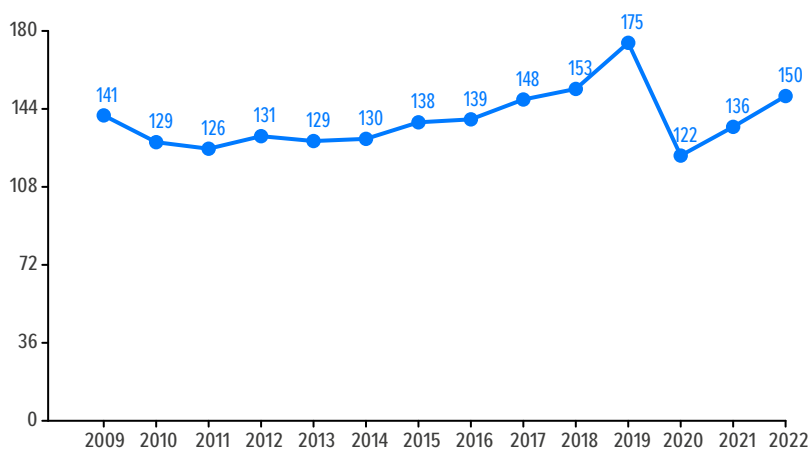


Figure 69 - Historical series of the workload of servants in the judicial area in the Judiciary

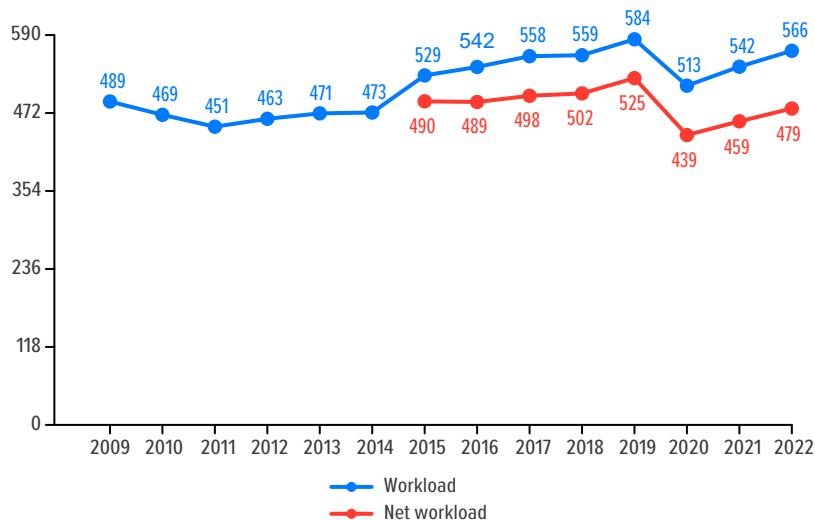


Figure 70 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of servants in the judicial area, by branch of justice.

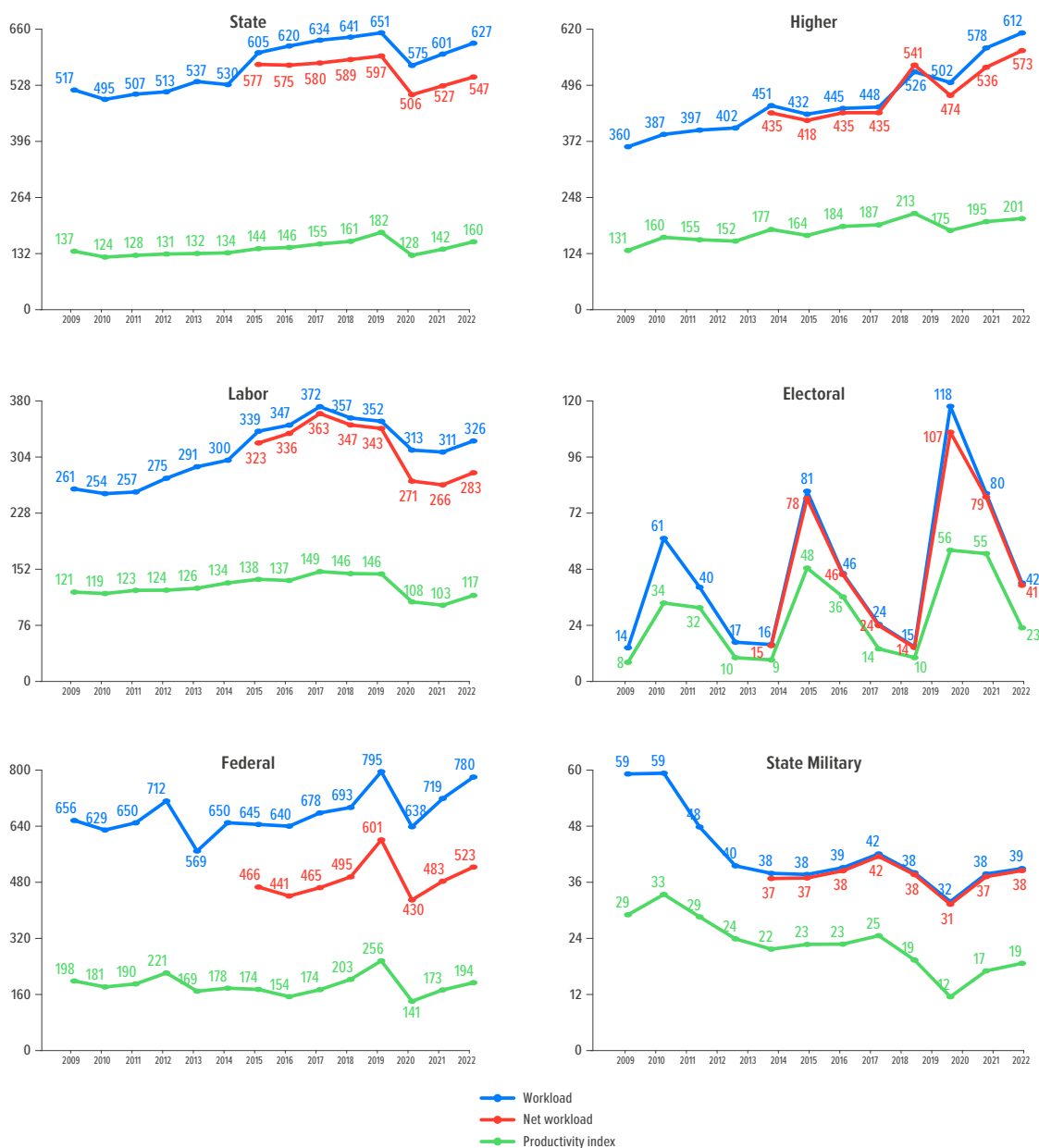
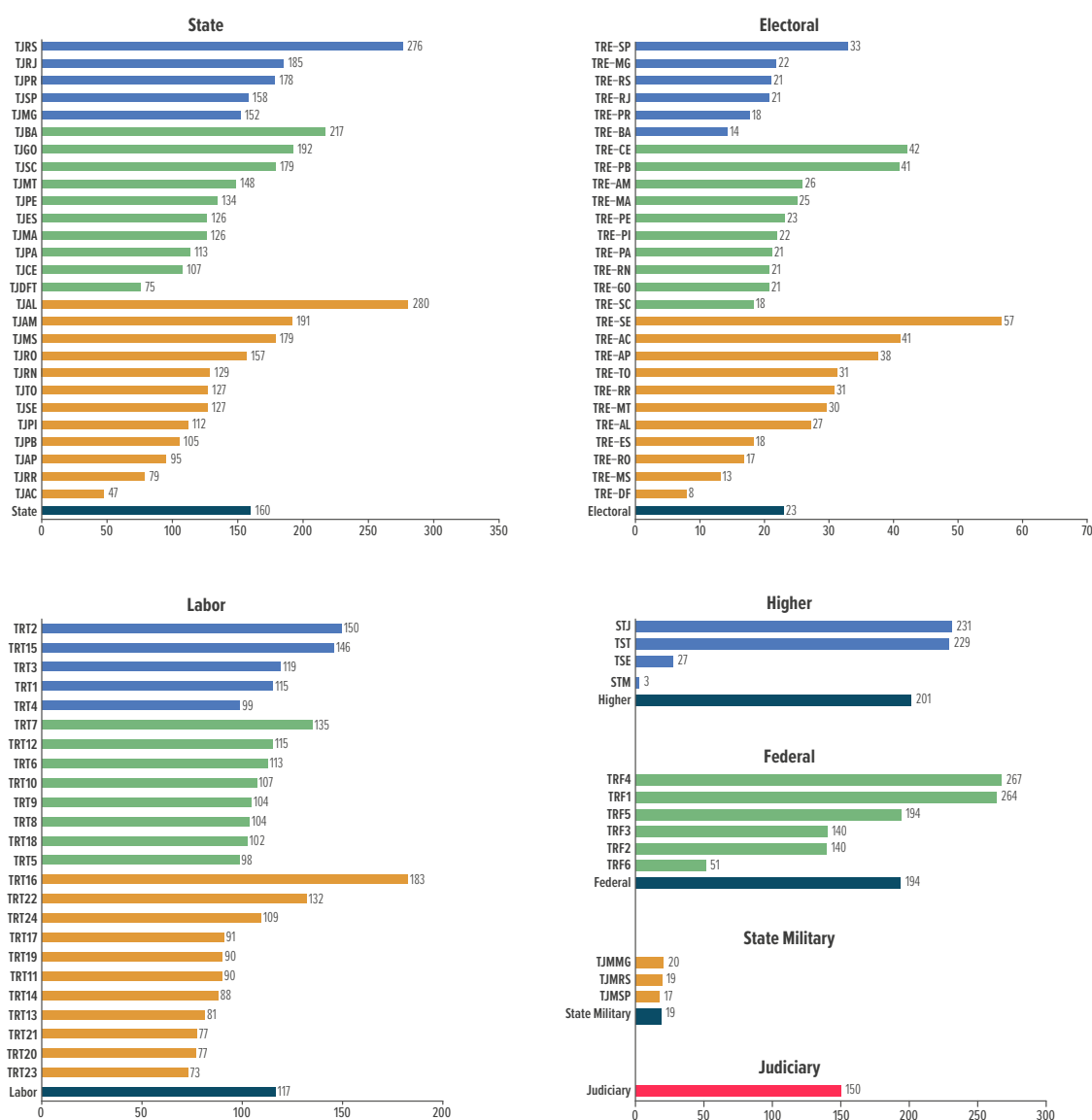


Figure 71 - Productivity index of servants in the judicial area, by court.



4.1.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

This section presents the Judiciary's performance indicators, including the congestion rate and the Index of Attendance to Demand (IAD). The congestion rate measures the percentage of cases that have remained unresolved, compared to the total processed over a period of one year. The higher the index, the more difficult it is for the court to deal with its backlog of cases.

The net congestion rate, in turn, is calculated by removing from the backlog any cases that are suspended, on hold or in a provisional file. It should be noted that not all the cases in progress are ready to be disposed. This is the case, for example, with criminal executions, which need to remain in the collection while the sentence is in progress. The IAD, in turn, reflects the capacity of the courts to deal with the volume of incoming cases. Figure 72 shows the historical series of the indicators from 2009 to 2022.

In the case of the TRF6, the evaluation of the congestion rate is hampered by the fact that the volume of cases disposed takes into account a period of less than 12 months, given that the Court will be established in August 2022. In this context, it is important to clarify that the cases referred from the TRF1 to the TRF6 do not constitute a dismissal for the purposes of this report, although the referral of cases between different courts is among the criteria that characterize a dismissal, according to the terms defined in the glossaries of the CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009. Thus, due to this atypical situation, the cases pending before the TRF1 were assigned to the TRF6, after referral, without appearing as new cases before the TRF6, nor as cases that had been disposed by the TRF1.

As shown in Figure 72, the Judiciary's congestion rate fluctuated between 70.6% in 2009 and 73.4% in 2016. From that year onwards, the rate gradually fell until it reached the lowest rate in the historical series in 2019, with a rate of 68.7%. In 2020, due to the pandemic caused by covid-19, the rate rose again, and in both 2021 and 2022, there has already been a reduction in the congestion rate of around 1.6 percentage points between 2021 and 2022, ending the year with congestion measured at 72.9%.

The congestion rate varies greatly between the courts (Figure 74). In the State Courts, with a congestion rate of 74.2%, the rates range from 51.1% (TJAL) to 81.5% (TJSP). In the Labor Court, with a congestion rate of 61.6%, the rates start at 42.5% (TRT13) and reach 69.9% (TRT1), and in the Federal Court, with a congestion rate of 74.5%, the lowest rate is in the TRF5 (65.4%). Again, it is worth remembering that although the highest congestion rate is in the TRF6 (92.1%), this figure cannot be used as a reference, as it does not comprise a full 12 months.

As a rule, all justice segments managed to reduce their congestion rates, with a drop of 1.9 percentage points in the State Courts; 2.9 percentage points in the Labor Courts; 0.9 percentage points in the Federal Courts; 0.9 percentage points among the Superior Courts; and 2.6 percentage points in the Military Courts. The opposite situation occurred in the Electoral Court, even considering the previous four-year period (2022 and 2018), with an increase of 2.8 percentage points (Figure 73).

The net congestion rate is calculated excluding cases that are suspended, on hold or in provisional files. In 2022, it was 67.5%, 5.4 percentage points less than the total rate (72.9%). The

net rate follows an almost parallel line to the gross rate, maintaining similar dynamics over the years, and recorded a reduction of 2 percentage points compared to 2021. The segments of justice most affected by the volume of suspended cases are the Federal Court, with a reduction in the gross to net congestion rate of 12.6 percentage points, and the Labor Court, with a reduction of 5.5 percentage points, as shown in Figures 73 and 74.

As for the Index of Attendance to Demand (IAD), the overall indicator in the Judiciary reached 96.1% in 2022, less than 100%, thus contributing to an increase in the stock of 1.8 million cases. In the State Courts, Federal Courts and among the Superior Courts, the rates were below the minimum desirable level, which is 100%. The Labor Courts dropped 102.9% of new cases, with 20 of the 24 TRTs registering rates above 100%. In the Electoral Court, 19 of the 27 also had an indicator above 100%. In the state courts, only 11 of the 27 bodies failed to reach 100%. In the Federal Courts and among the Superior Courts, none reached 100% and, finally, in the State Military Courts, only one court did not reach 100% (Figure 75). It should be remembered that the year 2022 saw the highest peak of new cases in the historical series, which could have a negative influence on the indicator, even considering that there was also an increase in productivity and in the number of cases resolved.

Figure 72 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the Index of Attendance to Demand

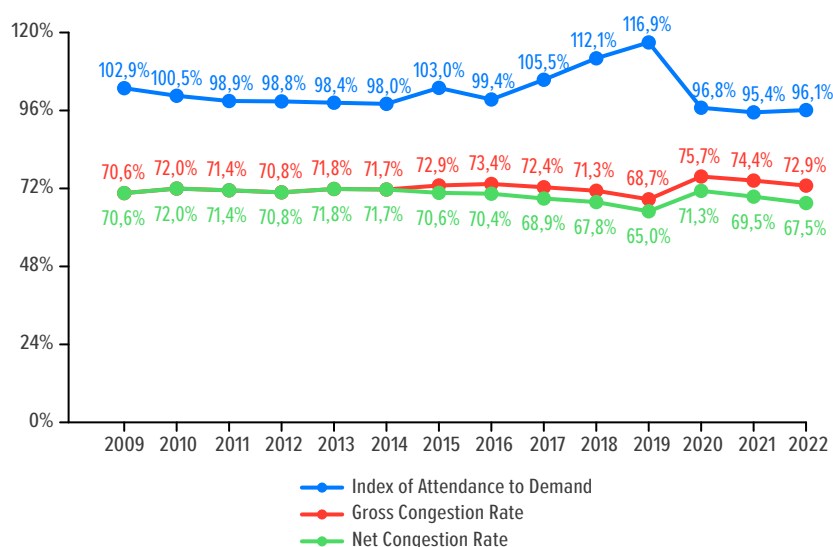


Figure 73 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the Index of Attendance to Demand, by branch



Figure 74 - Total and net congestion rate, by court.

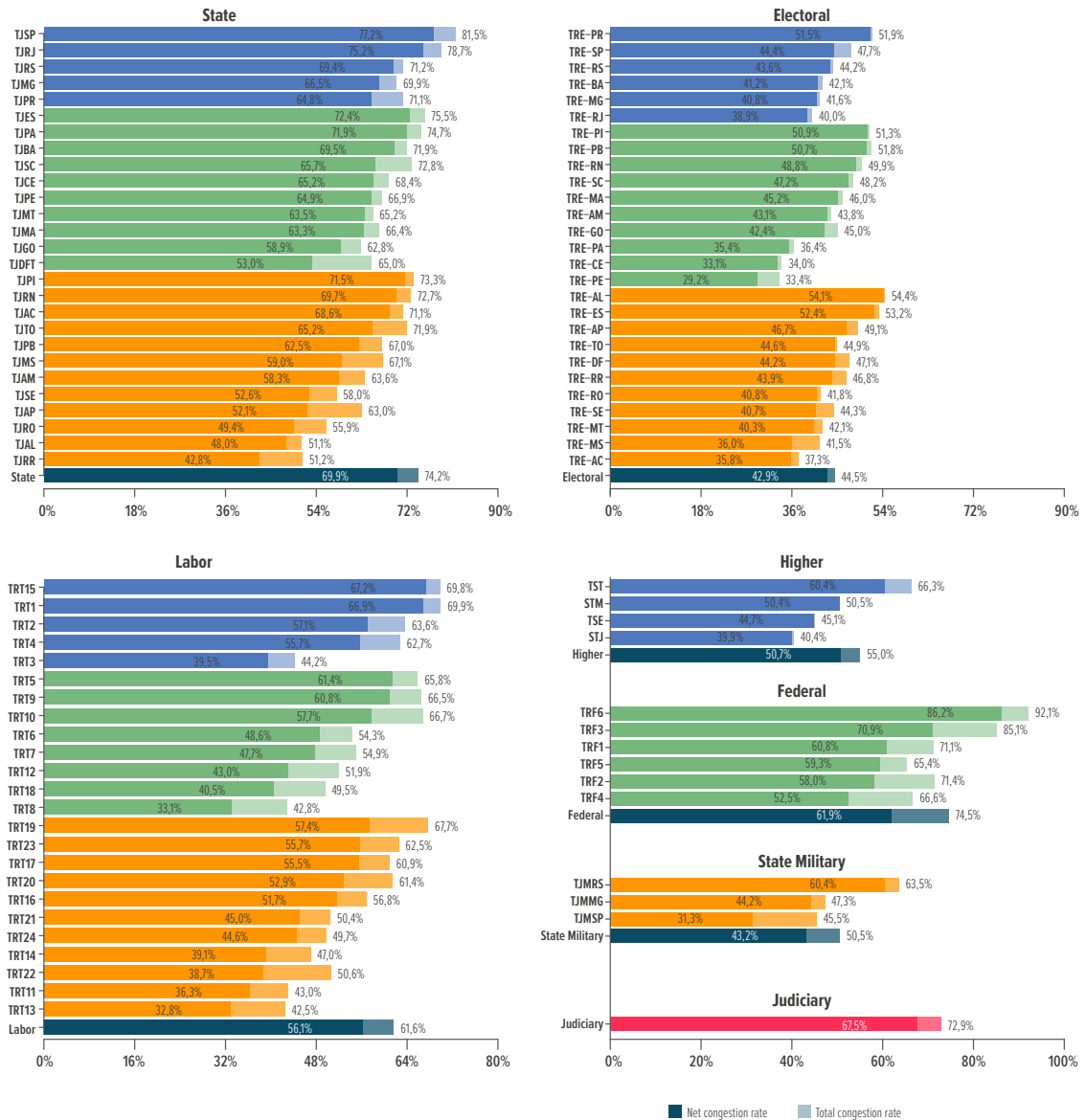
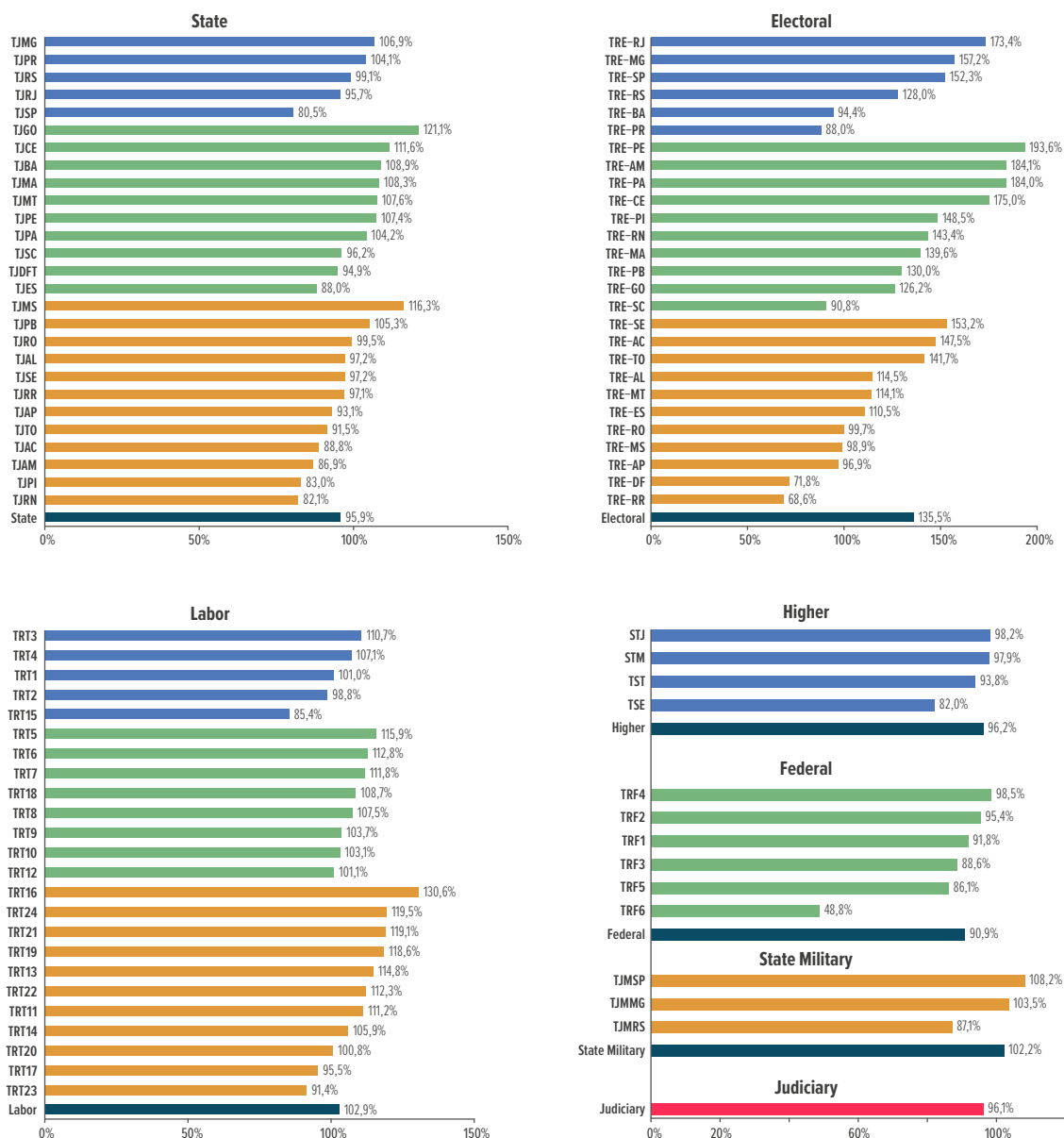


Figure 75 - Index of Attendance to Demand, by court.



4.2 NATIONAL POLICY TO PRIORITIZE THE FIRST DEGREE

The aim of this section is to compare the results of the first degree¹⁵ and the second degree based on the main performance indicators, segmented according to the size of each court, in order to understand how the distribution of staff by degree of jurisdiction takes place and also how this distribution affects the overall results.

The National Council of Justice established the National Policy for Priority Attention to the First Degree of Jurisdiction by CNJ Resolution No. 194, of May 26, 2014, with the aim of developing, on a permanent basis, initiatives aimed at improving the quality, speed, efficiency, efficacy and effectiveness of judicial services in the first instance of Brazilian courts.

In the same vein, the CNJ subsequently published two other resolutions:

- ▶ CNJ Resolution No. 195, of June 3, 2014: determines that the distribution of the budget in the bodies of the Judiciary of the first and second degree is proportional to the demand and the procedural collection;
- ▶ CNJ Resolution No. 219, of April 26, 2016: determines that the distribution of servants, commissioned positions and positions of trust in the bodies of the Judiciary of the first and second degree be proportional to demand and creates objective criteria for calculating the paradigm staffing of judicial units.

In 2019, the CNJ launched the [Policy Monitoring Panel](#), which makes it possible to monitor the application of CNJ Resolution 219/2016 dynamically, with data displayed by court. The Dashboard displays information on the number of servants, the values of commissioned positions and the values of commissioned functions that should be allocated to each degree of jurisdiction, in comparison with the current staffing levels in operation.

4.2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY DEGREE OF JURISDICTION

Articles 3 and 12 of CNJ Resolution No. 219/2016 determine that the total number of servants in the areas of direct support for judicial activity and the allocation of commissioned positions and positions of trust at the first and second degrees must be proportional to the average number of

¹⁵ In this section, the first degree is considered to be the sum of the common courts, the special courts and the appeal panels

cases (new cases) distributed to each level of jurisdiction in the last three-year period. Since July 1, 2017, the proportional redistribution of the workforce between bodies has been mandatory.

This item looks at how the positions and functions are distributed, comparing the percentages of the first degree of jurisdiction in relation to the percentages of the second degree in the following aspects: number of servants assigned to judicial areas; new and ongoing cases; expenses incurred; commissioned positions and duties.

The Judiciary concentrates 93% of the backlog in the first degree of jurisdiction; 86% of the cases filed in the last three years; 84.8% of the servants working in the judicial area; 72% of the number of commissioned positions; 55% of the amounts paid to commissioned positions, 81% of the number of commissioned functions and 54% of the amounts paid for the exercise of functions of trust.

Figure 76 shows that the State Courts and the State Military Courts have proportionally more servants working in the judicial area than the procedural demand in the first degree of jurisdiction, demonstrating a greater degree of compliance with the CNJ Resolution No. 219/2016. In the Federal Court, the Labor Court, and the Electoral Court, on the other hand, the proportion of servants is lower than the proportion of new cases in the first degree. In the Federal Court, which has the biggest difference, there is a 5.2 percentage point difference between what was expected (proportion of new cases) and what was achieved (proportion of servants). In the Labor Court, with 78.3% of new cases and 75.1% of servants in the first degree, this results in a difference of 3.2 percentage points between what is required and what is practiced.

In total, considering all justice segments, there are 86% of new cases to 84.8% of servants in the first degree, a difference of 1.1 percentage points yet to be achieved.

As for commission positions, the differences are more marked. Six years after the Resolution was issued, there is still no court that has achieved the equivalence of spending on commissioned positions between the 2nd degree of jurisdiction. 72.4% of expenses for commissioned positions are allocated to the first degree, a difference of 13.6 percentage points between what is required by the resolution and what is realized. Commissioned functions also continue to lack parity, although there has been some progress in relation to commissioned positions, but still to a lesser extent than in relation to servants in the first instance. Expenditure on positions of trust in the first degree represents 81%, which is 4.9 percentage points below what is required and what is practiced.

In 2016, the year the Resolution was published, there were around 87.1% of the total number of cases filed and 84.9% of the total number of servants working in the judicial area in the first and second degree of the Judiciary. In 2022, six years later, the proportion of servants in the

first degree is practically the same (84.8%). The three-year average of new cases fell to 86%, which means that the progress in meeting the requirements of the resolution is more an effect of the reduction in procedural demand than the allocation of servants, which was the movement that was expected with the publication of the rule. Figure 77 shows a scenario of stagnating numbers, with the proportion of servants in the first degree remaining practically constant. The proportion of commissioned positions and positions of trust in the first degree, analyzed together, increased in the first years of the policy (2015-2017), but since 2018 it has remained basically at the same level.

Figure 78 shows that the percentage of servants working in the judicial area of the first degree varies greatly between courts. In the state courts, the percentages range from 78% (TJDFT) to 91% (TJPA). In the Labor Court, the variation is from 59% (TRT22) to 84% (TRT8).

As for the positions and commissioned functions directed at the first degree, when analyzed together, the percentages are lower and only 12 courts had a percentage above 86%, which corresponds to the average number of new cases in the three-year period and the minimum expected level (Figure 79).

Article 11 of CNJ Resolution No. 219/2016 stipulates that the total number of servants assigned to areas of indirect support for judicial activity (administrative support) must correspond to a maximum of 30% of the total number of servants, with servants assigned to judicial and magistrates' schools and information technology areas being excluded from the calculation base. As shown in Figure 77, 2022 recorded the highest percentage in the historical series, with 18.9% of people working in the middle area.

Figure 80 shows that, excluding the Electoral Court and the Superior Courts, only four courts have more than 30% of their employees working in the administrative area: Court of Justice of the State of Amapá, Regional Labor Court of the 10th Region (DF/TO); Court of Military Justice of the State of Minas Gerais; and the Court of Military Justice of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. It should be noted that this criterion does not apply to the higher courts, since the Resolution aims for equivalence between the first two degrees of jurisdiction, nor to the Electoral Court, since its activity is predominantly administrative and not jurisdictional, although the figures are represented in the aforementioned figure. It should also be noted that, in general, smaller courts tend to have a higher percentage of people working in the middle area.

Detailed information by court is available on the [Policy Dashboard](#).

Figure 76 - Proportion of new cases, judicial staff, commissioned positions and commissioned functions in the first degree of jurisdiction, by branch of justice

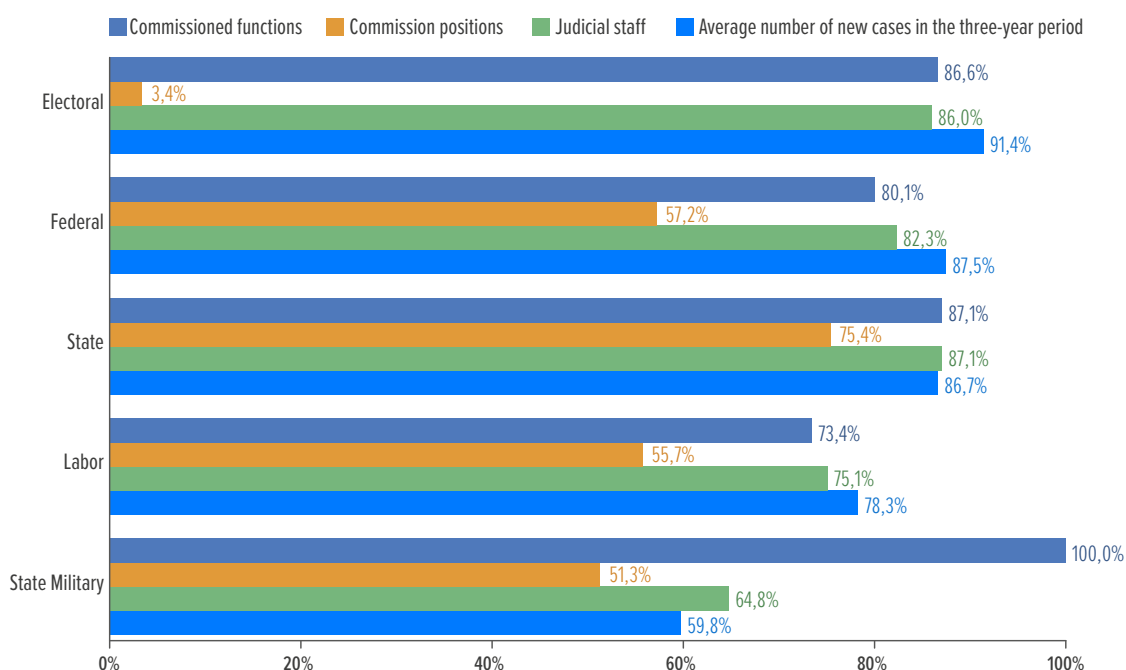


Figure 77 - Historical series of the percentage of servants in the administrative area, servants in the judicial area of the first degree and positions and functions in the first degree

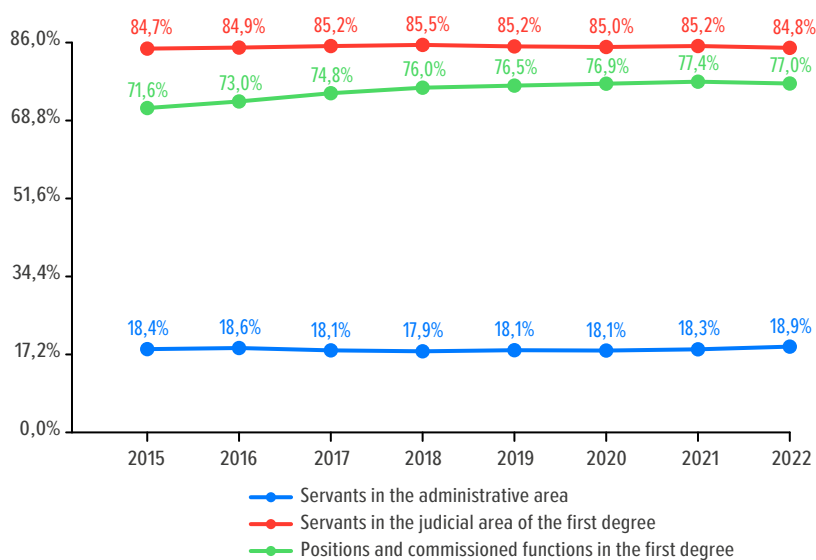


Figure 78 - Percentage of servants in the first-degree judicial area, by court

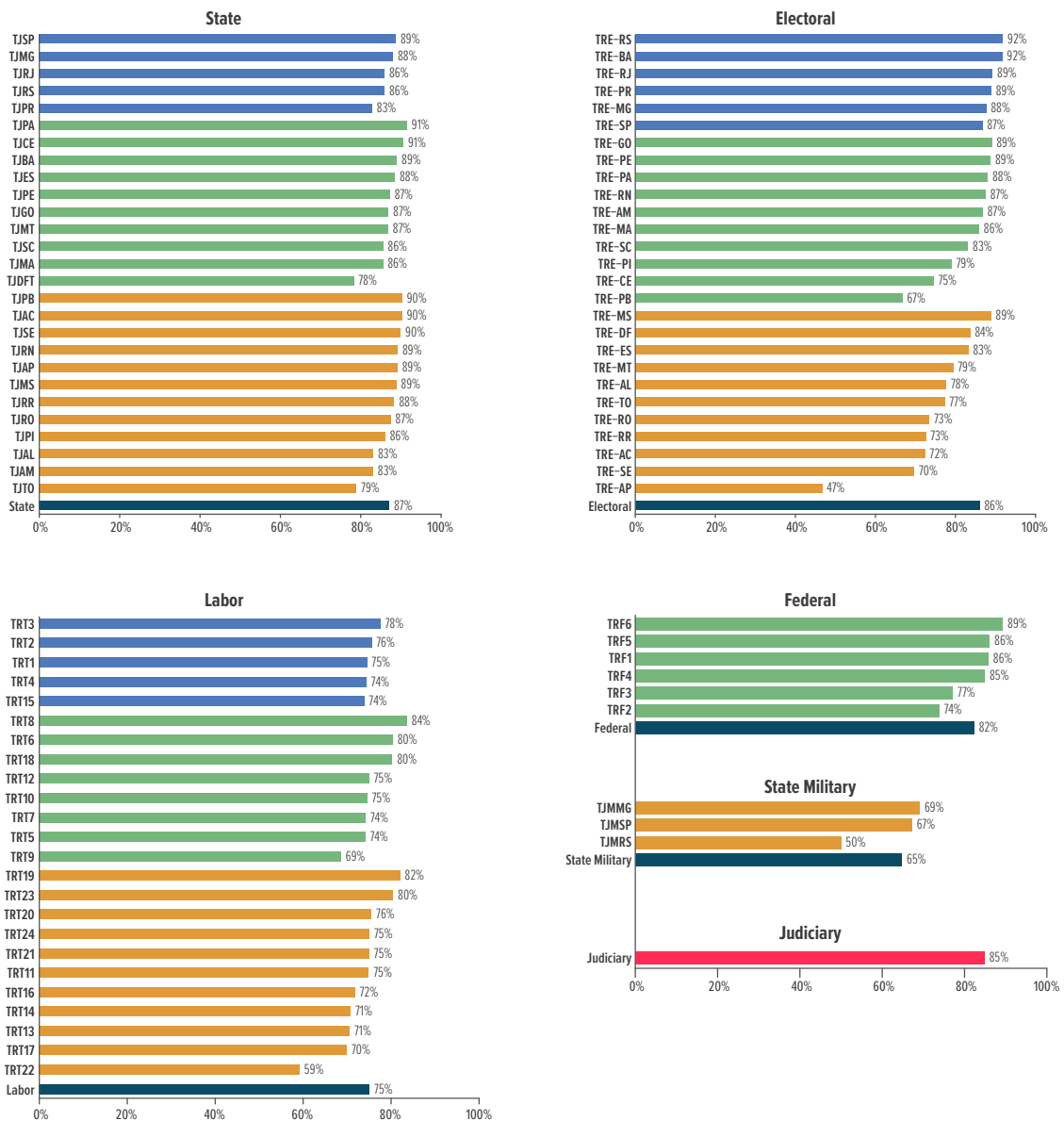


Figure 79 - Percentage of commissioned positions in the first degree, by court

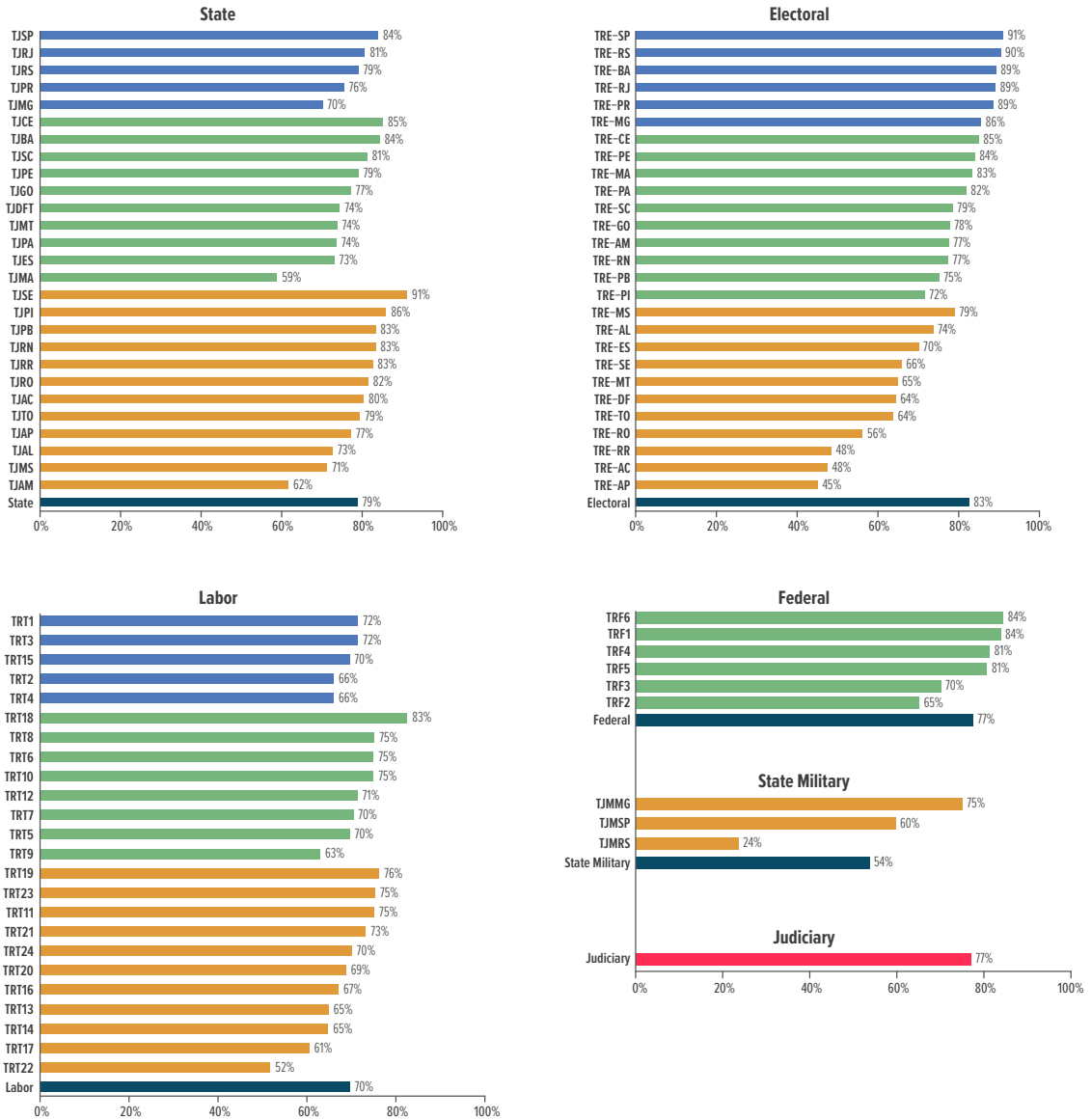
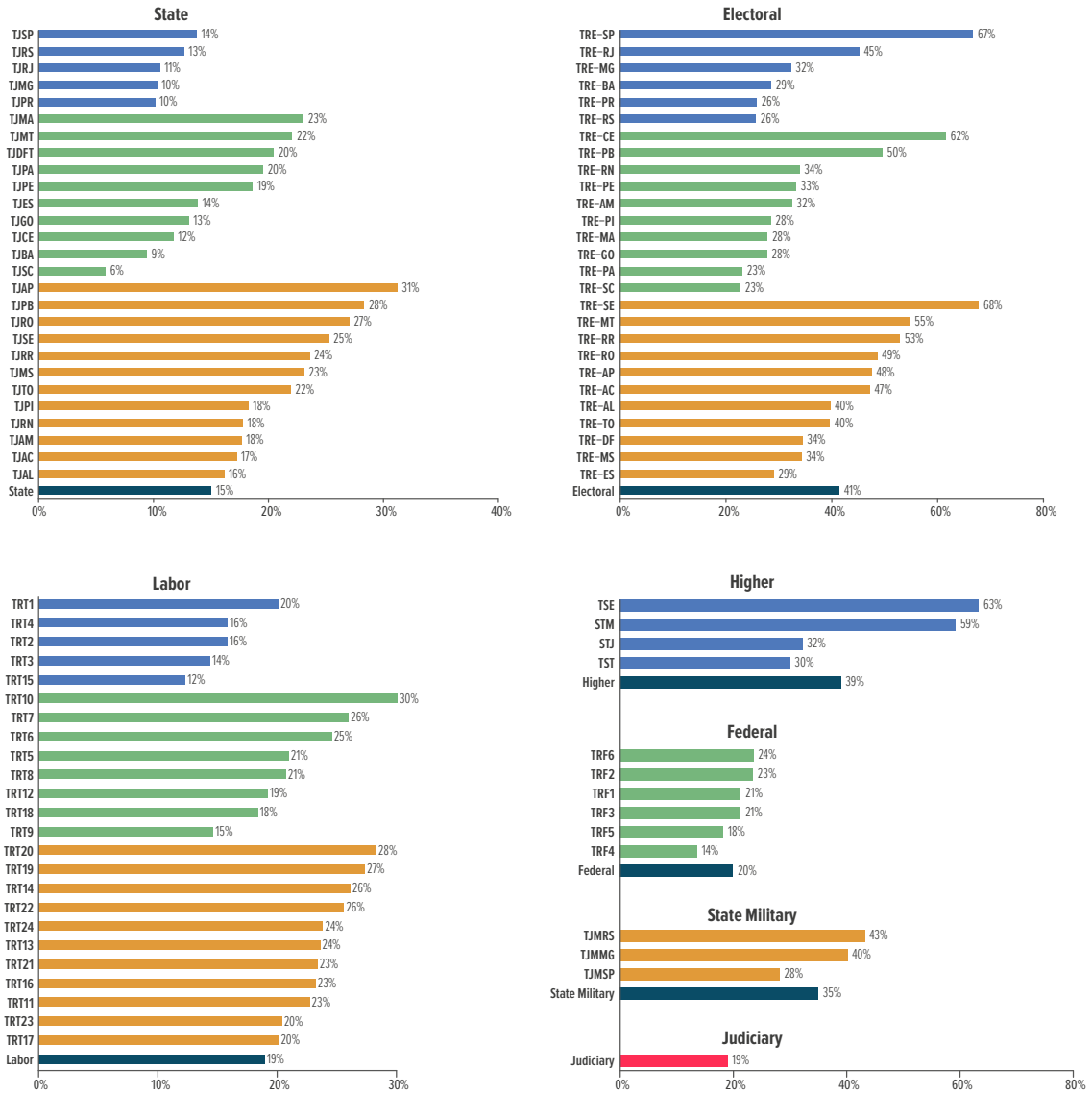


Figure 80 - Percentage of servants in the administrative area by court



4.2.2 **PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS**

The indicators for new cases per servant and per magistrate shown in Figures 81 to 84 do not take into account judicial executions that have begun, in accordance with the criteria of the CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009. These graphs show the effect of the Prioritization Policy. New cases per servant, which were lower in the second degree between 2009 and 2016, practically matched in 2017 and, for the first time in 2018, the procedural demand per servant in the second degree exceeded the demand in the first degree. This means that, if judicial executions are excluded, progress is being made, but it cannot be concluded that the policy is being complied with because, as seen in the previous section, the proportion of servants in the first degree has remained relatively constant (Figure 83).

The first degree of jurisdiction has the highest workloads per magistrate and per servant in the judicial area. With regard to the indicators for new cases per magistrate and per servant, the opposite is true: in 2022, the indexes for the second degree exceeded those for the first degree, as shown in Figure 82. This situation stems from the weight of the *acquis* in the workload calculation.

The number of new cases per magistrate in the second degree exceeds that of the first degree in 41 out of 60 (68.3%) courts - excluding the Electoral Court. The information varies greatly by court, and in some cases there are differences of more than 100% between the degrees of jurisdiction (Figure 81). A similar situation occurs in the calculation of new cases per server (Figure 84), in which 37 courts have a higher indicator for the second degree than for the first.

Figure 81 - New cases per magistrate, by court

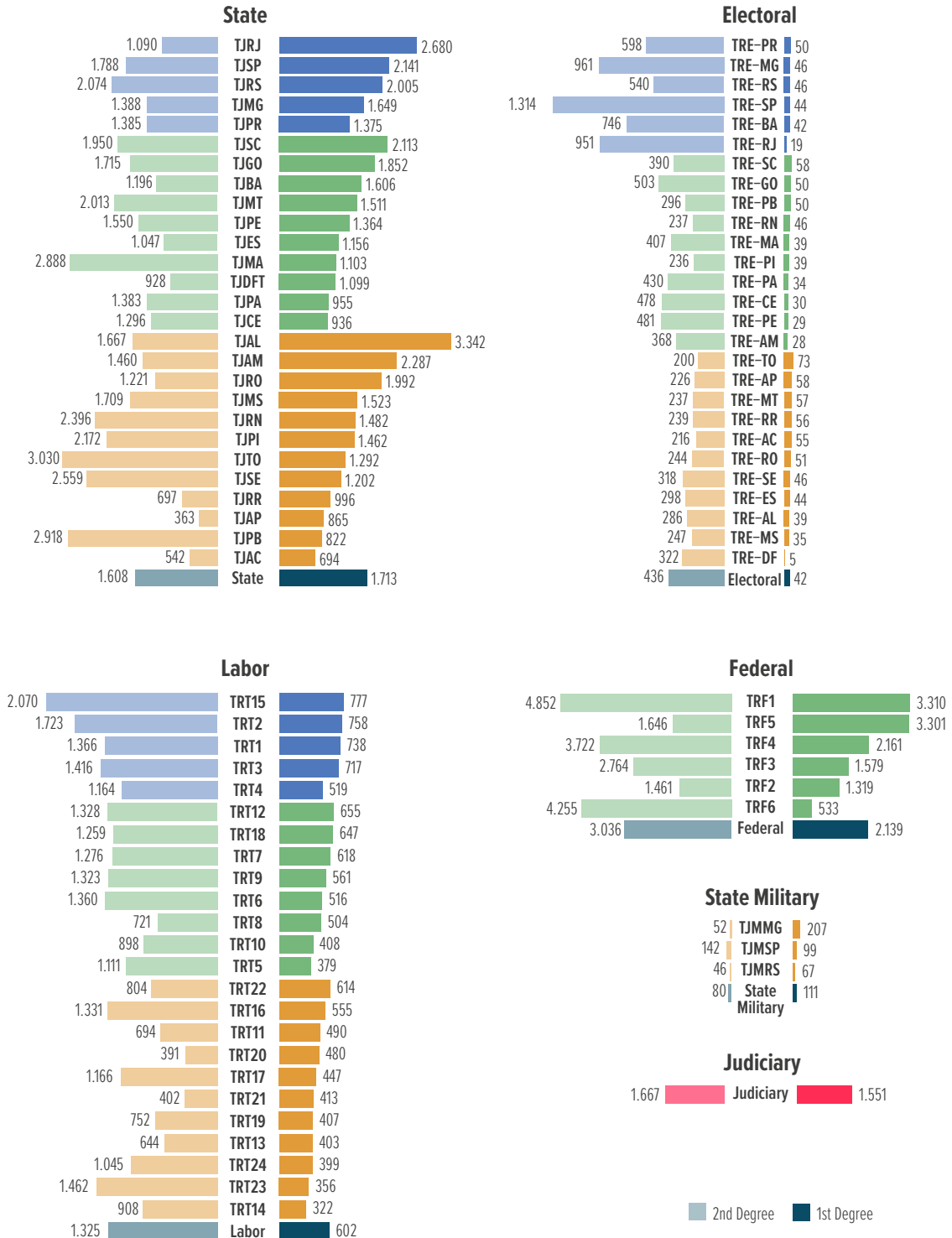


Figure 82 - Historical series of new cases per magistrate

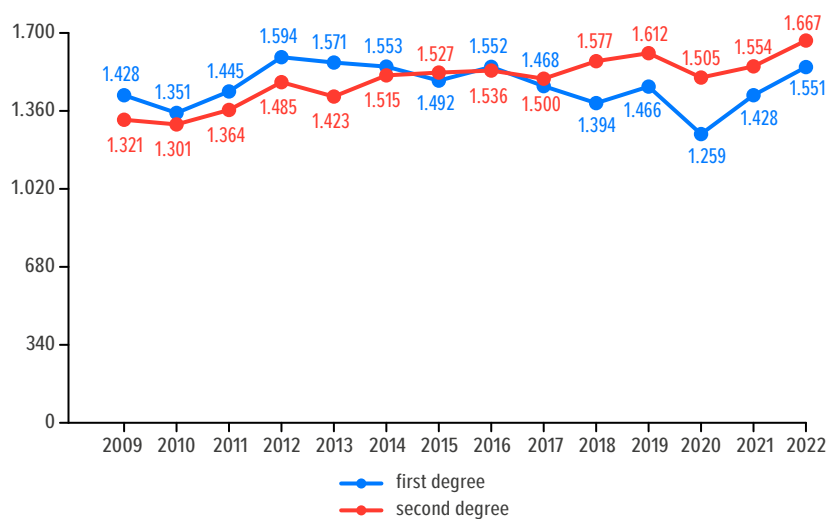


Figure 83 - Historical series of new cases per servant

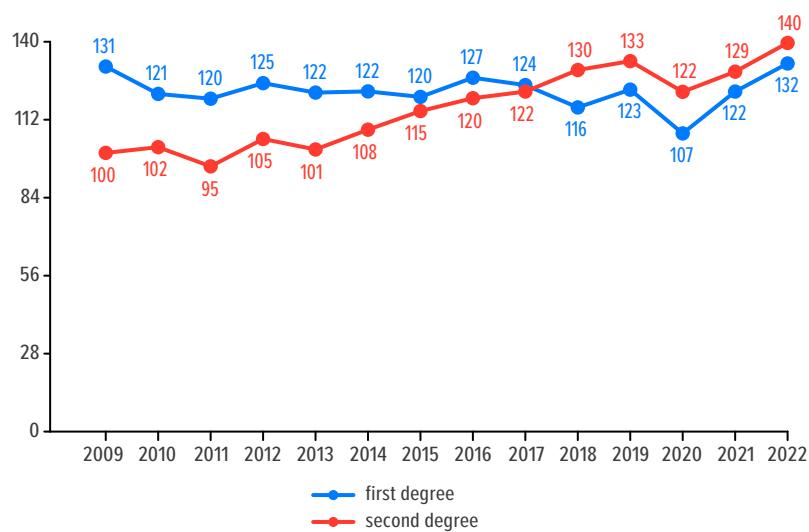
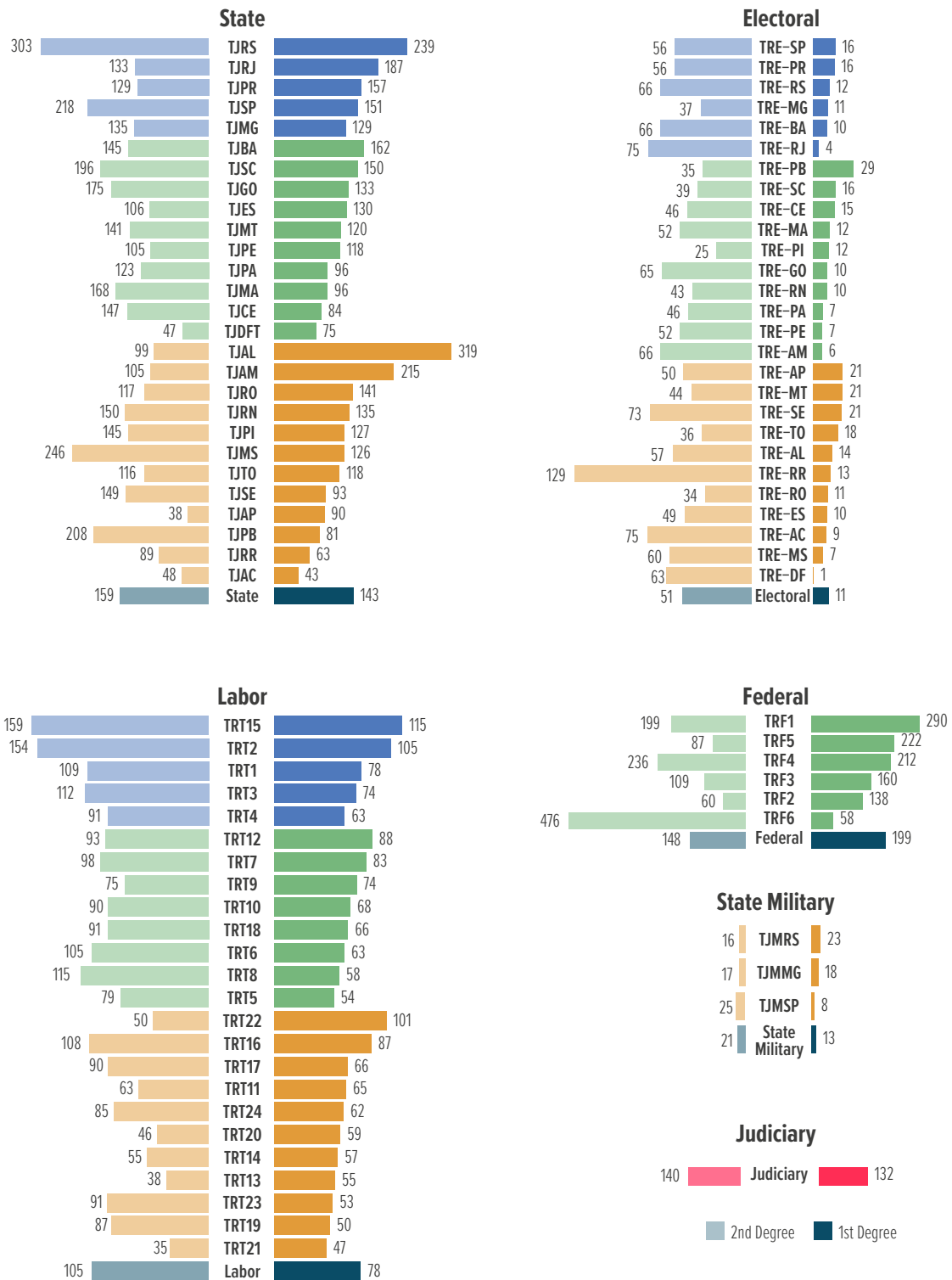


Figure 84 - New cases per servant, by court.



Regarding the workload of magistrates, which takes into account cases in progress and internal appeals, there is more distance between the figures by degree of jurisdiction. According to Figure 86, the workload of the second degree is 3,783, equivalent to 52.8% of the workload of the first degree judges (7,163).

In the last year, the index rose in the first degree and fell subtly in the second degree, both gross and net. In the second degree, the indicator shows an accumulated increase of 29.9% over 13 years (2009 to 2022). In the first degree, the numbers showed successive increases, with a downturn in 2020 due to the pandemic caused by covid-19, but since 2021 there has been a resumption of growth, from 6,779 to 7,163 last year. Similar behavior is seen in the historical series of the workload of servants in the judicial area (Figure 87).

The data per court shown in Figure 85 and Figure 88 regarding the workload of magistrates and servants, respectively, reveal the differences between courts and between justice segments. In the state courts, the workload of the first degree is more than double that of the second degree. In the Federal Court, the workloads are similar between the two courts, although there are differences between the regional courts. In the Labor Court, the workload in the second degree also exceeds that of the first degree, with several cases of both the first degree exceeding that of the second degree and the other way around.

Figure 85 - Judges' workload, by court and by degree of jurisdiction.

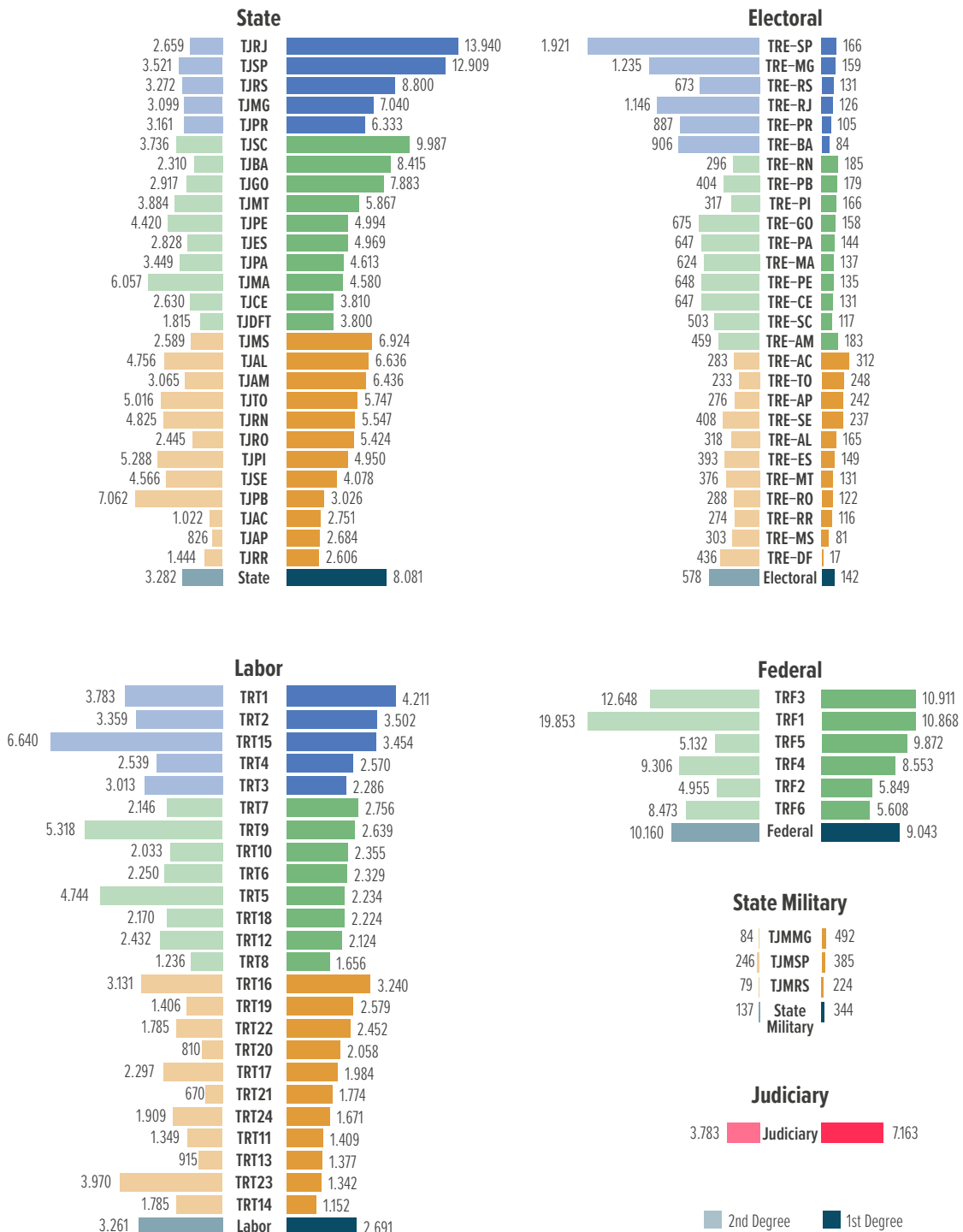


Figure 86 - Historical series of magistrates' workload by degree of jurisdiction

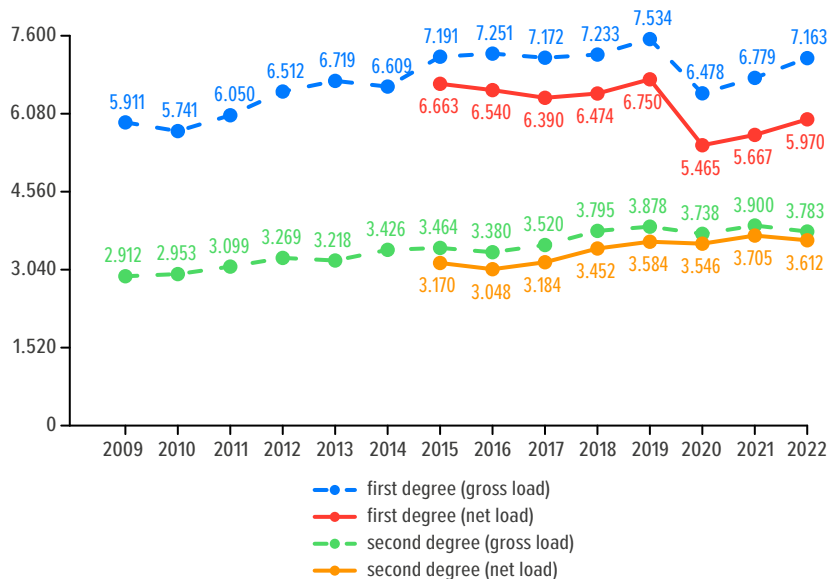


Figure 87 - Historical series of judicial staff workload by degree of jurisdiction

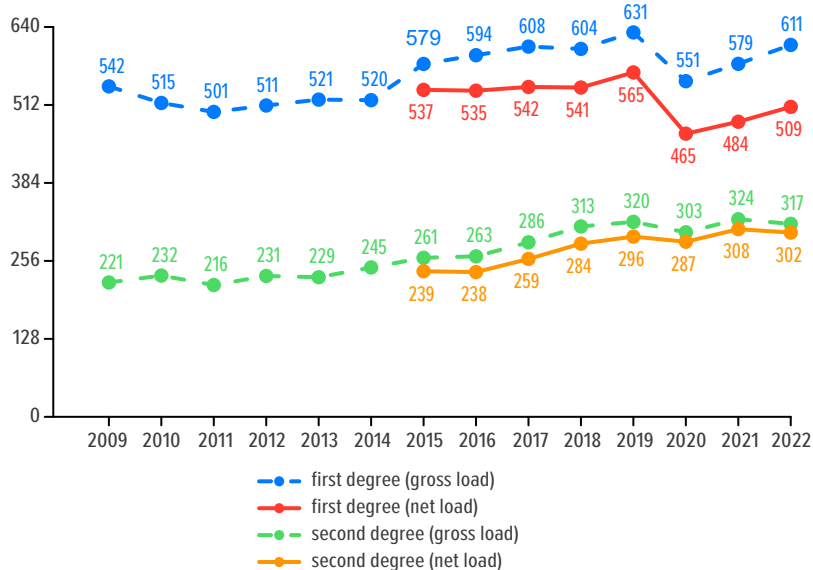
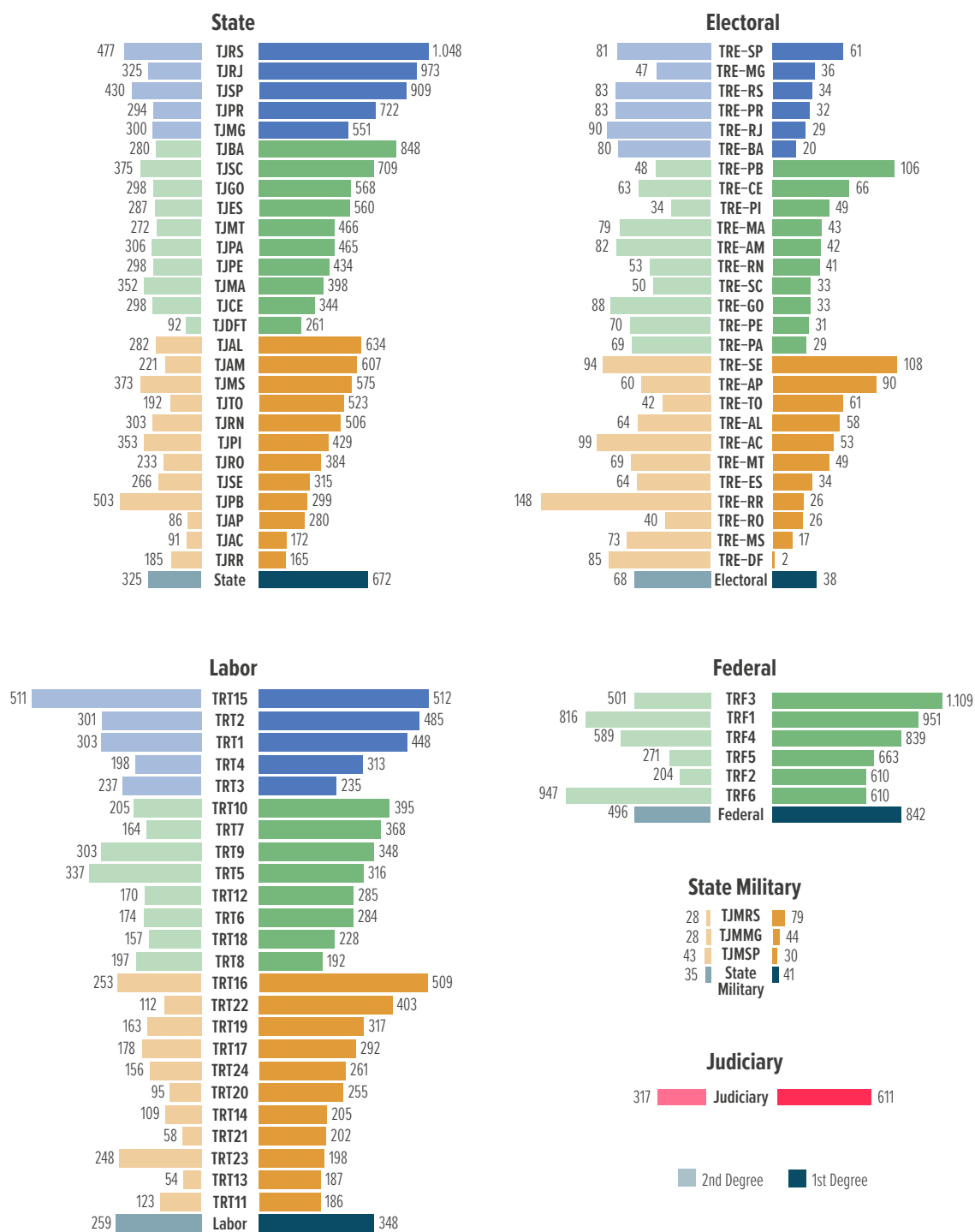


Figure 88 - Workload of servants in the judicial area, by court and by degree of jurisdiction.



With regard to the productivity indicators for magistrates and servants in the judicial area, measured by the ratio between the total number of cases disposed and the total number of people working during the year, only the State Courts showed greater productivity at first degree (IPM of 1,781 and IPS of 152) than at second degree (IPM of 1,601 and IPS of 134) in both indicators. The figures vary greatly between courts, even within the same segment. Of the 60 bodies (with the exception of the Electoral Court), the majority, 34, have a higher number of first-degree magistrates than second-degree magistrates (Figure 89). More often than not, productivity per server in the first degree exceeds that of the second degree, with this situation occurring in 42 courts (Figure 92).

Some courts stand out for the difference in productivity between the degrees: in the TJRJ, the IPM of the first degree is 2,771, while in the second degree productivity is equivalent to less than half, at 1,106. On the other hand, the TRF3 has a first-degree IPM of 1,402, while second-degree productivity is twice as high, at 3,340 cases per judge (Figure 89).

In the historical series, the productivity of both judges and servants (IPM and IPS, respectively) rose in the first degree and fell in the second degree (Figure 90). In the first degree, the IPM increased by 14.1% and in the second degree, it decreased by 6.2%. As for the IPS, there was a 13.7% increase in the first degree and a 5.6% decrease in the second degree. Another interesting highlight is that only in 2021 were the first and second degree curves reversed. Until 2019, the IPM and IPS-Jud were higher in the first degree. In 2020, the numbers evened out and, in 2021, high school became more productive. In 2022, the indicators for the first degree once again surpassed those for the second, just as they did at the beginning of the historical series.

Figure 89 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM), by court and by degree of jurisdiction.

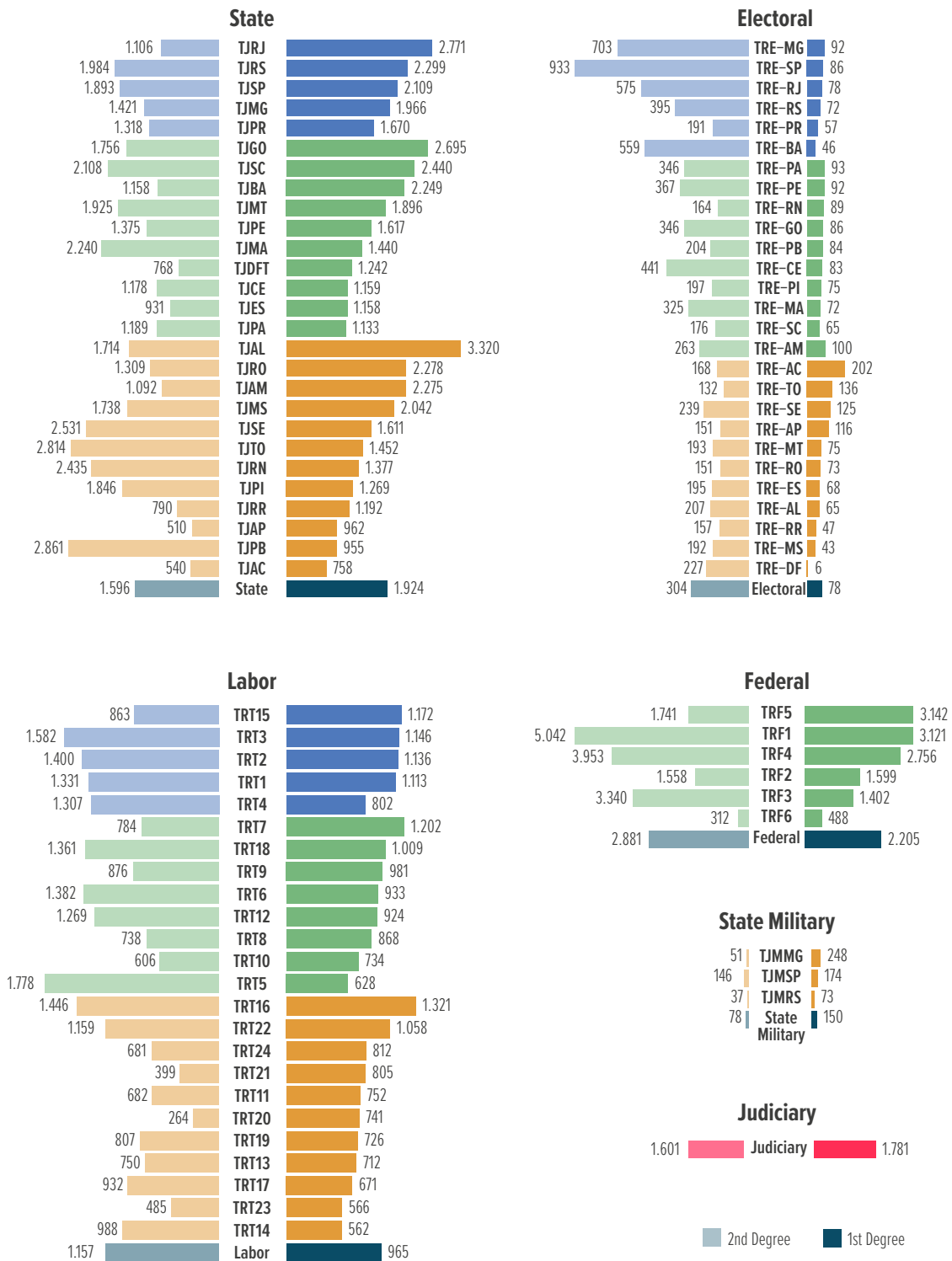


Figure 90 - Historical series of the Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) by degree of jurisdiction

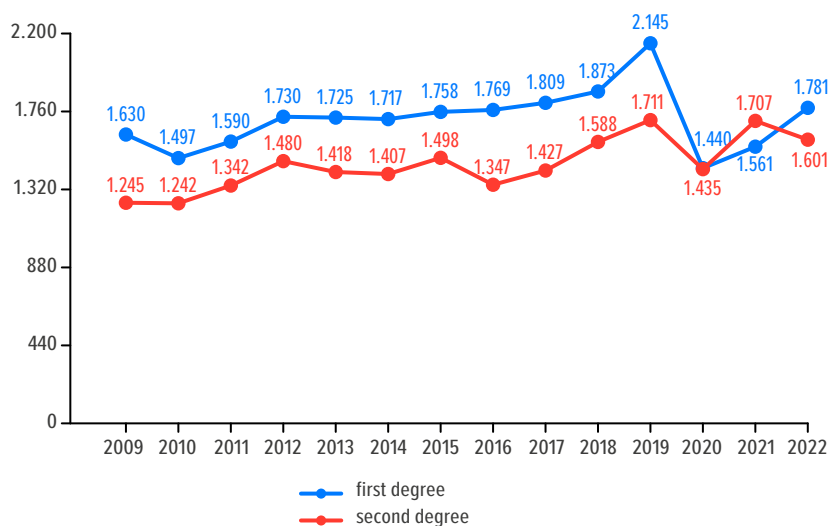


Figure 91 - Historical series of the Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS-Jud) by degree of jurisdiction

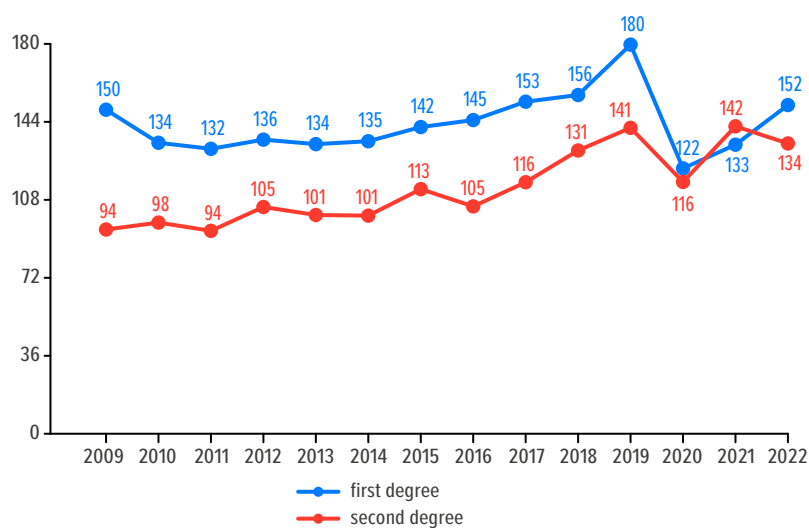
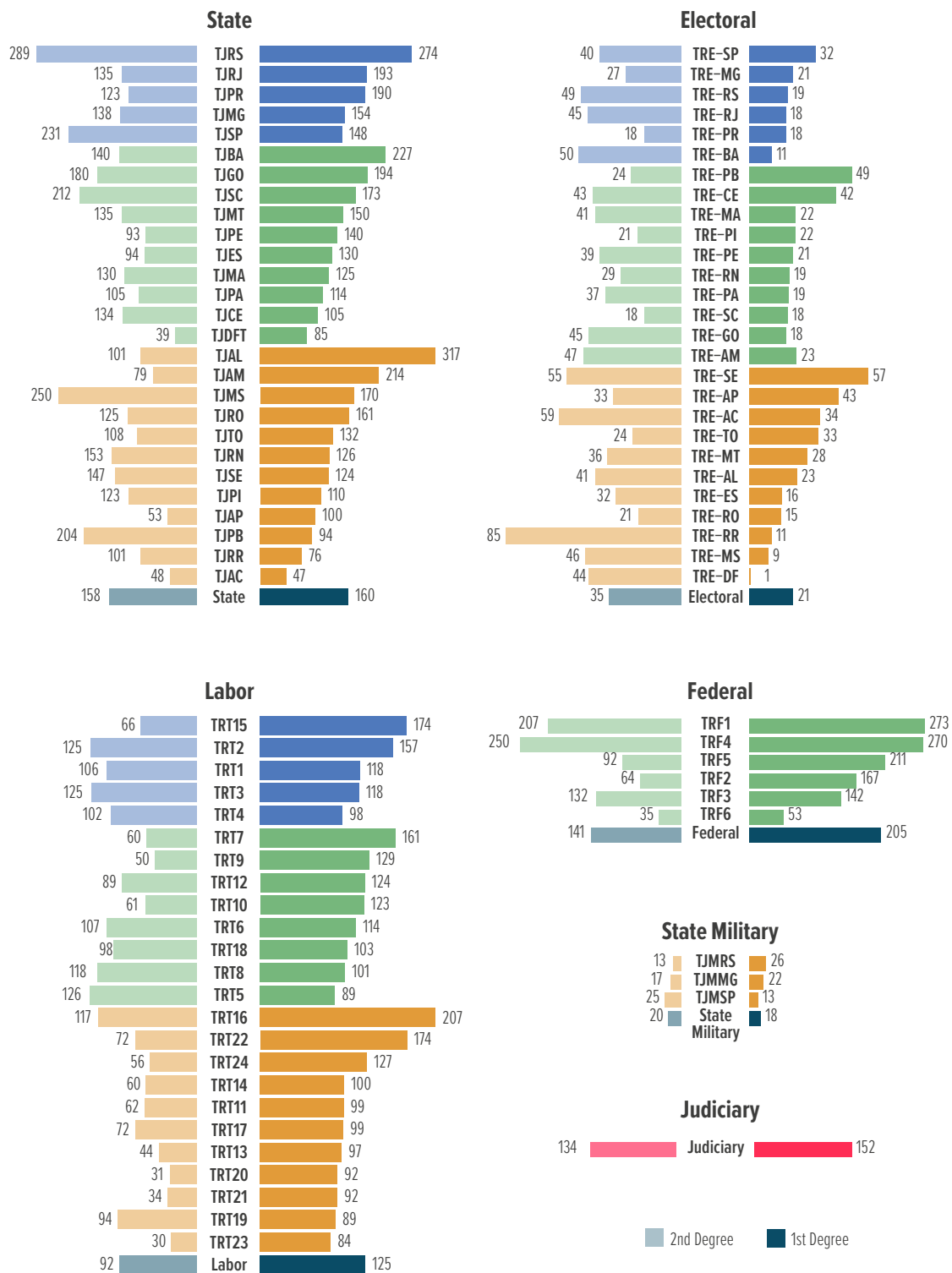


Figure 92 - Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS-Jud), by court and by degree of jurisdiction.



4.2.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Figure 94 shows a comparison of the Index of Attendance to Demand (IAD) between the first and second degree. It can be seen that only in the years 2012, 2013 and 2021 did the indicator for the second degree exceed that of the first degree. In 2022, the IAD in the second degree was 96%, remaining at the same level as the previous year. Neither the first degree nor the second degree achieved more than 100% in the IAD. In the first degree, the IAD increased by 2.7 percentage points, while in the second degree, it decreased by 13.8 percentage points.

Figure 95 shows the comparative data for the Congestion Rate, with significant differences between the two instances, both in the gross rate and the net rate. In terms of gross congestion, the difference between the courts is 20.5 percentage points and, in terms of net congestion, 17.4 percentage points. There was a drop in the congestion rate in 2022, whether or not suspended/withdrawn cases are considered (gross and net). Similarly, in the second degree, the congestion rate grew both in gross and net terms.

The second degree, with the best results, has a net congestion rate of 52% and a stock of 1.1 times demand. In the first degree, the stock is equivalent to 2.9 times the number of new cases. In a hypothetical situation, with no new demands and current productivity maintained, it would take 1 year and 2 months to clear the backlog in the second degree and 3 years to clear the backlog in the first degree (turnover time).

An analysis of the IAD, by justice segment and by court (Figure 93), shows that in 36 out of 60 (60%) courts (except the Electoral Court), the IAD for the first degree exceeds 100%. In the second degree, 28 bodies achieved 100% or more (46.7%). In 15 bodies, the IAD was higher than 100% in both degrees of jurisdiction: TJGO, TJMG, TJMS, TJMSP, TRT13, TRT14, TRT16, TRT18, TRT19, TRT22, TRT3, TRT4, TRT5, TRT6 and TRT8.

With regard to the Congestion Rate (Figure 93), it can be seen that, with the exception of the Electoral Court, in all the other segments the rate of the first degree exceeded that of the second degree, although in a few courts (9 out of 60) the opposite is true: TJAL, TRF1, TRF6, TRT15, TRT20, TRT23, TRT24, TRT7 and TRT15.

Figure 93 - Index of Attendance to Demand (IAD), by court.

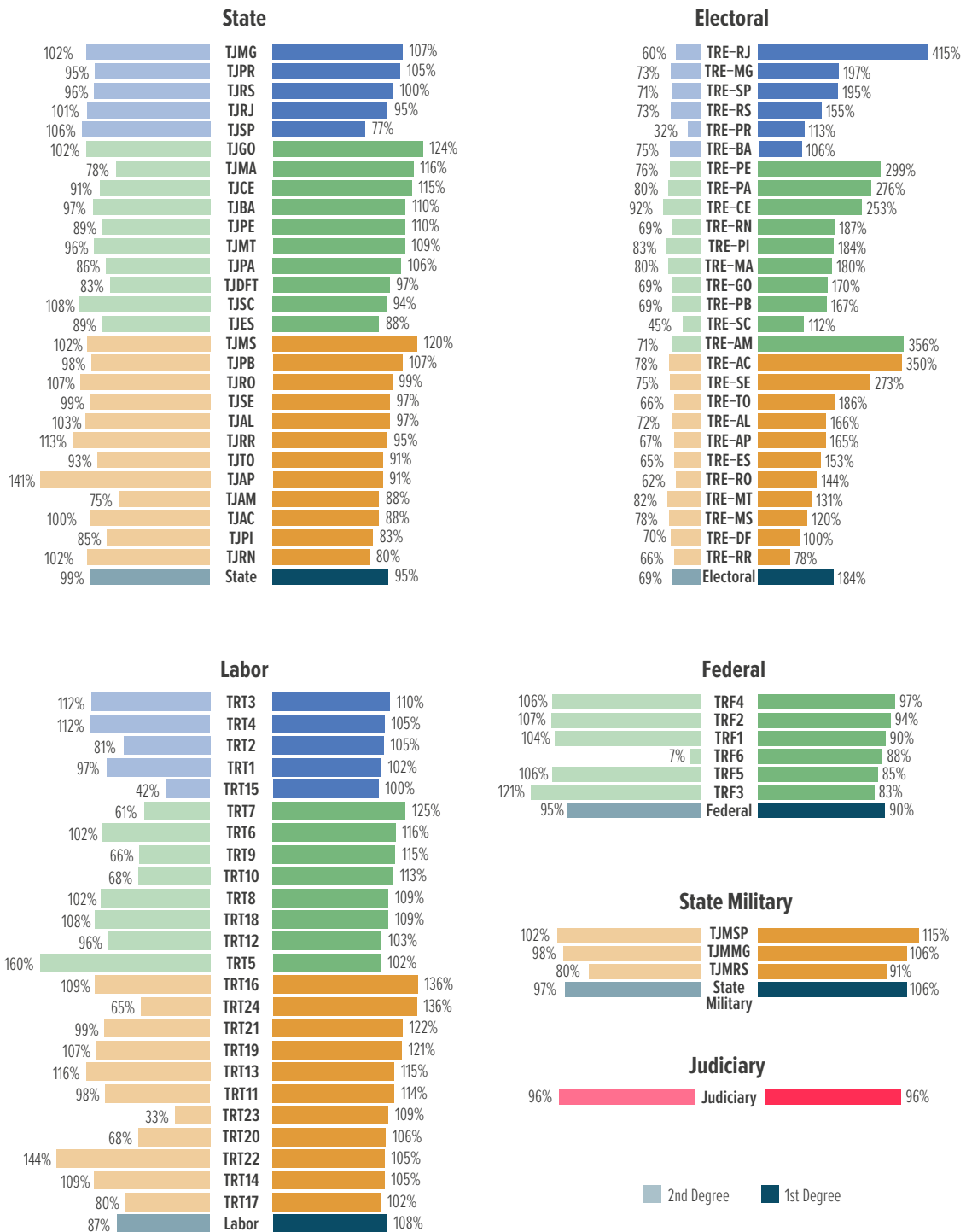


Figure 94 - Historical series of the Index of Attendance to Demand

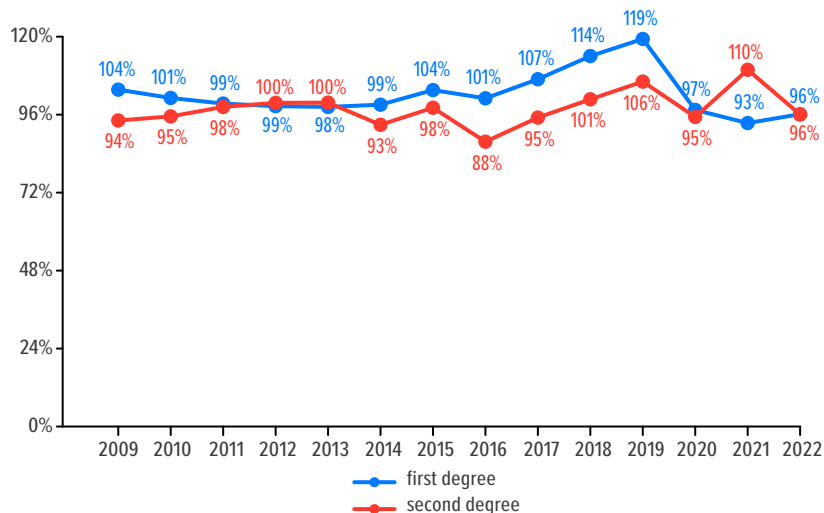


Figure 95 - Historical series of the congestion rate

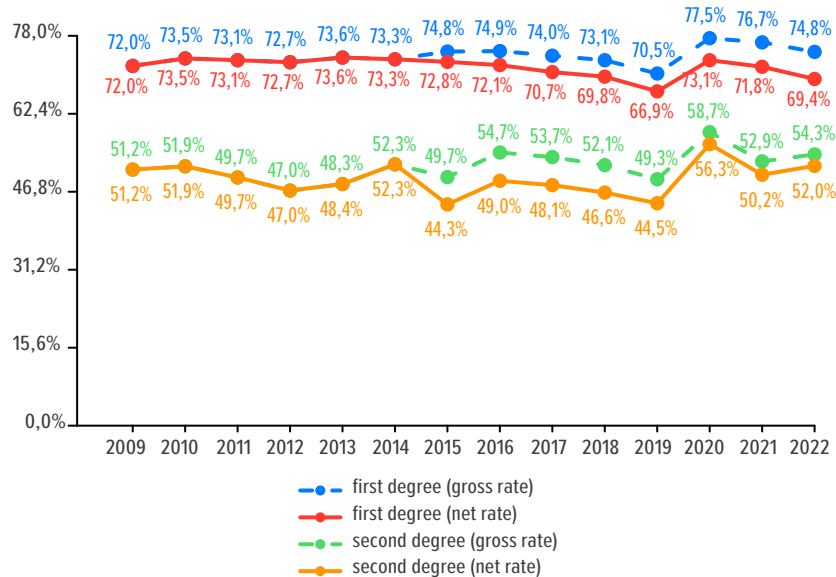
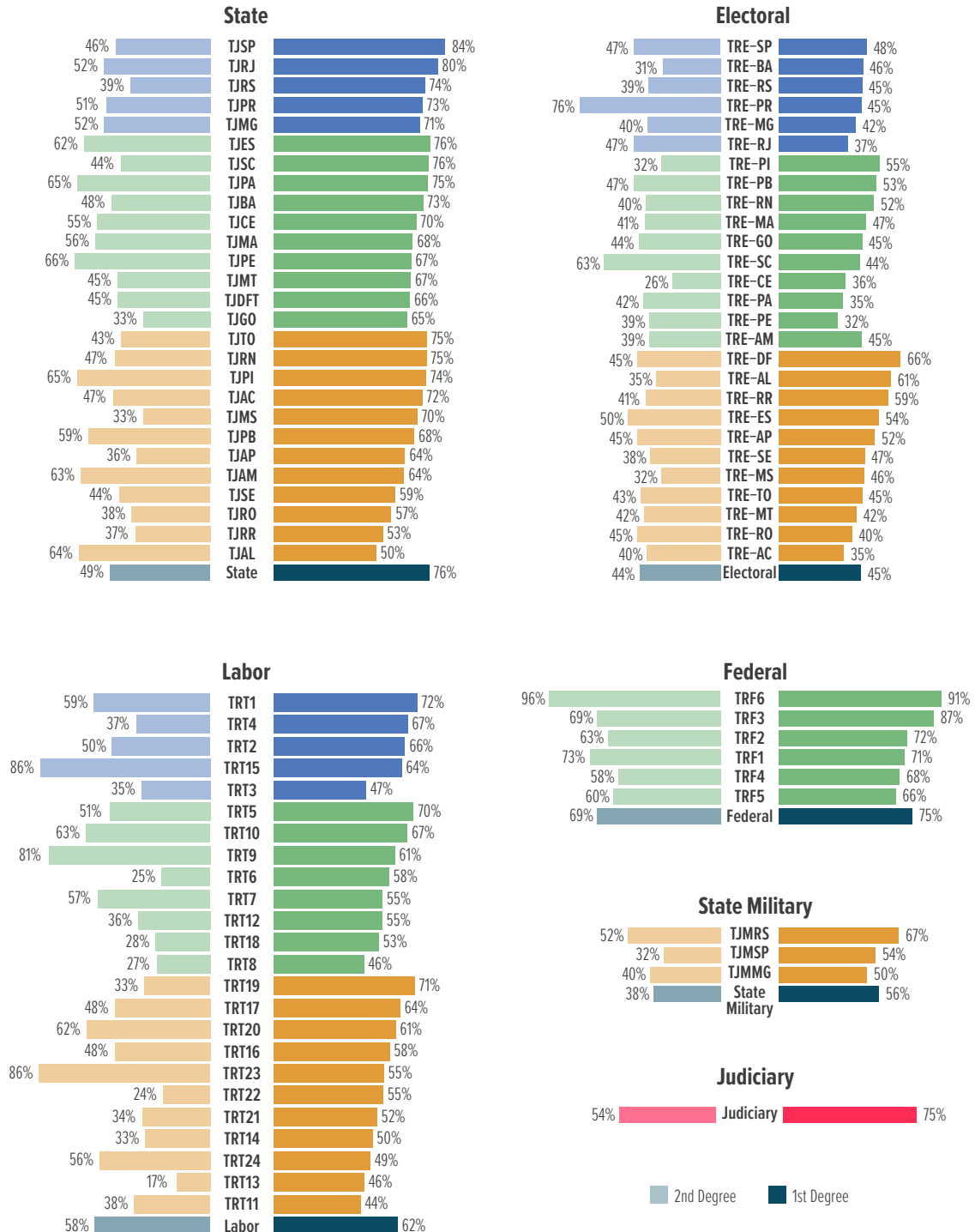


Figure 96 - Congestion rate, by court.



4.3 EXECUTION BOTTLENECKS

This section is aimed at analyzing cases in the execution phase, which make up a large part of the cases in progress and are the slowest, as will be seen below. The information presented here refers only to the first degree (ordinary courts and special courts).

The Judiciary had a backlog of 81 million cases pending disposal at the end of 2022, of which more than half (52.3%) were in the execution phase.

Figures 97 and 98 show the historical series of new, pending and disposed cases, differentiated between knowledge and execution cases. The data shows that, despite the fact that almost twice as many cases enter the Judiciary as are executed, the situation is the opposite: execution is 34.9% higher. In execution, the curves for cases disposed and new ones are almost parallel, with a small gap between them between 2009 and 2017, with disposals being slightly lower than demand. From 2018 until 2022, the figures become almost equal, which shows advances in execution productivity over the last 5 years. In 2022, 643,000 fewer cases were disposed than the total number of new cases. In the area of knowledge, the curves remained similar only until 2014, after which, from 2015 to 2019, there was a detachment, with an annual increase in productivity and a reduction in the number of cases filed. In 2020, for the first time, the curve of dismissals in cognizance remains below the curve of new cases in cognizance, a fact that is repeated in 2021 and 2022, in the last year almost equaling each other.

Cases pending in the execution phase showed a clear upward trend between 2009 and 2017 and remained almost stable until 2019. In 2020 there was a drop and in 2021 and 2022 it rose again, registering an increase of 2.4% in the last year (Figure 98). Cases pending in the knowledge phase fluctuate more, with an increase in the stock in 2015 and 2016 and a drop between 2017 and 2019. Since then, there have been three successive increases. These fluctuations have resulted in a current stock at the same levels as in 2015, seven years ago.

Figure 99 shows new, pending and disposed execution cases, including criminal judicial execution (of custodial sentences and non-custodial sentences), non-criminal judicial execution and execution of extrajudicial executive titles, broken down into tax and non-fiscal.

The majority of execution proceedings are tax executions, which account for 64% of the execution stock. These cases are mainly responsible for the Judiciary's high congestion rate, representing approximately 34% of all pending cases and congestion of 88% in 2022. It should be noted, however, that there are cases in which the judiciary has exhausted the means provided for by law and yet no assets have been found capable of satisfying the claim, and the case remains pending. What's more, debts are brought to court after all administrative means of collection have been exhausted, which is why they are difficult to recover. In this context, the analysis of

the net and gross congestion rates is very relevant, since at this stage the case remains pending, with suspended status, and no longer has an impact on the net congestion rate (without suspensions, stays or provisional files).

The impact of execution is significant mainly in the State, Federal and Labor Courts, corresponding to 55.3%, 43.6% and 46% respectively of the total backlog in each branch, as shown in Figure 100. In some courts, execution consumes more than 60% of the backlog. This is the case of the following courts: TJDF, TJRJ, TJSP in the State Courts; and TRT10, TRT13, TRT14, TRT16, TRT19, TRT20, TRT21, TRT22, TRT7, TRT8 in the Labor Courts. On the other hand, execution does not seem to be such a serious problem in some of the courts in the justice segments mentioned, as in the following cases where the execution backlog represents less than 30% of the body's backlog: TJPI (15%), TJCE (28%), TJMA (28%).

Figure 101 shows a comparison of the congestion rate in execution and first-degree knowledge by court and branch of justice. It can be seen that the rate in execution exceeds that of knowledge in the majority of cases. The difference between the two indexes is 17 percentage points, with a rate of 66.5% in knowledge and 83.5% in execution.

The highest execution rate in each segment is at the TJSP, for State Justice, with congestion of 90.2% in execution and 68.7% in knowledge; and TRT19, for Labor Justice, with congestion of 84% in execution and 49.8% in knowledge. Although the highest congestion rate in the Federal Court represented in Figure 101 is that of the TRF6, as explained above, it is not possible to compare this court's congestion rate with the others because it does not have a 12-month measurement period.

Figure 97 - Historical series of new and disposed cases in the knowledge and execution phases

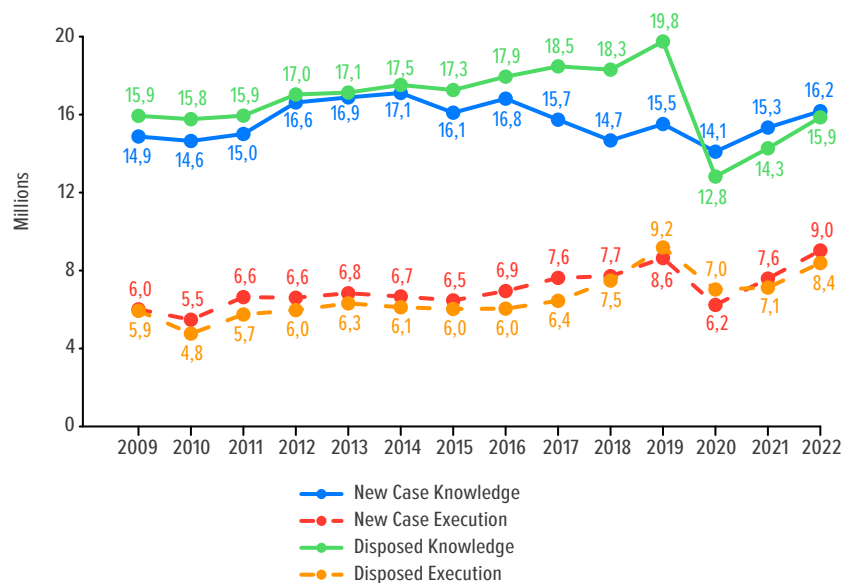


Figure 98 - Historical series of pending cases in the knowledge and execution phases

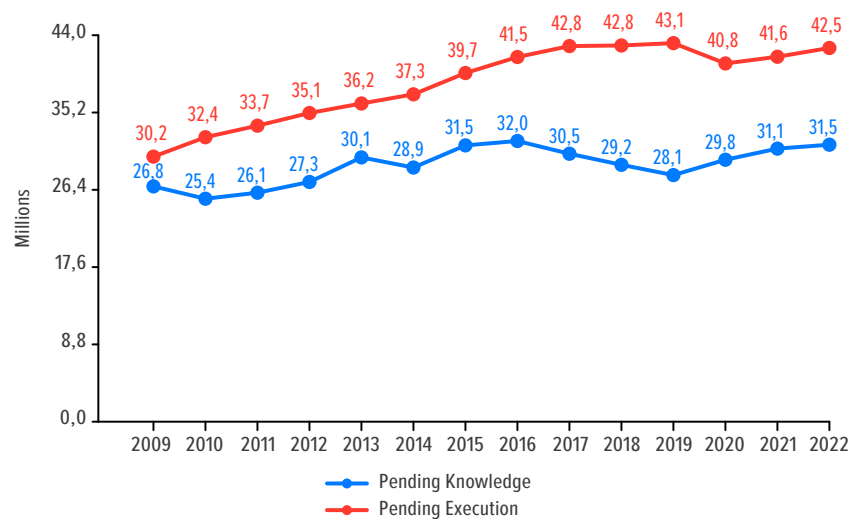


Figure 99 - Judiciary procedural data

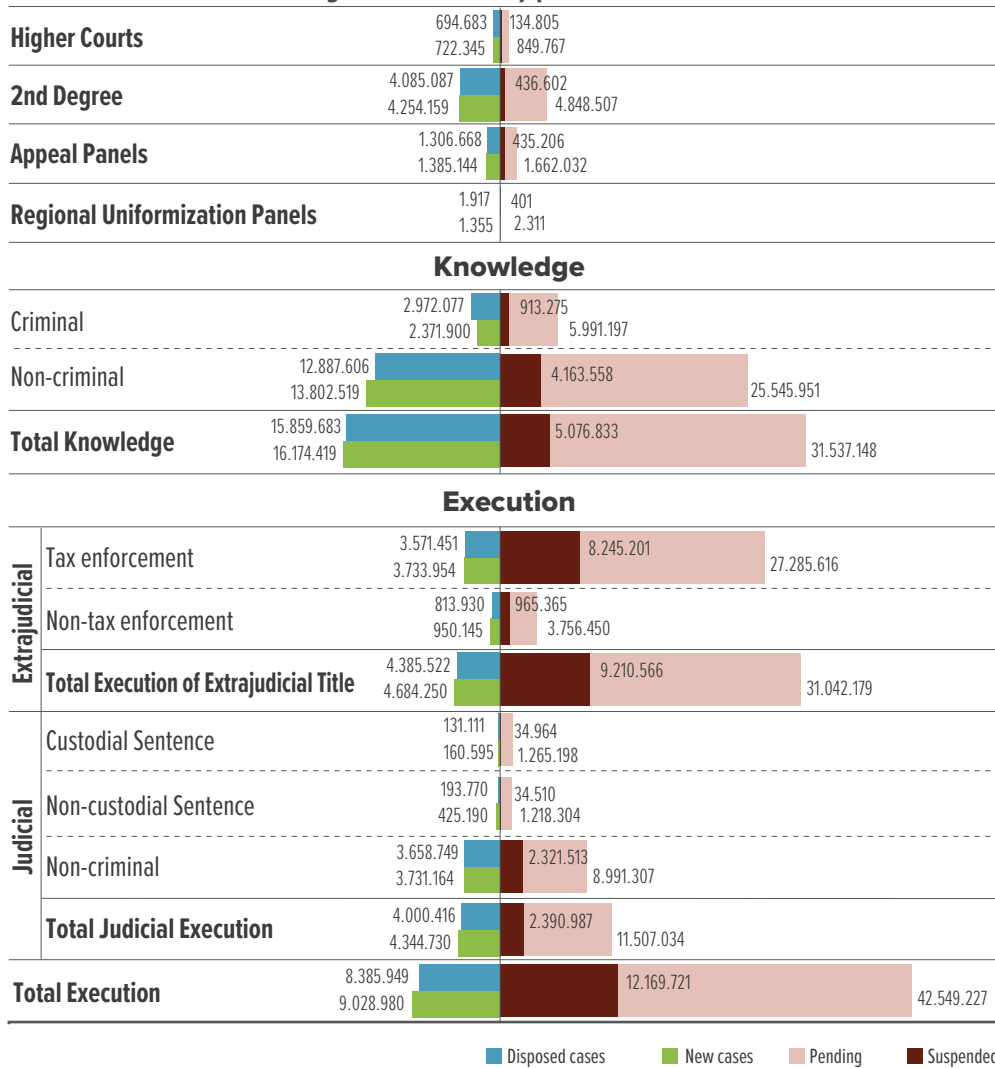


Figure 100 - Percentage of cases pending execution in relation to the total stock of cases, by court.

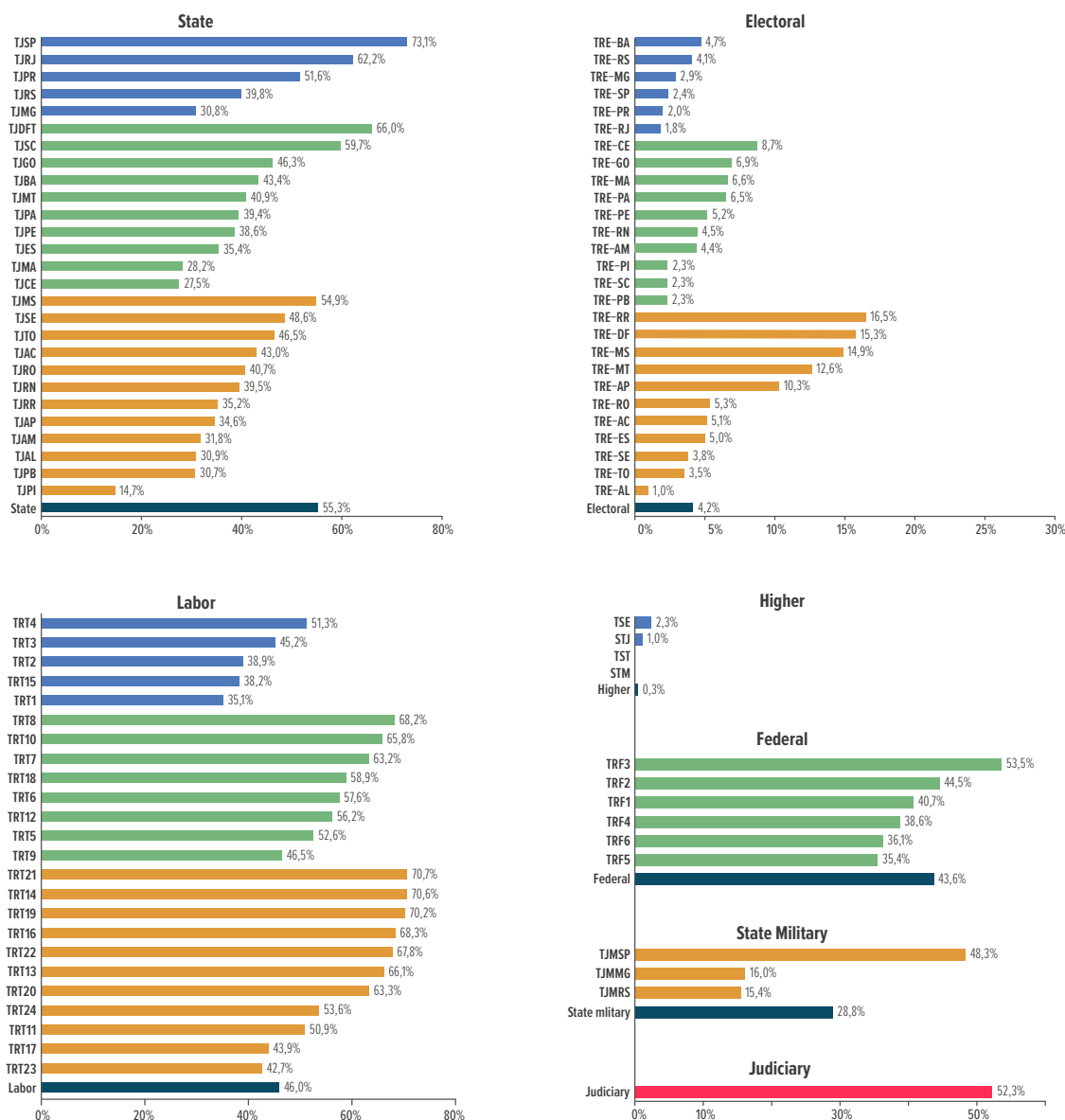
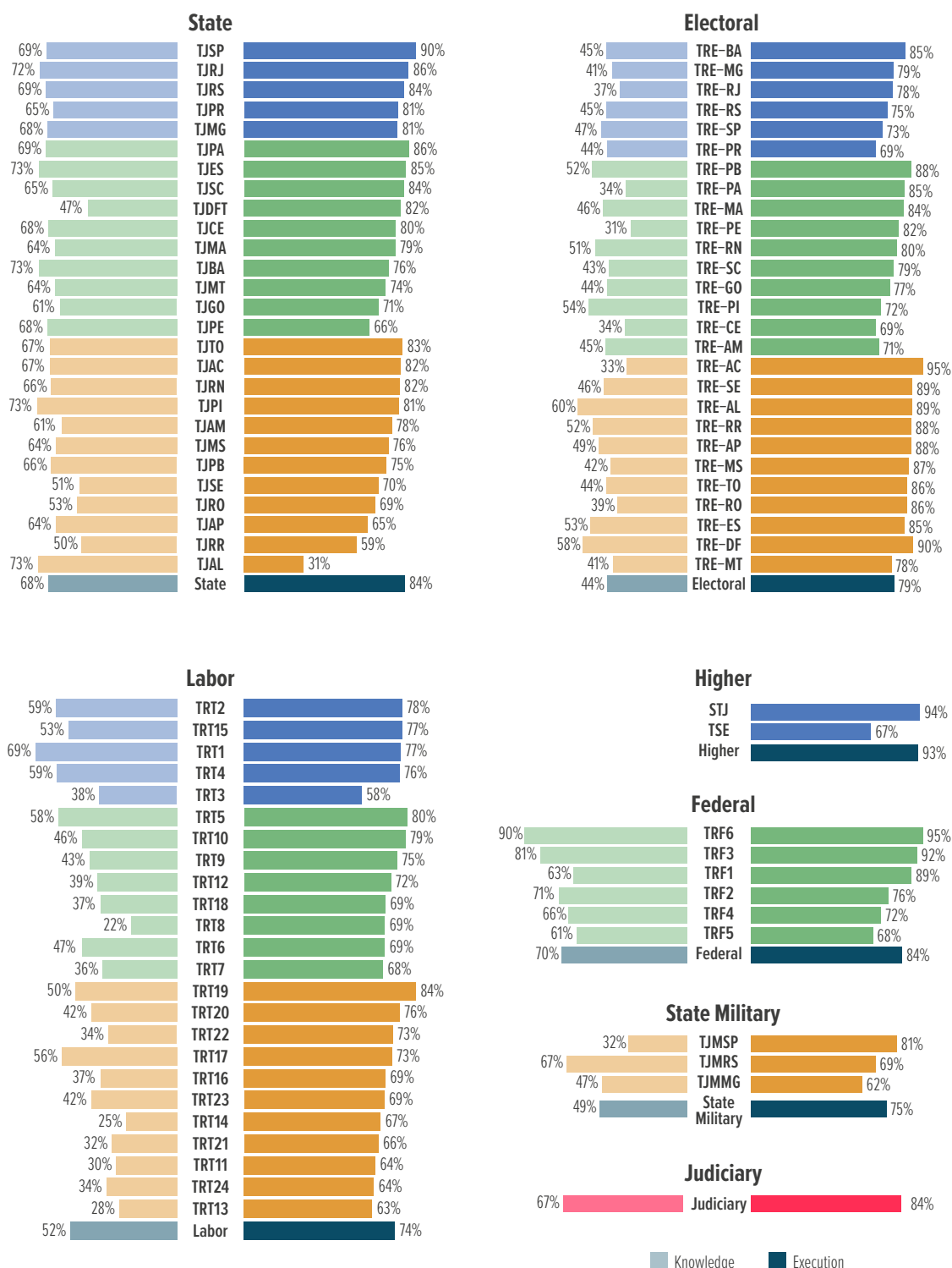


Figure 101 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the 1st instance, by court.



A breakdown of the congestion rates in the first degree of knowledge and execution shows that, among the segmentations shown in Table 4, the congestion rate in the non-criminal knowledge phase (civil cases, offenses, family, business, etc.) is the least congested - it should be noted that this is also the one with the highest demand. Tax execution has the second highest congestion rate, which is why the next section details the data on tax execution cases.

It is important to clarify that the congestion rate in criminal execution should be read with caution, as the high figures achieved do not characterize the low efficiency of the Judiciary; they only mean that executions are being carried out, since as long as the convict's sentence is being carried out, the case must remain in the backlog. Therefore, the congestion rate for this phase cannot be evaluated as a performance indicator. It should also be noted that the number of cases under criminal execution differs from the total number of prisoners, since the same individual can be a defendant in more than one case, just as the same case can have more than one imprisoned defendant.

Table 4: Congestion rate by type of case, year 2022

Classification	Congestion Rate
Criminal Knowledge	66,8%
Non-Criminal Knowledge	66,5%
Total Knowledge	66,5%
Tax execution	88,4%
Extrajudicial non-fiscal execution	87,7%
Non-Criminal Enforcement	71,1%
Non-Privative Execution of Liberty	77,1%
Imprisonment	90,6%
Total Execution	83,5%
Grand Total	72,9%

4.3.1 TAX EXECUTIONS

Historically, tax executions have been pointed out as the main factor slowing down the Judiciary. The tax execution process comes before the Judiciary after attempts to recover the tax debt have been frustrated through administrative channels, causing it to be registered as an active debt. In this way, the judicial process ends up repeating steps and measures to locate the debtor or assets capable of satisfying the tax credit that have already been adopted, unsuccessfully, by the tax authorities or the professional inspection board. They end up in court for old debts or debts with previous collection attempts and, consequently, with less chance of recovery.

Tax execution cases represent approximately 34% of the total pending cases and 64% of the executions pending in the Judiciary, with a congestion rate of 88%. In other words, out of every hundred tax execution cases that were processed in 2022, only 12 were disposed. Disregarding these cases, the Judiciary's congestion rate would fall by 6 percentage points, from 72.9% to 66.9% in 2022.

The biggest impact of tax executions is in the state courts, which account for 85% of the cases. The Federal Court accounts for 15%; the Labor Court for 0.17%; and the Electoral Court for just 0.01%.

Likewise, the impact of these cases on the collections is more significant in the state and federal courts. In the Federal Court, tax execution cases account for 39% of the total first-degree backlog (knowledge and execution); in the State Court, 38%; in the Labor Court, 1%; and in the Electoral Court, 1%.

According to Figure 102, of the total 27.3 million tax executions pending: 12.2 million (44.9%) are in the São Paulo State Court; 3.9 million (14.3%) are in the Rio de Janeiro State Court; and 1.7 million (6.2%) are in the Federal Regional Court of the 3rd Region (SP/MT). Together, these three courts hold 65% of the tax executions in progress in the country and 24% of the total number of cases in the first degree of the Judiciary.

In percentage figures, it can be seen that although tax executions represent around 38% of the first-degree backlog in the state courts, Figure 103 shows that only three courts in this segment have a percentage higher than this average: TJSP (56%); TJRJ (54%); and TJDF3 (41%). In the Federal Court, the TRF3 (52%) has a higher percentage of tax execution cases than the average for its segment.

Figure 104 shows that the 2.4% increase in pending executions is largely due to the increase in judicial executions, which rose by 23% last year, while the increase in tax executions was more subtle, at around 1.5%. New tax execution cases grew by 14% in 2022 compared to 2021, reaching the second highest point in the 2009-2022 historical series.

The congestion rate in tax execution has remained at relatively stable levels over the years, and has fallen by 1.4 percentage points, culminating in 88.4% in 2022 (Figure 104) (Figure 105). It is interesting to note the negative impact caused by tax execution on congestion rates. If these cases were excluded, and even maintaining all other judicial executions, the Judiciary's congestion rate would be 66.9%, instead of the current 72.9% (Figure 105).

The highest congestion rate for tax execution is in the Federal Court (91.1%), followed by the State Court (88%) and the Electoral Court (87.5%). The lowest is the Labor Court (83%), as

can be seen in Figure 106. The turnaround time for these cases is 7 years and 7 months, which means that even if the judiciary stopped receiving new tax executions, it would still take that long to clear the existing backlog.

Figure 102 - Total tax executions pending, by court.

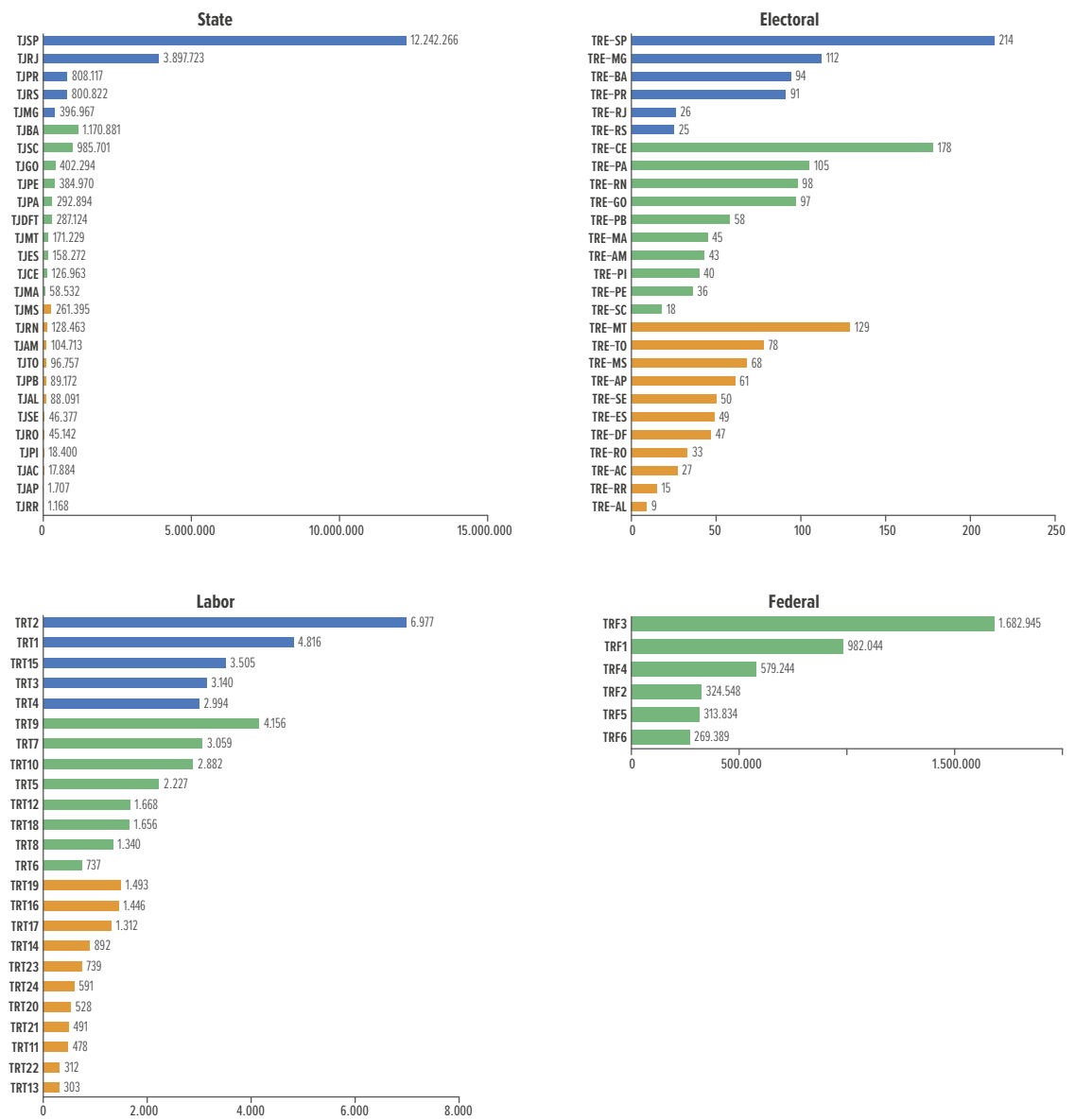


Figure 103 - Total tax executions pending in relation to total cases pending in the first degree, by court.

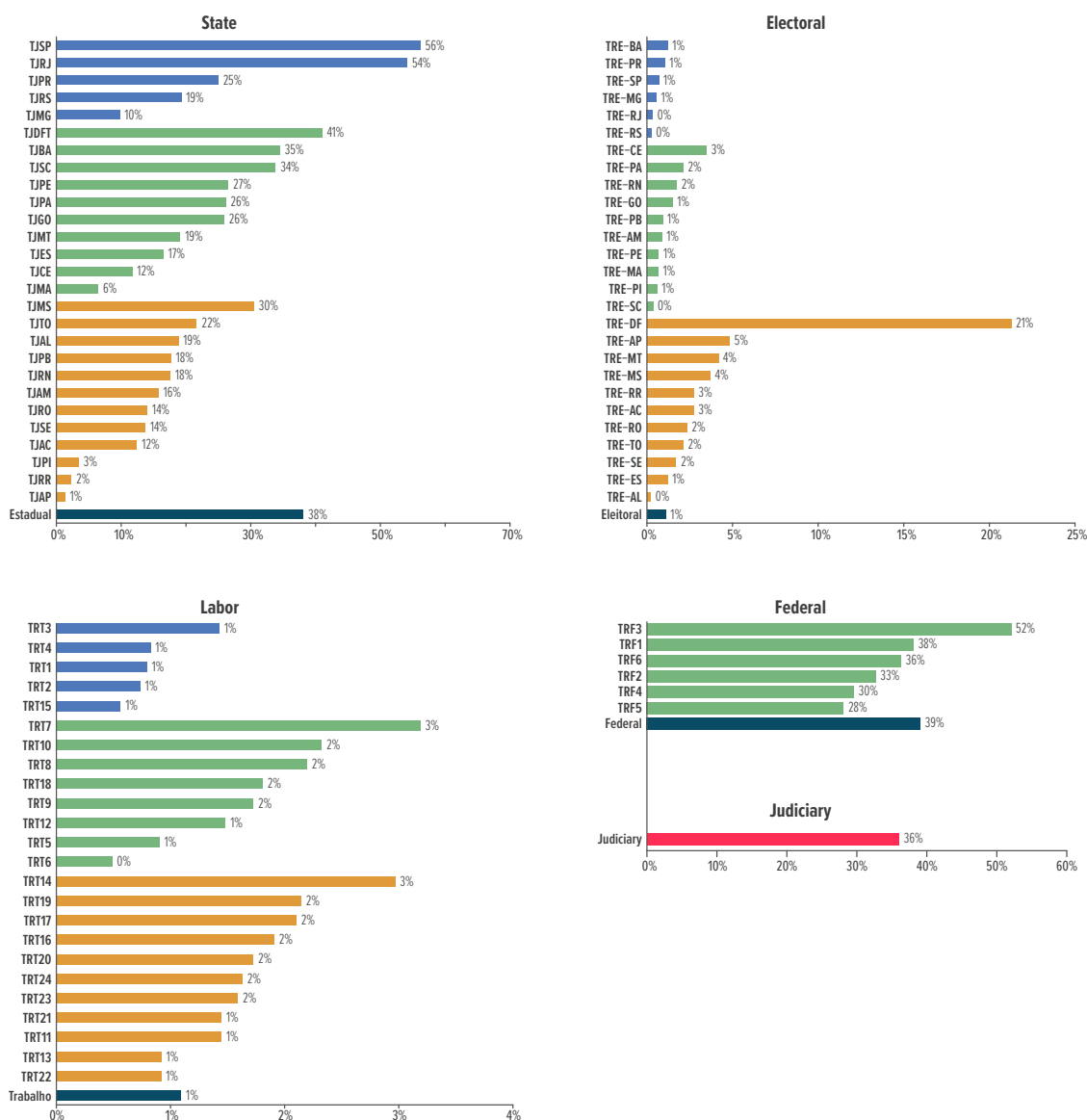


Figure 104 - Historical series of the impact of tax execution on new and pending cases

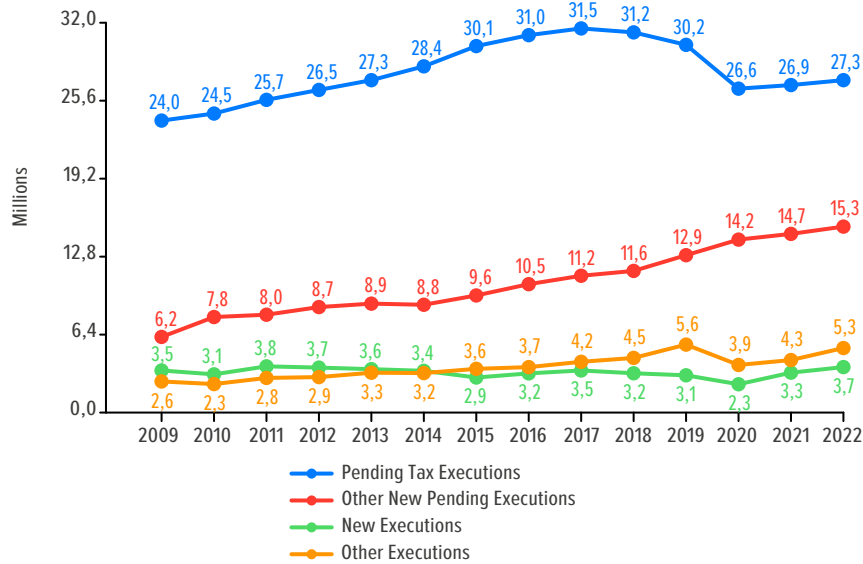


Figure 105 - Historical series of the impact of tax execution on the total congestion rate

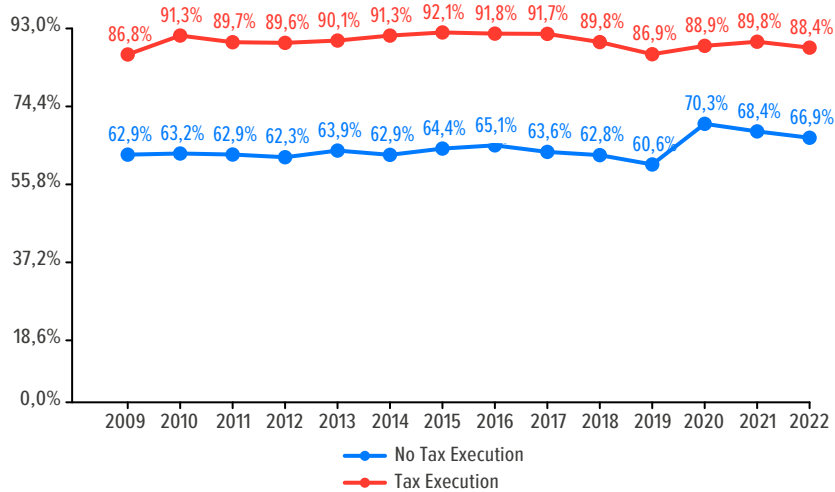
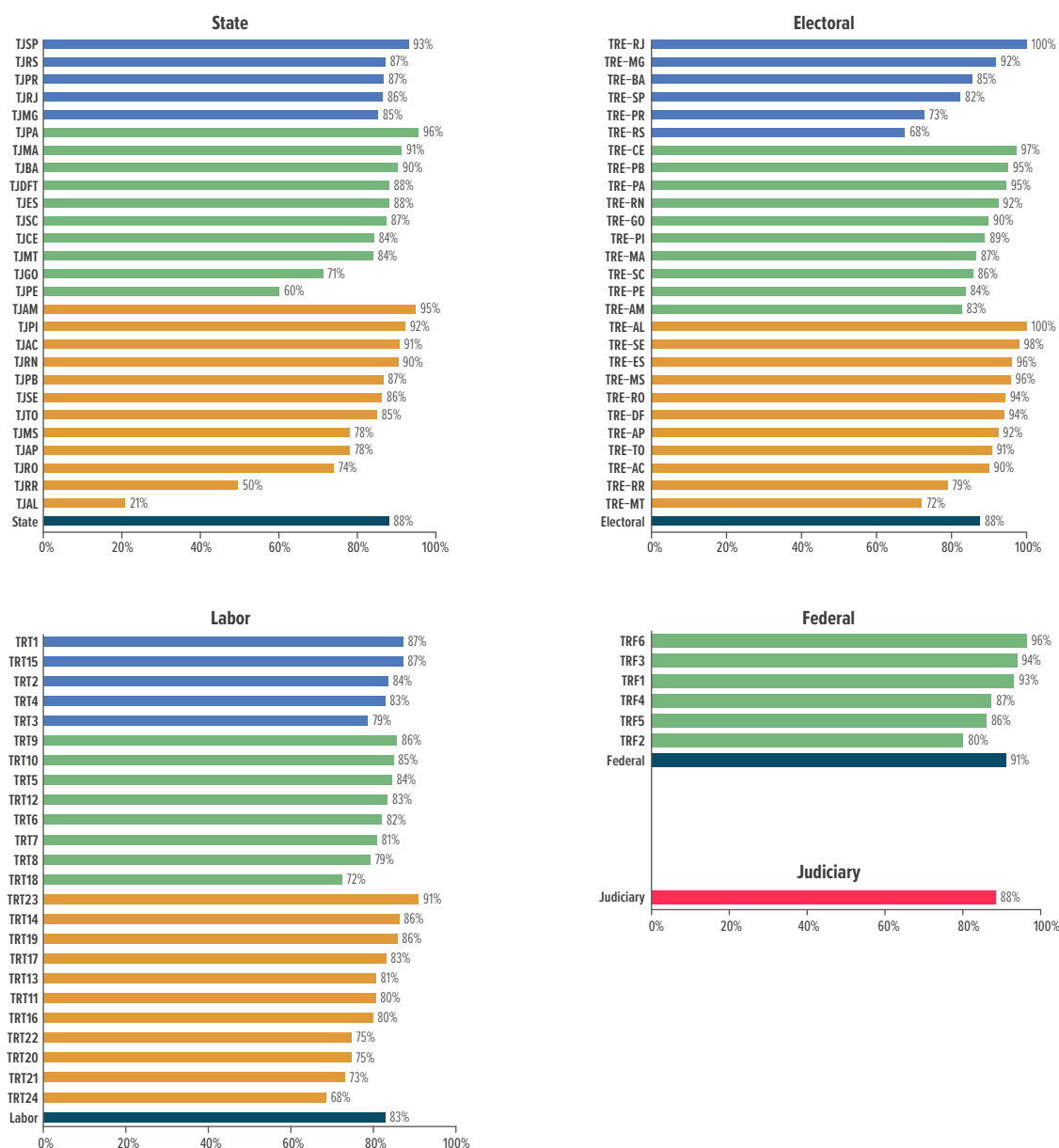


Figure 106 - Congestion rate in tax execution, by court.



The average processing time for tax execution proceedings before the Judiciary is 6 years and 7 months. It can be seen in Figure 107 that there was a reduction in the time taken to retire compared to the previous year, with a significant decrease when compared to 2018, the peak of the historical series, when the average time was 9 years and 1 month.

If tax execution proceedings are disregarded, the average time taken to process a case at the execution stage would fall from 3 years and 7 months to 2 years and 4 months in 2022 (Figure 107). There was a slight increase in the time taken to process executions, when tax executions are disregarded.

Labor courts have the longest processing times for tax execution proceedings, on average 10 years and 7 months (Figure 108). The state courts take an average of 6 years and 3 months to hear a tax execution case, while the federal courts take 8 years and 10 months. In the Electoral Court, the average duration is 6 years and 6 months. Considering the state and federal courts, the court with the longest tax execution proceedings is the TRF6 (13 years). The TJAL's result is noteworthy, as it only took 5 months to process the case and, as previously indicated, this court also recorded an increase in 2022 in the number of disposed cases in tax execution, compared to previous years.

Figure 107 - Historical series of the impact of tax execution on the duration of the case disposed at the execution stage

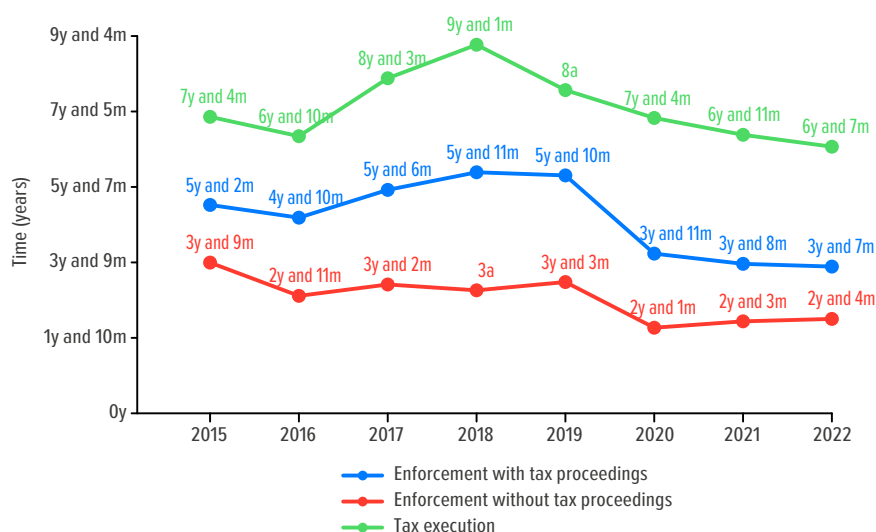
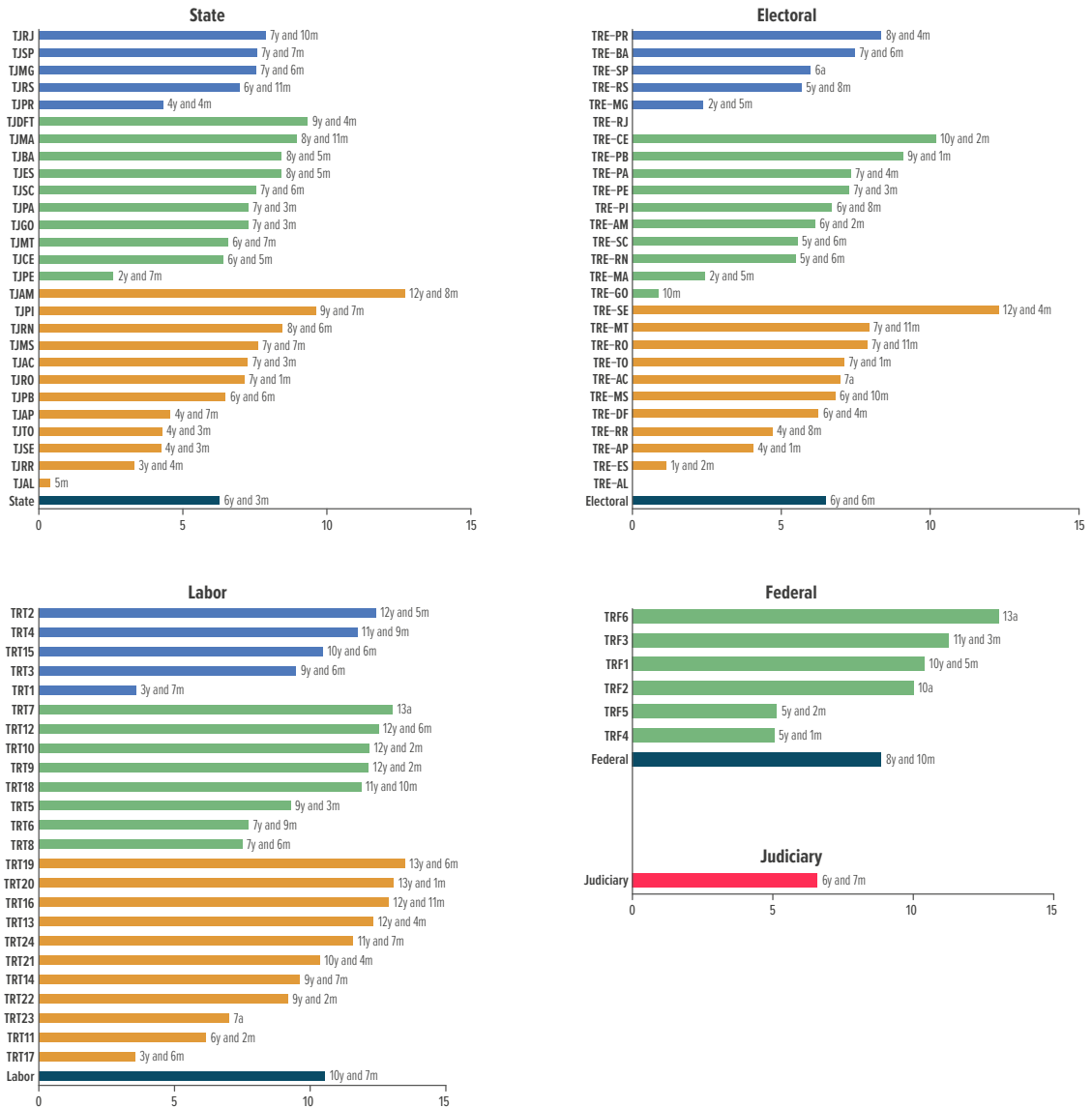


Figure 108 - Duration of the case disposed at the tax execution stage, by court



4.3.2 **PRODUCTIVITY RATES IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES**

This topic is intended to compare productivity indicators between the knowledge and execution phases in the first degree, considering only the courts and special courts, excluding the appeal panels.

As the same magistrate can work on the case in both the knowledge and execution phases, it is not possible to calculate the real productivity in each phase. Productivity in the knowledge phase corresponds to the total number of cases disposed in this phase in relation to the total number of magistrates of the first degree; and productivity in the execution phase refers to the number of cases disposed of in this phase in relation to the same magistrates of the first degree. In this way, the total indicator will always correspond to the sum of the two phases.

In 2022, the productivity of magistrates in the knowledge phase was 1,106 and productivity in the execution phase was 600. Among the servants, the IPS was 94 in knowledge and 50 in execution.

It can be seen that the number of cases disposed is always higher in the knowledge phase than in the execution phase, both in the historical series (Figure 110) and by court (Figure 109). The IPM and IPS-Jud in the knowledge phase are almost double the value of these indicators in the execution phase. Only one court has the opposite situation, with higher productivity of judges and judicial staff in the execution phase: TJAL (Figures 109 and 112, respectively).

The historical series of the IPM and IPS-Jud, shown in Figures 110 and 111 respectively, show that there was an increase in productivity in both the knowledge and execution phases, with a variation of 11.8% and 18.5% in the productivity of magistrates in knowledge and execution, respectively. The productivity of servants grew by 11.5% in knowledge and 18.1% in execution.

Figure 109 - Magistrate productivity index in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.

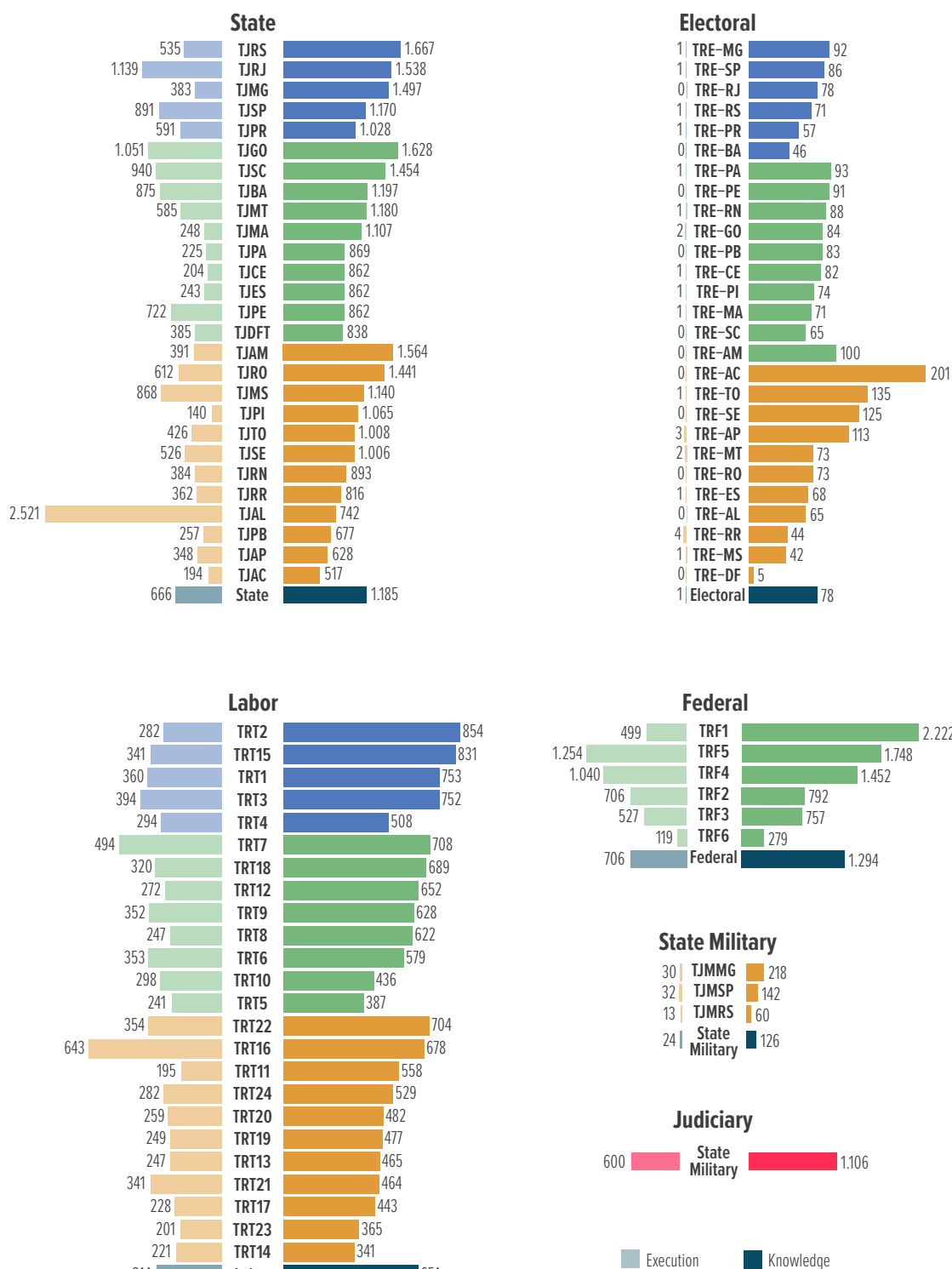


Figure 110 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index (IPM)

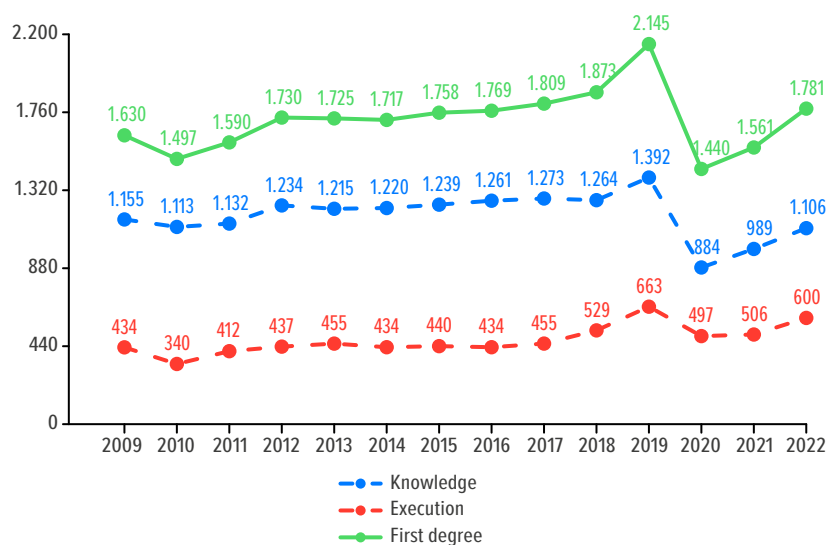


Figure 111 - Historical series of the productivity index of servants in the judicial area (IPS-Jud)

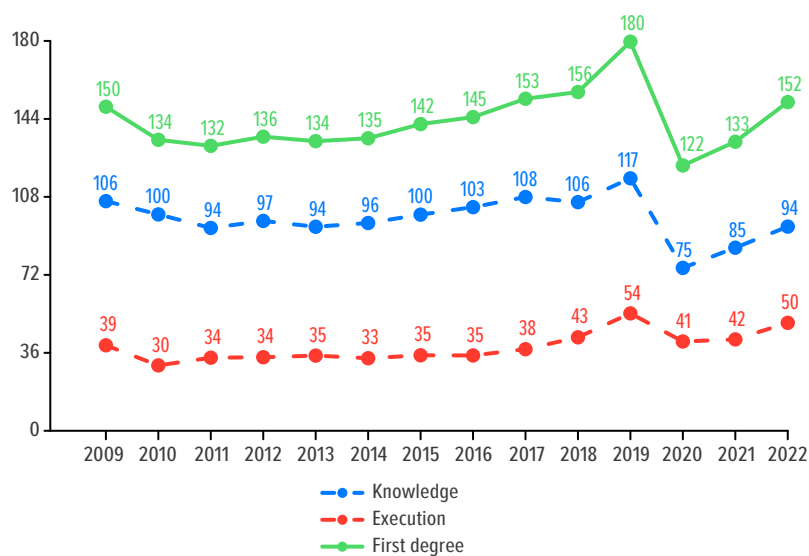
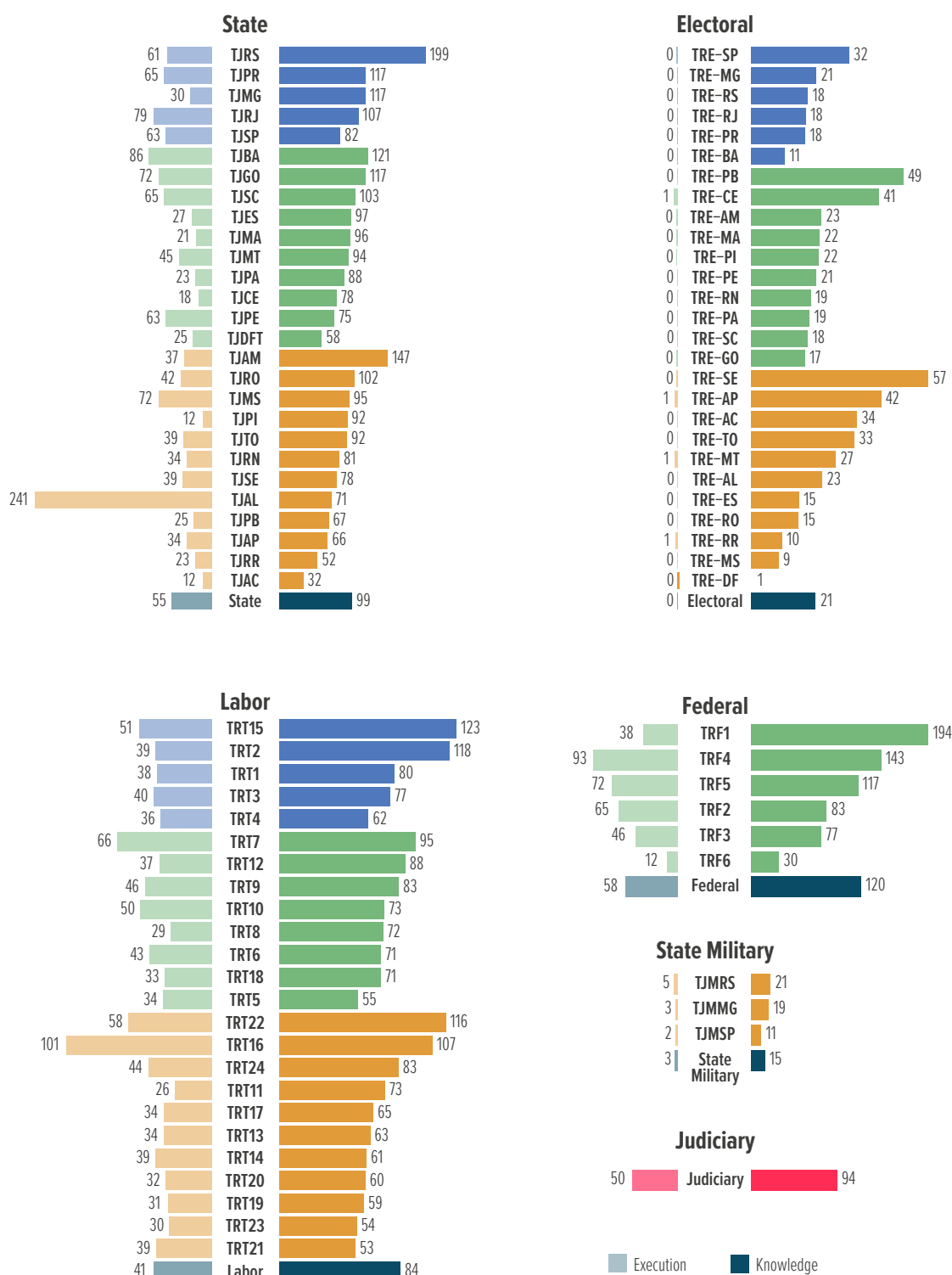


Figure 112 - Productivity index of judicial staff in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.



4.3.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES

This topic compares the performance indicators between the knowledge and execution phases in the first degree, considering the Congestion Rate and the Index of Attendance to Demand (IAD).

Figure 113 shows that the rate of compliance with demand in the knowledge phase was above 100% throughout the historical series from 2009 to 2019 and then fell significantly in subsequent years, remaining below the minimum desired level of 100% since 2020. In addition, the IAD in knowledge, which has historically been higher than the IAD in execution, was inverted in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, the IAD for knowledge once again surpassed that of execution, albeit with a smaller gap than in 2019, and reached 98% for knowledge and 92.9% for execution. This factor led to an increase in cases pending in the knowledge and execution phases, since the number of cases disposed was lower than the number of new cases in both phases.

The indicators by court can be seen in Figure 114 and although, in consolidated terms, the IAD in knowledge was below 100%, in the state courts the indicator reached this level, with twelve of the 27 courts above 100%. This situation occurred especially among medium-sized and large courts. The Labor Court and the Federal Court showed positive results in execution, with IAD at 106% in the Labor Court and 127% in the Federal Court. In this group, only four bodies had an execution IAD of less than 100%. They are: TRT15, TRT2, TRT22 and TRT8.

Figure 113 - Historical series of the Index of Attendance to Demand

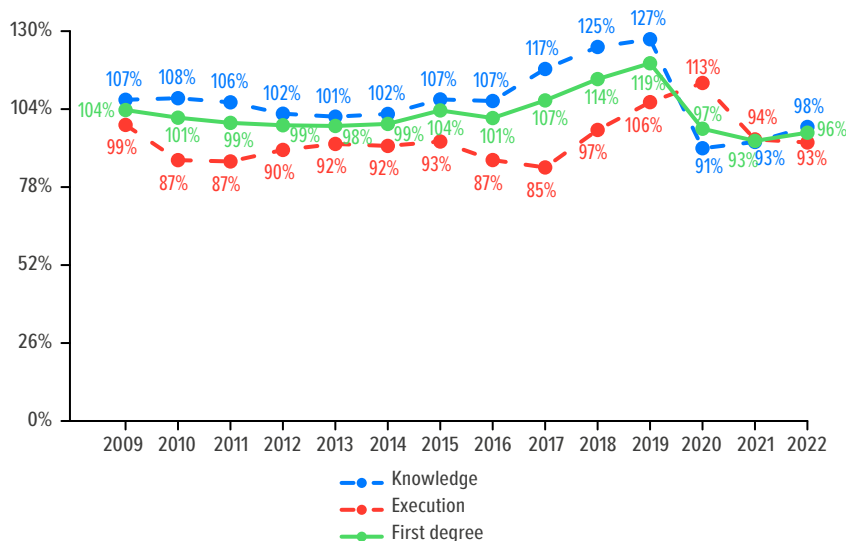
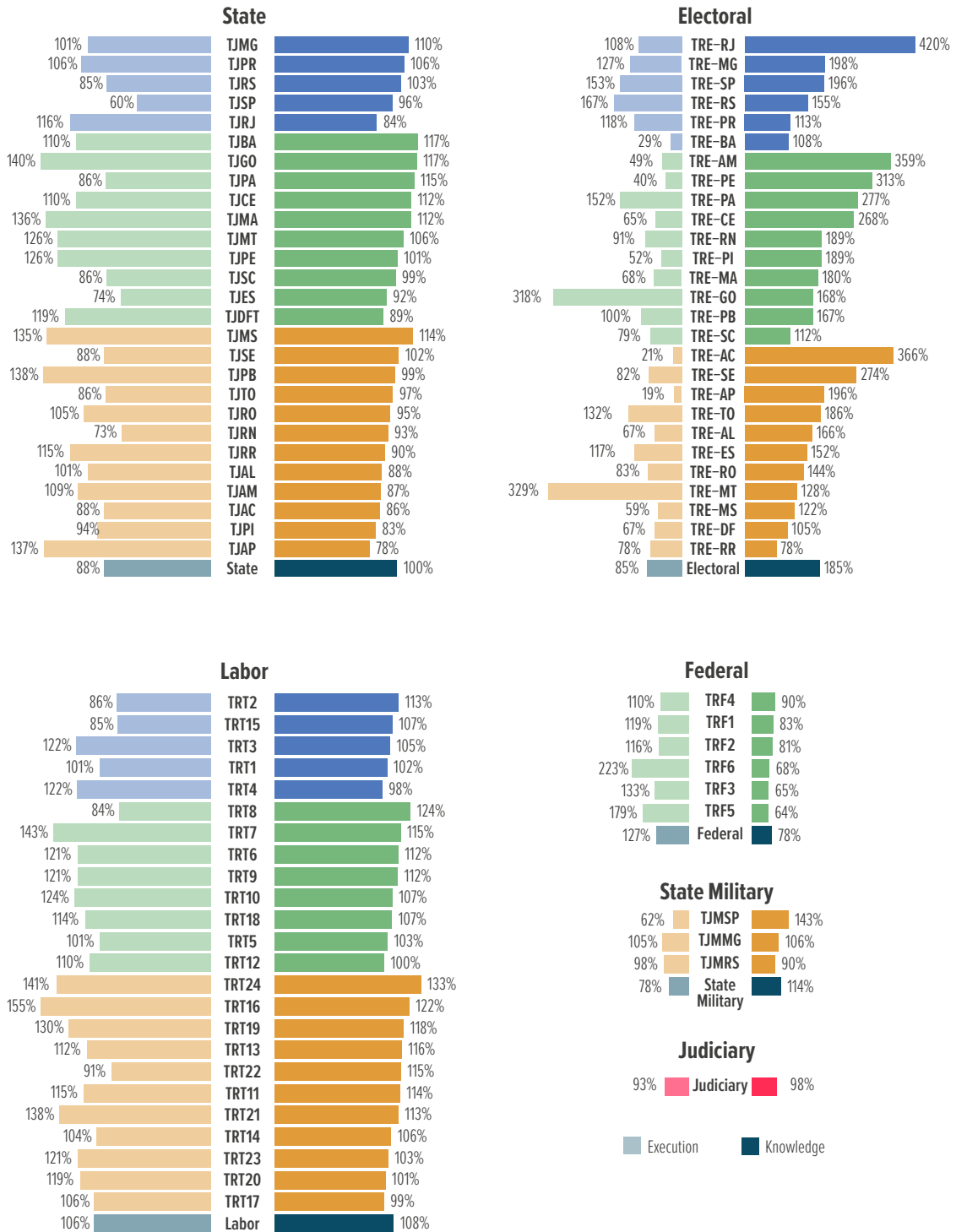


Figure 114 - Index of Attendance to Demand in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.



The historical series of the congestion rate shown in Figure 115 points to relatively stable execution figures over the years, with a subtle drop in 2019. In knowledge, on the other hand, after an increase in the index in 2020, there was a decrease in both 2021 and 2022. Excluding execution cases, the congestion rate in the first degree of the judiciary would fall from the current 74.8% to 66.5%. If we also take out the cases that have been suspended, disposed and provisionally filed, the net congestion rate would reach 62.9% in the knowledge phase.

In all justice segments, the congestion rate in the execution phase exceeds that in the knowledge phase, with a difference of up to 17 percentage points in total and which varies greatly by court. Disregarding the Electoral Court and the State Military Court, the biggest difference is 46 percentage points, in the TRT8. Only two courts have the opposite situation, with greater congestion in knowledge: TJAL and TJPE.

Figure 115 - Historical series of the congestion rate

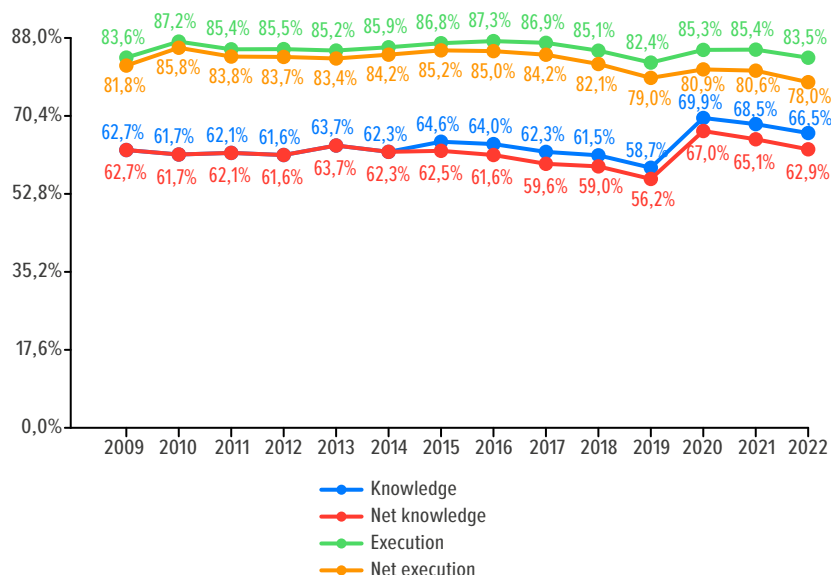
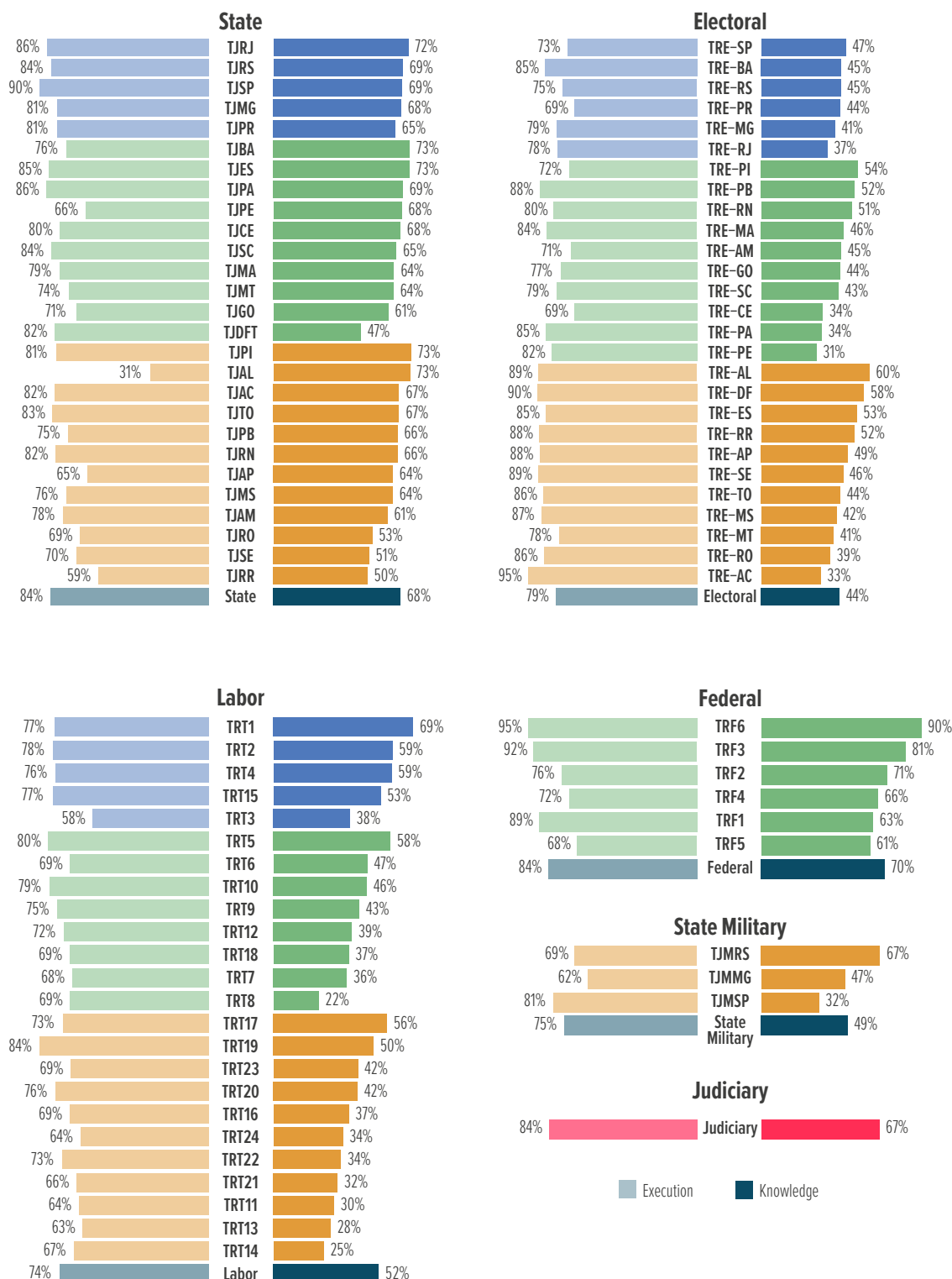


Figure 116 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.



5 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATIVE PERFORMANCE PROGRAM

The Judiciary has invested in innovation flows, using various programs and initiatives that have accelerated technological modernization and working methods at an unprecedented pace. The impact of these digital routines on the functioning of the Judiciary was also measured through various data panels and procedural instruments for compliance with CNJ resolutions.

This paradigm shift also took advantage of the already consolidated digitization of the Brazilian justice system's procedural collection, migrating from paper to electronic management of court documents and other past normative acts. In 2003, the first procedural processing system was set up. In 2006, the first law on the digitalization of judicial proceedings was enacted, Law No. 11,419 of December 19, 2006, which allowed the use of electronic means in the processing of judicial proceedings, communication of acts and transmission of procedural documents. In 2009, the Electronic Judicial Process (Pje) was created through Technical Cooperation Agreement No. 073/2009 signed between the CNJ, the Federal Justice Council and the TRFs. In the following years, there was a significant increase in the rate of digitization of case files. These historical milestones demonstrate the constant effort of the Judiciary to modernize itself and to employ efficiency in the processing of cases, in compliance with Amendment to the Constitution No. 45, of December 30, 2004, which added item No. 88 to Article 5 of the Federal Constitution, ensuring the reasonable duration of proceedings and the means to speed them up.

The judicial process depends on the subjects of the process, who must cooperate with each other in order to obtain a fair and effective decision on the merits within a reasonable time. With the health restrictions that occurred in 2020, the usual demands of the Judiciary that require citizens and parties to act have been impacted, but efficient digital solutions have been consolidated in recent years.

In this sense, in addition to the fact that the Judiciary has developed reactive measures specifically in response to the right of access to justice in the pandemic context, in this case the 100% Digital Judgment and the Virtual Desk, it has also been able to plan and structure prospectively through a strategic action of digital initiatives linked in the Justice 4.0.

The Brazilian Judiciary shows that the Justice 4.0 Program was one of the pillars to contribute to this growing pace of digitalization and modernization, with notable initiatives such as the Digital Platform of the Judiciary (PDPJ-Br), which enables the dissemination of the use of a

marketplace for digital legal services and benefits the entire ecosystem of electronic procedural management systems, observing regional and technical peculiarities; the Virtual Desk, which promotes access to justice in the digital field and regulates the use of instruments such as videoconferencing to assist the parties; and the 100% Digital Judgment, which allows procedural acts to be carried out remotely.

In short, the Brazilian Judiciary has offered a number of innovative and technological measures, providing unprecedented and modern opportunities for cooperation between procedural subjects, which will be detailed below. These innovative processes should be thought of as an investment whose benefits will also be seen in the long term. In the years to come, it will be possible to identify various judicial policies, good working practices and management flows that will be based on the technical-legal structure created on the basis of this fruitful work done in the present to modernize and consequently increase the efficiency of the Judiciary.

5.1 JUSTICE 4.0 PROGRAM

The Justice 4.0 Program: innovation and effectiveness in achieving justice for all aims to promote access to justice through actions and projects developed for the collaborative use of products that employ new technologies and artificial intelligence. It is a catalyst for the digital transformation that aims to turn justice into a service (following the concept of justice as a service), bringing it even closer to the needs of citizens and expanding access to justice. The purpose of technological innovations is to speed up the provision of justice and reduce the budget costs of this public service. This initiative has promoted a list of judicial services to foster digital transformation, measures that have been adopted by the Judiciary at an accelerated pace since 2020. The program page is available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/tecnologia-da-informacao-e-comunicacao/justica-4-0/>.

Digital Justice promotes dialog between the real and the digital in order to increase governance, transparency and efficiency in the Judiciary, bringing it closer to the citizen and reducing expenses, and encompasses the following actions and initiatives:

- ▶ Implementation of the Electronic Domicile, a solution that creates a virtual judicial address to centralize procedural communications, summonses and subpoenas electronically to legal entities and individuals;
- ▶ Digital Platform of the Judiciary (PDPJ-Br), as a mechanism for collaborative development and multiservice provision of systems solutions;
- ▶ Consolidation of DataJud as the official source of the Judiciary's Statistics System;

- ▶ Codex platform, which allows the capture of procedural documents for the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) models;
- ▶ Sinapse, a national platform for the storage, supervised training, version control, distribution and auditing of AI models;
- ▶ Implementation of the Justice 4.0 Center;
- ▶ Implementation of the 100% Digital Judgment;
- ▶ Implementation of the Virtual Desk;

The use of these innovative measures began during the exceptional period of the pandemic and has been consolidated every year, making it possible to increase the agility and efficiency of the Judiciary.

5.2 100% DIGITAL JUDGMENT AND JUSTICE 4.0 CENTER

The 100% Digital Judgment is the possibility for citizens to use technology to access justice without having to physically go to the courthouse, since all procedural acts will be carried out exclusively remotely. This initiative was regulated by Resolution No. 345/2020.

Through Resolution 385/2021, the Justice 4.0 Centers were also created, which allow the remote operation of court services aimed at resolving specific disputes, without requiring the person to attend the court. This new service model for the Judiciary promises to qualify the demands of the first-degree courts, which are currently overloaded, a problem that mainly affects units in the interior of the country, where there are few specialized courts and the academic and functional specialization of the magistrate responsible for lawsuits involving different matters, such as family, recovery, bankruptcy, crime, health, business.

In addition, this measure makes it possible to handle more cases electronically, increase the speed and efficiency of court proceedings through the use of technology and allow services provided in person by other court bodies, such as appropriate conflict resolution, compliance with orders, calculation centers, tutoring and others to be converted to electronic mode.

The 100% Digital Judgment is optional, but it keeps pace with the agility of the contemporary world, benefiting lawyers and all those who consider the reasonable duration of proceedings to be a fundamental right of citizens.

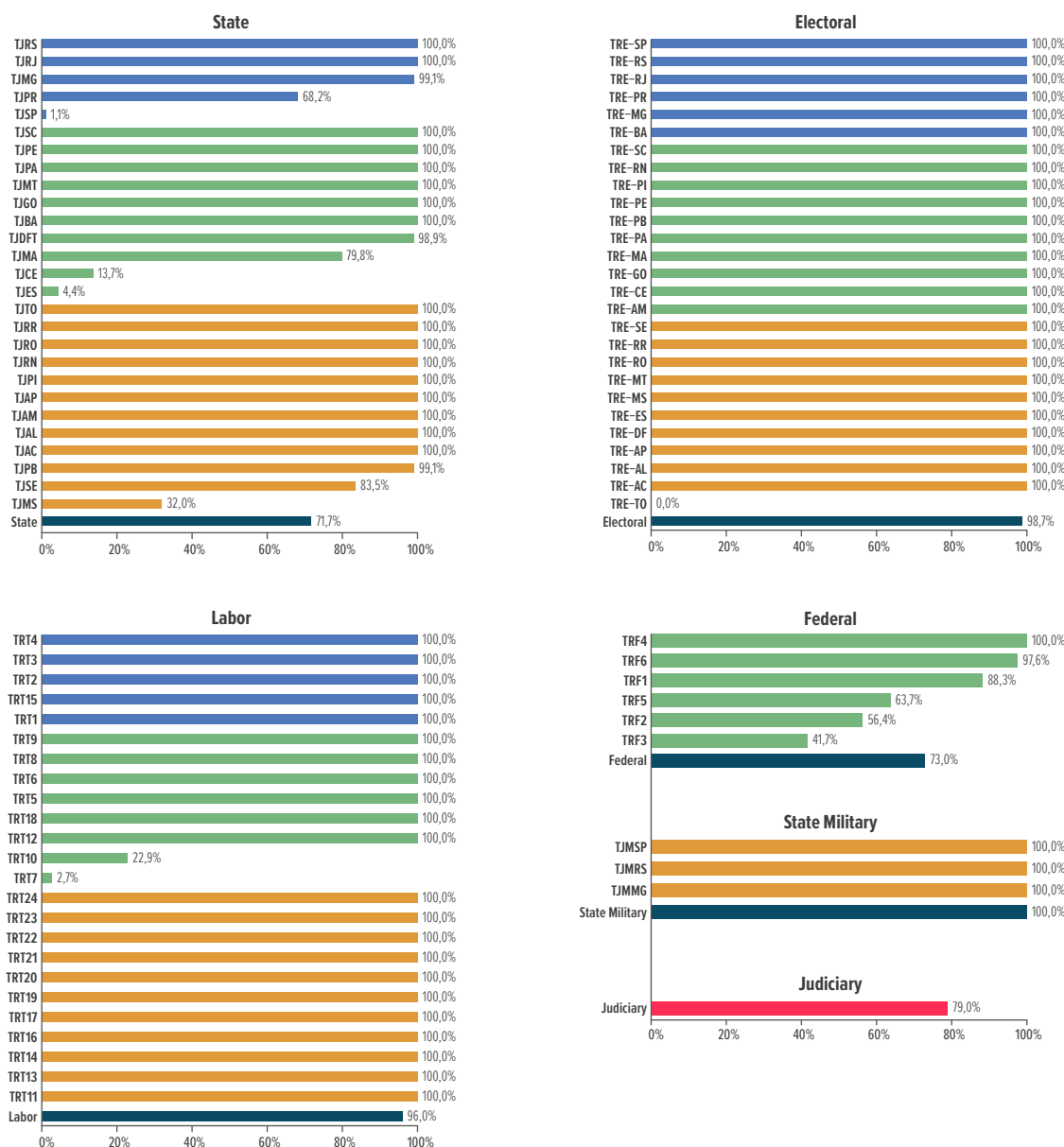
The aim of the new model is to guarantee people who need justice the fundamental right to a reasonable duration of proceedings, with greater speed, security, transparency, productivity and accessibility, as well as promoting a reduction in public spending. The choice of this procedure will be made by the plaintiff at the time of filing the lawsuit, and the defendant may oppose this option up to the time of answering the lawsuit.

The CNJ monitors the data of the units registered as 100% digital, as Justice Center 4.0 and those with a virtual counter through the Monthly Productivity Module (MPM) system, which consists of a register of judicial units, magistrates, civil servants and auxiliary staff and which, among its objectives, allows productivity to be measured using DataJud.

In this context, a panel was developed to map the implementation of the 100% Court and the Justice 4.0 Centers, whose data source is the MPM, available at : <https://www.cnj.jus.br/tecnologia-da-informacao-e-comunicacao/justica-4-0/projeto-juizo-100-digital/mapa-de-implantacao/>.

Figure 117 shows the percentage of first-degree judicial units that have a 100% Digital Judgment, which represents around 79% adherence. A total of 70 courts have already joined the 100% Digital Judgment. The only ones that still have less than 90% of their units registered in 100% digital mode are: TRE-TO, TJCE, TJES, TJMA, TJMS, TJPR, TJSE, TJSP, TRF1, TRF2, TRF3, TRF5, JMU, STJ, STM, TSE, TST, TRT10, TRT7.

Figure 117 - Percentage of first-degree judicial units with a 100% Digital Judgment

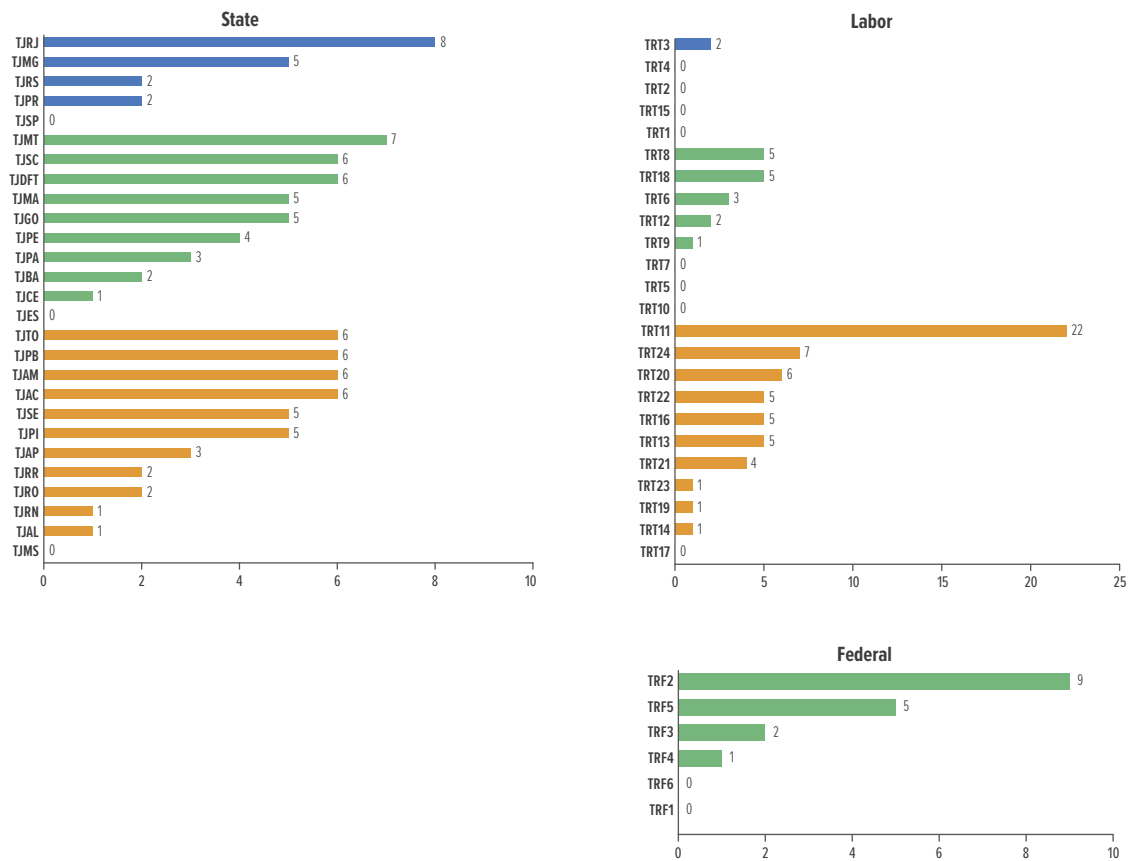


As for the Justice 4.0 Center, according to data from the Implementation Panel, there are 194 judicial units in operation. At the Justice 4.0 Center, cases are processed through the 100% Digital Judgment and the structure is completely virtual, aimed at handling specialized demands with jurisdiction over the entire territorial area located within the limits of the court's jurisdiction.

Figure 118 includes judicial units and support units. The Justice 4.0 direct support centers are those provided for in CNJ Resolution No. 398 of June 9, 2021, which, according to Article 1 of the Resolution, can be set up by the courts to act in support of the judicial units. 1 of the Resolution,

can be set up by the courts to act in support of judicial units, in cases that cover specialized issues due to their complexity, person or procedural stage; cover repetitive or homogeneous individual rights; involve issues affected by mandatory precedents, in particular those defined in an incident of assumption of jurisdiction or resolution of repetitive demands and in the judgment of repetitive extraordinary and special appeals; are in breach of the national goals of the Judiciary; and have a long time to hold a hearing or trial session or a long time to conclude a sentence or vote.

Figure 118 - Number of Justice 4.0 Centers in the courts



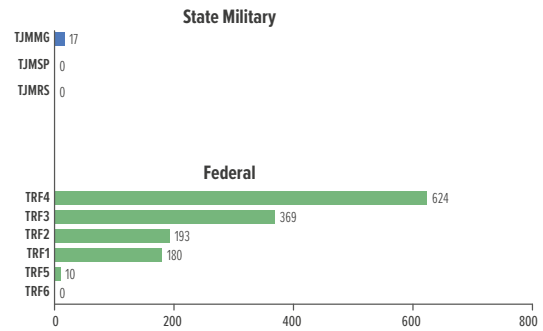
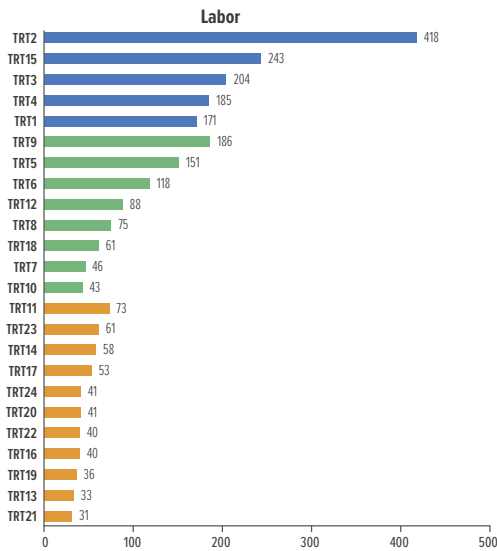
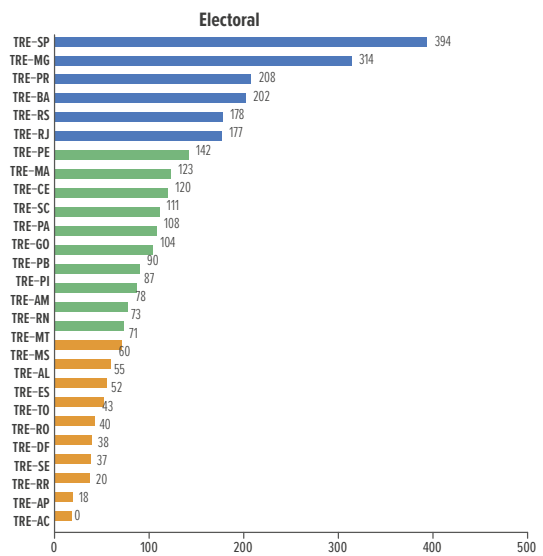
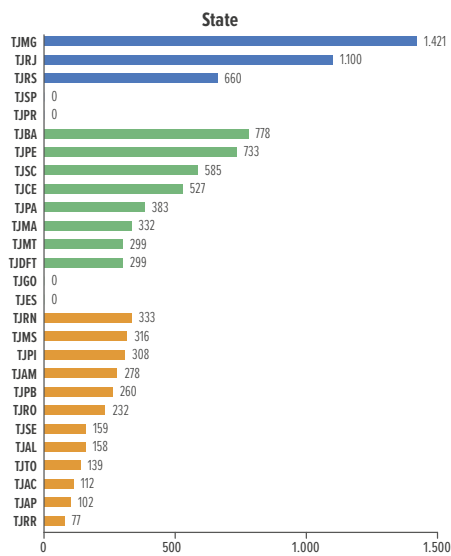
5.3 VIRTUAL DESK

The aim of the Virtual Desk project is to make a videoconferencing tool available on each court's website, allowing immediate contact with the service sector of each judicial unit (popularly known as the counter) during public service hours. The initiative was regulated by CNJ Resolution No. 372/2021, in response to the need to maintain a permanent channel of communication between the courts and court offices during public service hours, especially during the pandemic.

This measure makes it possible to simulate in a virtual environment the face-to-face service provided in the jurisdictional units, a successful experience initiated in the Regional Labor Court of the 14th Region. It also takes into account the need to reduce the indirect costs arising from the filing of a lawsuit (transaction costs), which could be achieved by reducing the physical travel of the parties and lawyers to the courthouse, and the changes introduced in work relationships and processes due to the phenomenon of digital transformation.

There are 16,445 virtual desk points in operation. Naturally, the largest number is in the State Courts, with virtual counters in 9,591 units, followed by the Electoral Courts (2,943 units) and the Labor Courts (2,499 units). Some virtual desk points can serve more than one unit, a very common situation in the second level, where the counter is installed in units such as secretariats, for example.

Figure 119 - Number of Virtual Desks installed



5.4 THE JUDICIARY'S DIGITAL PLATFORM

The purpose of the PDPJ-Br is to encourage collaborative development between the courts, preserving the public systems in production, while consolidating the policy for the management and expansion of the PJe. It was created by CNJ Resolution No. 335, of September 29, 2020, which establishes the public policy for the governance and management of electronic judicial proceedings, integrates the country's courts with the creation of the PDPJ-Br and maintains the PJe system as the priority electronic process system of the National Council of Justice.

The main objective of this regulation is to modernize the Electronic Judicial Process platform and transform it into a multi-service system that allows the courts to make adjustments according to their needs, while at the same time guaranteeing the unification of the procedural process in the country. It employs innovative concepts such as the mandatory adoption of microservices, cloud computing, modularization, User Experience (UX) and the use of AI.

The platform allows for the provision of multi-services and can be adapted according to the specific needs and demands of the courts. Thus, it is recognized that, in addition to the PJe, there are other public and free systems. Thus, future platform developments will be carried out collaboratively, preventing the duplication of initiatives to meet the same demands, using technology and methodology established by the CNJ.

The functioning of this model promotes two factors: aggregation of the courts and governance. And here lies another aspect of the proposed standardization.

The aim is to consolidate the policy for managing electronic court proceedings in the Brazilian judiciary, integrating all the country's courts, putting an end once and for all to conflicts over which is the best system and maintaining the PJe system as the Electronic Process system sponsored by the CNJ and the main driving force behind the new policy.

The main points stand out:

- 1) the definition that the contracting of private systems should not be allowed, at a time to be defined in the future, maintaining the tradition of non-technological dependence that has long been established in this Council;
- 2) the recognition that the public systems, i.e. those developed internally by the courts, are all valid and are not in total disagreement with the public policy of consolidating the PDPJ-Br, with the premise that new developments will be carried out on the model of the new Platform;

- 3) defining the technological platform for judicial proceedings as a public policy;
- 4) the possibility of using a cloud provided by a private legal entity, even in the form of a cloud integrator (broker).

5.5 CODEX

Codex is a national platform developed by the Court of Justice of State of Rondônia (TJRO) in partnership with the CNJ that consolidates procedural databases and thus provides the textual content of documents and structured data.

It is a repository of procedural information that can be consumed by the most diverse applications: the production of business intelligence dashboards and reports; the implementation of intelligent, unified searches; and the provision of data for the creation of AI models.

According to the data available on the monitoring dashboard, which can be accessed at <https://metabase.ia.pje.jus.br/public/dashboard/d4c8362c-4150-4359-96c9-b5cb1f64f15>, in August 2023 there were already 171 million cases in storage, noting that this universe includes cases that have been disposed or are in progress.

5.6 STATISTICS PANEL

The “Statistics Panel” is part of the new [Justice in Numbers Panel](#) and follows the precepts of CNJ Resolution No. 333, of September 21, 2020, which determines the inclusion of a field/space called “Statistics” on the main page of the Judiciary bodies’ electronic websites, enabling easy access to consolidated information and decision-making using current data and reliable, and can be accessed at the following address: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/panel-estatistica>.

It gathers open data, business intelligence panels and statistical reports on the Judiciary’s core business. The tool allows public consultation for any judicial unit and through filters and segmentations, it is possible to access data such as the number of new, pending and concluded cases by branch of justice, court, degree and judging body, as well as the number of cases that have not moved for more than 50 days in each judicial unit.

The panel also presents comparative tables between the courts and historical series, and provides information on the justice system’s performance indicators, such as the percentage of electronic cases, the congestion rate and the Index of Attendance to Demand. In the Maps

tab, data on processes and productivity is made available in georeferenced form. Through the dashboard, it is possible to identify bottlenecks in courts with a higher or lower congestion rate, with more or fewer concluded cases and with pending cases. By displaying procedural and productivity data, the tool assists the management of judicial units, ensuring efficiency and transparency in the activities of the Judiciary. The panel has an API (Application Programming Interface) that allows consultation at the judicial process level, making it possible to identify the unique process number, the class, the subjects of each action in progress, judged, entered in the judiciary, for example.

It is updated monthly, based on the data available on DataJud. Collected automatically, the information becomes more consistent and more detailed.

5.7 PANEL OF MAJOR LITIGANTS

The purpose of the Panel of Major Litigants is to identify the biggest litigants in the justice system and subsidize possible judicial policies aimed at reducing litigiousness. The panel contributes to improving judicial management and allows for a comparison of the current picture of pending cases, including new cases, with information on cases from the previous year. Based on this information aggregated by party, it will be possible to map trends in the filing of cases and the backlog of cases, and thus implement appropriate measures for dealing with mass conflict. Access to the Panel at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/grandes-litigantes>.

5.8 ELECTRONIC DOMICILE

The Electronic Judicial Domicile, originally created by CNJ Resolution No. 234/2016 and currently regulated by CNJ Resolution No. 455/2022, is an innovative platform that provides a virtual space for carrying out procedural communications, summonses and subpoenas of an electronic nature directed at legal entities and individuals. This system allows integration between all national courts for sending procedural communications, making it easier for registered individuals to receive and monitor these communications. The approach promoted by the Electronic Judicial Domicile aims to replace physical means of communication or the need for bailiffs to travel by means of a digital interaction tool.

One of the advantages is that the Electronic Judicial Domicile offers centralized access to procedural communications emanating from all the country's courts. Functionalities include the ability to consult and acknowledge communications, obtain the full content of communications, and the option to activate e-mail alerts with each new communication. In addition, companies have the option of integrating their systems with the Judicial Domicile service via

API, allowing for automated consultation of updated information. The tangible benefits include simplifying and speeding up the collection of information by representatives of legal entities, who can receive procedural communications more quickly and consult them centrally in a single environment, even if they come from different courts. This approach also leads to the optimization of resources and time on the part of the courts, making it possible to summon and serve individuals or entities in a more agile manner, accompanied by financial and human effort savings.

The Electronic Judicial Domicile establishes this innovation in the way procedural communications are sent by making it mandatory for all Brazilian courts and for public institutions of the Union, States, Federal District, Municipalities and indirect administration entities, public companies and private companies. Individuals can also register. In this sense, the system will be a fundamental part of the constant modernization and optimization of the flow of procedural information within the Brazilian justice system.

5.9 INDEX OF ELECTRONIC CASES

Considering all the modernization initiatives listed in this chapter, this section presents the percentages of new, pending and disposed cases in electronic processing systems, as well as the processing time indicator, comparing the duration of physical cases to electronic ones.

The level of digitalization of the courts is calculated based on the percentage of electronic cases in relation to the total number of cases. Until the edition of the Justice in Numbers Report 2021, in which the figures were provided in aggregate by court, only new cases were calculated, and judicial executions were excluded. However, with the implementation of DataJud and the preparation of this report based on that database, given the existence of electronic systems specific to the execution phase, such as SEEU (Unified Electronic Enforcement System, in Portuguese, Sistema Eletrônico de Execução Unificado), all the executions discussed here were considered. Furthermore, using DataJud, it was possible to calculate not only the percentage of new electronic cases, but also the percentages of pending and disposed cases.

The percentage of cases that enter the Judiciary electronically has grown linearly, in a steep curve, since 2012. In the historical series shown in Figure 121, it can be seen that the curve for the first degree is above that of the second degree throughout the period, with the indicators coming closer together in 2022 due to the great evolution in the virtualization of second degree cases. The detailed evaluation by court and instance is shown in Figure 124.

5.9.1 NEW ELECTRONIC CASES

During 2022, only 1% of all new cases were physically filed. In just one year, there were 31 million new electronic cases (Figure 120). Not all of these cases are processed through the PJe, as CNJ Resolution No. 185/2013, which established the PJe, opened up the possibility of using another electronic processing system if a request proposed by the court is approved by the full court. The requirement, in the case of authorization, is that the courts adopt the National Interoperability Model (MNI).

In the 14 years covered by the historical series, 215 million new cases were filed with the Judiciary in electronic format. The curve of growth in the percentage of new electronic cases is notorious, and in the last year the increase was 1.7 percentage points. Membership has already reached 99%.

The historical series separated by level of jurisdiction shown in Figure 121 shows that historically the first degree has been a pioneer in implementation compared to the second degree. Since 2020 the curves have matched up. Both jurisdictions already have a high virtualization rate, with 99.1% in the first degree and 98.7% in the second degree.

The Federal Court, Electoral Court and Labor Court segments stand out for having a 100% virtualization rate for new cases, as can be seen in Figure 123. In the Electoral Court, the PJe was adopted in 2017. At the time, it was still restricted to a few courts, but it quickly began to be used by all Regional Electoral Courts and the TSE, reaching 100% digitization in 2020 (Figure 122). The State Military Court began implementing the Electronic Judicial Process (PJe) at the end of 2014, and is the segment with the lowest virtualization rate in the Judiciary (88.7%). The State Courts, on the other hand, have a 98.6% rate of new electronic cases, and only the Court of Justice of State of Espírito Santo stands out for having an indicator of less than 95%, with 81.8% of cases filed electronically. The lowest rate is from the Military Court of Justice of São Paulo, 75.8%.

Figure 124 shows the data both by court and by degree of jurisdiction. It is interesting to note that among the two aforementioned courts that still have the lowest virtualization rates, the TJMSP repeats this result in the second degree and the TJES in the first degree.

Figure 120 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic cases

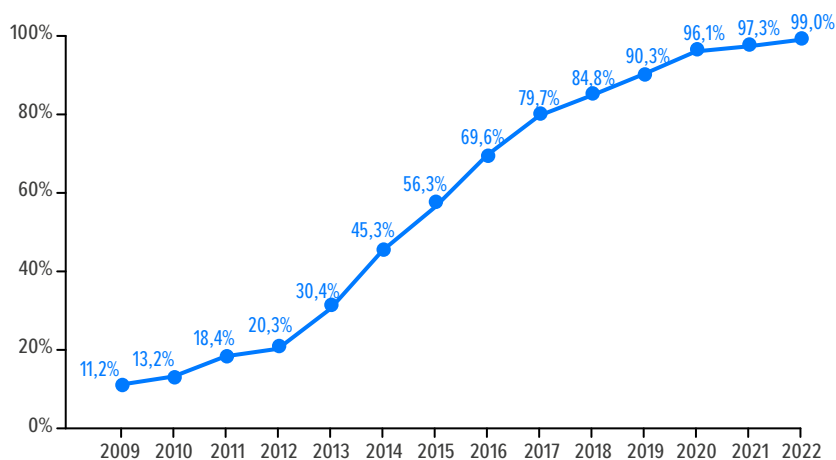


Figure 121 - Historical series of the rate of new electronic cases by degree of jurisdiction

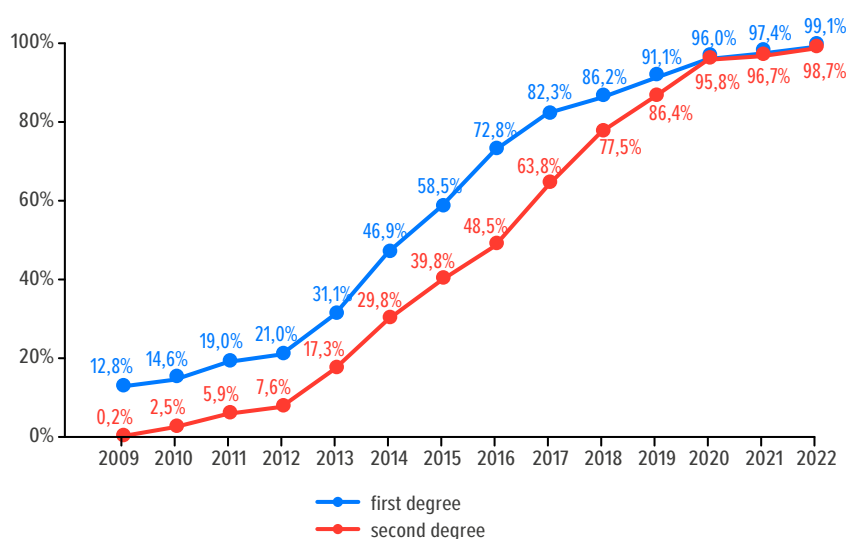


Figure 122 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic cases, by branch of justice

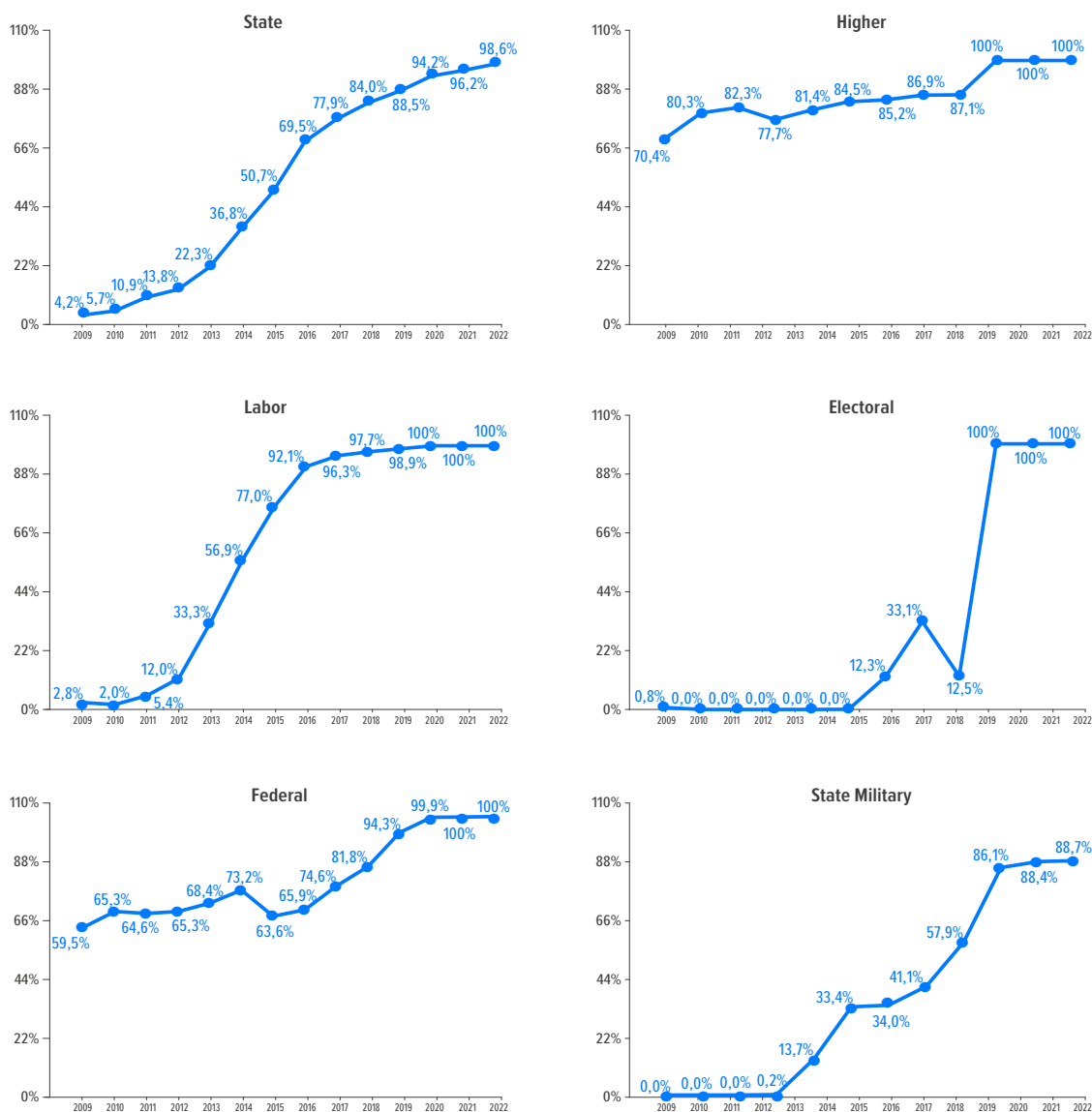


Figure 123 - Percentage of new electronic cases, by court.

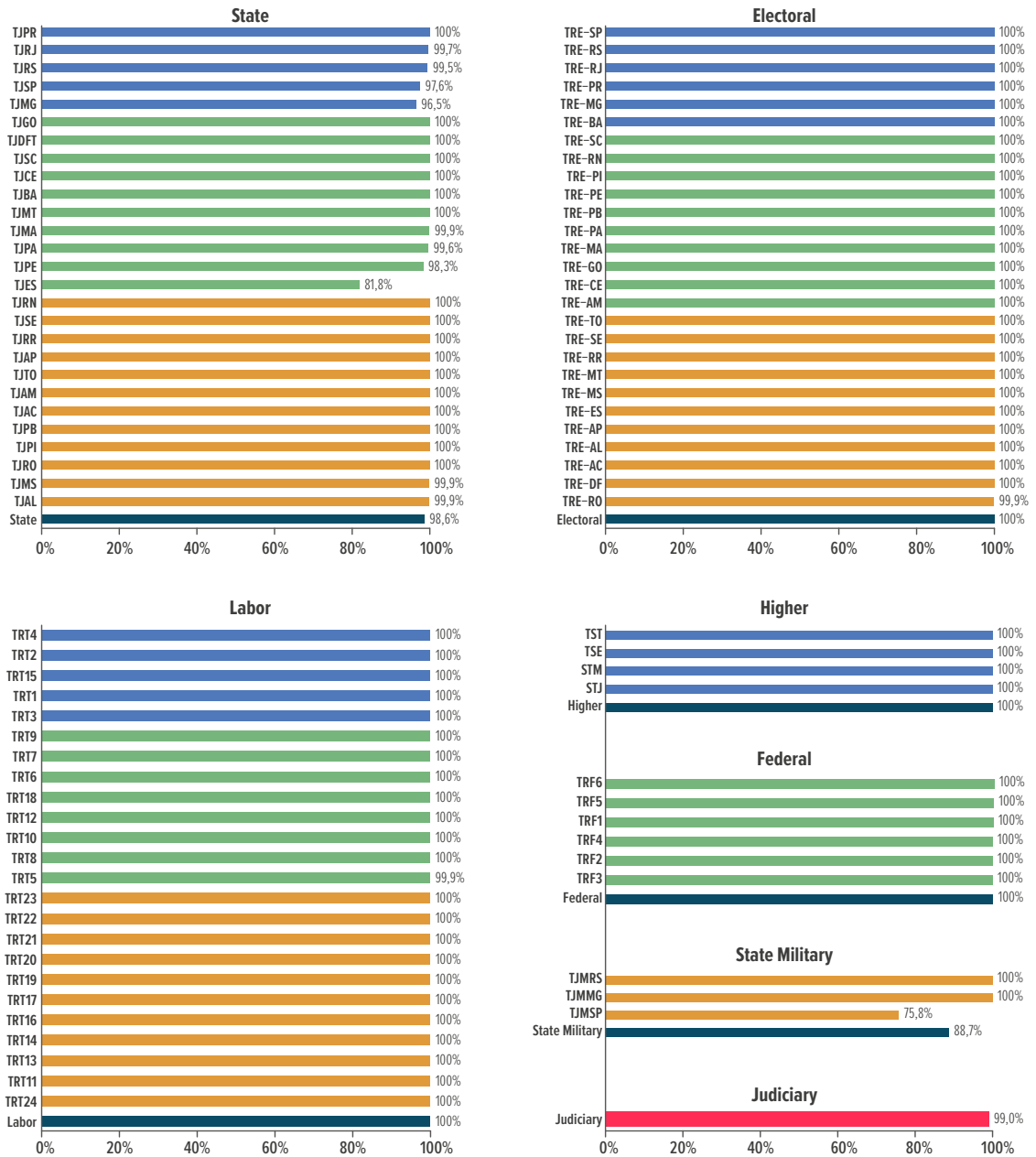
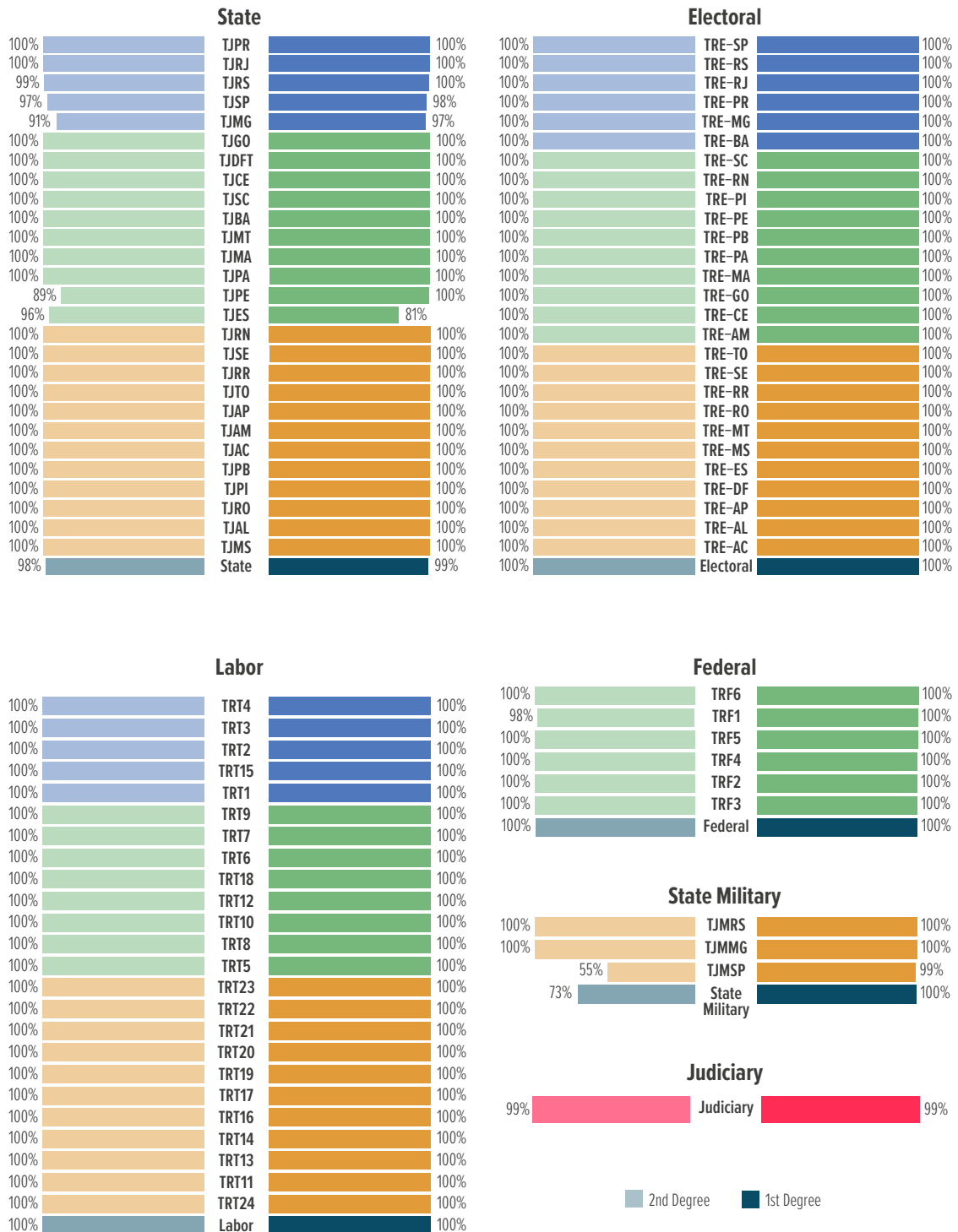


Figure 124 - Index of new electronic cases, by court and degree of jurisdiction.



5.9.2 *PENDING ELECTRONIC CASES*

The CNJ Resolution No. 420, of September 29, 2021, established a timetable for all bodies of the Judiciary to digitize the physical procedural collection, so that they can be processed in electronic systems. The rule also prohibits new cases from being filed after March 2022. Thus, according to the provisions of Article 3, the courts have the following deadlines for completing digitization:

- I - Until December 31, 2022, in courts that, as of September 30, 2021, have a physical backlog of less than 5% (five percent) of the total number of cases in progress;
- II - Until December 31, 2023, in courts that, on September 30, 2021, have a physical backlog of more than 5% (five percent) and less than 20% (twenty percent) of the total number of cases in progress;
- III - Until December 31, 2024, in courts that, on September 30, 2021, have a physical backlog of more than 20% (twenty percent) and less than 40% (forty percent) of the total number of cases in progress; and
- IV - Until December 31, 2025, in courts that, on September 30, 2021, have a physical backlog of more than 40% (forty percent) of the total number of cases in progress;

Figures 125 and 126 show that 87.6% of the cases being processed were electronic at the end of 2022, with indicators of 89.3% in the second degree, 87.3% in the first degree and 100% in the Higher Courts. The Electoral Court and the Labor Court stand out for having several courts with 100% electronic cases in both the first and second degrees. The following courts still have 20% or more physical cases in progress: TJES (53.6%), TJSP (74.1%) and TRF3 (69.1%).

Figure 125 - Percentage of pending electronic cases, by court.

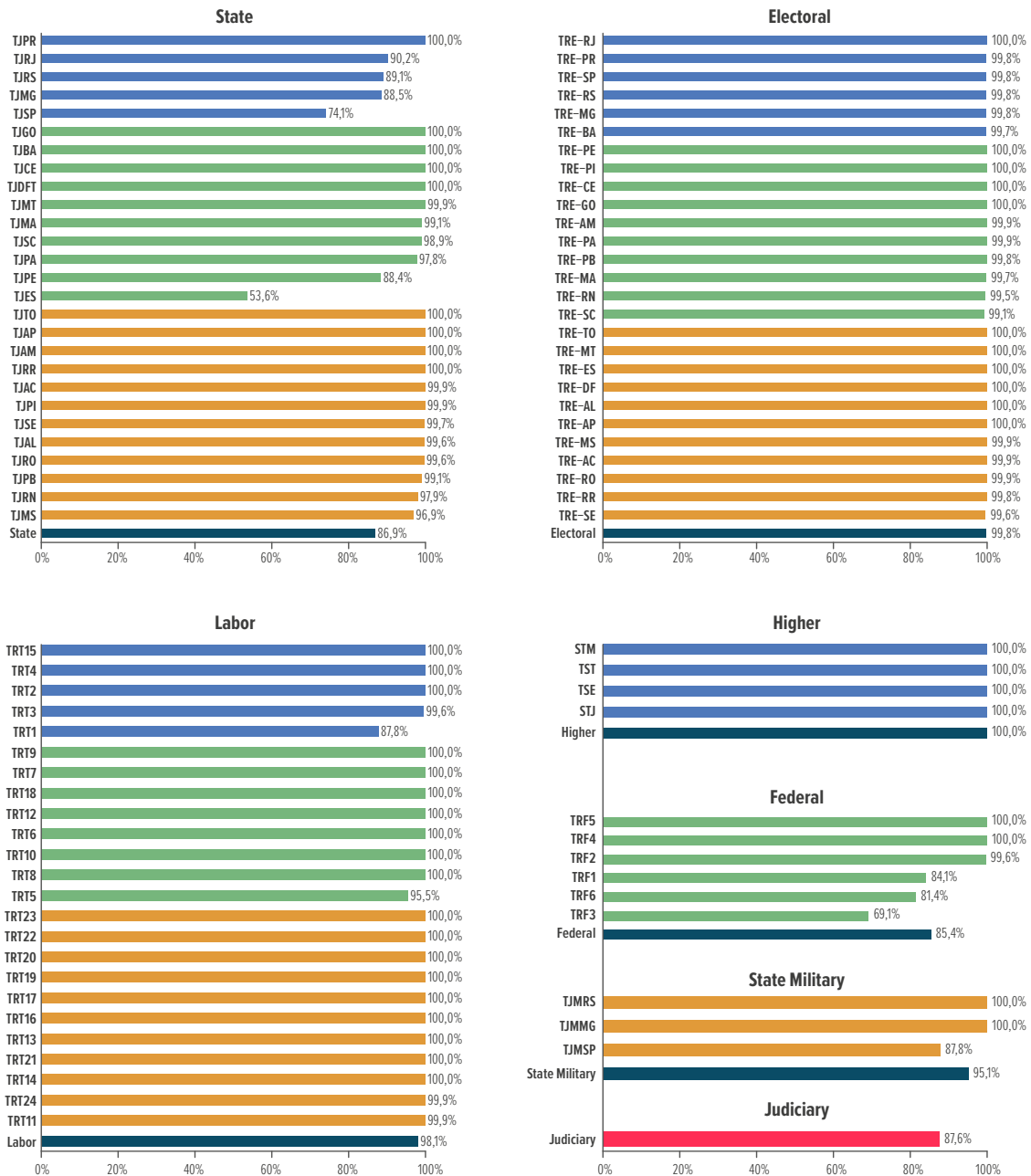


Figure 126 - Percentage of pending electronic cases, by court and degree of jurisdiction.

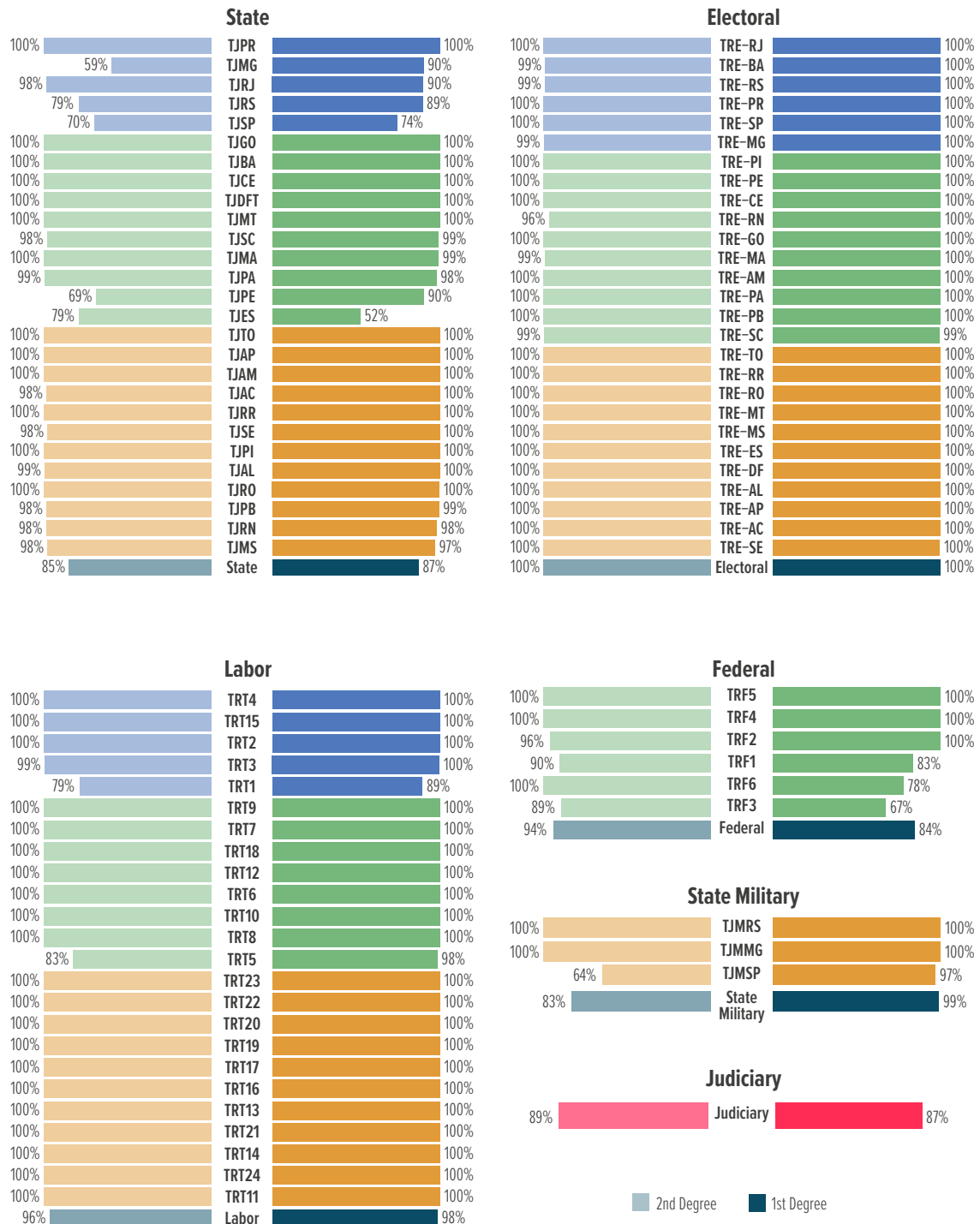
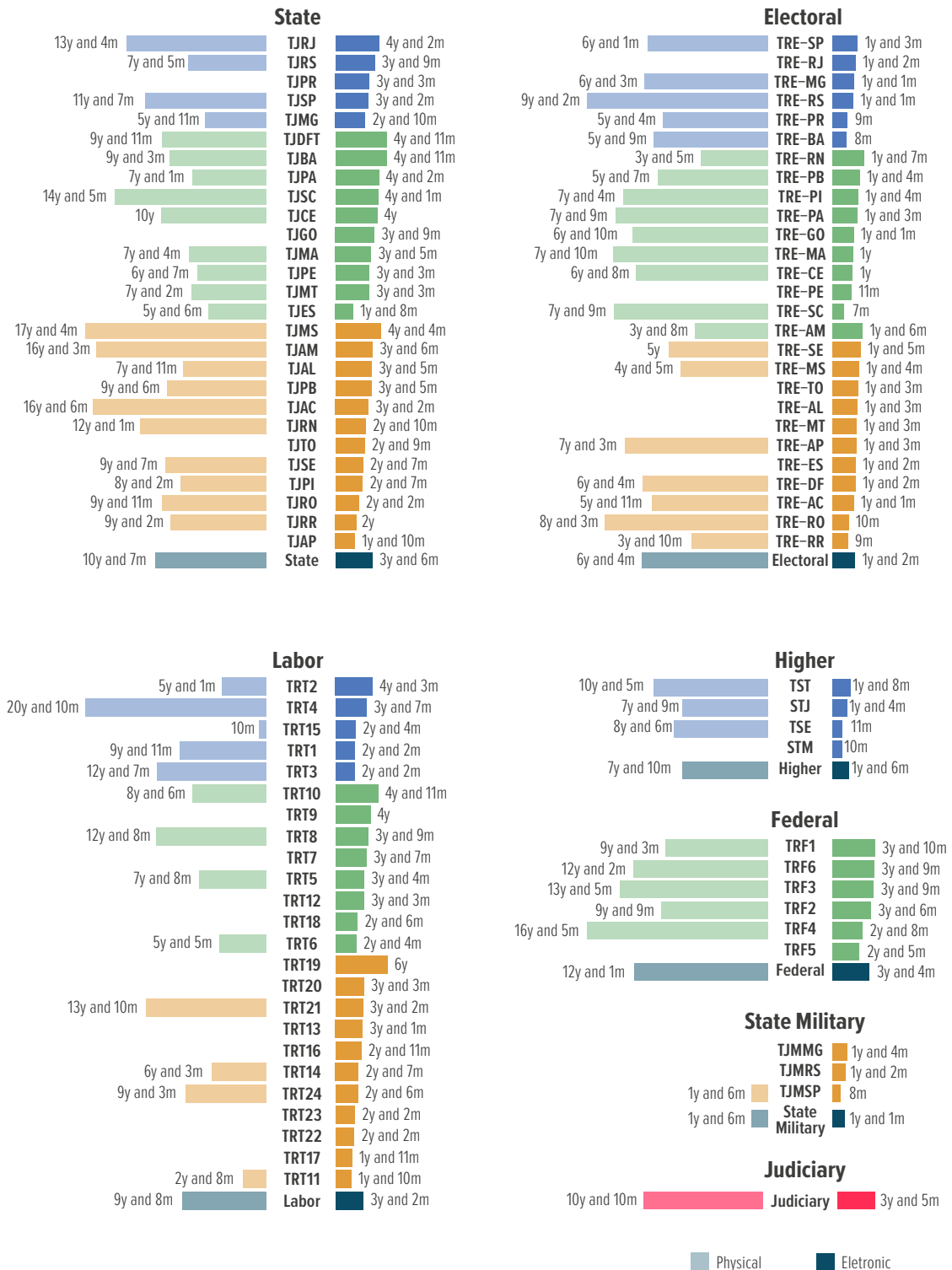


Figure 127 shows a comparison between the processing time for physical files and electronic files. It is worth noting the impact on procedural speed of electronic processing, which, with an average time of 3 years and 5 months, represents almost a third of the time taken to process physical cases (10 years and 10 months). The comparison becomes even more interesting when made in courts with a higher volume of physical cases, so that the average is not influenced too much by a tiny number of cases in progress. Thus, even in bodies with a higher proportion of physical cases, the differences in processing times are notorious, as in: TJMSJ (physical - 1 year and 6 months and electronic - 8 months); TJES (physical - 5 years and 6 months and electronic 1 year and 8 months); TRF3 (physical - 13 years and 5 months and electronic 3 years and 9 months); and TJSP (physical - 11 years and 7 months and electronic 3 years and 2 months).

Figure 127 - Average time of pending electronic and physical cases, by court.



5.9.3 *ELECTRONIC CASES DISPOSED*

With regard to the electronic cases disposed, shown in Figures 128 and 129, it can be seen that the rate of virtualization at the time of dispose was higher than that of the backlog and lower than that of new cases, with 92.2% of electronic cases disposed in 2022. The second degree showed a rate of 96.1%, the first degree 91.4% and the Higher Courts 100%. The Labor Courts stand out for having almost all courts with 100% of cases disposed electronically in both the first and second degrees. Although the state courts had 89.5% of their cases disposed electronically, the Court of Justice of State of Espírito Santo had an indicator of only 22.2% in the second degree and 41.8% in the first degree. The fact that the percentage of cases disposed electronically is higher than the percentage of cases pending electronically shows the efficiency resulting from the digitalization of cases, which has allowed these cases to be more representative in the final resolution of lawsuits in progress.

Figure 128 - Percentage of disposed electronic cases, by court.

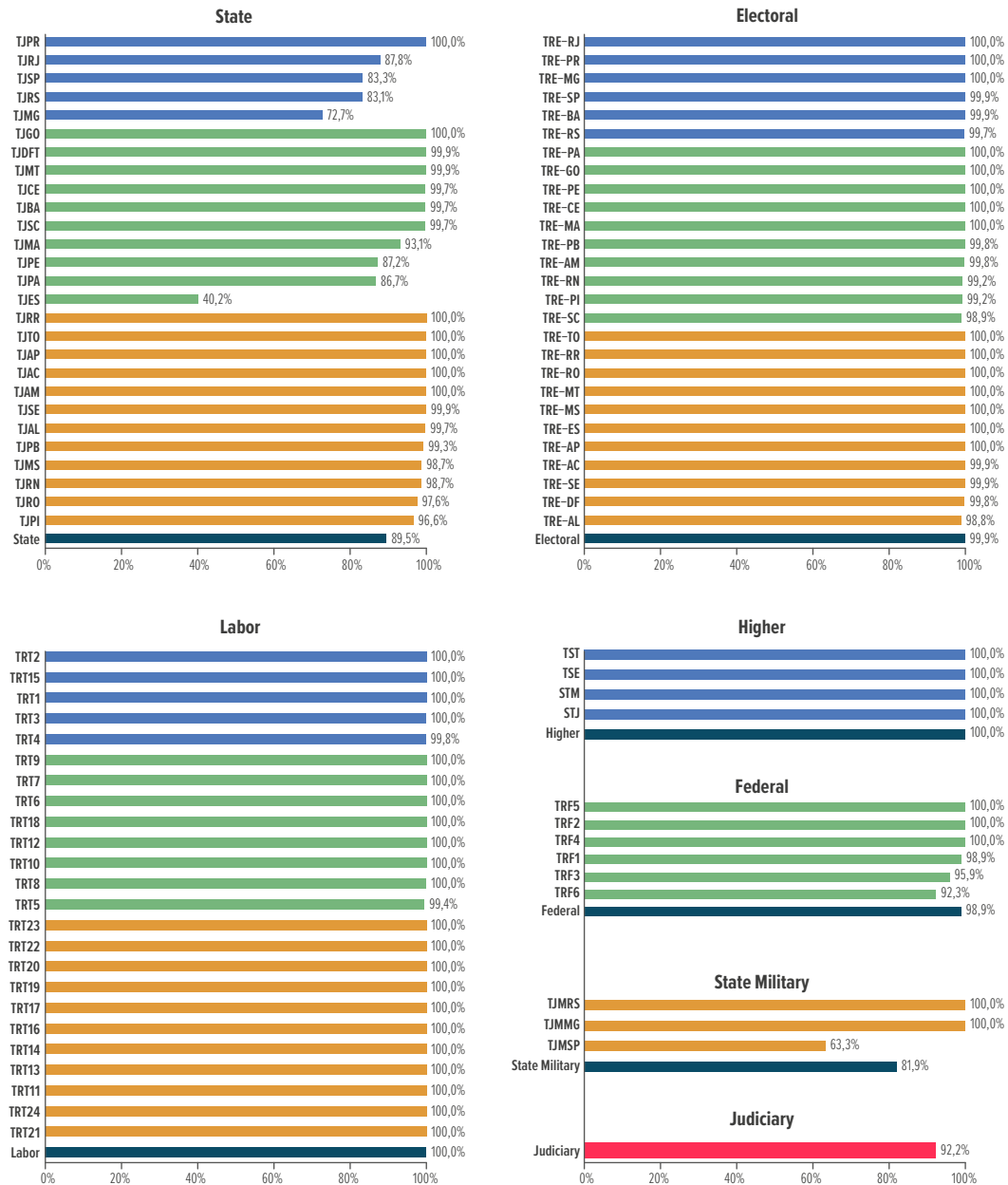
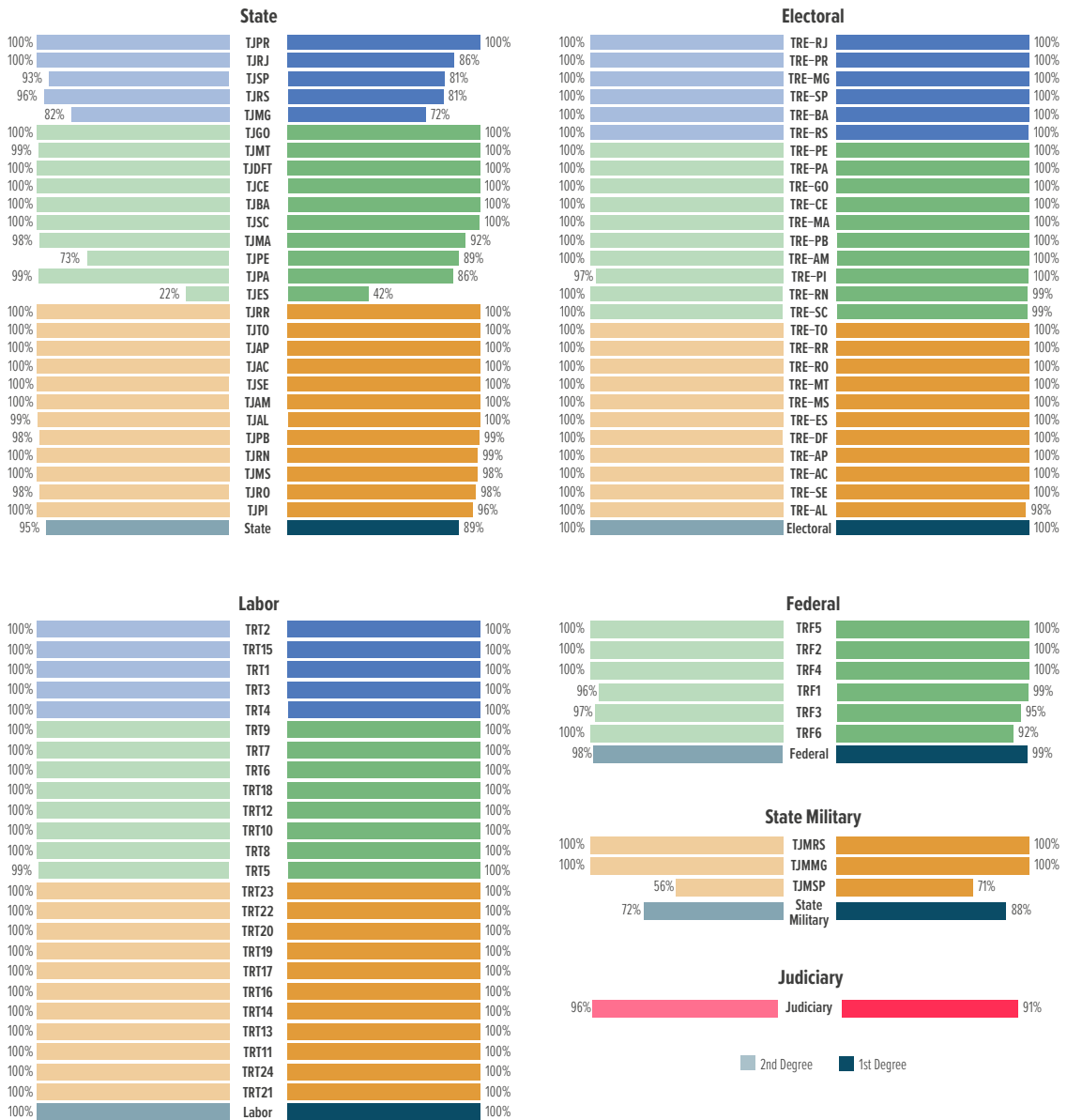


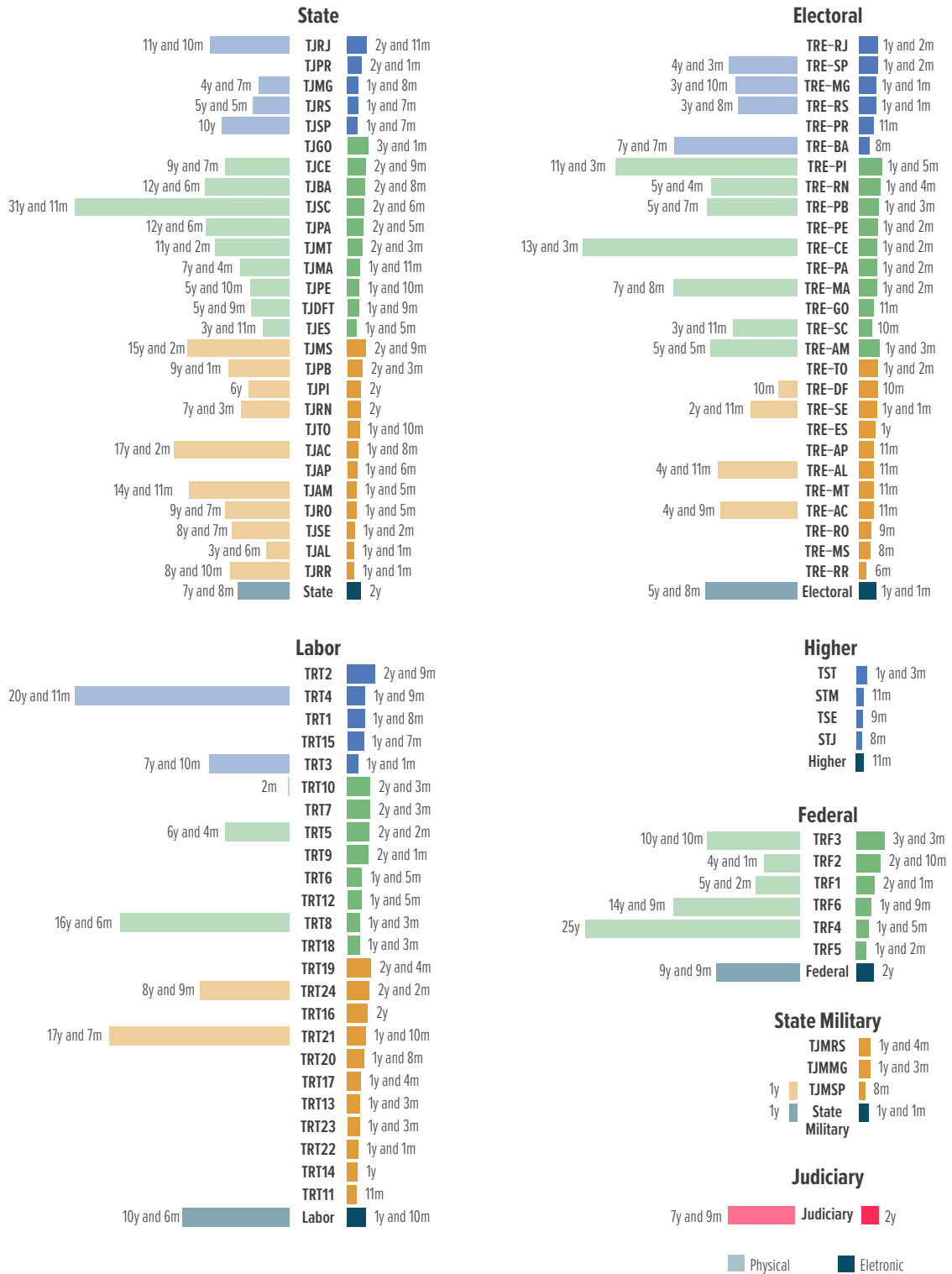
Figure 129 - Percentage of disposed electronic cases by court and level of jurisdiction.



According to Figure 130, the cases that were resolved in 2022 had an average processing time of 2 years in electronic cases and 7 years and 9 months in physical cases. Even in bodies with a higher number of disposals in physical files, there are significant differences in the way they are processed. For example, the following courts stand out:

- ▶ TJES: average time spent on electronic proceedings: 1 year and 5 months; average time spent on physical proceedings: 3 years and 11 months and 38% of cases were disposed electronically;
- ▶ TJMSP: average time for electronic proceedings: 8 months; average time for physical proceedings: 1 year and 55% electronically disposed;
- ▶ TJMG: average time for electronic proceedings: 1 year and 8 months; average time for physical proceedings: 4 years and 7 months and 72% electronically disposed.

Figure 130 - Average time taken to dispose electronic and physical cases, by court.



6 CONCILIATION INDEX

The Conciliation Index is given by the percentage of judgments and decisions resolved by agreement in relation to the total number of judgments and final decisions handed down. Conciliation has been a policy adopted by the CNJ since 2006, with the implementation of the Conciliation Movement in August of that year. Every year, the Council promotes the National Conciliation Weeks, when the courts are encouraged to bring the parties together and promote agreements in the pre-procedural and procedural phases. Through CNJ Resolution No. 125/2010, the Judicial Centers for Conflict Resolution and Citizenship (Cejuscs) were created, classified as judicial units, and the Permanent Centers for Consensual Methods of Conflict Resolution (Nupemec), which aim to strengthen and structure units for conciliation cases. Since 2020, the “Conciliar é Legal Award” has used DataJud as a data source to identify and recognize the courts with the best performance in conciliation. The regulations for 2023 are set out in CNJ Ordinance 91/2023 and list seven indicators that make up the Conflict Composition Index (ICoC).

At the end of 2022, there were a total of 1,437 Cejuscs installed, most of them in the state courts, with 1,437 units (87.8%). In the Labor Court there are 123 Cejuscs (7.5%) and, in the Federal Court, 76 Cejuscs (4.6%). This is the first time that the Justice in Numbers report has shown the number of Cejuscs in other justice segments, in addition to the State Courts. The number of such units has grown year on year. Among the Courts of Justice, in 2014 there were 362 Cejuscs, in 2015 the structure grew by 80.7% to 654 centers. In 2016, the number of units increased to 808, reaching 1,437 in 2022, meaning that in 8 years, the structure has basically tripled.

Figure 131 shows the percentage of judgments approving settlements compared to the total number of judgments and final decisions handed down. In 2022, there were 12.3% of judgments approving settlements handed down, a subtle decrease on the previous year. In the execution phase, the number of judgments ratifying agreements was 9.1% in 2022. The growth curve is notorious, having more than doubled in value over the course of the historical series, with an increase of 5.5 percentage points between 2015 and 2022. This result may be due to the CNJ’s encouragement of conciliation in the execution phase. In the knowledge phase, conciliation was 18%, slightly lower (0.4 percentage points) than in 2021.

There were no significant variations in the conciliation indicator in the second and first degrees compared to the previous year, with the second degree value remaining at 0.9% in the second degree and a reduction of only 0.2 percentage points in the first degree.

It should be noted that even with the new Code of Civil Procedure, which came into force in March 2016 and made it compulsory to hold a prior conciliation and mediation hearing, there is no direct result in the timeline of the historical series.

As for the number of homologatory sentences, there has been a 17.4% increase over seven years, from 2,987,623 homologatory sentences in 2015 to 3,508,705 in 2022. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 307,780 judgments approving settlements (9.6%).

Figure 131 - Historical series of the Conciliation Index

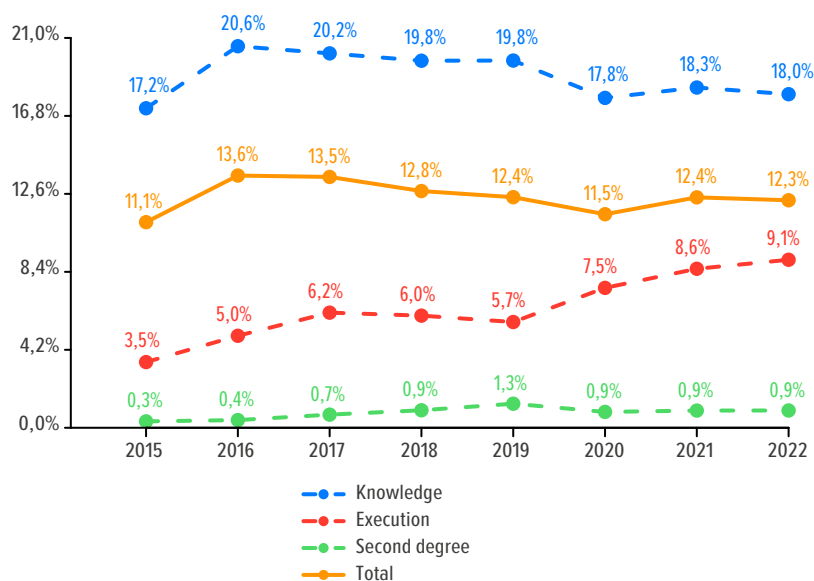
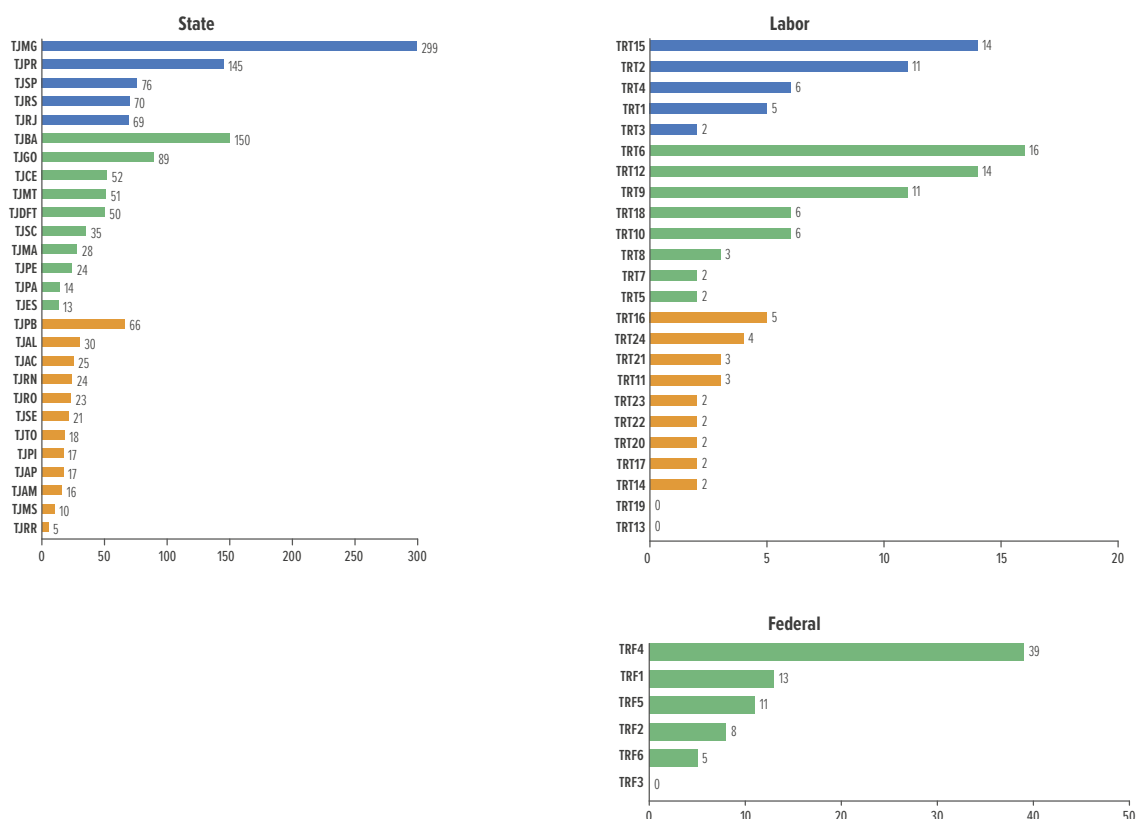


Figure 132 - Judicial Conflict Resolution Centers, by court



According to Figure 133, the court that does the most conciliation is the Labor Court, which resolved 22.1% of its cases by agreement - a figure that rises to 37.3% when only the first-degree knowledge phase is considered. The TRT12 had the highest conciliation rate in the Judiciary, with 27.9% of judgments ratifying agreements. When considering only the knowledge phase of the first degree, the highest percentage is also seen in the TRT12, with 46.6%. In the State Courts, the highest conciliation rate in the knowledge phase is in the TJRR, with 22.8%, and in the Federal Courts the best performance is in the TRF1, with 22.5% of knowledge cases conciliated.

In the first degree, conciliation was 14.2%. In the second degree, conciliation is practically non-existent, as only 0.9% of final decisions were homologatory of an agreement and has very low rates in all segments of the justice system (Figure 134). The only courts that achieved more than 3% conciliation in the second degree were: TRT12 (3.8%), TRT13 (6.9%), TRT23 (3.9%), TRT24 (7.3%) and TRT7 (3.1%).

Figure 135 shows the conciliation indicator by court, distinguishing between the knowledge and execution phases. The biggest differences between the phases are seen in the courts. Labor, which has 37% in knowledge and 12% in execution, i.e., a difference of 25.2 percentage points.

In the State Courts, the rates are 16% in knowledge and 8% in execution. In the Federal Court, conciliation in the knowledge phase was 14% and in the execution phase it was 13%. Only five courts have higher conciliation rates in execution than in judgment. They are: TJPB, TJPI, TRF3, TRF4 and TRF5.

Figures 136 and 137 show the conciliation rates of the State and Federal Courts, of the first degree of jurisdiction, in the knowledge and execution phases, separating common court cases from those under the special courts.

In the knowledge phase of the special courts, the conciliation rate was 17%, 16% in the state courts and 18% in the federal courts. It is interesting to note that in the Federal Courts, the best results are found in the execution cases of the Special Federal Courts (JEFs), with a conciliation rate of 44%. In the state courts, although conciliation prevails in the courts, in some courts the numbers are similar to those seen in the ordinary courts, sometimes even surpassing conciliation in the courts.

Figure 133 - Conciliation rate, by court.

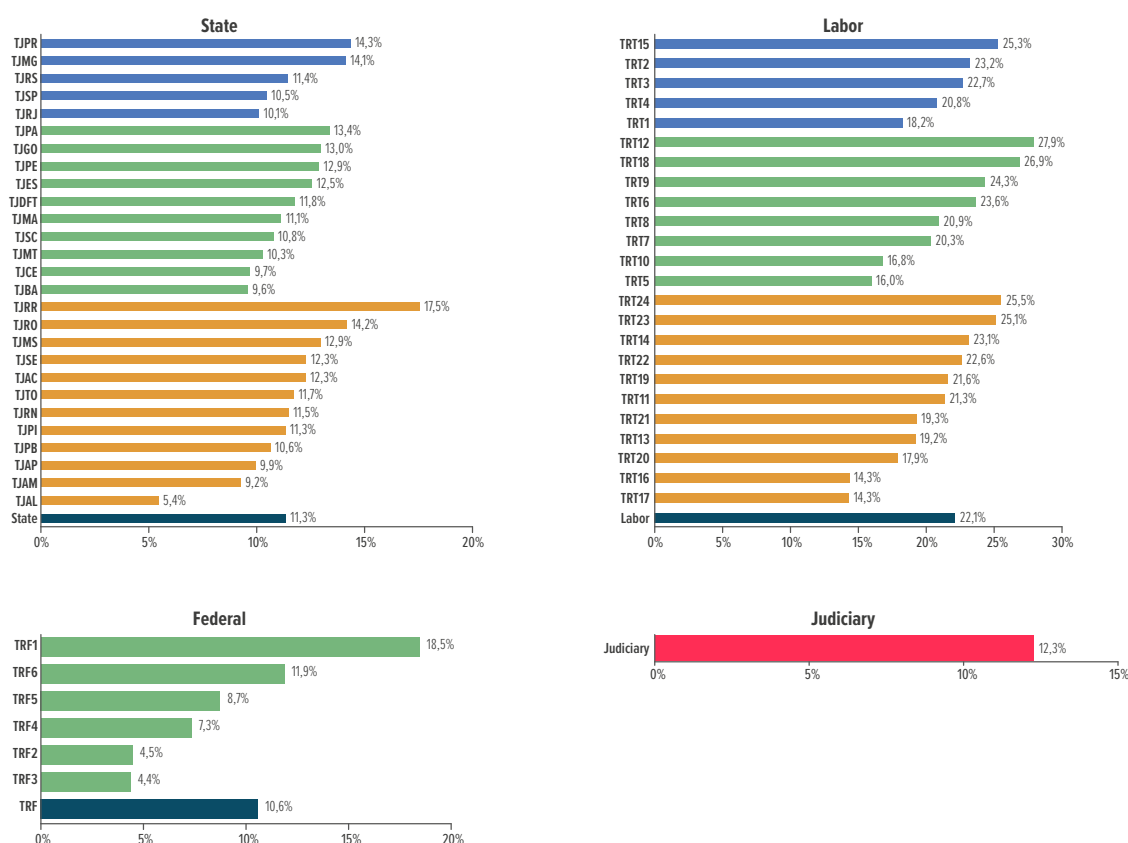


Figure 134 - Conciliation rate by degree of jurisdiction, by court.

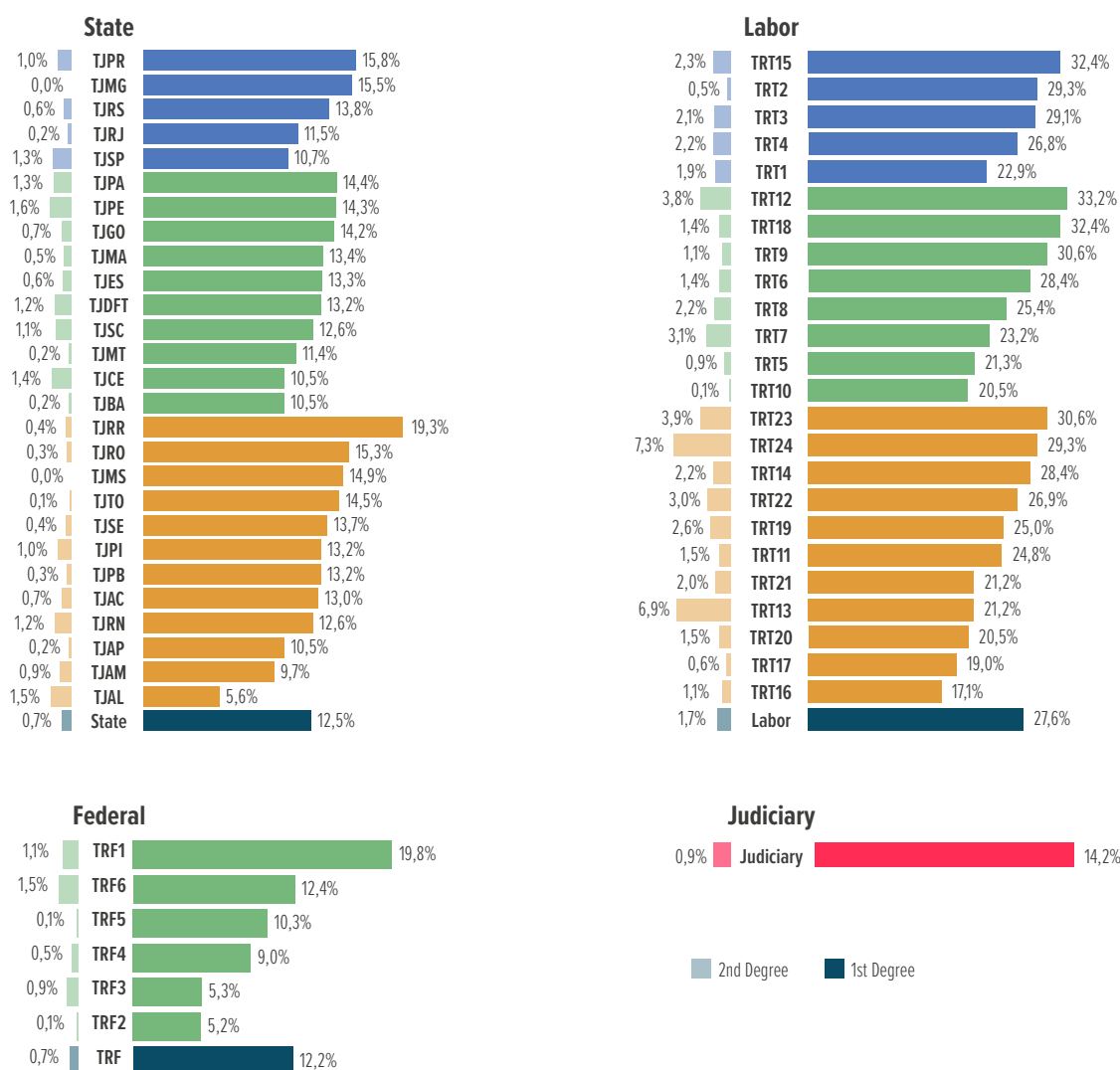


Figure 135 - Conciliation rate in the execution phase and in the knowledge phase, in the first degree, by court.

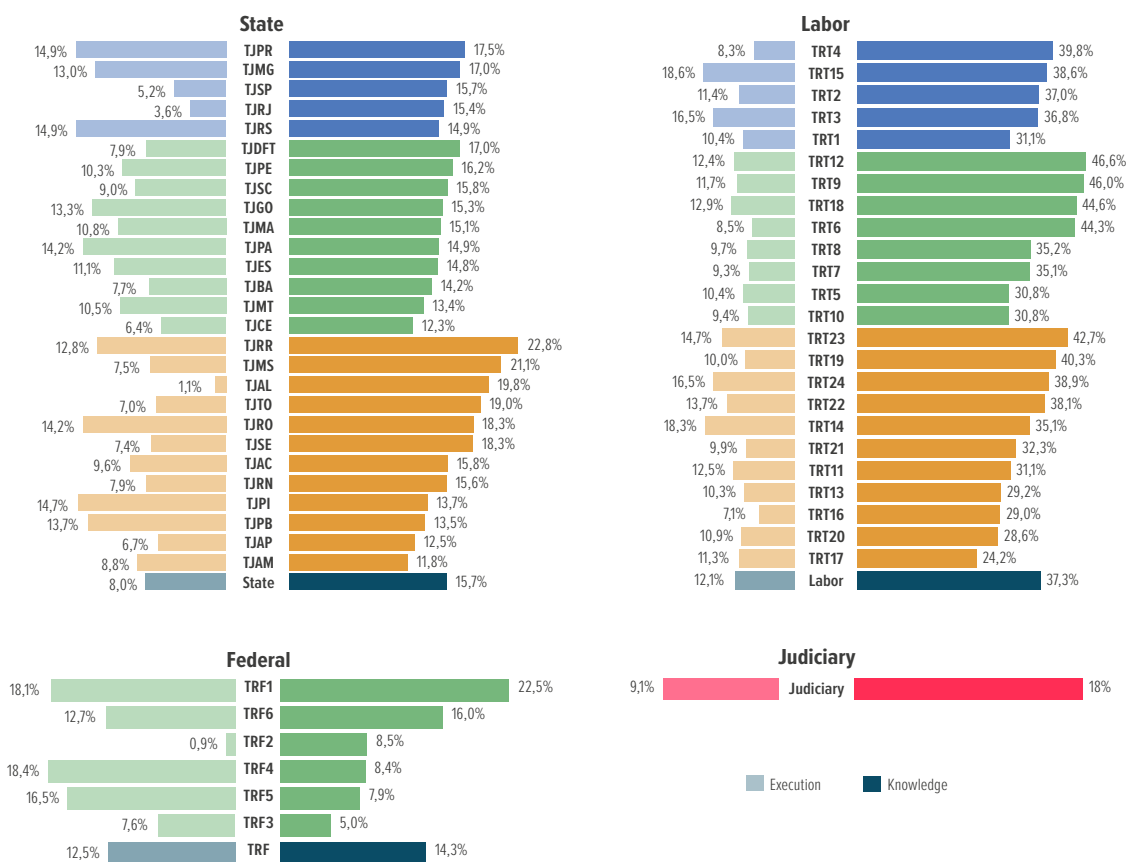


Figure 136 - Conciliation rate in the knowledge phase of the first degree in the common and special courts, by court.

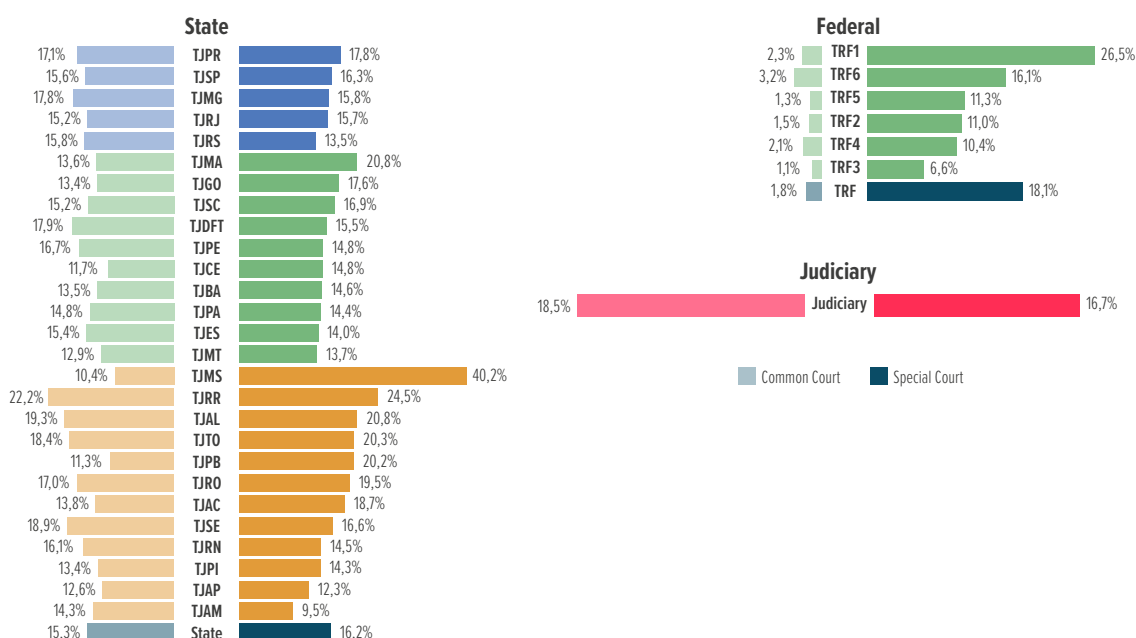
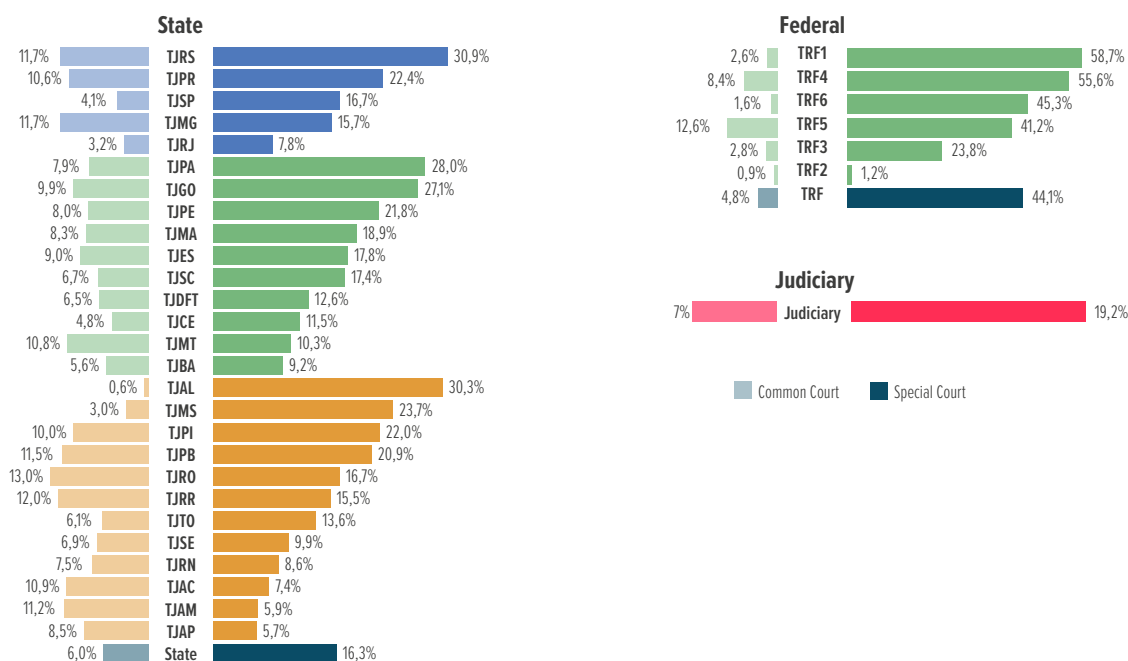


Figure 137 - Conciliation rate in the execution phase of the first degree in the common and special courts, by court.



7 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL APPEALABILITY

The internal appealability indicator is given by the ratio between the number of appeals addressed to the same court that issued the appealed decision and the number of decisions issued by that court during the calculation period. This index takes into account, for example, declaratory and infringing motions, internal and regimental appeals.

The external recurrence indicator was reformulated in order to improve its measurement. Until 2019, the appealability index considered all sentences and interlocutory decisions in the calculation denominator, thus underestimating its result, since most of these interlocutory decisions will not be appealed to a higher court. Thus, in this edition, and considering the data calculated from DataJud for the base years 2020 onwards, the indicator is now calculated as the ratio between the number of cases with appeals to higher courts or courts with reviewing jurisdiction in relation to the body that issued the decision and the number of cases with final judgments or decisions in the second degree. For example, appeals such as special and extraordinary appeals are included.

These are the indicators presented in this chapter:

- ▶ Internal appealability: an indicator that calculates the number of internal appeals filed, i.e. those that will be judged by the court that issued the appealed decision, in relation to the number of final judgments in the second degree and sentences handed down.
- ▶ External appealability: indicator that calculates the number of cases with appeals from the first degree to the courts, and from the courts to the higher courts, i.e. those appeals that will be judged by a court other than the one that issued the appealed decision, in relation to the number of cases sentenced at the lower degree.

The diagram shown in Figure 139 illustrates the flow of the appeals system in the Judiciary. The circles correspond to the courts and tribunals that receive legal cases. The lines and their respective arrows indicate the possible paths that a case can take in the event of an appeal. In each degree/court, the number of new original and appeal cases is shown, as well as the percentages of internal and external appeals.

Appealability in the Judiciary is more frequent in the second degree and in the Higher Courts, compared to the first degree. The internal appealability of the second degree is 2.2 times more frequent than that of the first degree.

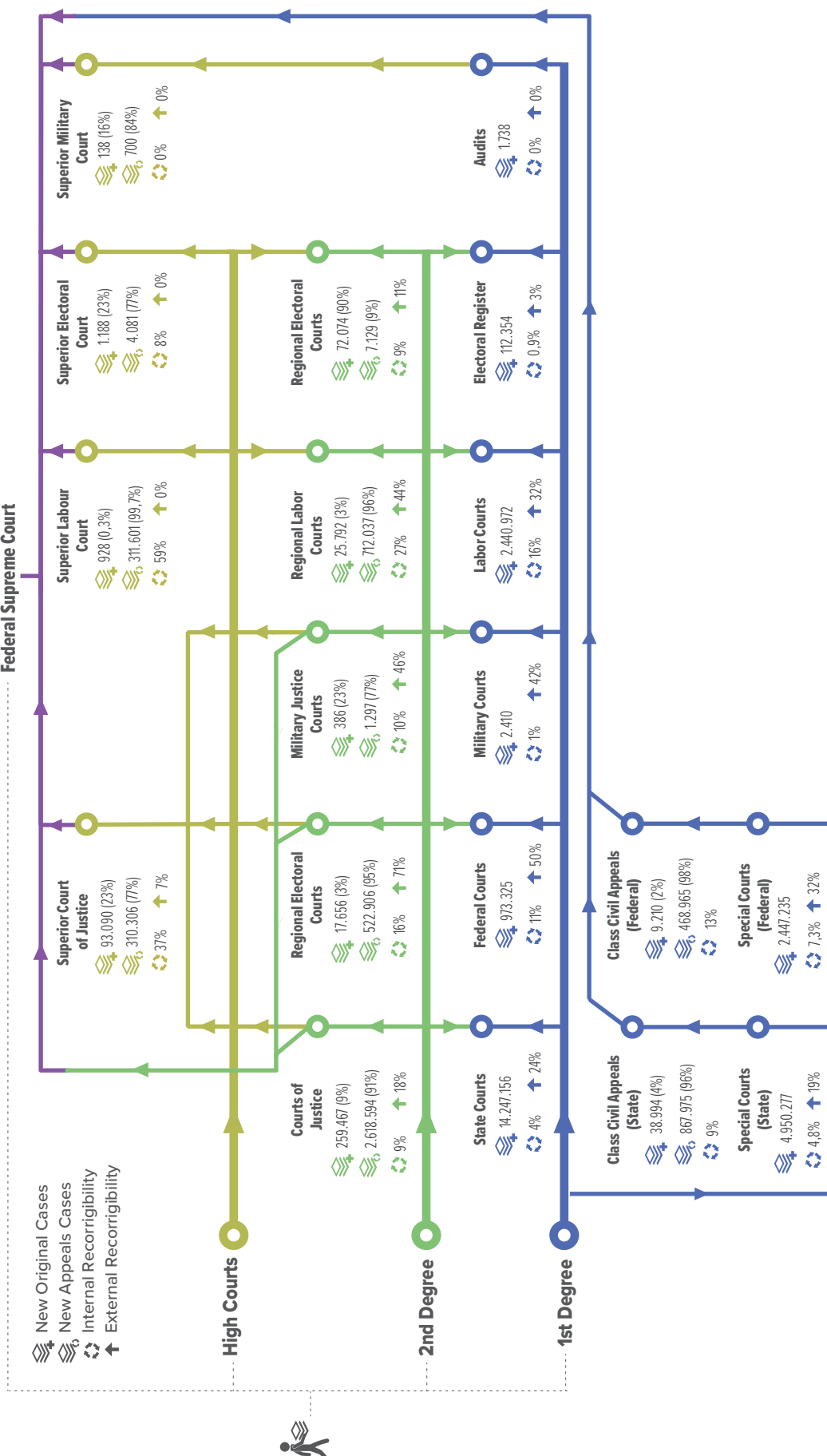
The Higher Courts end up dealing predominantly with appealable cases, which account for 86.8% of their procedural demands. A similar situation occurs in the second degree. The Labor Court and the Federal Court are the segments with the highest proportion of new second-degree cases on appeal: 96.4% and 94.9%, respectively. In the State Courts, the proportion is 90.8%, in the Regional Electoral Courts, 8.9%, and in the Military Justice Courts, 77.1%.

In the TREs, the low percentage of new cases on appeal stems from the fact that in general election years, the cases that come in are eminently original. It can be seen that in the previous general election, in 2018, similar behavior occurred, with a proportion of new appeal cases of only 8%, and an increase in the percentages in the following three years, with 36.5% in 2019; 72.5% in 2020; and 86.2% in 2021.

External appeal rates tend to be higher between the second degree and the higher courts than between the first degree and the second degree. Twenty-five percent of first-degree judgments and 10% of first-degree judgments on execution reach the courts of appeal, and 27% of second-degree decisions reach the higher courts. The figures vary significantly between justice segments. The state courts are the only ones that show the opposite behavior, since the appealability of the knowledge phase from the first to the second degree (22%) exceeds that from the second degree to the STJ (18%). The State Military Justice is the segment of justice with the highest rates of external appeal in the Judiciary (42% in the 1st degree knowledge phase and 46% in the 2nd degree).

The appealability of the special courts to the appeal panels is lower than that of the ordinary courts to the second degree, both in the State and Federal Courts. Of the judgments in the knowledge phase handed down by the JEFs, 32% reach the appeal panels; while of the judgments handed down by the federal courts, 50% reach the TRFs. In the State Courts, external appealability is 19% in the Special Courts and 24% in the state courts.

Figure 139 - Diagram of appealability and procedural demand
Federal Supreme Court



The data presented in Figure 140 shows that the indicator of external appealability of the 2nd degree surpassed the indicator of the knowledge phase of the 1st degree as of 2021, reaching 27.5% in the 2nd degree and 25.4% in the knowledge phase of the 1st degree and Special Courts, respectively, that is, approximately one in every four cases sentenced in the 1st degree was sent to the 2nd degree and approximately one in every four cases judged in the 2nd degree was sent to the Higher Courts.

Figure 141 considers the historical series of internal appeals judged by the court that issued the appealed decision or by the first-degree units and special courts. It should be noted that, as of 2020, internal appealability has been calculated by Datajud and national parameterization may have caused the indicator in the 2nd degree to fall in 2020. As of this date, the calculation of appealability in the execution phase of the 1st degree, which had not been measured before, also began.

Figure 143 shows the internal appealability indicators by justice segment. It should be noted that the calculations using the Datajud parameters from 2020 onwards had a significant impact on the reduction of the 2nd degree indicators of the State and Federal Courts. The internal appeal rates of the Higher Courts stand out, with a rate of 47% in 2022.

Motions for clarification filed at the first degree account for 6% of decisions and sentences, and are most commonly applied in the Labor Court (15.8%). In the second degree, the following are internal appeals: aggravated appeals, motions for clarification, pleas of unconstitutionality and incidents of uniformity of jurisprudence. Internal appealability in the second degree significantly exceeds that of the first degree, representing 14% in the second degree and 6% in the first degree. The TRTs have the highest internal appeal rate, with a percentage of 27%.

Figure 142 shows the external appealability indicators by justice segment, highlighting the second-degree external appealability rates of the Federal Court, State Military Court and Labor Court in 2022 for having rates above 40%, with 48%, 46% and 44%, respectively.

Figure 140 - Historical series of external appealability indices

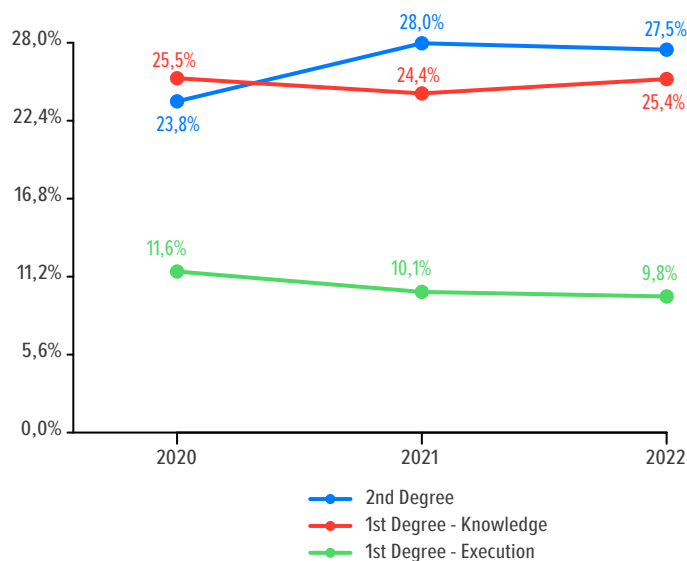


Figure 141 - Historical series of internal appeal indices

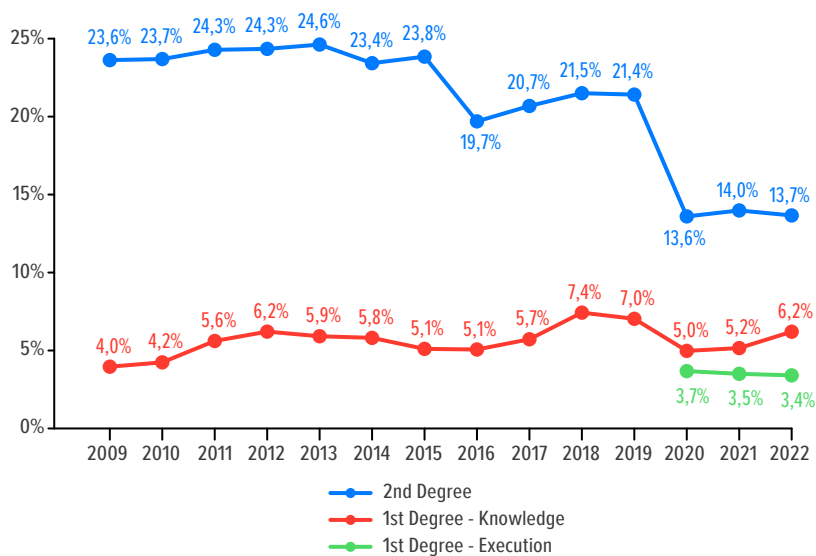


Figure 142 - Historical series of external appealability rates, by branch of justice

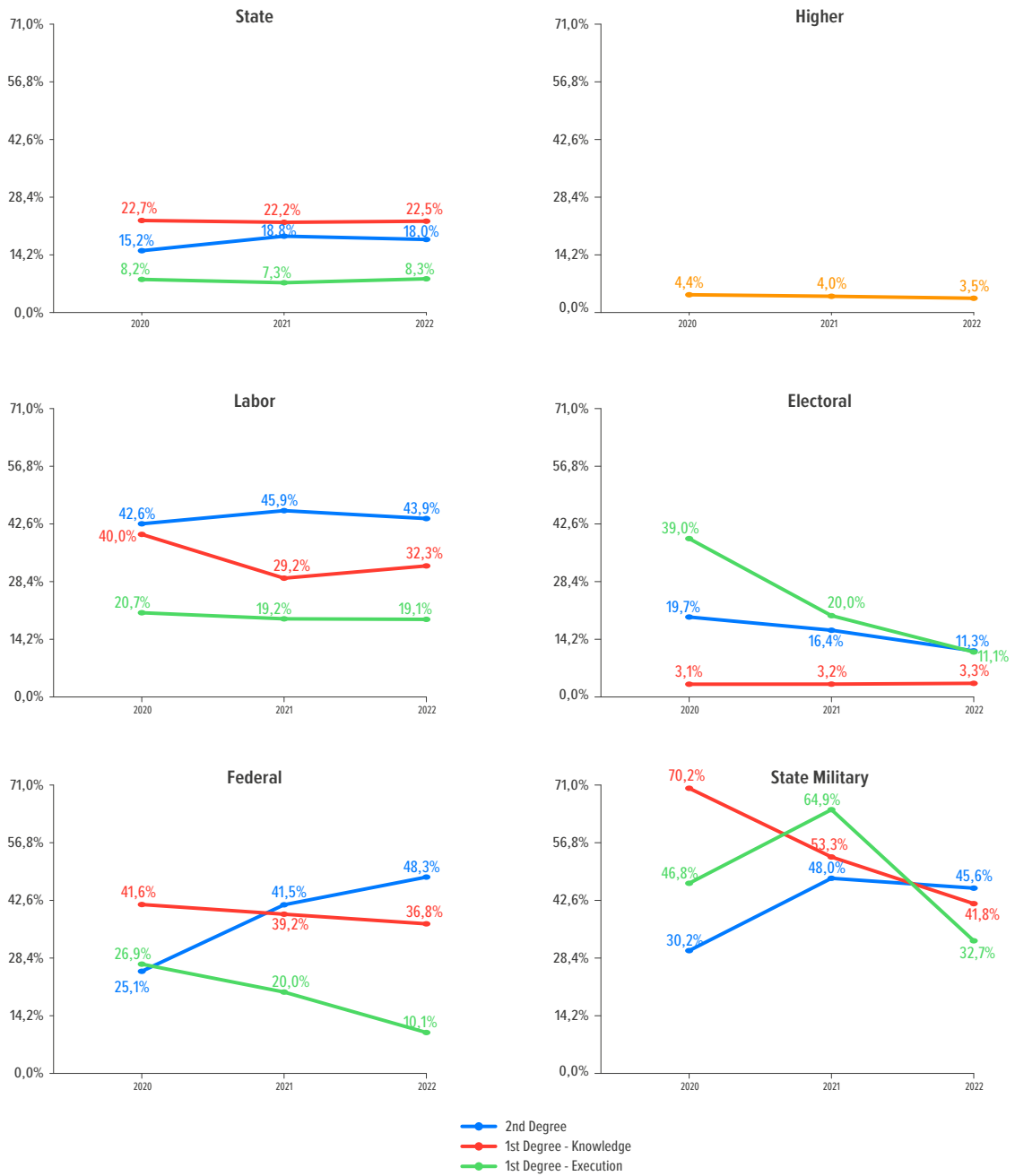
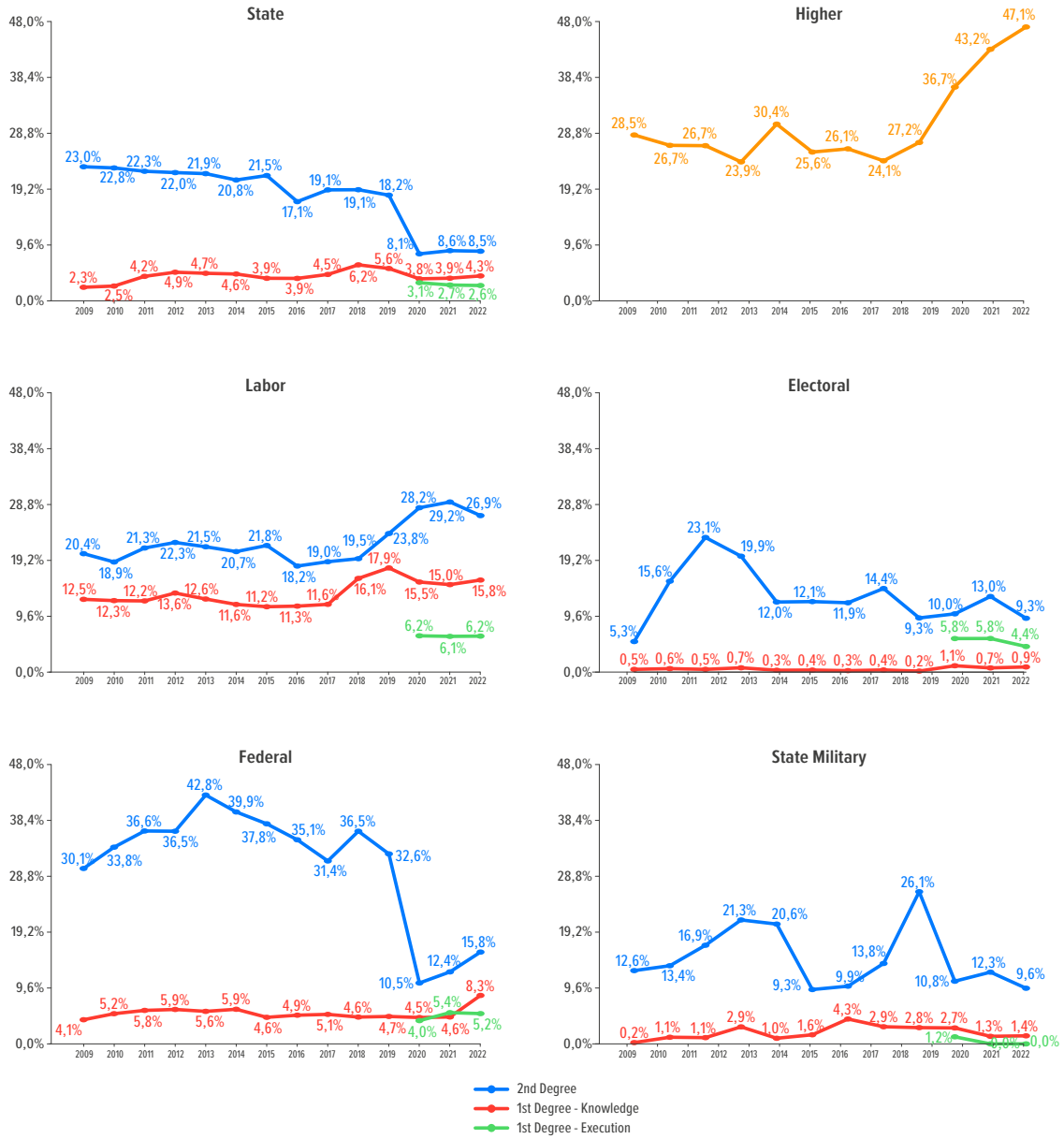


Figure 143 - Historical series of internal appealability rates, by branch of justice



Figures 144, 145 and 146 show the rates of external and internal appeals by court in the 2nd and 1st degree, knowledge and execution phases.

It can be seen that there are wide variations between the courts. The TJRR had the highest rate of external appealability of the second degree of the Judiciary (89%), while other courts had figures close to 0%, which may indicate a lack of use of appropriate movements according to the unified procedural tables and the parameterization of DataJud. With regard to internal appealability at the 2nd degree and considering only the segments of the State, Federal and Labor Courts, the TRT5 had the highest rate of internal appealability at the 2nd degree in the Judiciary (38%) and, as with external appealability, several courts had very low values and even values close to zero. In the Labor Courts there is greater uniformity in the data, probably because it is an organized segment in which all the courts use the same methods to process the data and the de-paras relationship between any local movements and the national ones (Figure 144).

Similarly, there are wide variations in the external appealability of the first degree in the knowledge phase, with the highest rate in the TRF4 (56%) and the lowest in the TJAL (4%), taking into account the labor, federal and state segments. In execution, the highest external appeal rate is in the TJBA (70%).

In terms of first-degree internal appealability, the TRF5 had the highest rate of internal appealability in the knowledge phase (58%) and the TRF5 had the lowest rate in execution (15%).

Figure 144 - Internal and external appealability rates in the 2nd degree, by court.

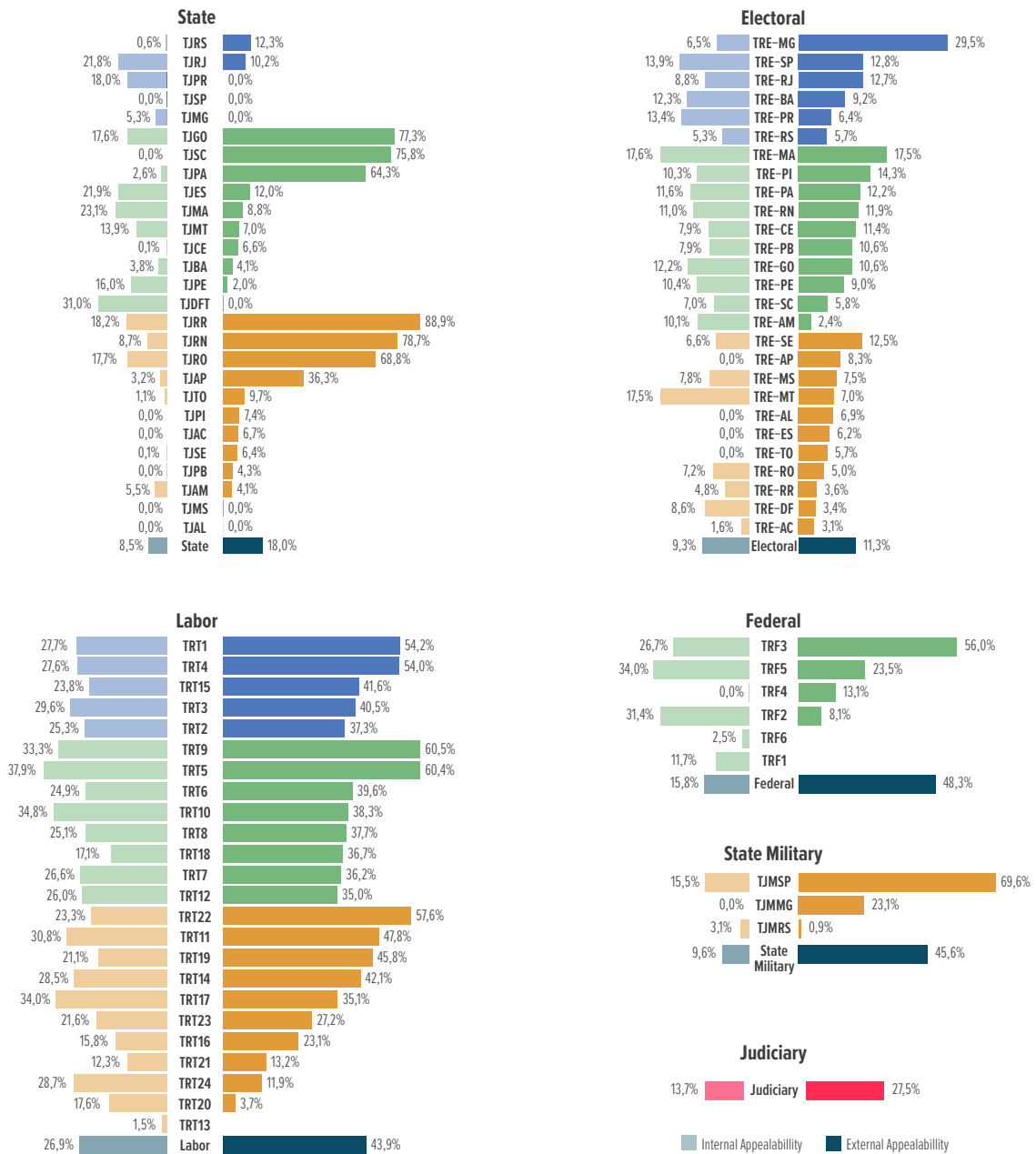


Figure 145 - Indices of internal and external appealability in the knowledge phase of the 1st degree, by court.

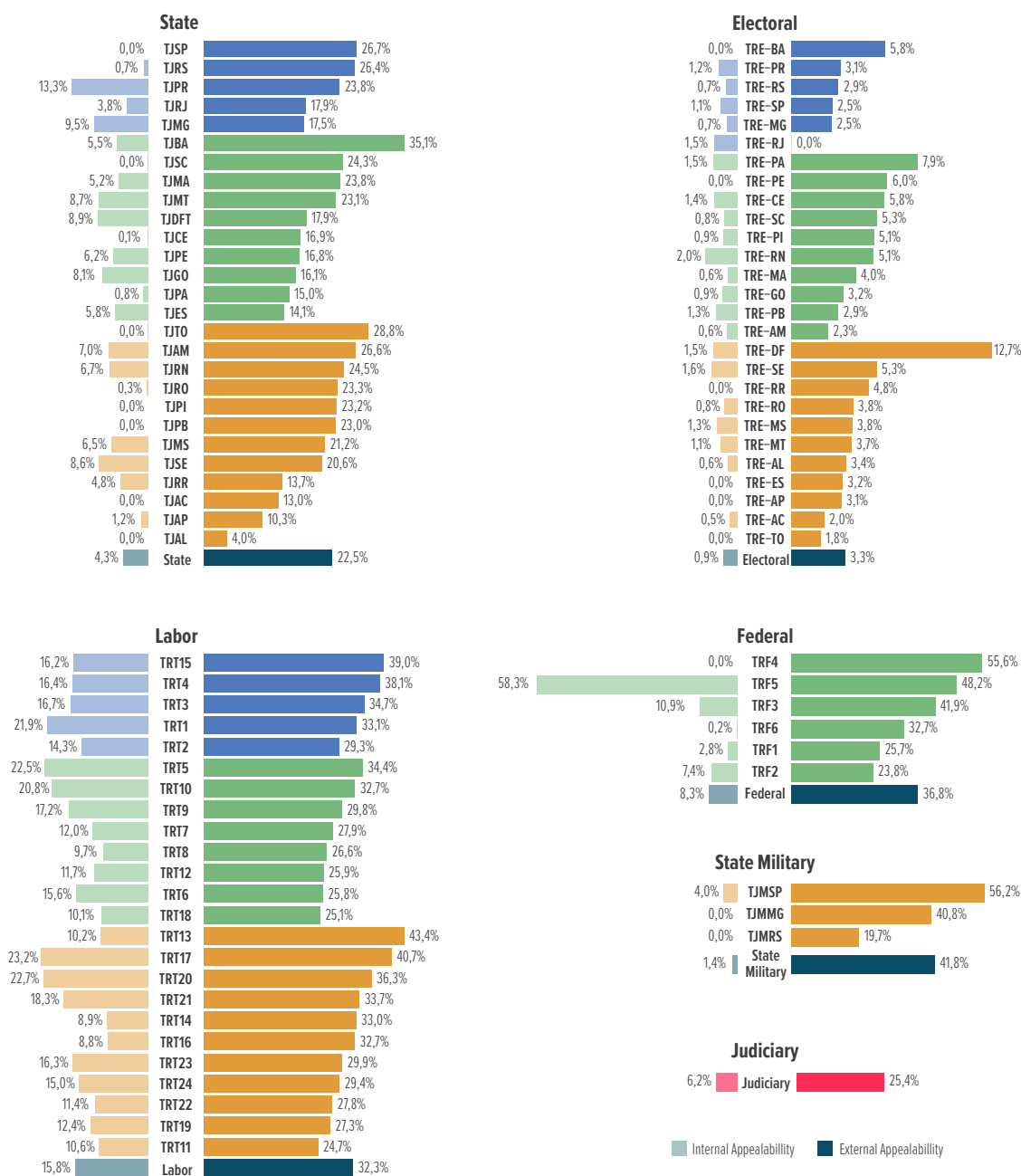
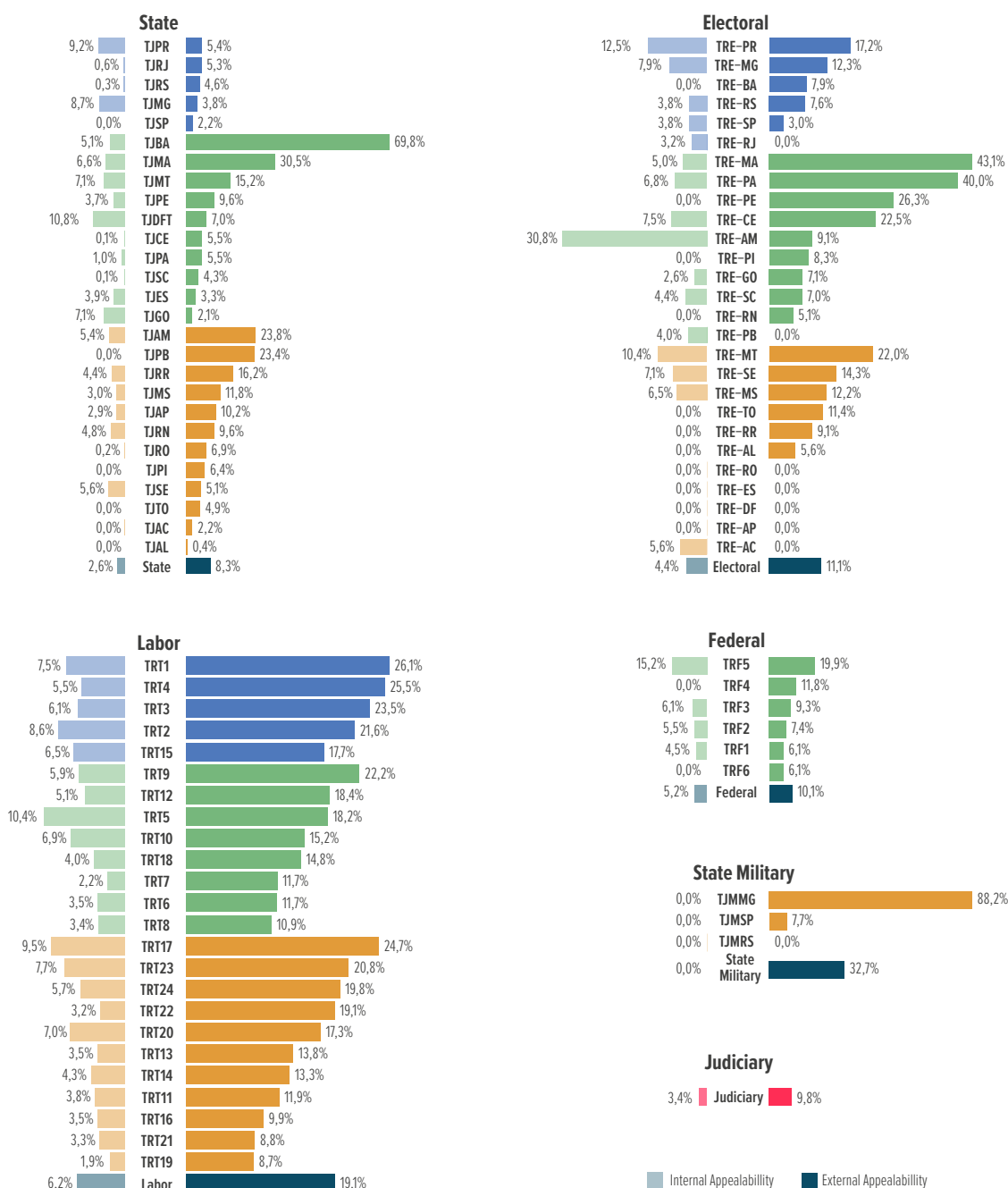


Figure 146 - Internal and external appealability rates in the execution phase of the 1st degree, by court.



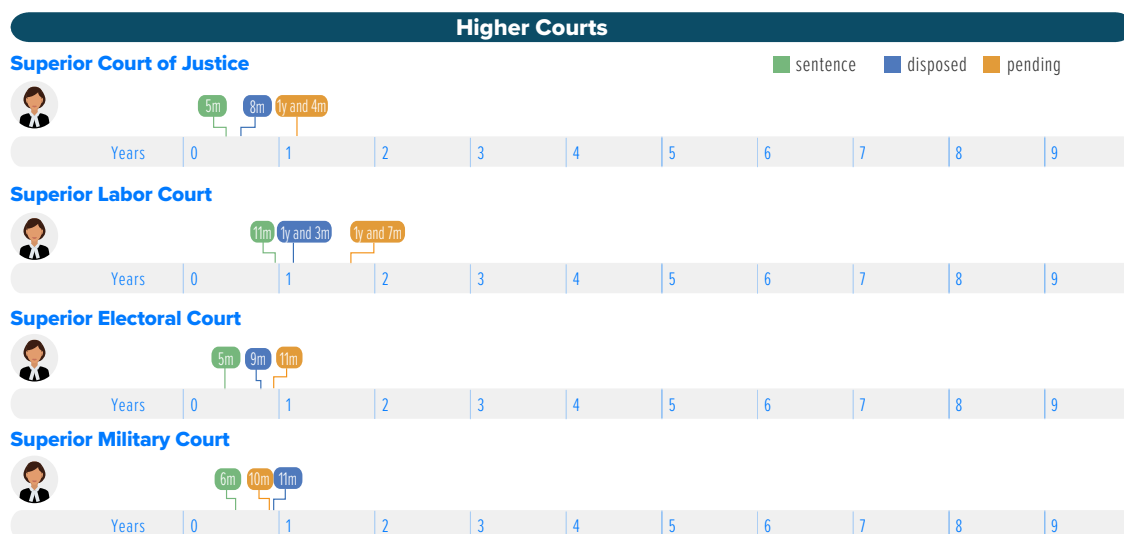
8 PROSECUTING TIME

The prosecuting time of cases are presented using three indicators: the average time from initiation to judgment, the average time from initiation to dispose and the average duration of cases that were still pending on December 31, 2022.

The diagram in Figure 147 shows the time taken at each stage of the process and at each degree of the Judiciary. Note that not all processes follow the same path and therefore the times cannot be added together. For example, some cases start at the first degree and are finalized there. Others appeal to the last possible degree. Some cases end in the knowledge phase, others continue to the execution phase.

In general, the average time taken to clear the backlog (pending cases) is longer than the time taken to dispose. The longest durations are concentrated in the pending case phase, specifically in the execution phase of the Federal Court (7 years and 8 months) and the State Court (5 years and 6 months). Criminal executions were excluded from the calculation, since cases of this type are kept in the backlog until the sentences are served.

Figure 147 - Process prosecuting time diagram



2nd Degree

State Courts of Justice

■ sentence ■ disposed ■ pending



Federal Regional Courts



Regional Labor Courts



Regional Electoral Courts



Military Courts of Justice



Appellate Courts

State Appeals Court

■ sentence ■ disposed ■ pending



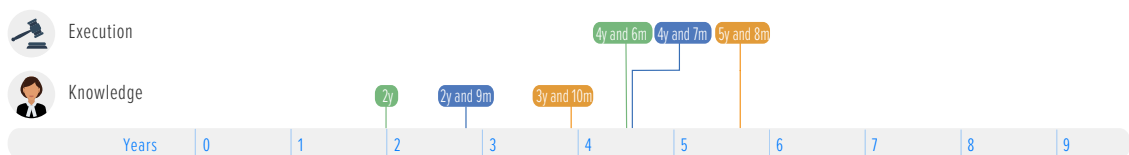
Federal Appeals Court



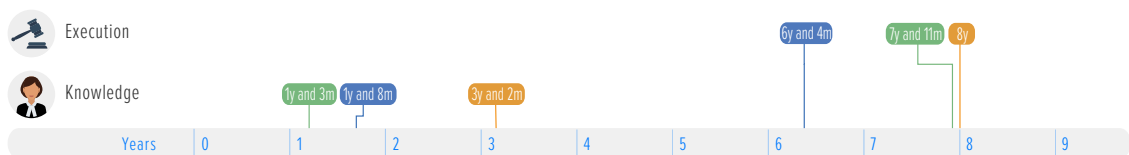
1st Degree

State courts

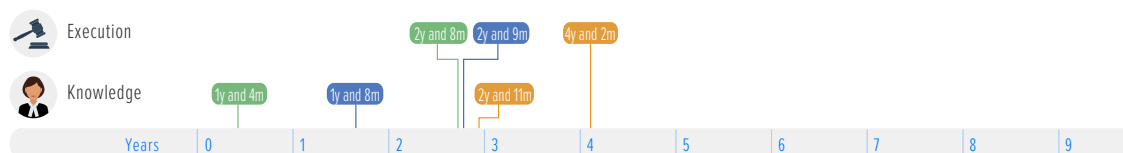
■ sentence ■ disposed ■ pending



Federal Courts



Labor Courts



Electoral Zones



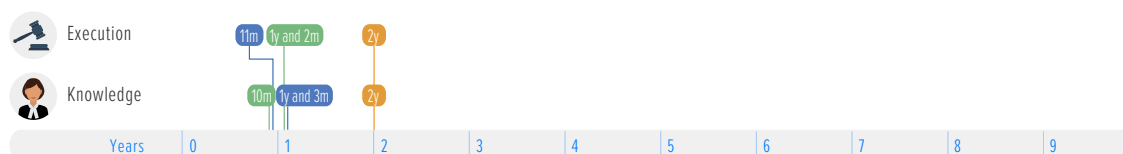
State Military Audits



Special Courts

State Special Courts

■ sentence ■ disposed ■ pending



Special Federal Courts

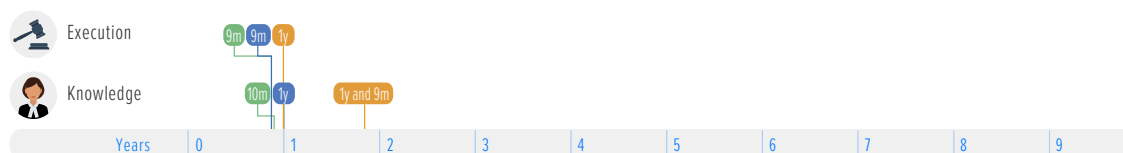


Figure 148 shows the historical series of the average duration of prosecutings. It can be seen that the average times from initial filing to dispose, to judgment and the time the case is pending have remained practically constant over the last year, with an average increase of around 1 month in the average times from judgment to dispose. On the other hand, the reductions in the times of the backlog and the time dispose between 2019 and 2020 may have been due to the change in the calculation method from 2020 due to the implementation of DataJud. As the database and calculations are now centralized at the CNJ, the break in the historical series between 2019 and 2020 may be a reflection of the change in the calculation method, which is now more reliable, secure and uniform, as it is fully developed and applied at the CNJ.

The historical series by branch of justice are shown in Figure 149. It can be seen that, despite the stability since 2020 in the historical series of the average times for the Judiciary's backlog, dispose and sentencing, the average times for sentencing and dispose have shown successive increases since 2020 for the Federal Court and the Electoral Court.

Figure 150 shows the average time taken to dispose of the case and the backlog by court and by justice segment. The biggest gaps between the two time dimensions are in the state and federal courts. In the State Courts, cases have been pending for an average of 4 years and 6 months, and those disposed in 2022 took 2 years and 7 months to be resolved, i.e. a difference of approximately 2 years. In the Federal Court, the difference is even greater: while pending cases have been awaiting a definitive solution for 4 years and 8 months, the time taken for them to be disposed was 2 years and 1 month, showing that there has been greater prioritization in resolving the newest cases, while maintaining an old backlog. The Superior Courts, the Electoral Courts and the State Military Courts stand out for having an average time for pending cases of less than 2 years.

Figure 148 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings

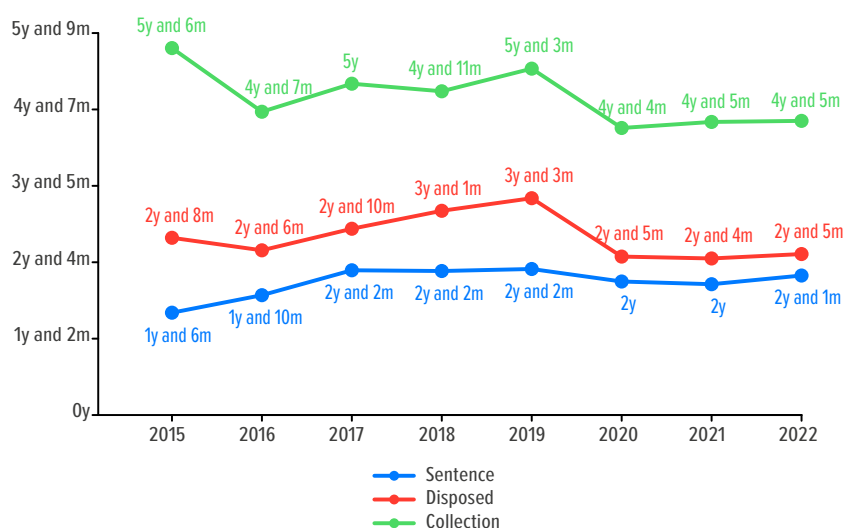


Figure 149 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings, by court

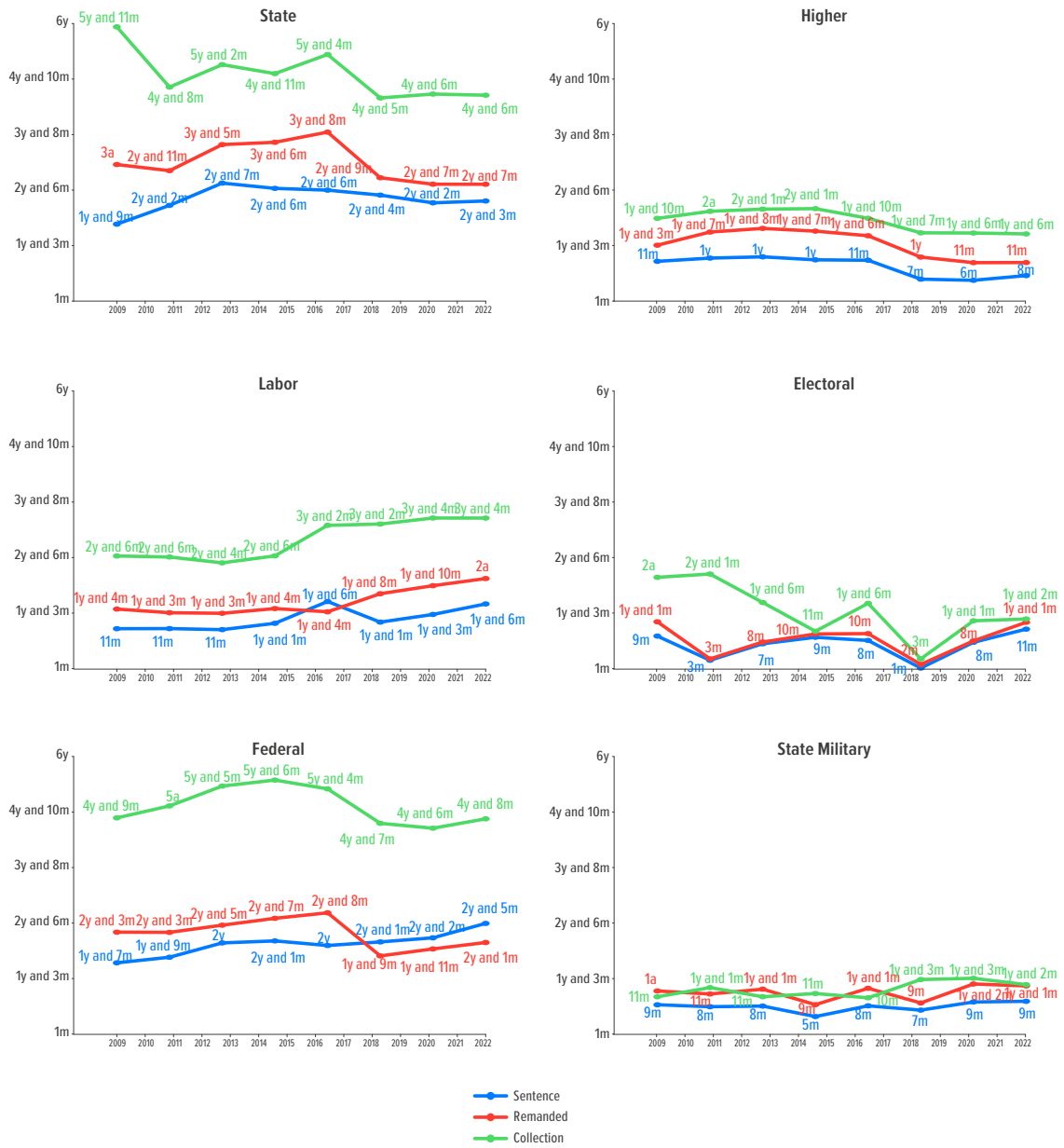


Figure 150 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases, by court

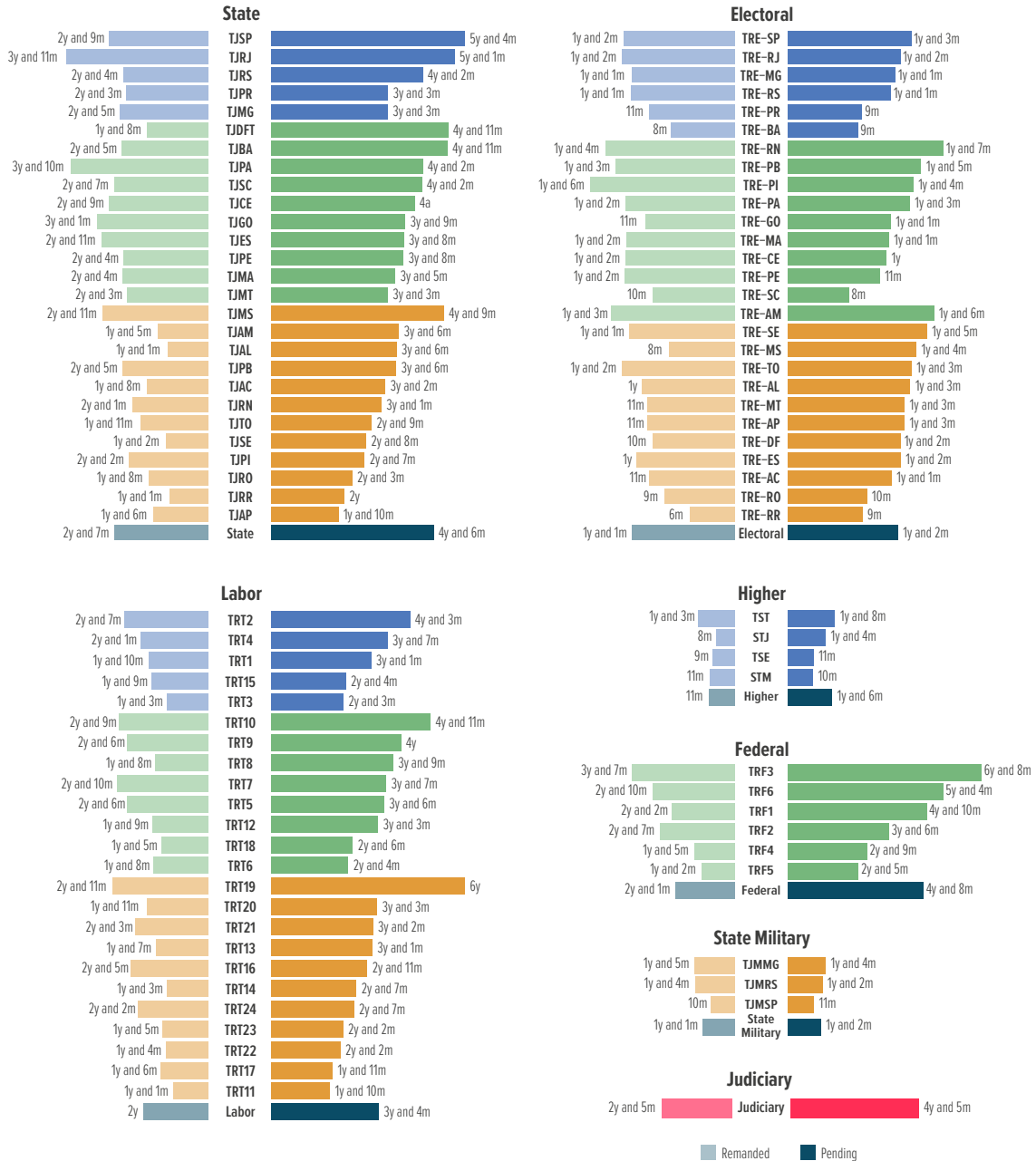


Figure 151 shows the average time taken from receipt of the case to judgment, comparing the first and second degrees. While the first degree takes an average of 2 years and 5 months, in the second degree this time is reduced to approximately a quarter: 7 months.

The knowledge phase, in which the judge has to overcome the parties' postulation and probative dilation in order to reach a verdict, is more *célere* than the execution phase, which does not involve cognition, but only the realization of the right recognized in the sentence or extrajudicial title. However, this time can be hampered by the difficulties in execution and asset constriction that occur at this stage. There are rare incidences of the average time in the execution phase surpassing the time in the knowledge phase in the first degree, as can be seen in Figure 152.

To receive a judgment, the process takes approximately three times as long in the execution phase (4 years) compared to the knowledge phase (1 year and 6 months). This figure is consistent with the congestion rate, 84% in the execution phase and 67% in the knowledge phase. The justice segments stand out for having an average processing time in the knowledge phase of less than two years. In execution, the longest average time is in the Federal Court, 6 years and 10 months, followed by the State Court: 3 years and 10 months. The data thus reveals agility in the knowledge phase, but difficulties in the execution phase.

Figure 151 - Average time from initial request to judgment in the second degree and first degree, by court

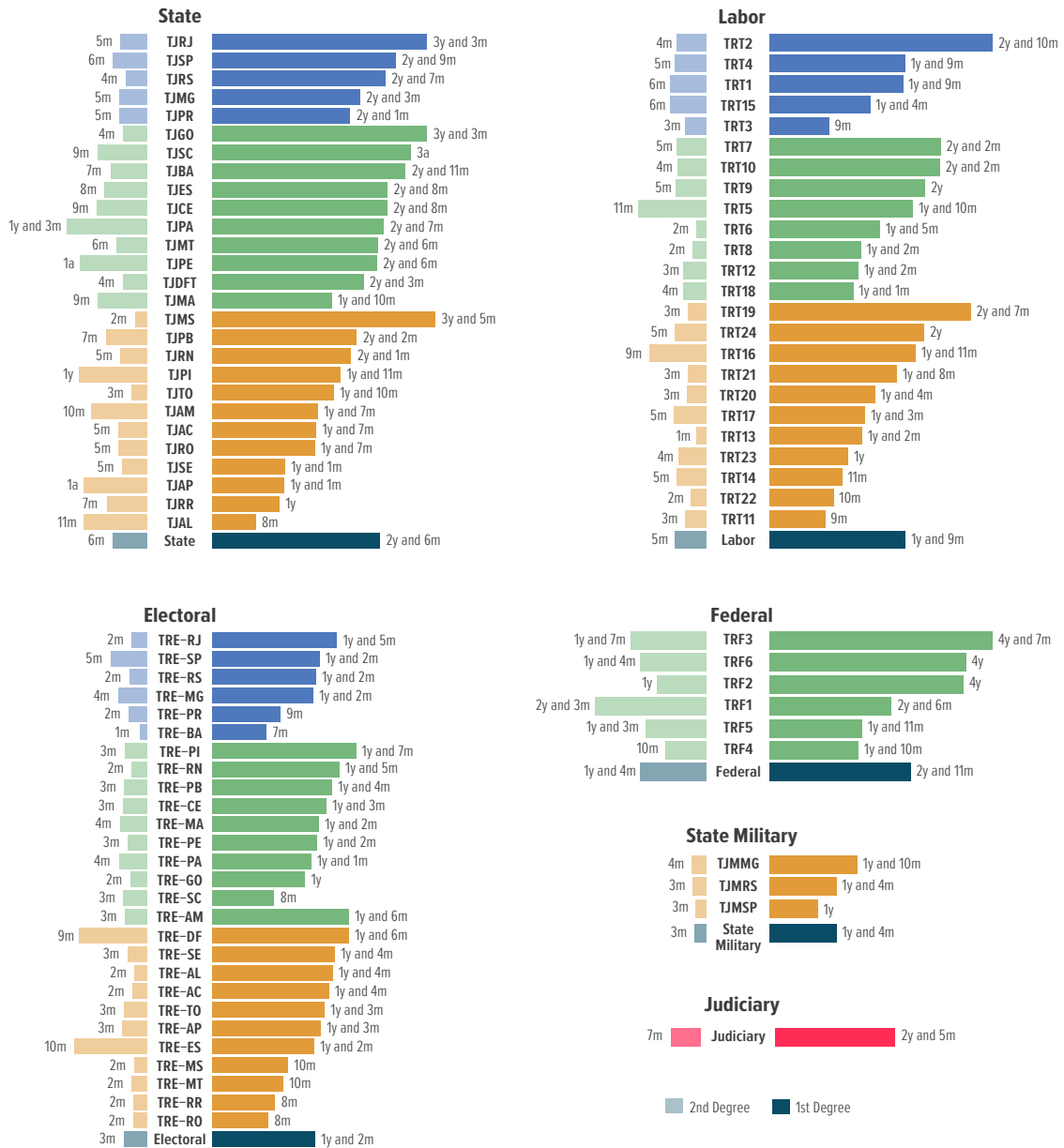
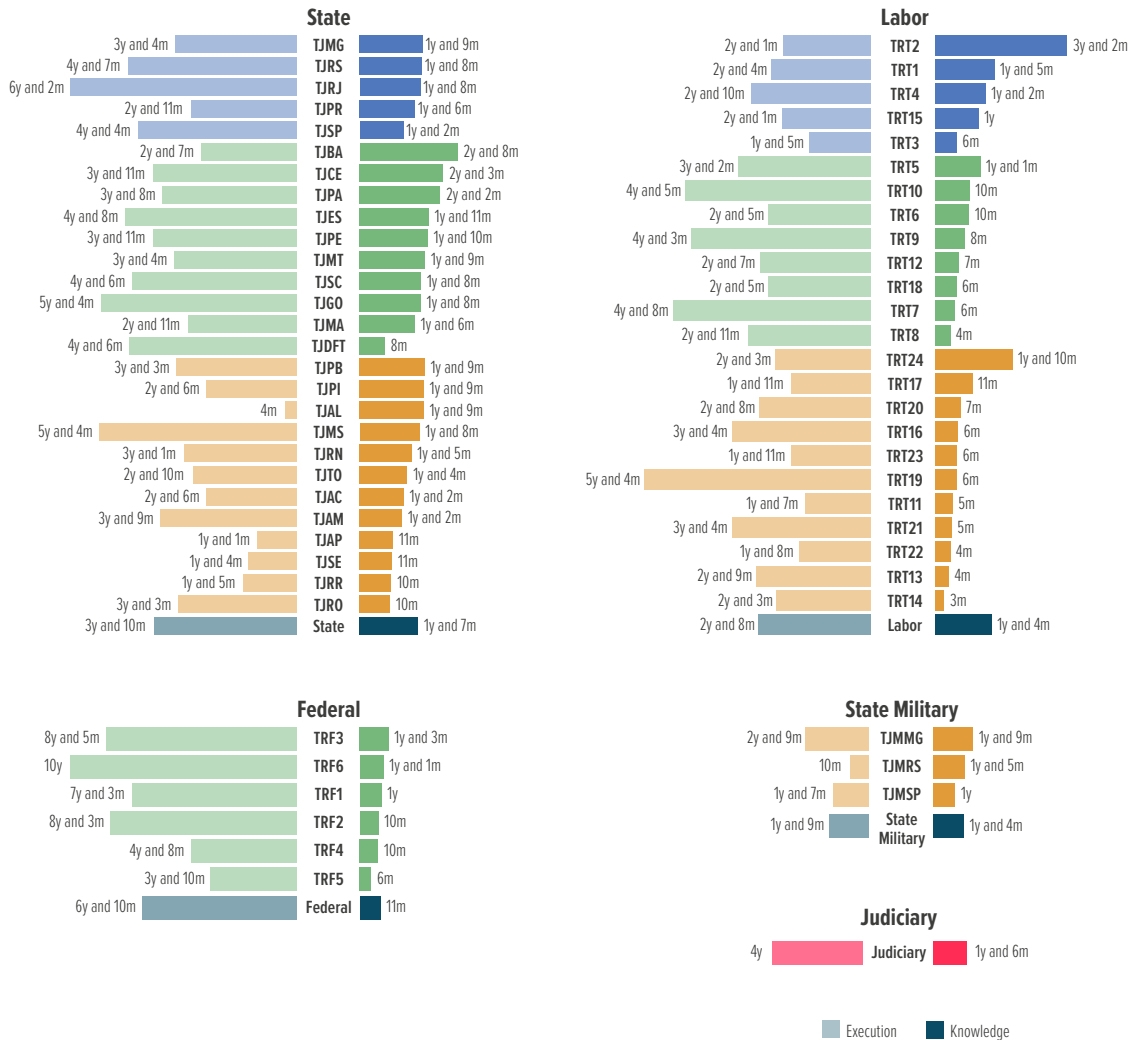


Figure 152 - Average time from start to judgment in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court



This means that not all the cases disposed in 2022 were necessarily sentenced in the same year, i.e. the universe of cases subject to analysis of the average time until sentencing is by no means the same universe as those considered until dispose. The closeness of the averages simply means that the dispose occurs immediately after the sentence, without much delay. The time taken for a case to be dispose in the Judiciary is 1 year and 1 month in the second degree (Figure 153), 2 years in the knowledge phase in the first degree (Figure 154) and 3 years and 7 months in the execution phase in the first degree (Figure 155). Once again, it is clear that the execution phase is the most time-consuming, resulting in a large backlog of pending cases.

It is possible that the time from initial filing to dispose is shorter than the time to judgment. This is because the data is represented by averages of events that occurred in a specific year, 2022. The average duration of proceedings in the second degree is 2 years and 6 months (2.3 times longer than the time taken to dispose, as shown in Figure 153); the average duration of proceedings in the knowledge phase of the first degree is 3 years and 3 months (1.6 times longer than the time taken to dispose the case, as shown in Figure 154); and the average duration of cases in the execution phase of the first degree is 5 years and 8 months (1.6 times longer than the time taken to dispose the case, as shown in Figure 155).

Figure 156 shows the average processing times for pending cases without taking into account judicial and extrajudicial executions, separating them into gross and net versions. The gross average time takes into account the entire period from the start of the lawsuit until December 31, 2022 for all pending cases. As for the net time, in addition to removing suspended, on hold or provisionally filed cases from the calculation base, the periods in which they remained in these situations are also deducted. As a result, the average time taken to process a case in the Judiciary's original or appeal courts was 3 years and 1 month and, excluding periods of suspension/withdrawal, the time taken to process the case was 2 years and 7 months.

Figure 153 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases in the second degree and in the Higher Courts

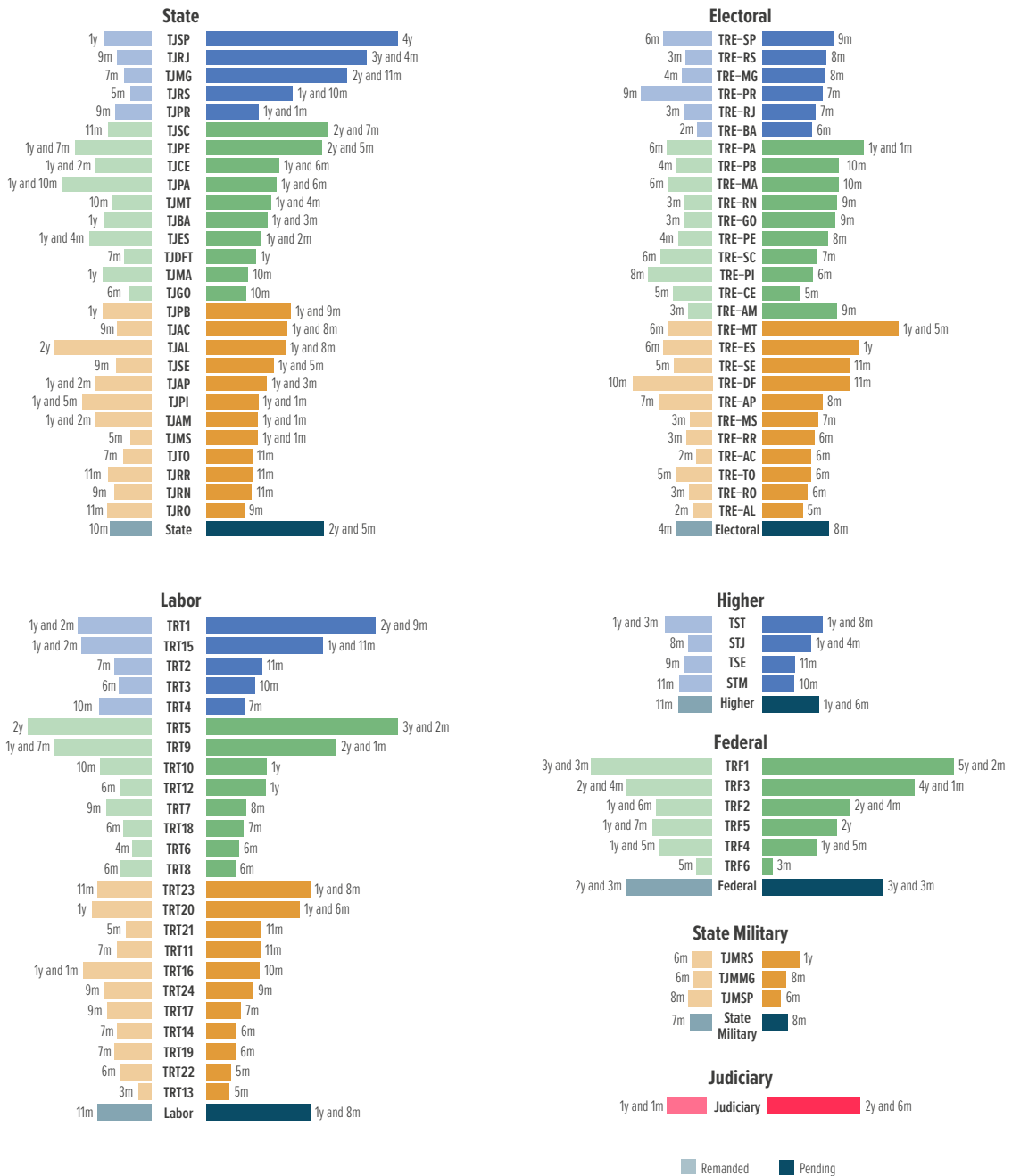


Figure 154 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases in the first-degree knowledge phase

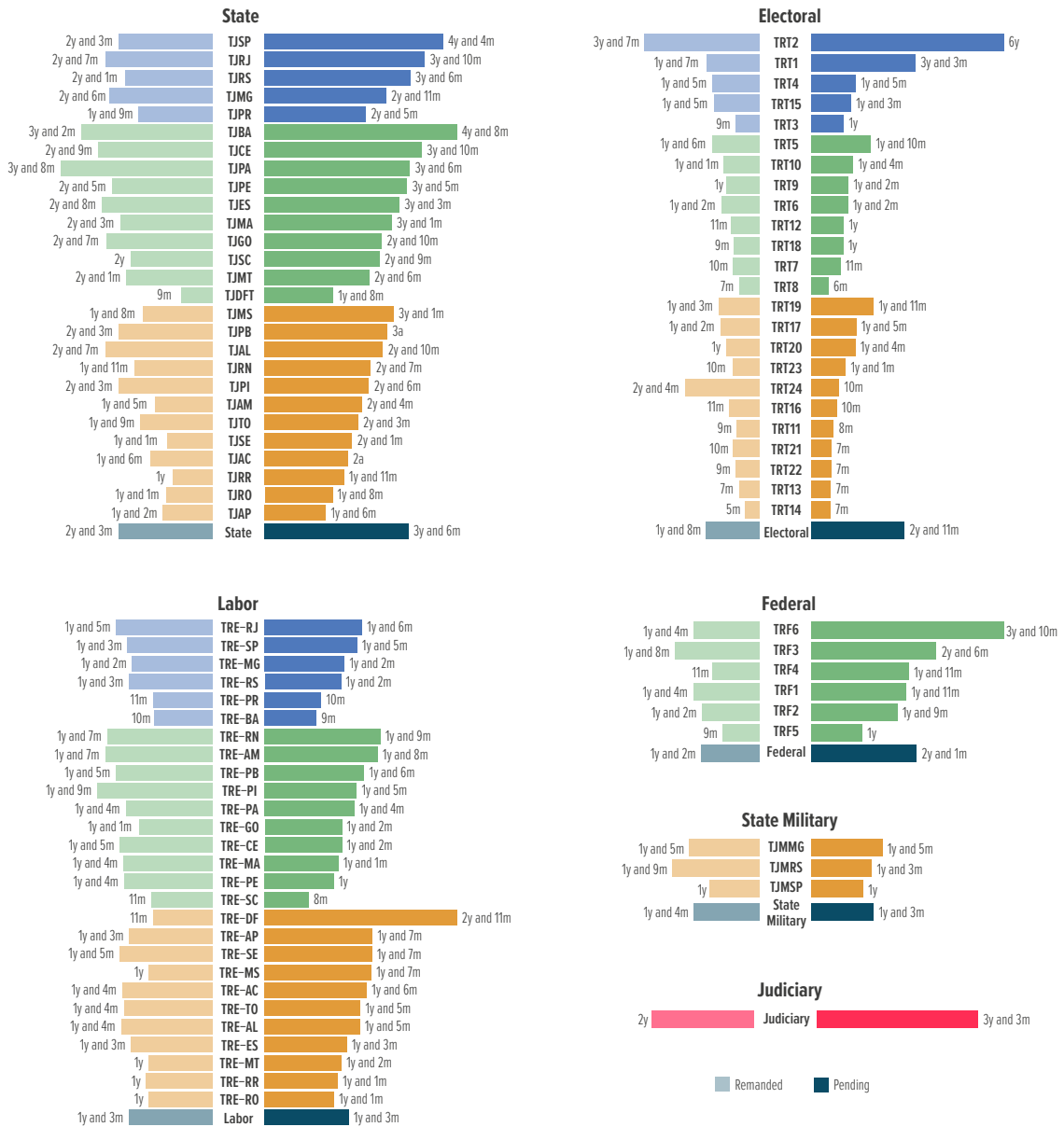


Figure 155 - Average processing time for pending and disposed cases in the first-degree execution phase

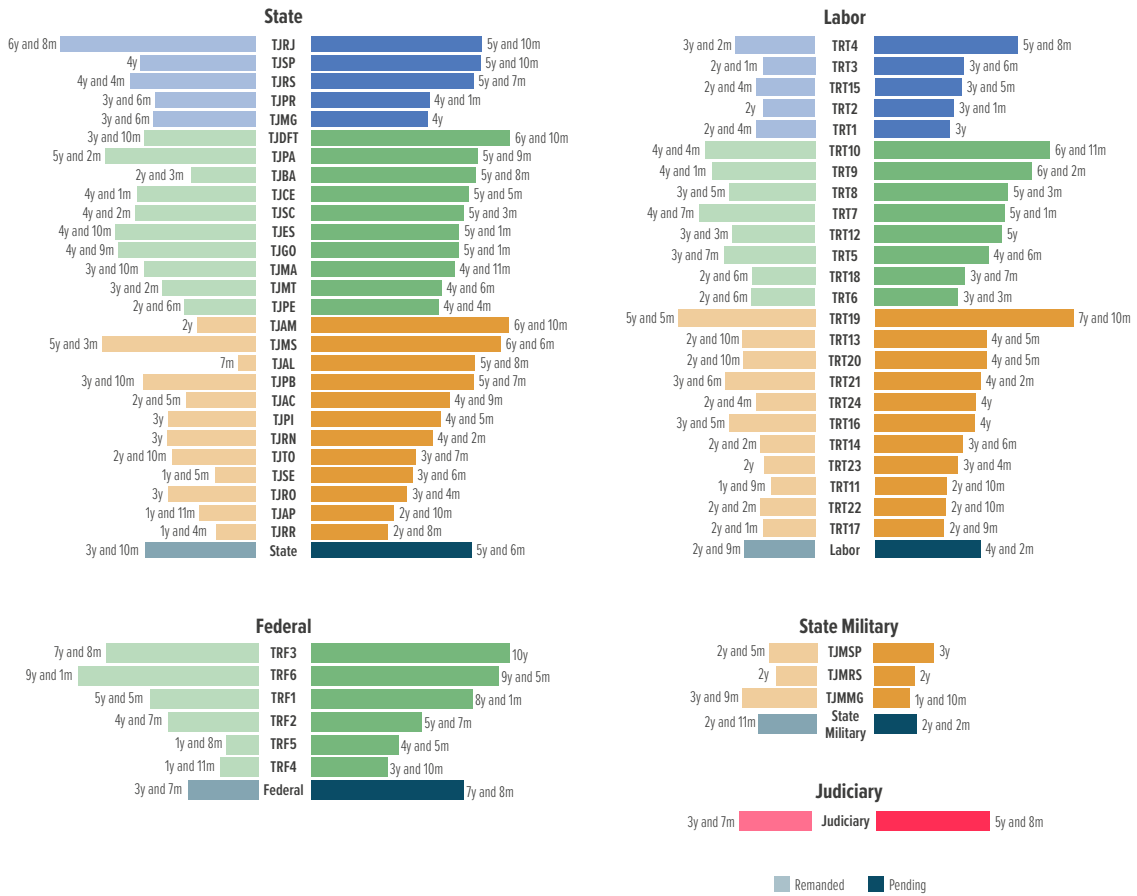
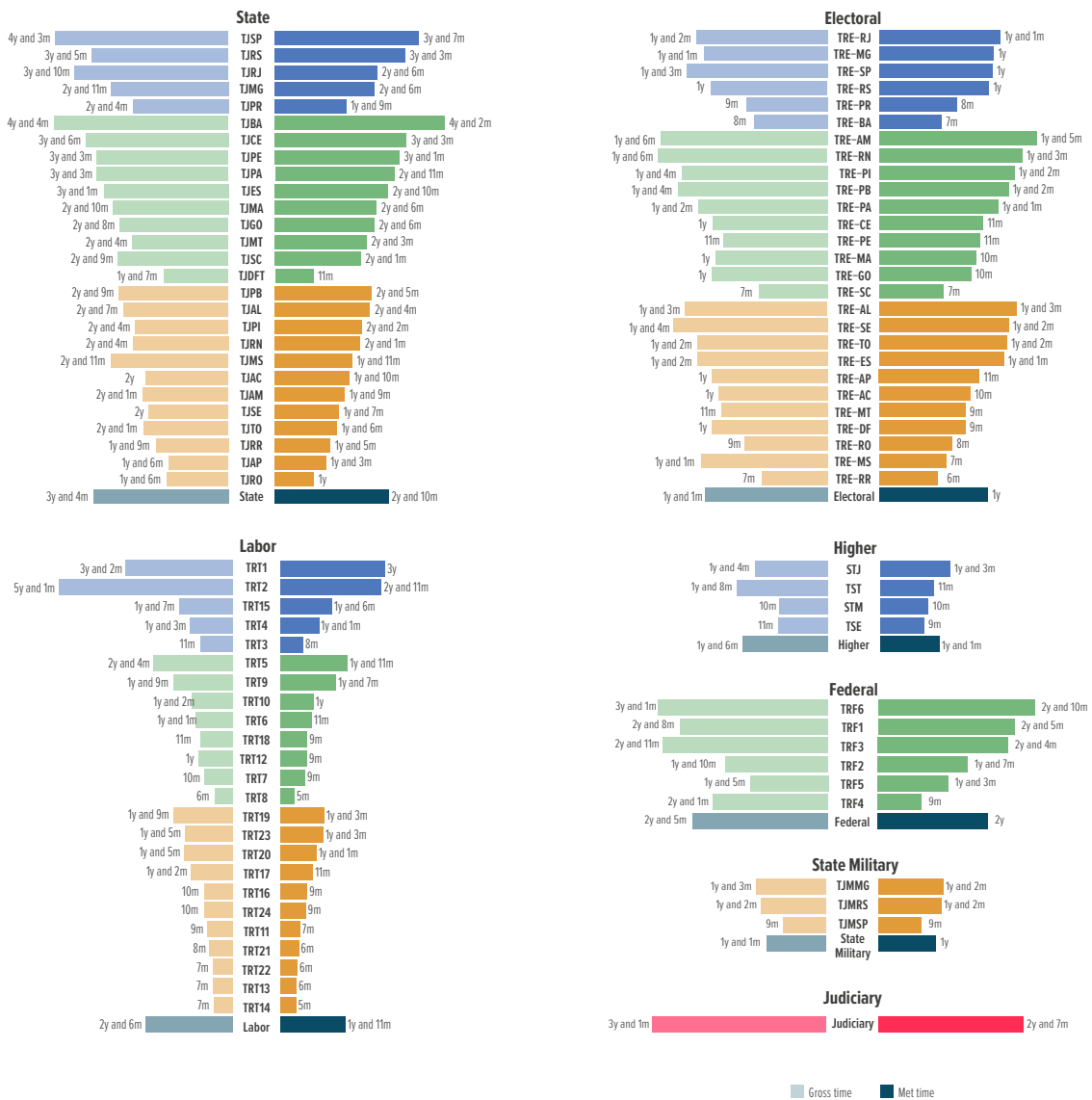


Figure 156 - Average processing time for gross and net pending cases, excluding executions



9 CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In 2022, there were 3.1 million new criminal cases in the Judiciary (Figure 157), of which 2.4 million (63.8%) were in the first degree, 19.4 thousand (0.5%) in the appeal panels, 597.4 thousand (16.1%) in the second degree and 142.3 thousand (3.8%) in the Higher Courts. In addition to the 3.1 million, 585,800 (15.8%) criminal executions were started, totaling 3.7 million new criminal cases, when criminal executions are considered.

It should be noted that the data on criminal execution, when not registered in DataJud, was extracted directly from SEEU - Unified Electronic Execution System (Sistema Eletrônico de Execução Unificado in Portuguese), which is a tool that centralizes and standardizes the management of criminal execution cases throughout the country.

The State Courts are the segment with the highest representation of litigation in the Judiciary, with 72.9% of the demand. In the criminal area, this figure rises to 94.2%.

Figure 157 shows that the number of new criminal cases increased in 2021 (from 3.1 million to 3.3 million between 2021 and 2022), with a subsequent decrease in 2022, returning to the degree of 3.1 million, registering a variation of 3.7% in the last year. The last three years of the historical series have a volume of procedural demand similar to that seen between 2011 and 2014, after the drop in the historical series seen between 2015 and 2019. As for the backlog, after a period of some maintenance of the figures during the years 2009 to 2019, from 2020 there was a jump in pending cases, which reached 7.1 million, but which decreased in the following two years, with an 8% increase in the backlog between the years 2021 and 2022, reaching 6.4 million. The number of disposes grew by 11.4%, with a total of 3.7 million cases resolved during 2022.

Information on the number of new and pending cases per court can be seen in Figure 158. Pending cases are equivalent to 2.4 times the demand. In the Court of Justice of São Paulo alone, there are 945,100 cases, equivalent to 14.7% of the country's criminal case backlog.

It should be noted that the Criminal Justice system may have been greatly affected by the covid-19 pandemic, in view of the need to hold virtual criminal hearings and jury sessions and the possible difficulty in transit logistics hampered by cases of infection in penitentiary institutions and in the police force, but that, even in the face of such a scenario, the backlog has decreased since then.

Figure 157 - Historical series of new and pending criminal cases in the first degree, second degree and higher courts, excluding criminal executions

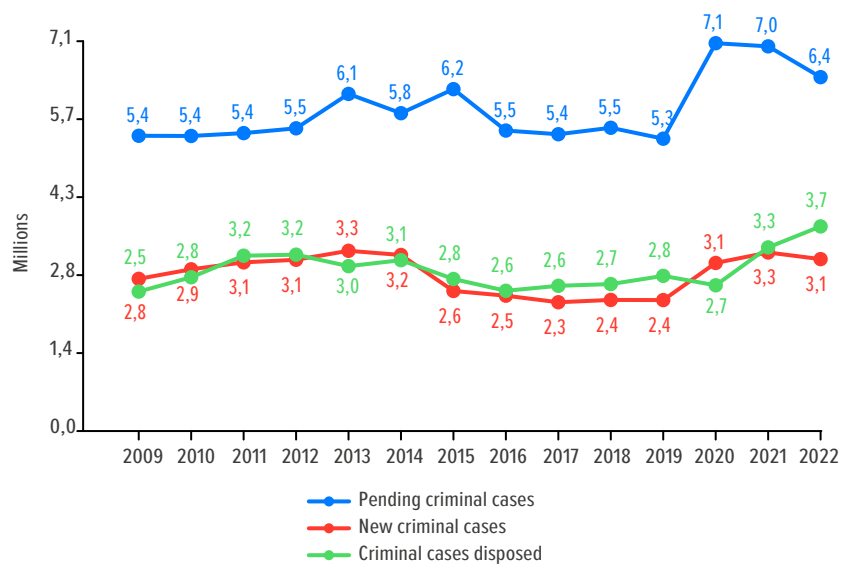
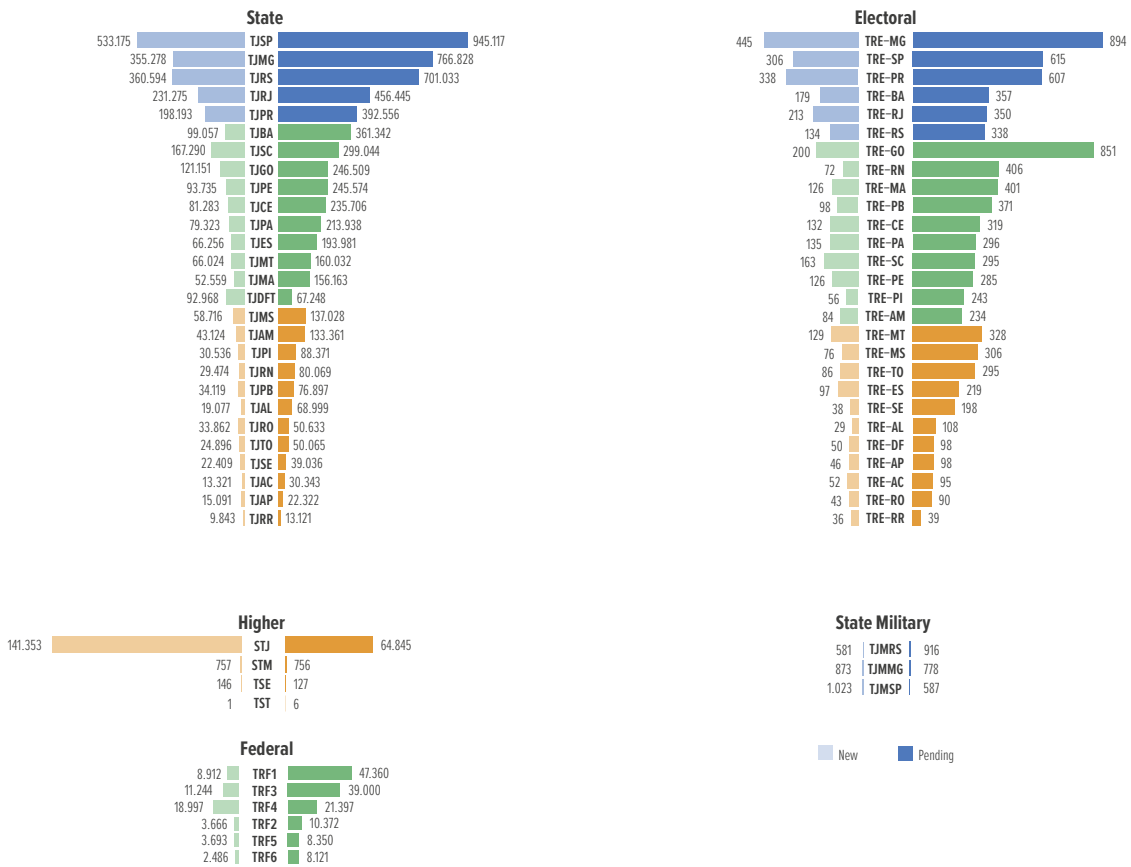
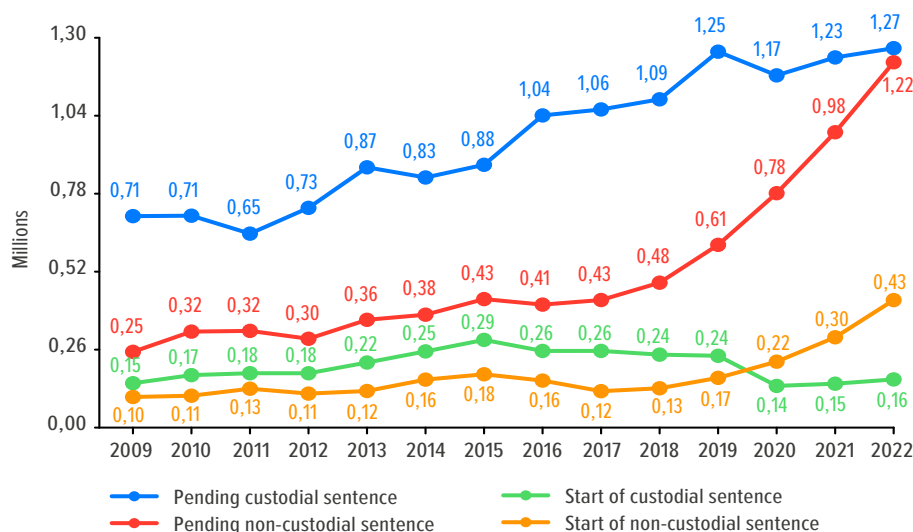


Figure 158 - New and pending criminal cases, excluding criminal executions, by court.



At the end of 2022, there were 2.48 million criminal executions pending, of which 1.27 million were custodial sentences (50.9%) and 1.22 million alternative sentences (49.1%). In 2022, 586,000 criminal executions were started. In the majority of cases, the sentence imposed was non-custodial, with 425,200 cases initiated (72.6%), while those involving deprivation of liberty accounted for a total of 161,000 (27.4%), as shown in Figure 159.

Figure 159 - Historical series of criminal executions



According to Figures 160 and 161, the results of the average time taken to dispose cases in 2022, by court, indicate different scenarios in the second degree and higher courts, when compared to the first degree. In the second degree, the Electoral Court is the only one where criminal proceedings take longer than non-criminal ones. In the Federal Regional Courts (second degree), criminal proceedings took an average of 1 year and 5 months; in the second degree of State Justice, the average was 7 months and, in the Superior Court of Justice, which receives appeals from both segments, the average was 5 months. Criminal cases lasted an average of 7 months less than non-criminal cases.

In the first degree, criminal proceedings take longer than non-criminal proceedings (Figure 161). These figures are in line with those shown in Table 4, where the criminal congestion rate (66.8%) exceeds the non-criminal rate (66.5%) for this stage/degree. In the Federal Court, the average time for criminal proceedings in the first-degree knowledge phase (3 years) is more than double that of non-criminal proceedings (1 year and 2 months). In the state courts, criminal cases last an average of 2 years and 9 months before the first trial.

Criminal executions are not included in the statistics in the chapter on time spent in court, since the case remains in progress until the sentence is served, and are therefore analyzed separately in this chapter.

The cases relating to criminal executions involving deprivation of liberty disposed in 2022 had an average dispose time of 5 years and 7 months in the state courts and 3 years and 4 months in the federal courts (Figure 162). These times are longer than the average until the case is disposed at the knowledge stage, i.e. until the criminal execution begins or until the case is referred on appeal to the second degree, which was 2 years and 9 months in the State Courts and 3 years in the Federal Courts.

Figure 160 - Average processing time for criminal and non-criminal cases disposed in the second degree and in the Higher Courts, by court.

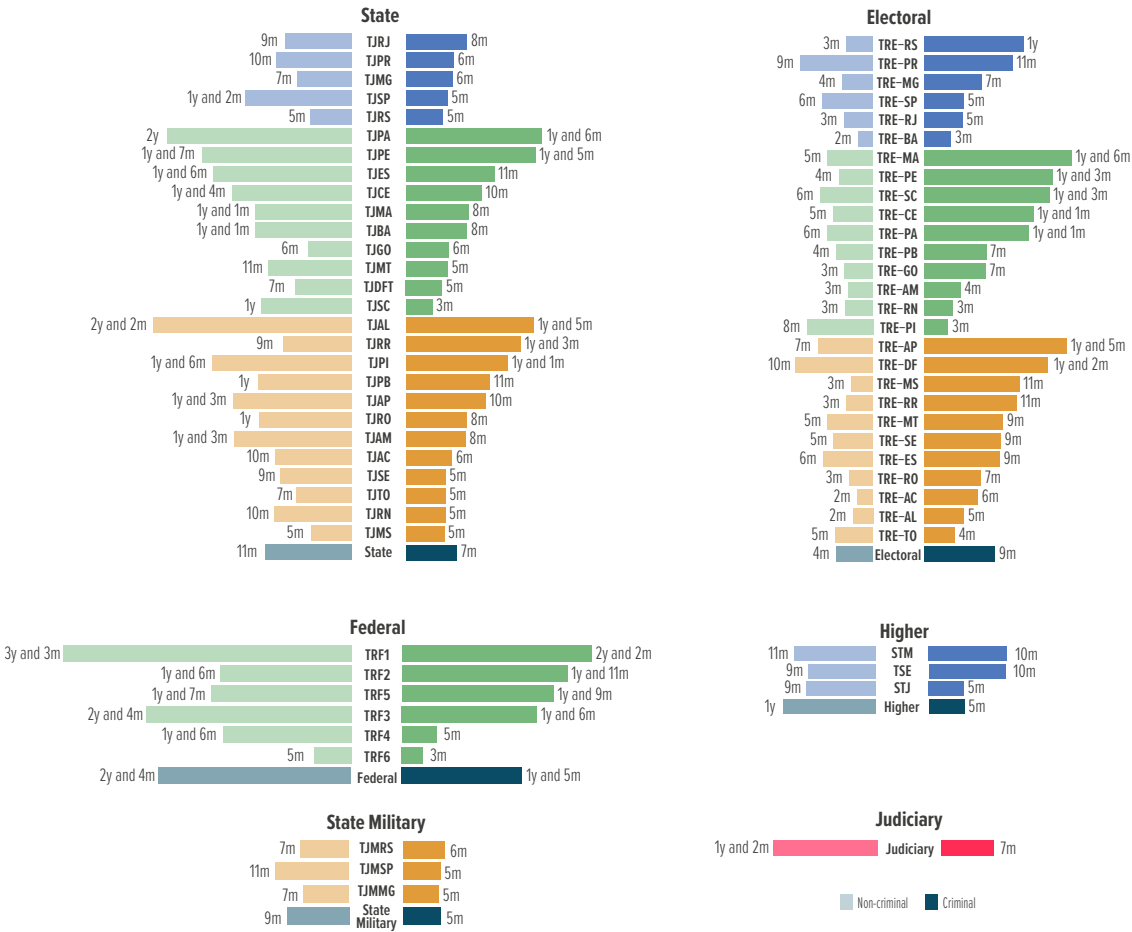


Figure 161 - Average processing time for disposed criminal and non-criminal cases in the first degree, by court.

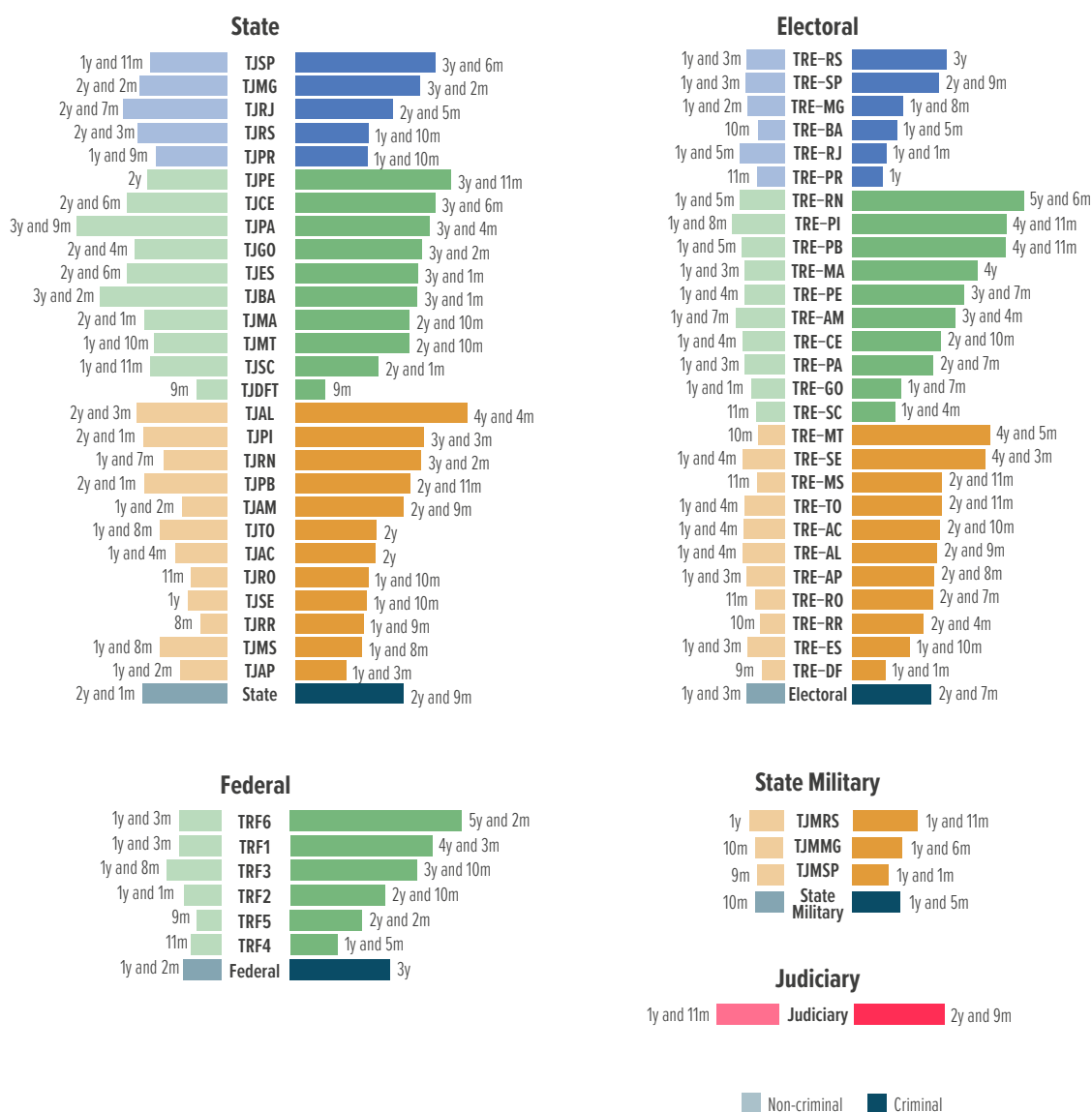
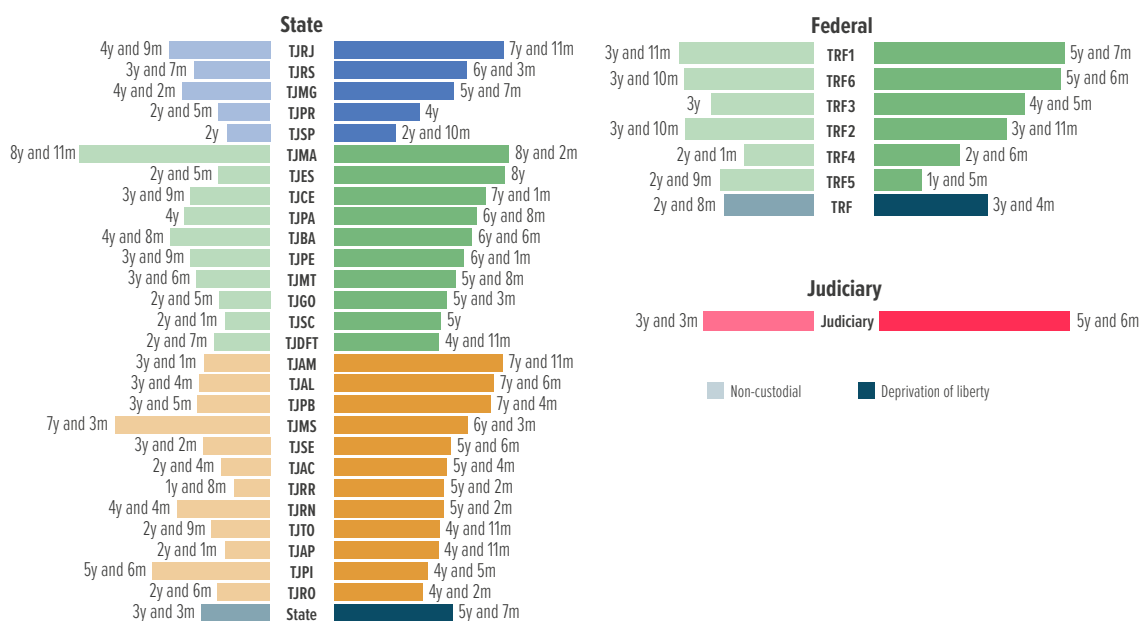


Figure 162 - Average processing time for disposed criminal execution cases discharged from the first degree, by court.



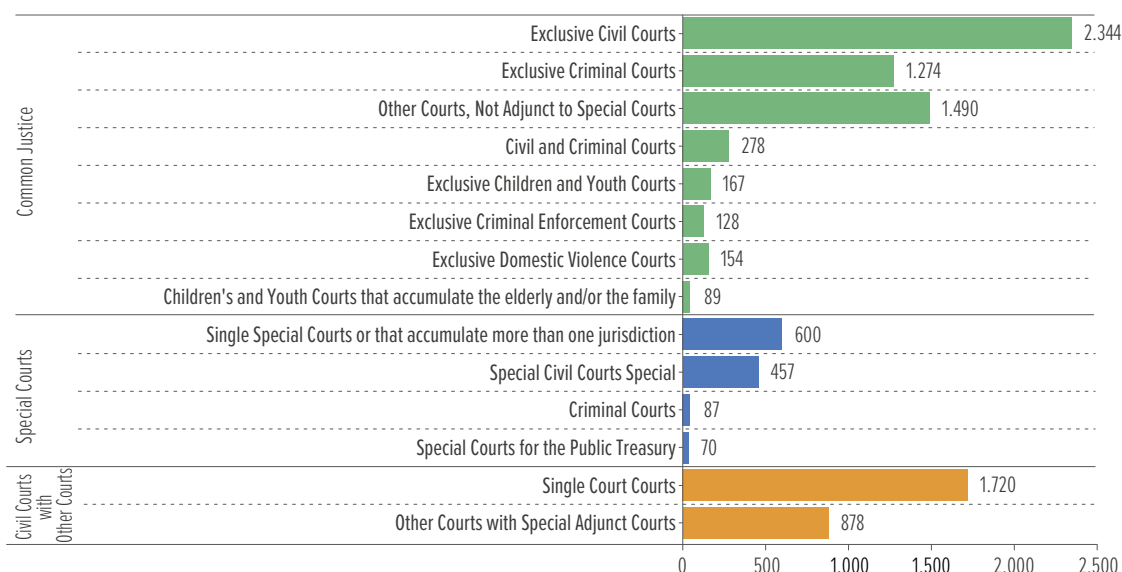
10 JURISDICTIONS OF THE STATE COURTS

The state courts deal with a wide variety of procedural subjects, and there are specialized courts responsible for judging specific claims. This chapter aims to compare the performance indicators of exclusive courts, which only work with one type of jurisdiction (e.g. business courts, jury courts, domestic violence courts, special courts for the public treasury, among others).

To calculate the indicators, we used data from the Monthly Productivity Module system,¹⁶ which has a register of all the judicial units in the country with information on the jurisdictions covered in each one, the jurisdiction and other registration data.

Figure 163 shows that there are a large number of single courts, which are full jurisdiction units with the power to prosecute all types of cases. This means that 68.7% of Brazilian counties have only one court. Approximately 61% of the judicial units are single-judge courts or have exclusive civil or criminal jurisdiction. The other units have specific jurisdictions that act either exclusively or cumulatively with other specializations.

Figure 163 - Judicial units of the first degree of State Court, by jurisdiction



¹⁶ System established by Provision No. 49, of August 18, 2015 of the National Office of the Ombudsman and regulated by the Permanent Commission for Strategic Management, Statistics and Budget, through the publication of Annex II of CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009.

The Monthly Productivity Module has 38 types of competence that can be ticked for each judicial unit. More than 3,500 first-degree judicial units have exclusive civil or criminal jurisdiction; 657 have exclusive jurisdiction over tax execution or the public treasury; 572 have exclusive jurisdiction over the family; 167 have exclusive jurisdiction over children and youth; 154 have exclusive jurisdiction over domestic violence; 128 have exclusive jurisdiction over criminal execution; and 111 have exclusive jurisdiction over the Jury Court.

Figure 164 shows the average number of pending and disposed cases per exclusive judicial unit. It can be seen that the courts exclusively dealing with tax execution or the public treasury have the highest numbers, with approximately 4,000 cases disposed and 29,000 cases in progress per court, amounting to 84% of the total number of tax execution cases in progress in the state courts. They are also the courts with the highest congestion rates among the jurisdictions analyzed (Figure 165), which confirms the data already presented in the previous chapters, i.e. regardless of whether they are exclusive courts or not, the congestion rate in tax execution is high, in both cases reaching levels close to 90%.

According to Figure 165, the lowest congestion rates are in the courts for traffic offenses (46%), Administrative Improbability (50%), Bankruptcy and Judicial Recovery (52%) and the Special Courts. These include courts that are exclusively civil (51%), exclusively criminal (52%) and those that combine civil and criminal jurisdiction (48%).

Figure 164 - Average number of cases disposed and pending before exclusive courts by judicial unit

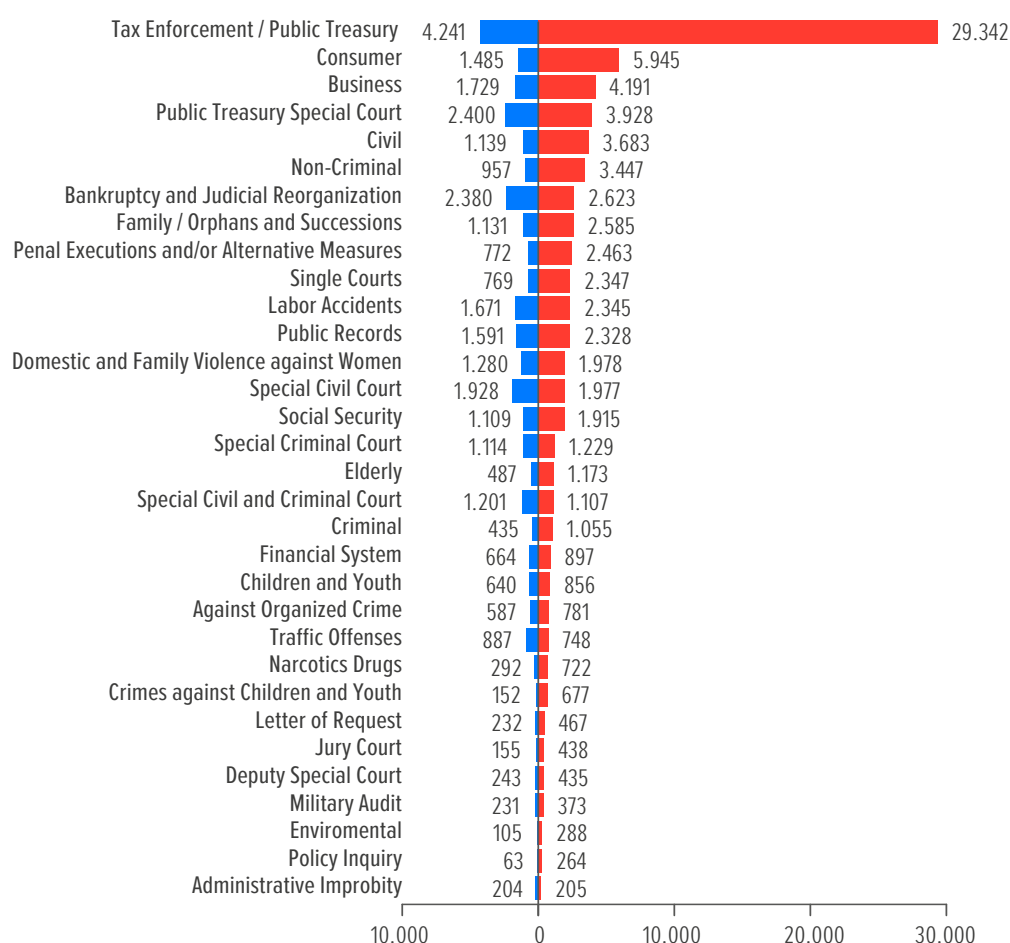


Figure 165 - Congestion rate in exclusive courts, by type of jurisdiction

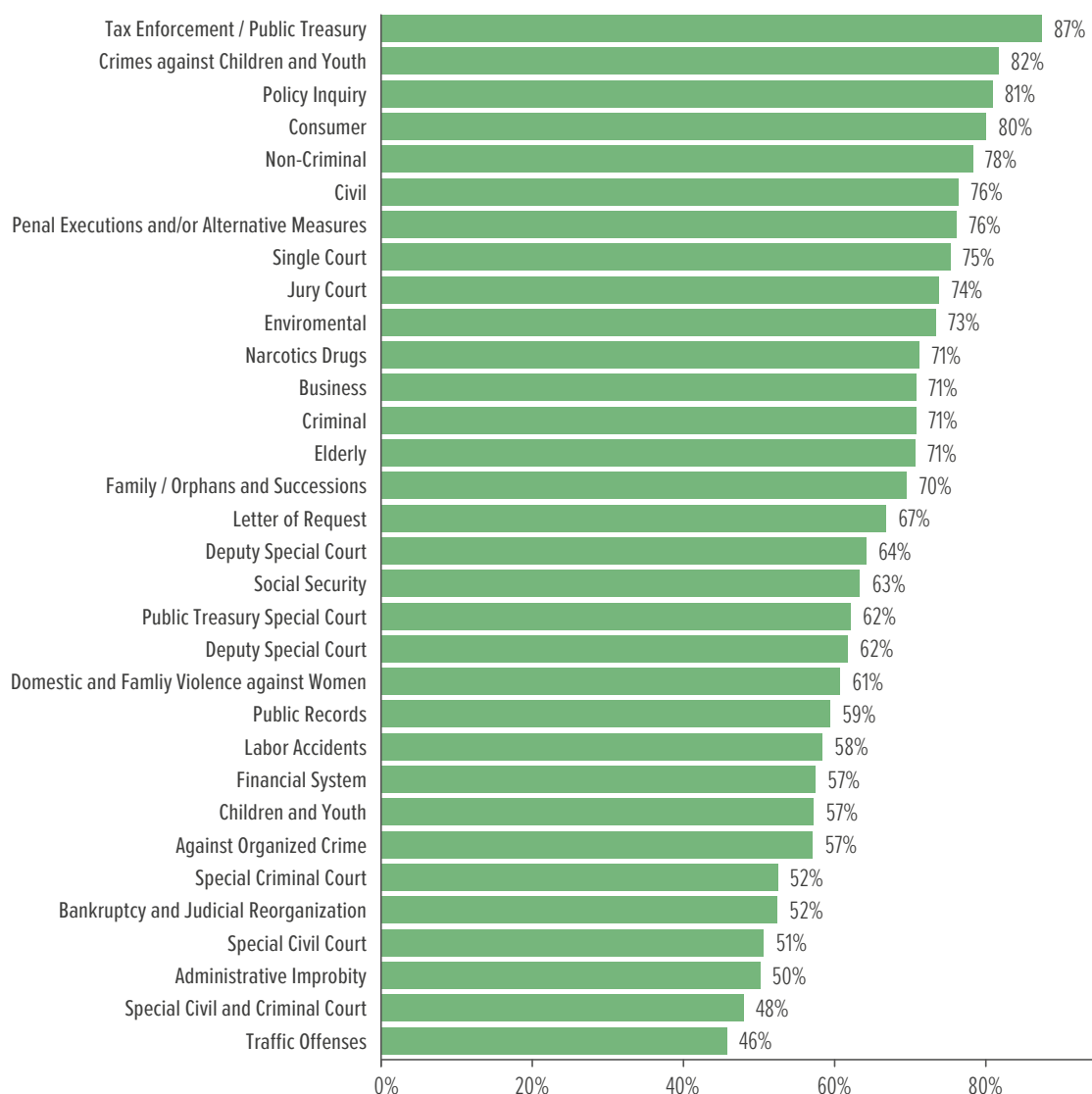
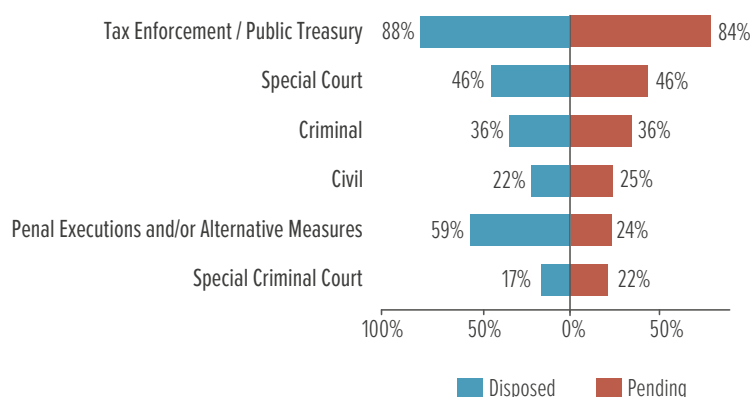


Figure 166 shows the percentages of pending and disposed cases in the exclusive courts in relation to the total number of criminal execution cases; tax execution cases; criminal cases in the knowledge phase; and non-criminal cases, except tax execution cases. It can be seen that, in the Tax Enforcement jurisdiction, the vast majority of cases (both disposed, 88%, and in progress, 84%) are in the exclusive courts. In the Special Courts, 46% are dealt with in exclusive units. In the other jurisdictions, the opposite is true, as the exclusive courts concentrate less than 40% of the cases.

Figure 166 - Percentage of cases pending and disposed of in the exclusive courts in relation to the total number of cases, by jurisdiction



In the following sections, information is missing for some courts that do not have exclusive courts. Three indicators are calculated for each type of jurisdiction: percentage of cases pending and disposed in the exclusive courts; average number of cases pending and disposed per judicial unit; and congestion rates in the exclusive courts.

10.1 EXCLUSIVE TAX ENFORCEMENT OR PUBLIC TREASURY COURTS

General data on tax executions is detailed in the “Bottlenecks in execution” section of the “Judicial management” chapter. These cases represent 34% of all pending cases and 64% of pending executions in the Judiciary.

It should be noted that 83.5% of pending tax execution cases are in the exclusive courts (Figure 167). However, this is not a pattern in all courts, because while in the TJTO, TJMG and TJRS there are only 23%, 25% and 27%, respectively, other courts have 100% of tax execution cases in exclusive courts, such as those listed below: TJRJ, TJPE, TJMA, TJDFT, TJRR, TJRN, TJPI, TJPB, TJAL, TJAC and TJSE (Figure 167).

As seen in the “Tax Executions” section, the Courts of Justice of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro deal with 59.2% of the total number of tax execution cases in the Judiciary, 91% of which are dealt with in exclusive courts. These cases are pending in 279 courts, or 52,634 cases per court (Figure 168).

Figure 169 shows the congestion rate of courts exclusively dealing with tax execution or the public treasury, where 19 out of 27 courts have a congestion rate above 80%. The congestion

rate of the exclusive courts is 87.4%, which is close to the general congestion rate for tax execution (88.4%), which shows that this type of specialization does not seem to contribute to improving congestion, but only to better judicial organization, given the large volume of cases in this area of law.

Figure 167 - Percentage of tax execution cases in exclusive courts, by court

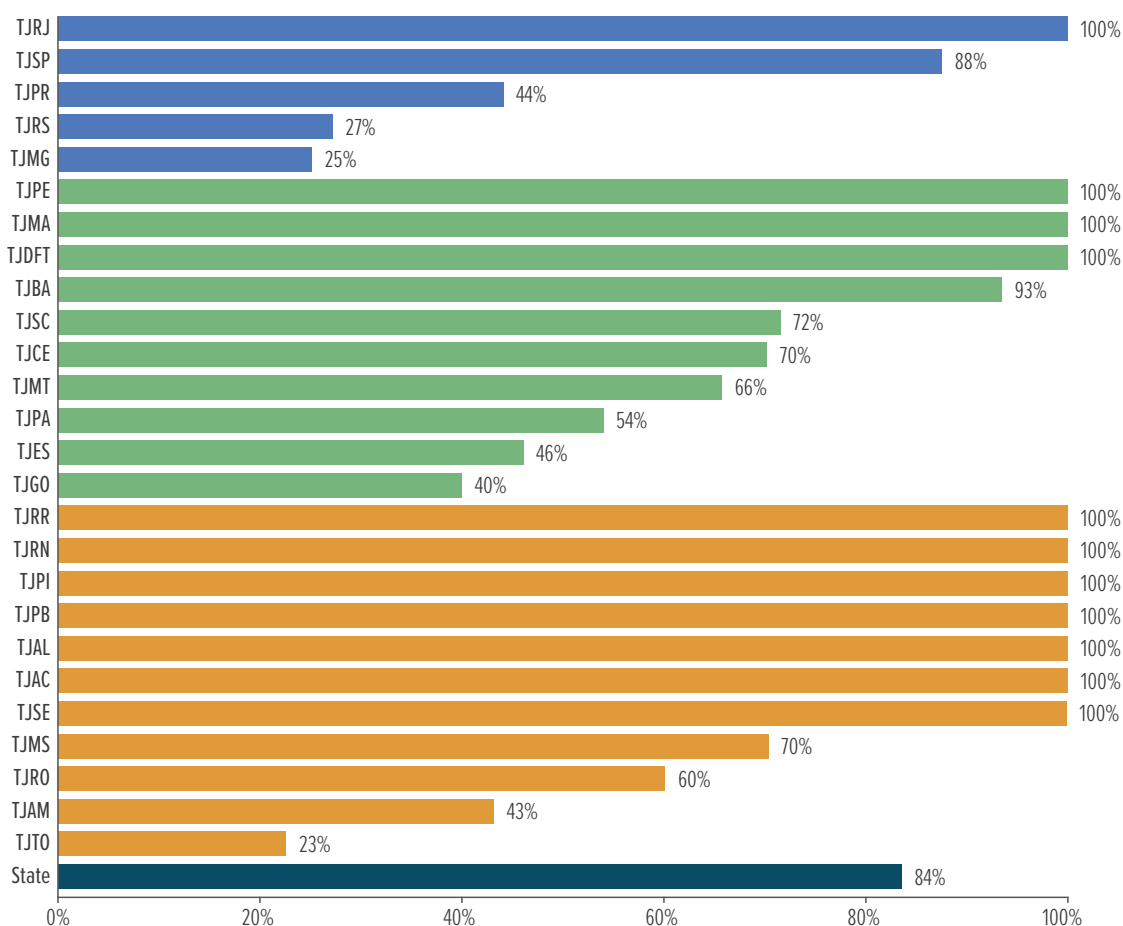


Figure 168 - Total tax execution of disposed and pending cases per exclusive court, by court

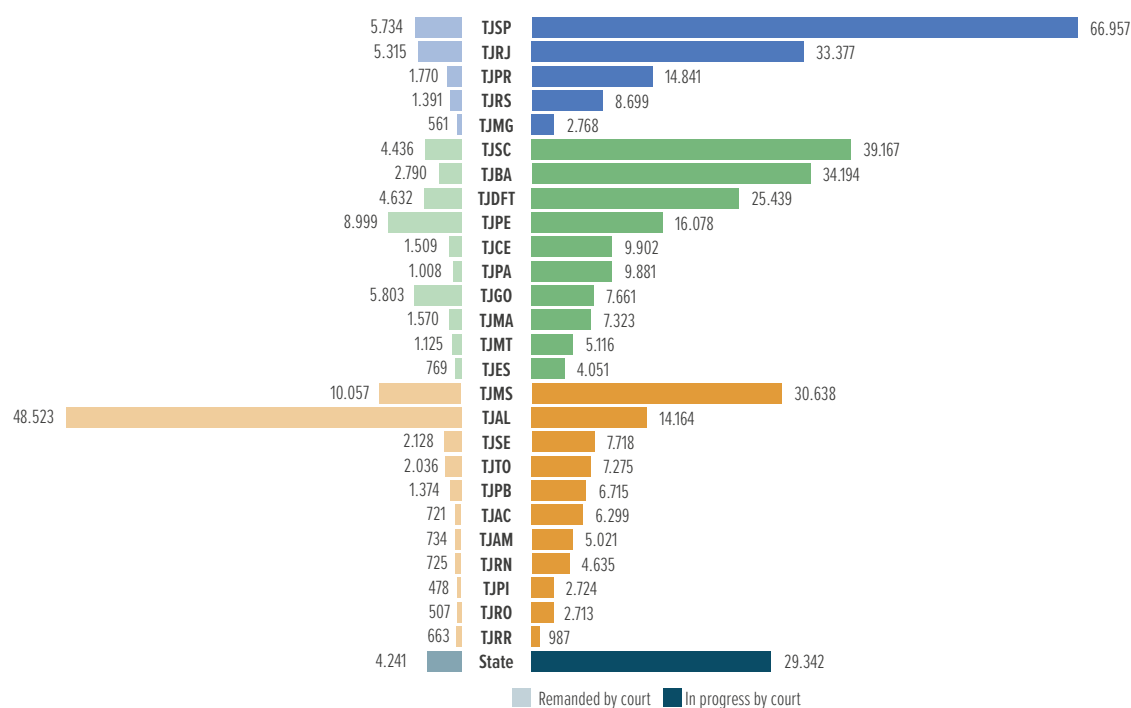
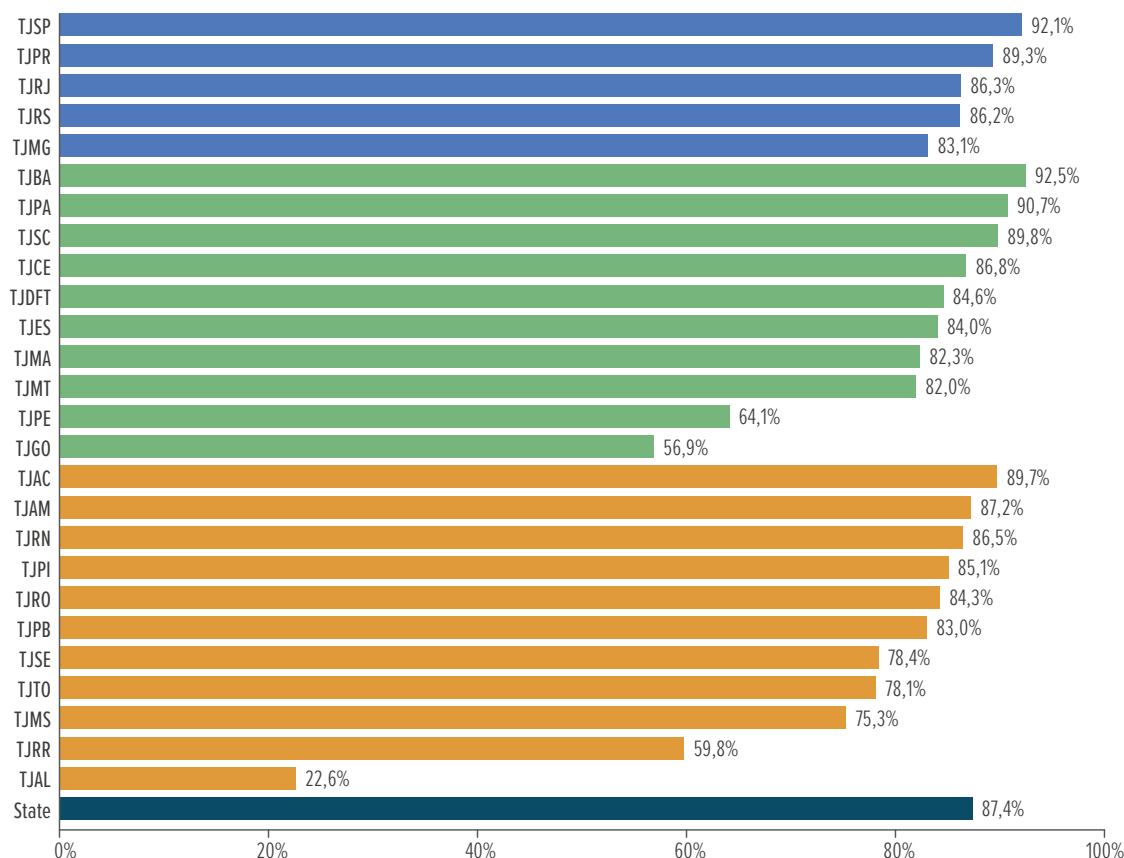


Figure 169 - Congestion rate of courts exclusively dealing with tax execution or public treasury



10.2 EXCLUSIVE COURTS

Around 25% of non-criminal cases are dealt with in courts with exclusive jurisdiction, with considerable variation between the courts. The TJRO and TJDFT courts stand out for having more than 50% of non-criminal cases being dealt with in the exclusive courts (Figure 170). For their part, the TJRJ, TJRS, TJAP and TJAM have rates of less than 5%, which demonstrates the low processing of these matters in the specialized courts. In addition, the national average of 25% shows that this is perhaps a specialization that is not highly concentrated nationwide.

At the end of 2022, an average of 3,683 cases had been processed in the exclusive courts of the state justice system and 1,139 had been disposed per judicial unit (Figure 171).

The congestion rate in the exclusive courts is 76.4%. The following courts had congestion rates for exclusive courts of less than 50%: TJRS, TJRR and TJRO (Figure 172).

Figure 170 - Percentage of non-criminal cases before exclusive courts, by court

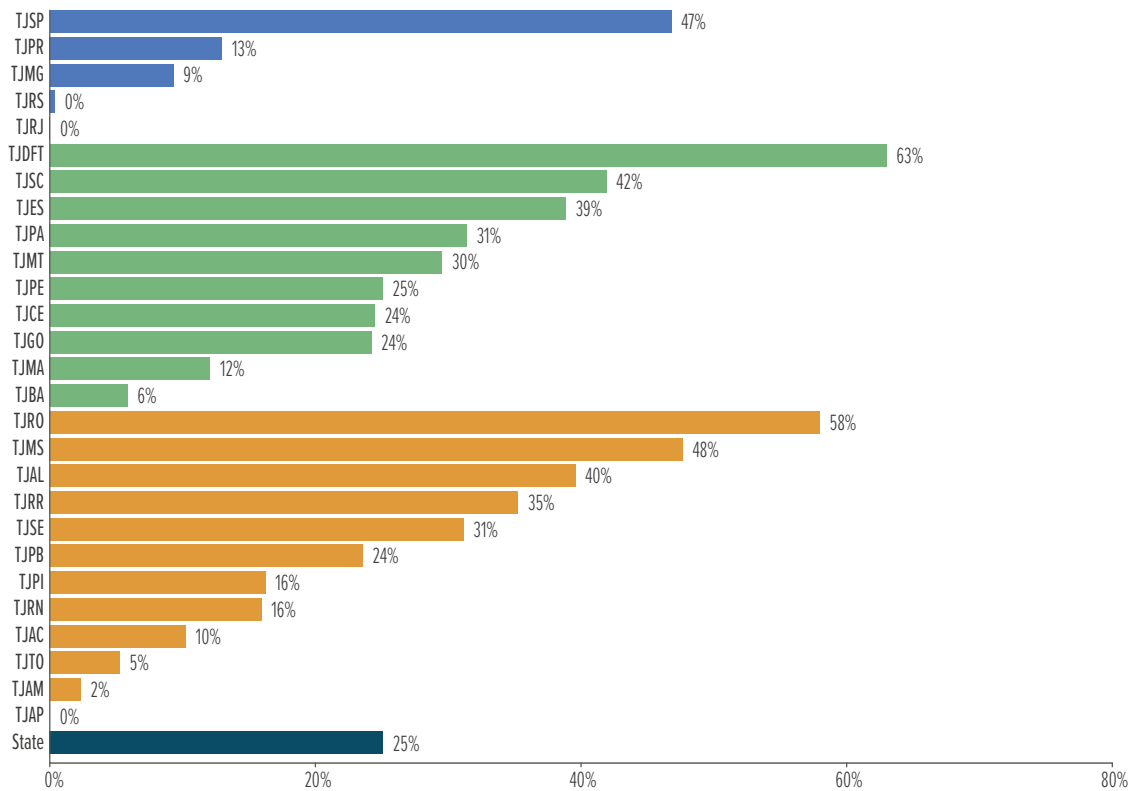


Figure 171 - Total non-criminal of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, by court

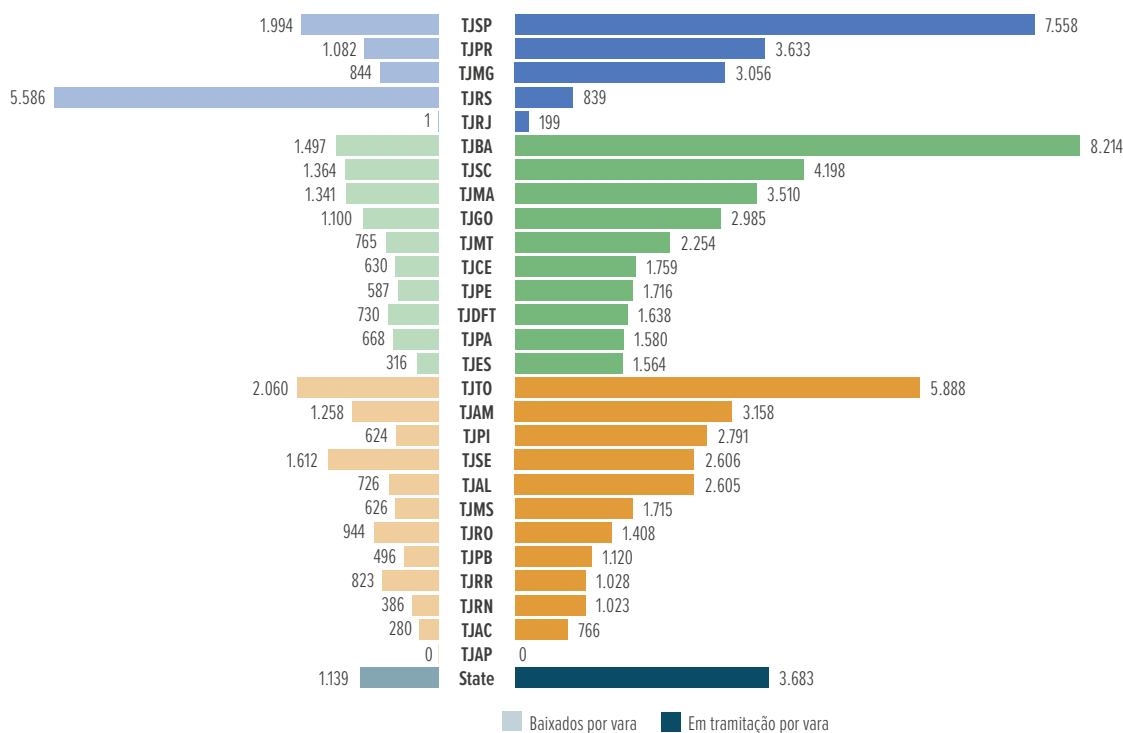
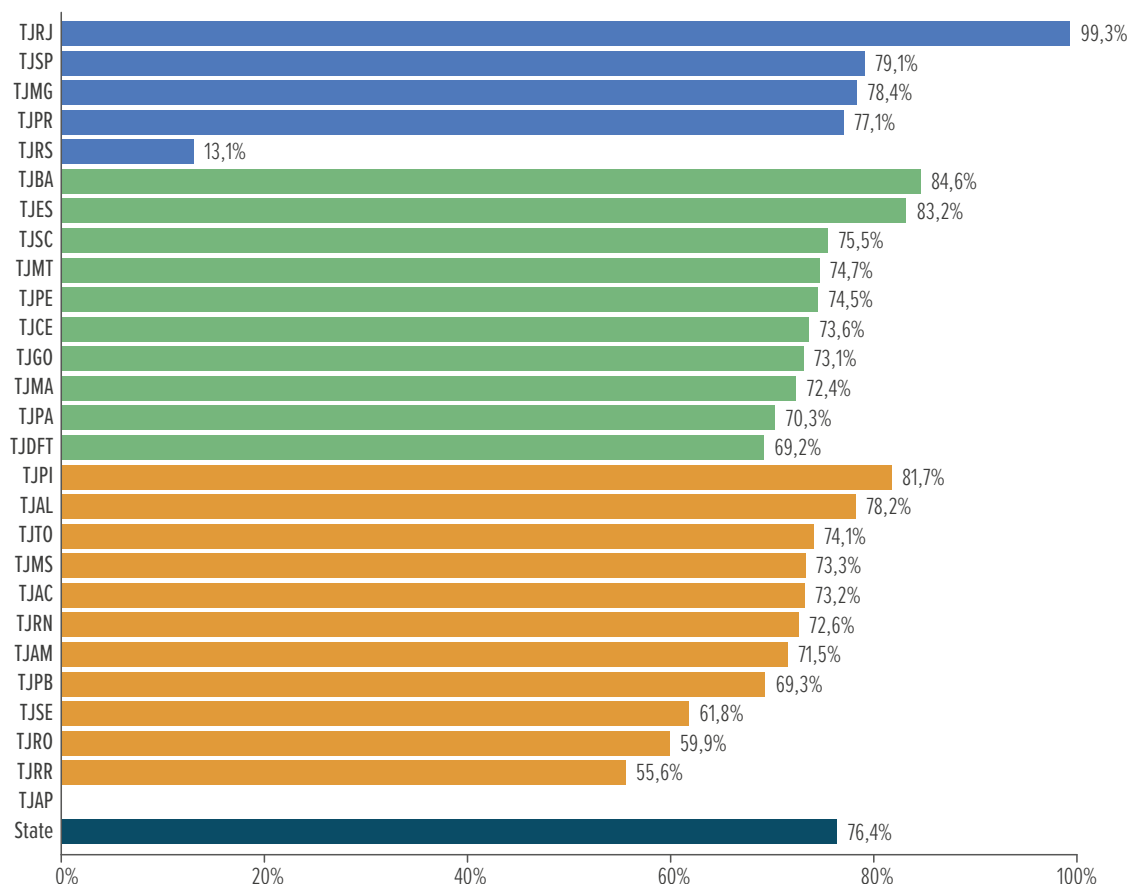


Figure 172 - Congestion rate of non-criminal cases in exclusive courts, by court



10.3 EXCLUSIVE CRIMINAL COURTS

Only TJTO (100%) and TJRO (56.6%) have more than half of the criminal cases being processed in the exclusive criminal courts, according to Figure 173. The national average was 30.2%. The average backlog per unit was 1,167 cases, with a dispose of 496 cases per court. According to Figure 174, the values vary significantly between the courts.

The congestion rate for knowledge proceedings in the exclusive criminal courts was 70.2%, with the best results seen in the TJDFT (47.6%) and the TJRR (56%), according to Figure 175.

Figure 173 - Percentage of criminal cases before exclusive courts, by court

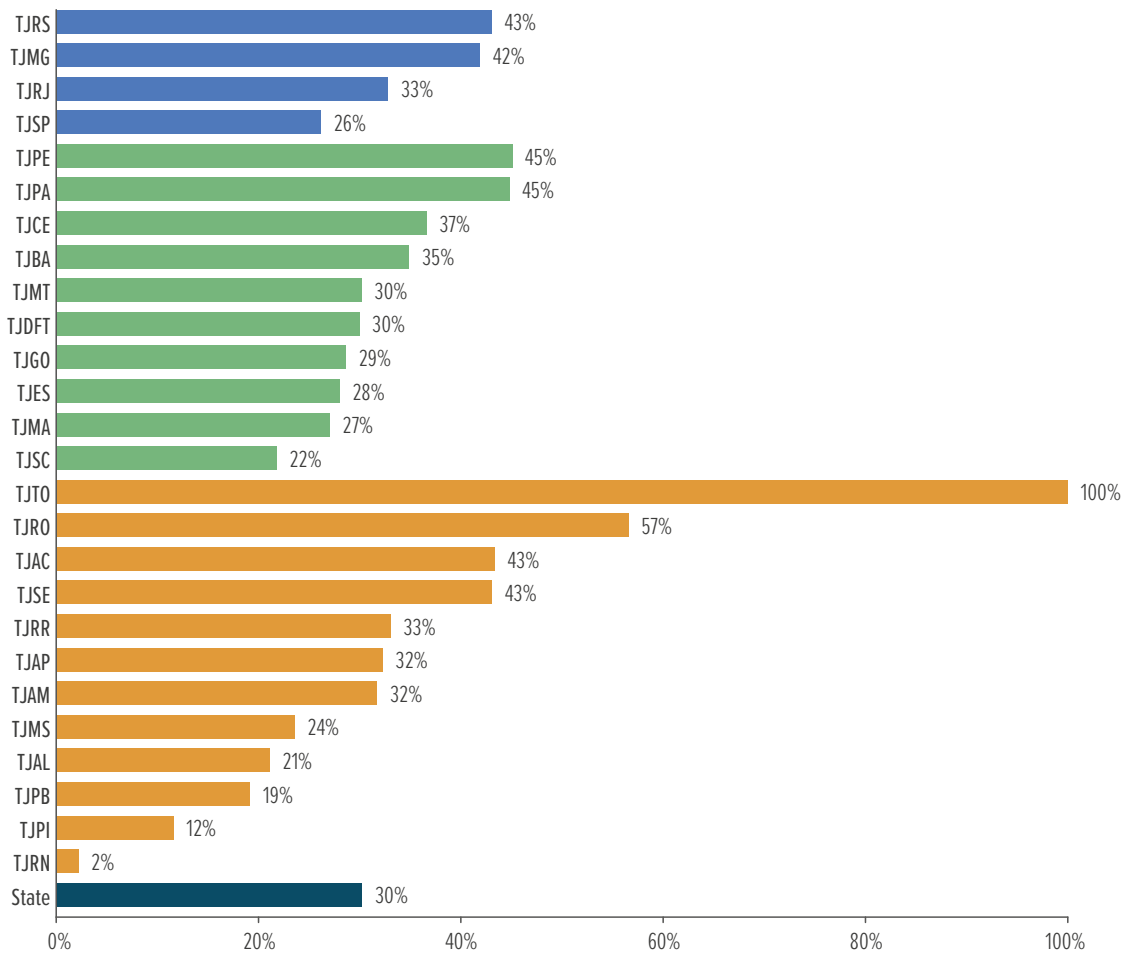


Figure 174 - Total number of criminal of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, according to the court

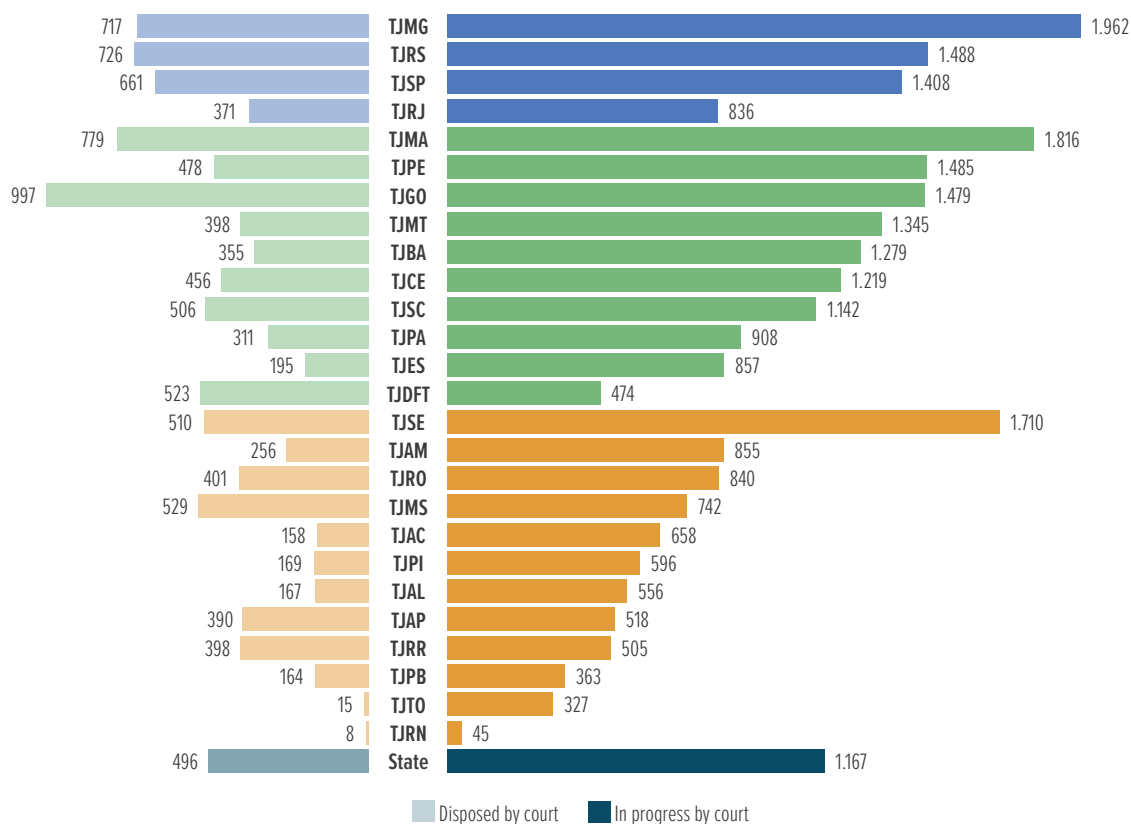
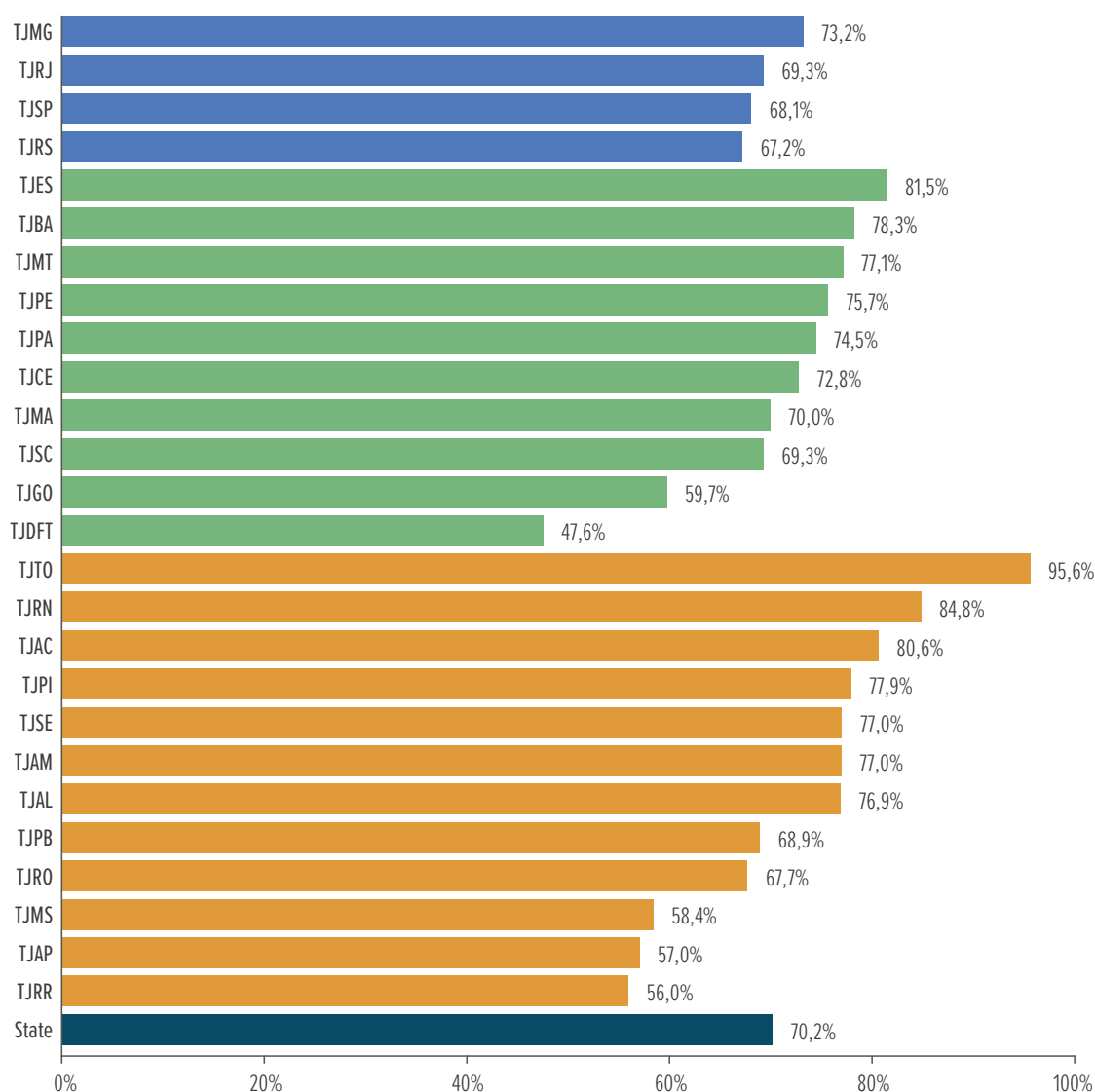


Figure 175 - Congestion rate of criminal cases in exclusive criminal courts, by court



In order to produce the data in Figure 176, the calculation took into account the ratio between the total number of cases being dealt with in the exclusive courts of the Jury Court in relation to the total number of criminal cases.

In general, the percentage of cases processed in the courts created exclusively to judge and prosecute jury trials is small, i.e. the cases are usually processed in courts that have other criminal matters or not. Only 0.32% of cases are exclusive, with the highest percentage in the TJAP, 2.5%, as shown in Figure 176.

There is an average of 438 pending cases and 155 closed cases per exclusive jury court unit (Figure 177).

Figure 176 - Percentage of jury court cases in exclusive courts, by court

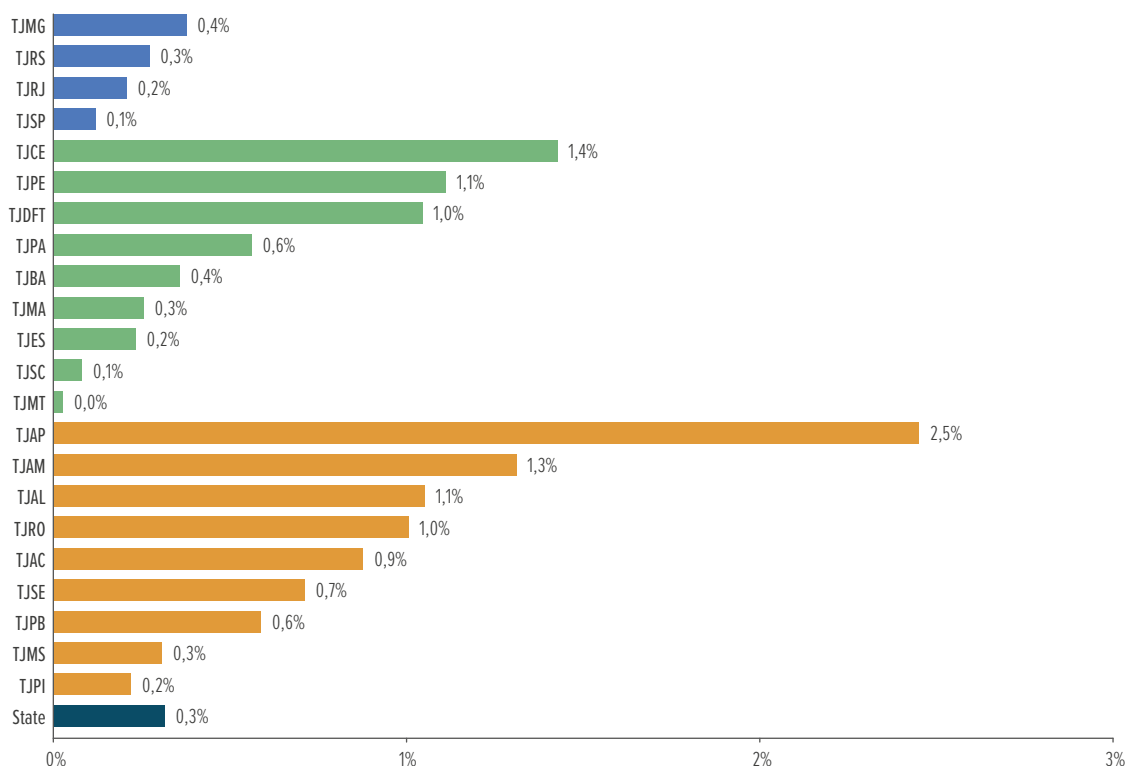
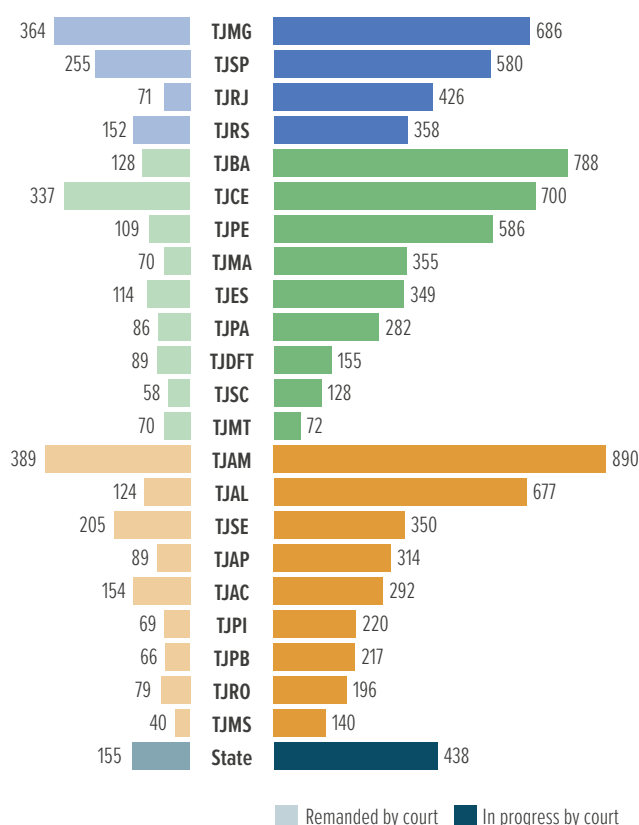


Figure 177 - Total number of Jury Court of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, according to court



With regard to the courts exclusively dealing with criminal execution and/or alternative measures, the congestion rates are not presented by court, since the case remains pending until the sentence is completed. This includes cases involving the execution of custodial and non-custodial sentences.

In the state courts, at the end of 2022, around 24% of pending criminal execution cases were being dealt with in an exclusive court (Figure 178). The exclusive criminal execution courts of the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais cover 100% of the cases in this area of law. Several courts do not have any data in this regard, possibly because there are no exclusive courts for criminal execution and alternative measures.

At the end of 2022, there were an average of 2,463 cases per court in the state's exclusive criminal execution courts, and an average of 772 cases had been resolved. The volume of pending cases per exclusive judicial unit in the states of Mato Grosso (8,969) and Sergipe (7,714) is striking, as shown in Figure 179.

Figure 178 - Percentage of criminal execution cases in exclusive courts, by court

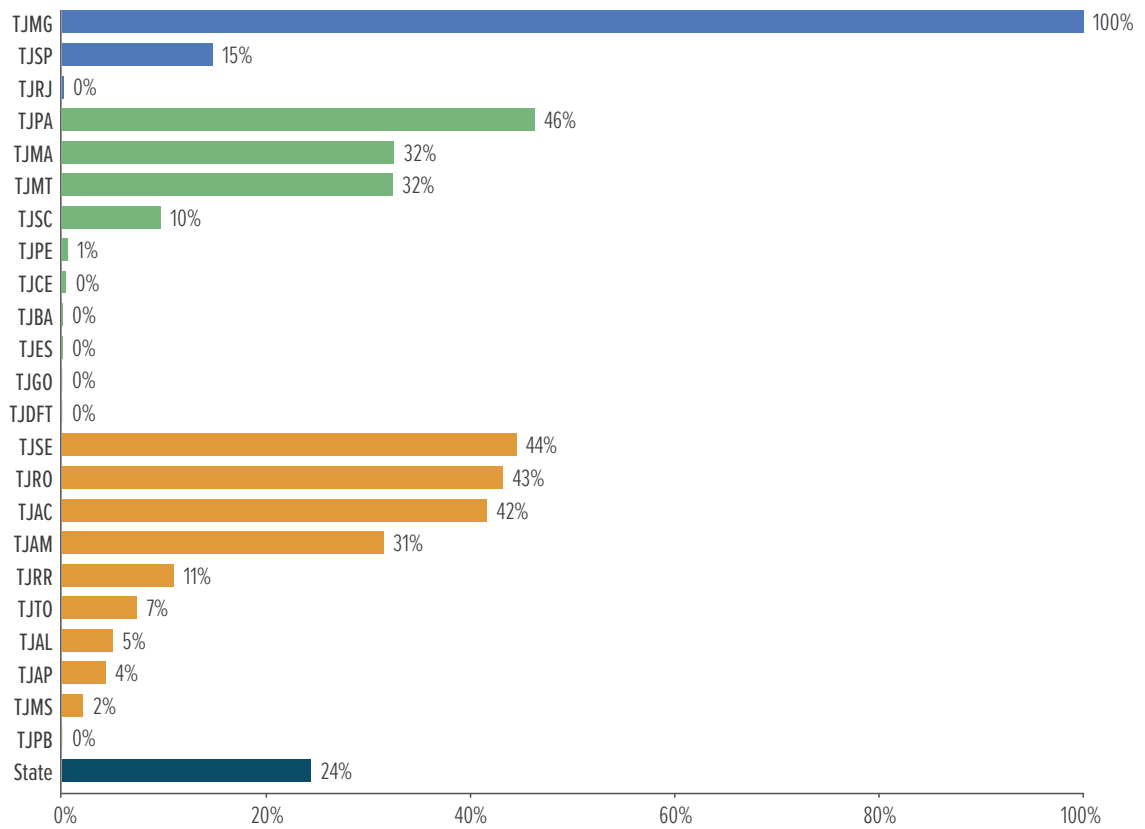
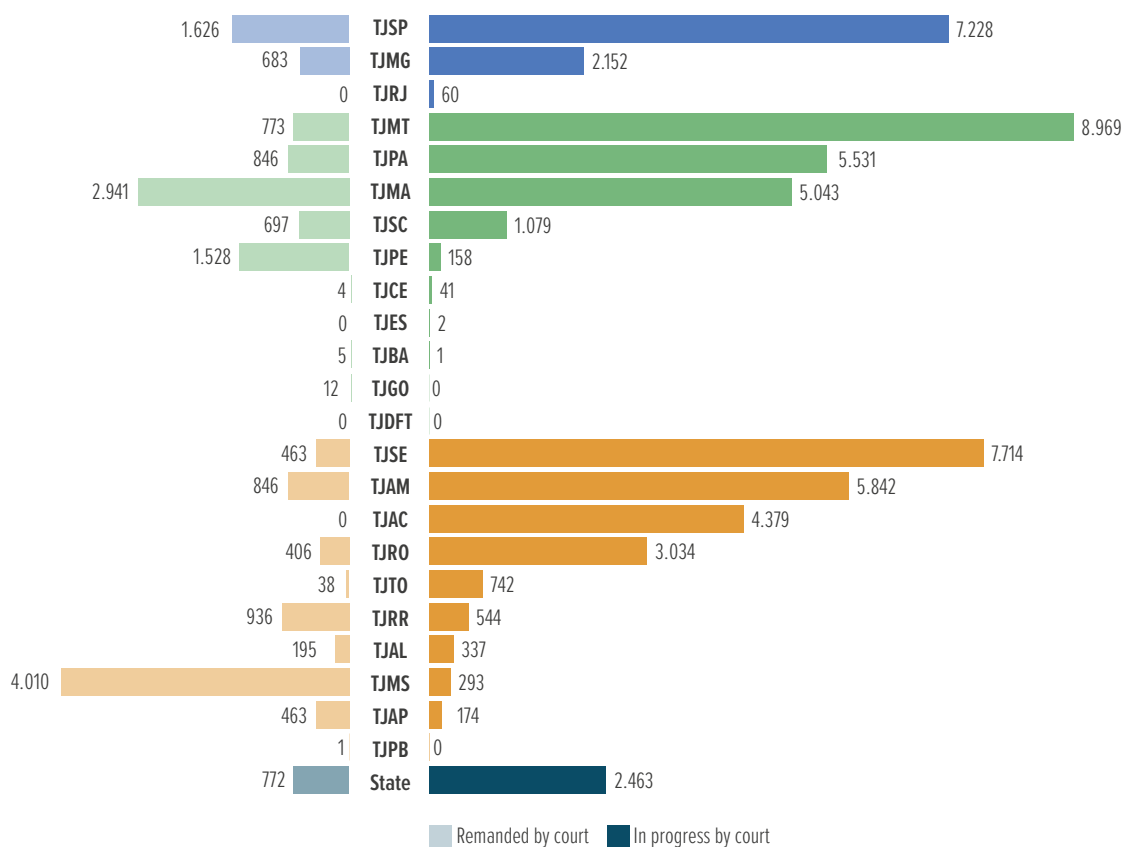


Figure 179 - Total number of criminal execution of disposed and pending cases by exclusive court, according to court



11 COMPARATIVE JUSTICE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX: IPC-JUS

The Comparative Justice Productivity Index (IPC-Jus) is a measure that seeks to summarize the productivity and relative efficiency of the courts in a single score, by comparing optimized efficiency with that measured in each judicial unit, using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) technique, as specified in the methodological annex.

This method allows comparisons to be made between courts of the same branch of justice, regardless of size, as it considers what has been produced from the resources or inputs available to each court. With regard to inputs, the index aggregates information on litigation - the number of cases processed during the period (excluding suspended cases, cases on hold, cases in provisional archives and cases involving tax and criminal executions), data on personnel (magistrates, permanent civil servants, commissioned civil servants and civil servants hired through requisition or assignment) and on financial resources (total expenditure by the courts, excluding expenditure on inactive workers and on building and construction projects). The index also assesses the number of cases disposed, excluding tax and criminal execution cases.

Until 2018 (base year 2017), tax executions, criminal executions and cases suspended, on hold and in provisional archives were part of the IPC-Jus calculation base, both in terms of the backlog(input) and the number of cases disposed (output). The methodological change is justified for the reasons already set out in this report, given that the dispose of these cases does not depend solely on the efficiency and performance of the Judiciary.

The application of the DEA model results in a percentage ranging from 0 (zero) to 100%, which is the court's efficiency measure, known as IPC-Jus. The higher the value, the better the unit's performance, meaning that it was able to produce more with fewer available resources. The courts with the best results, which are considered efficient, become a benchmark in the branch of justice to which they belong. The other courts, in turn, are compared to those most similar to them, in a weighted manner. Therefore, the court's IPC-Jus will be the ratio between its performance and how much it should have produced to achieve 100% efficiency.

It should be clarified that achieving 100% efficiency does not mean that the court does not need to improve, but only that it was able to dispose more cases when compared to others with similar resources.

For a better understanding of the results of the IPC-Jus, we suggest viewing the graphs that cross-reference, two by two, the main productivity indicators that influence the calculation of relative efficiency. Each of the indicators relates the output variable (disposed) to the input variable. The graphs simultaneously show four different dimensions because, in addition to the two indicators, they also show, by symbol, the classification of each court in relation to size and, by size, the level of efficiency. More details on the interpretation of this type of graph can be found in the methodological annex to this report.

The IPC-Jus also measures how much the court should have disposed so that, in 2022, it could achieve maximum efficiency. This chapter is therefore intended to present the actual result and the simulation with the main performance indicators. The simulated result is built on the assumption that all the courts would be efficient and achieve 100% in the IPC-Jus.

The comparison is based on the Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM), the Servants' Productivity Index (IPS), the Court's Total Expenditure and the Congestion Rate (CR).

The results and scenarios of the IPC-Jus were calculated for the State Courts, the Labor Courts and the Federal Courts.

11.1 STATE COURT

11.1.1 RESULTS

Figure 180 shows the result of the IPC-Jus for each state court, and Figure 181 breaks down this indicator for the first and second degrees. It can be seen from these graphs that only the Court of Justice of Rio Grande do Sul achieved an IPC-Jus of 100% in both the first and second degree concurrently, while the TJGO, TJSC and TJSE achieved rates above 90% in both degrees of jurisdiction. It should also be noted that only 5 courts had rates below 50%, with TJAM (46%) and TJES (47%) in the 2nd degree and TJAC (47%) and TJAL (49%) in the 1st degree.

The TJMS, TJTO and TJPB (small) also achieved 100% rates in the second degree, but in the first degree the rates were 69%, 61% and 61% respectively. The Courts of Justice of the States of Roraima, Rondônia and Amazonas also reached 100% in the first degree, but in the second degree the rates were 89%, 75% and 46% respectively.

Considering the Judiciary as a whole, the second degree had a higher indicator than the first, with IPC-Jus of 79% and 78% respectively. This does not mean more productivity, but only that, on average, the courts of appeal showed more homogeneous results between the states than the courts and tribunals.

In the overall result, taking into account both courts and the administrative area, the following had 100% IPC-Jus: TJRS (large), TJGO (medium) and TJRR, TJRO, TJAM, TJSE (small), as shown in Figure 180.

Figure 180 - IPC-Jus result by court (including the administrative area)

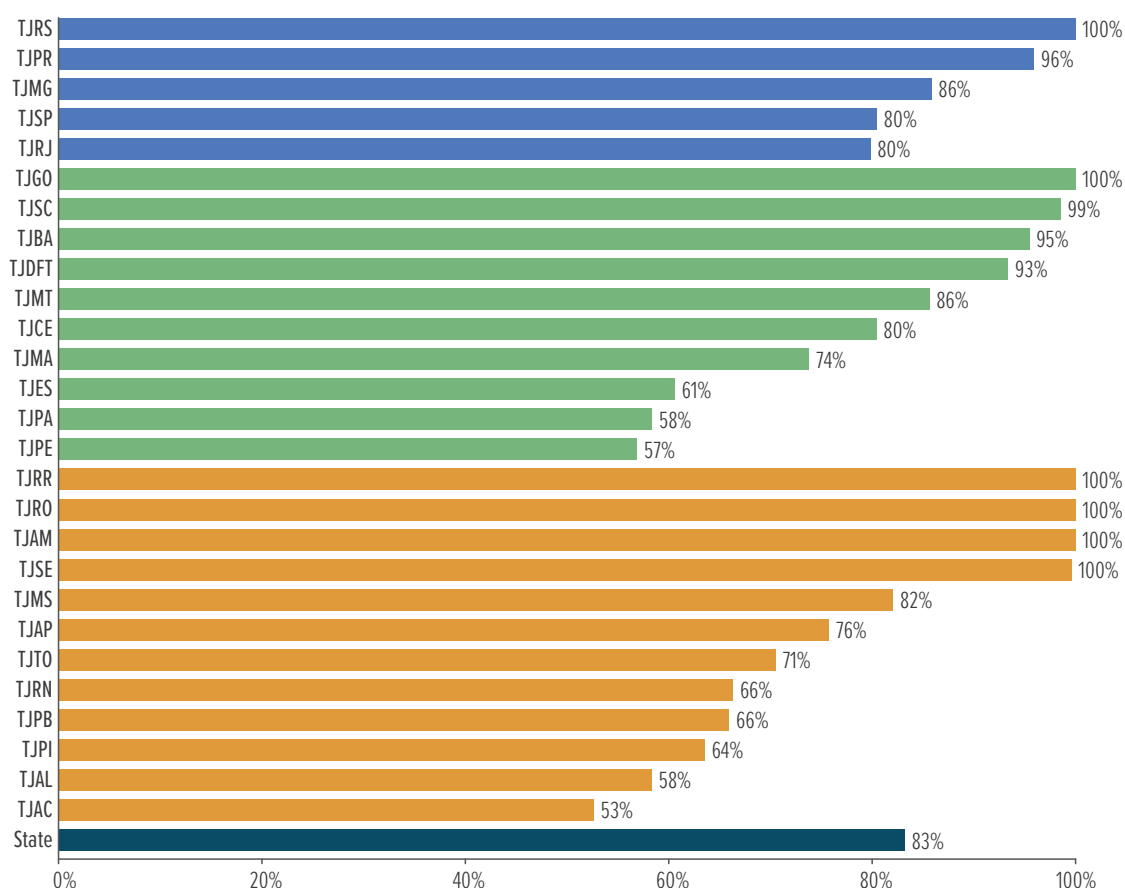
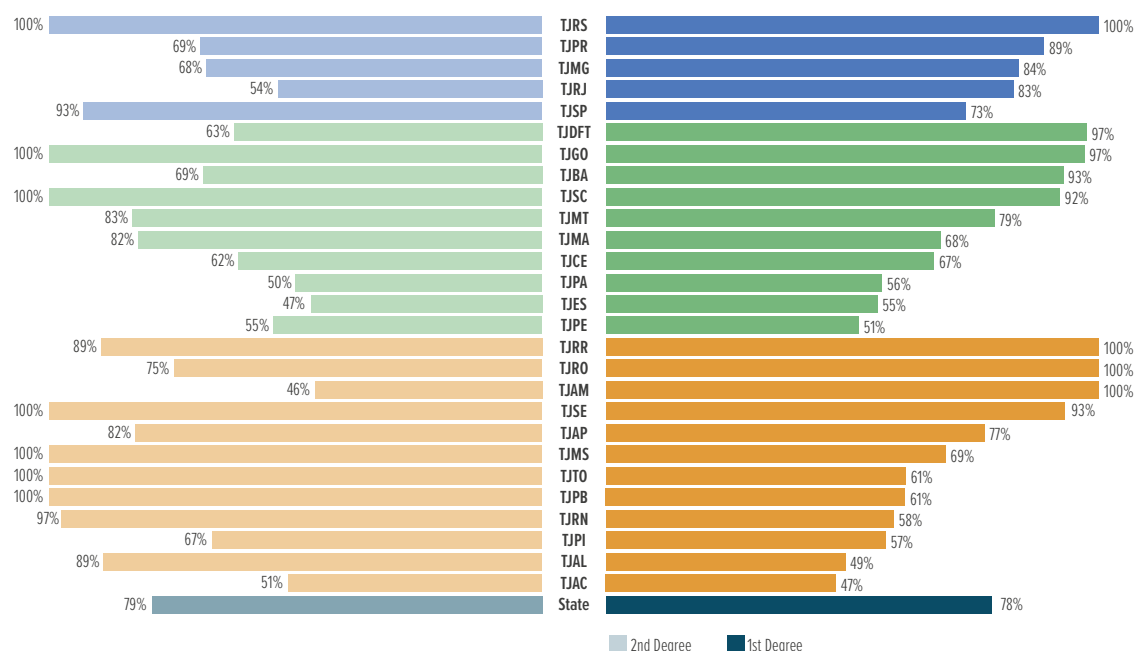


Figure 181 - IPC-Jus results for the judicial area, by instance and court



It is possible to highlight the efficiency resulting from the model in each indicator separately, based on the relationship between the net congestion rate and, respectively, the productivity of magistrates (Figure 182), the productivity of civil servants (Figure 183) and total expenditure (Figure 184)¹⁷. The courts that are closest to the frontier line (blue line) are the most efficient, and those that are furthest away are the least efficient. The courts of Rondônia, Roraima, Amazonas (small) and Rio Grande do Sul (large) appear on the efficiency frontier in all cases.

The courts in the second quadrant of the productivity figures and the third quadrant of the expenditure figure are those with the best performance, as they combined high productivity indicators and low expenditure indices, with a lower net congestion rate. On the other hand, those in the fourth quadrant of the productivity graphs and the first quadrant for expenditure are further from the frontier and are associated with a high net congestion rate and low levels of productivity or high expenditure.

The TJAM (small), the TJMT and the TJGO (medium) are in the best performing quadrant, in all the graphs, with more magistrate and civil servant productivity, a lower congestion rate and lower expenses.

¹⁷ Not included in the respective indicators are tax execution cases, criminal execution cases and suspended/overruled/temporary archives.

On the other hand, TJAC, TJES, TJPA, TJPB, TJPE, TJRN and TJTO are in the worst performing quadrants.

Figure 182 - Gartner Graph and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Magistrates' Productivity Index, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases

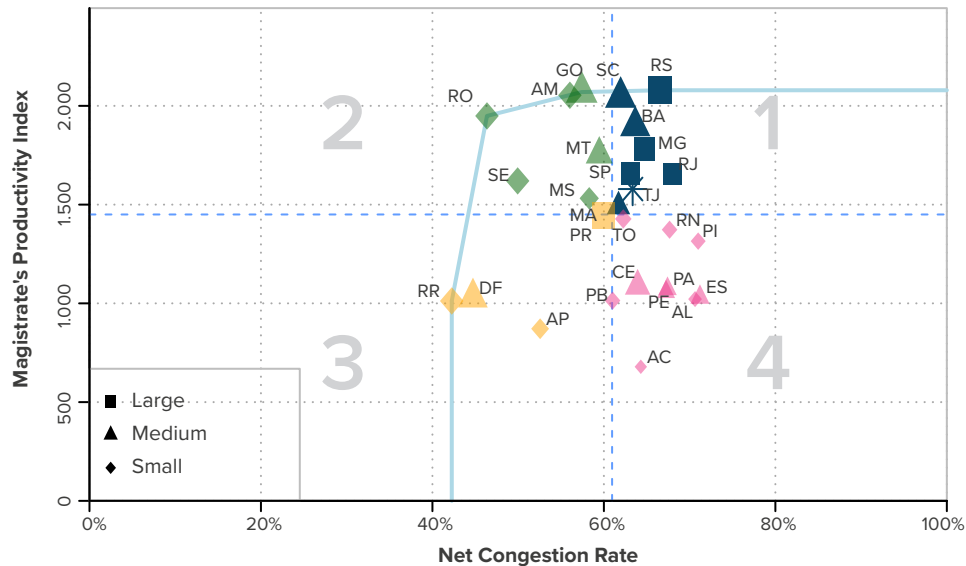


Figure 183 - Gartner Graph and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Civil Servant Productivity Index, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases

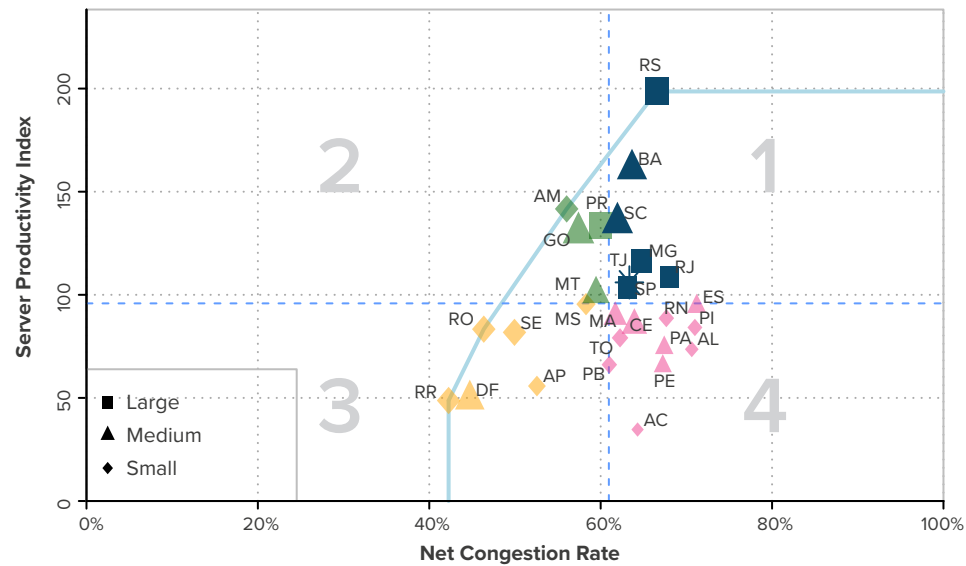
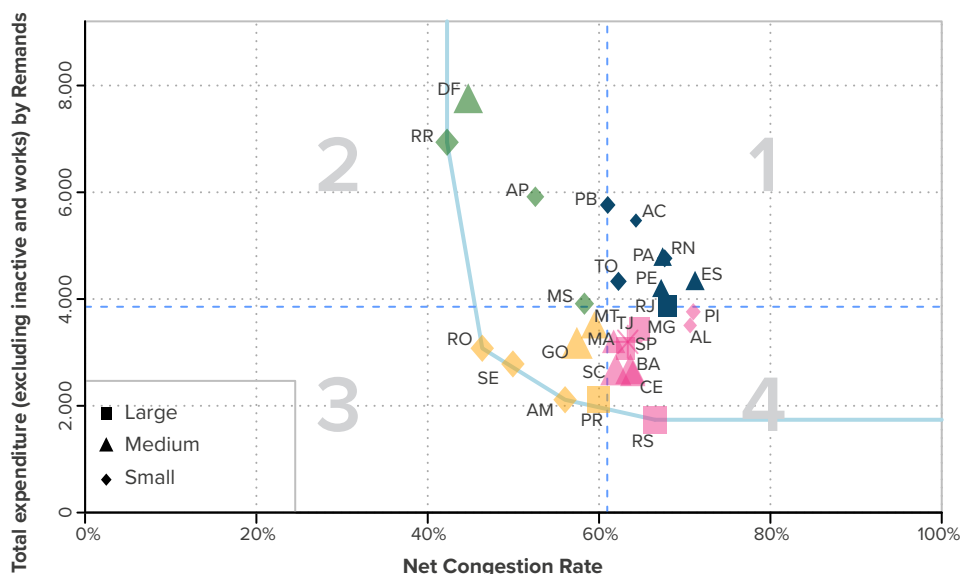


Figure 184 - Gartner Chart and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Total Expenditure per Case Disposed, Excluding Expenditure on Inactive Cases, Suspended Cases, Disposed Cases, Criminal and Tax Executions



11.1.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES

This topic presents scenario analyses to estimate how many cases the courts should have disposed in 2022 in order to achieve maximum efficiency, i.e. 100% in the IPC-Jus. The scenario analysis is based on simulations for the Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM), the Servants' Productivity Index (IPS) and the Net Congestion Rate (TCL), also considering tax and criminal execution cases. The estimated indicators assume that the courts have achieved 100% efficiency.

These scenarios do not mean that the hypothetical situation achieved is ideal. For example, in the case of the TJRS, it cannot be said that the 69% congestion is satisfactory, but rather that, in relation to the other courts and the inputs, the TJRS downloaded a comparatively greater volume of cases.

The figures in Figure 185 and Figure 186 show how many cases each civil servant and magistrate would need to dispose for the courts to achieve 100% efficiency, compared to how many were actually downloaded. Figure 187 shows the result that these achievements would have on the net congestion rate in 2022.

It is interesting to note that the Court of Justice of the State of Alagoas obtained, in 2022, the highest IPM, the highest IPS and the second lowest net congestion rate of the State Courts. However, these excellent results are a reflection of the considerable number of tax execution cases that were disposed in 2022. Disregarding tax executions, the TJAL's net congestion rate rose from 48% to 71%. The Court of Justice of the State of Rondônia, on the other hand, obtained the IPC-Jus of 100% and achieved the highest magistrate productivity in the small category, the fourth lowest net congestion rate in the justice system, but was in an intermediate position in the evaluation of civil servant productivity.

If the courts were to reach the 100% index in the IPC-Jus in 2022, the biggest changes in the indicators would be felt in the Courts of Justice of Acre and Pará, since the congestion rates could be reduced by at least 10 percentage points.

Figure 185 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved X required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%

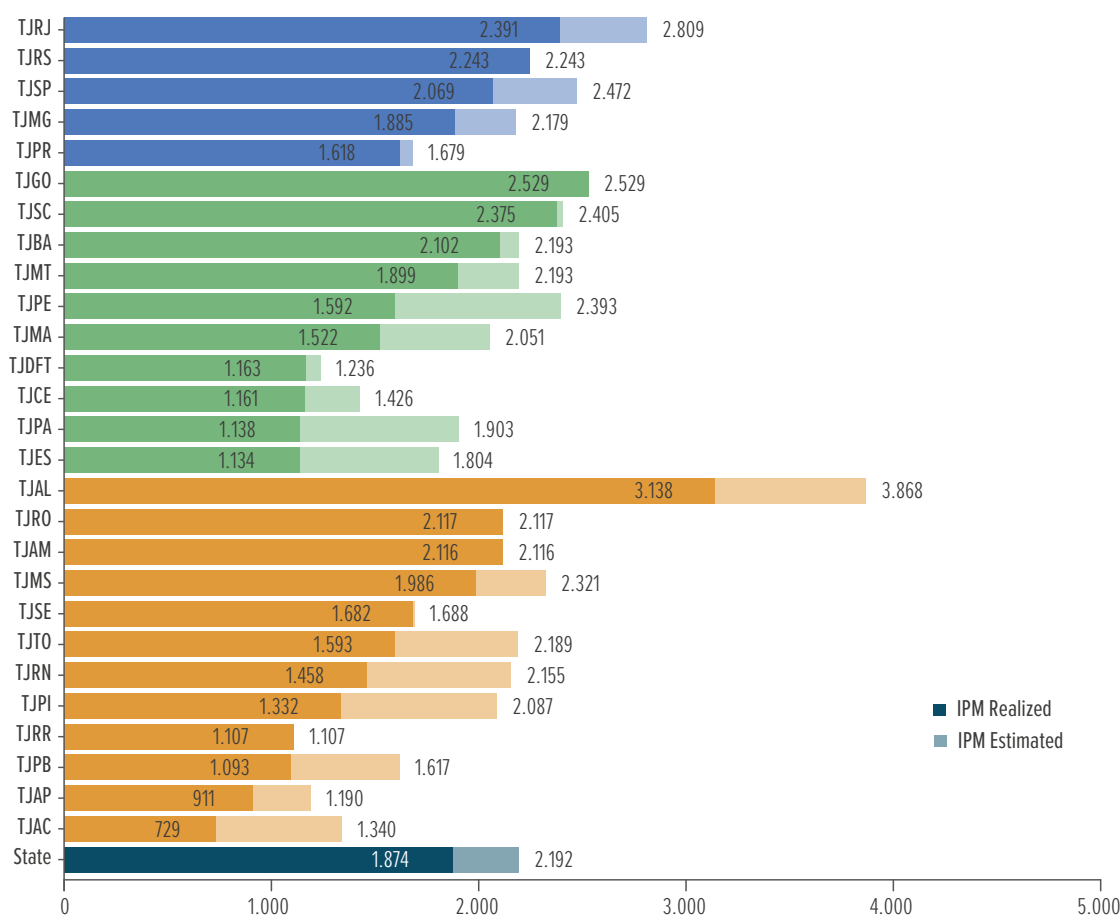


Figure 186 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%

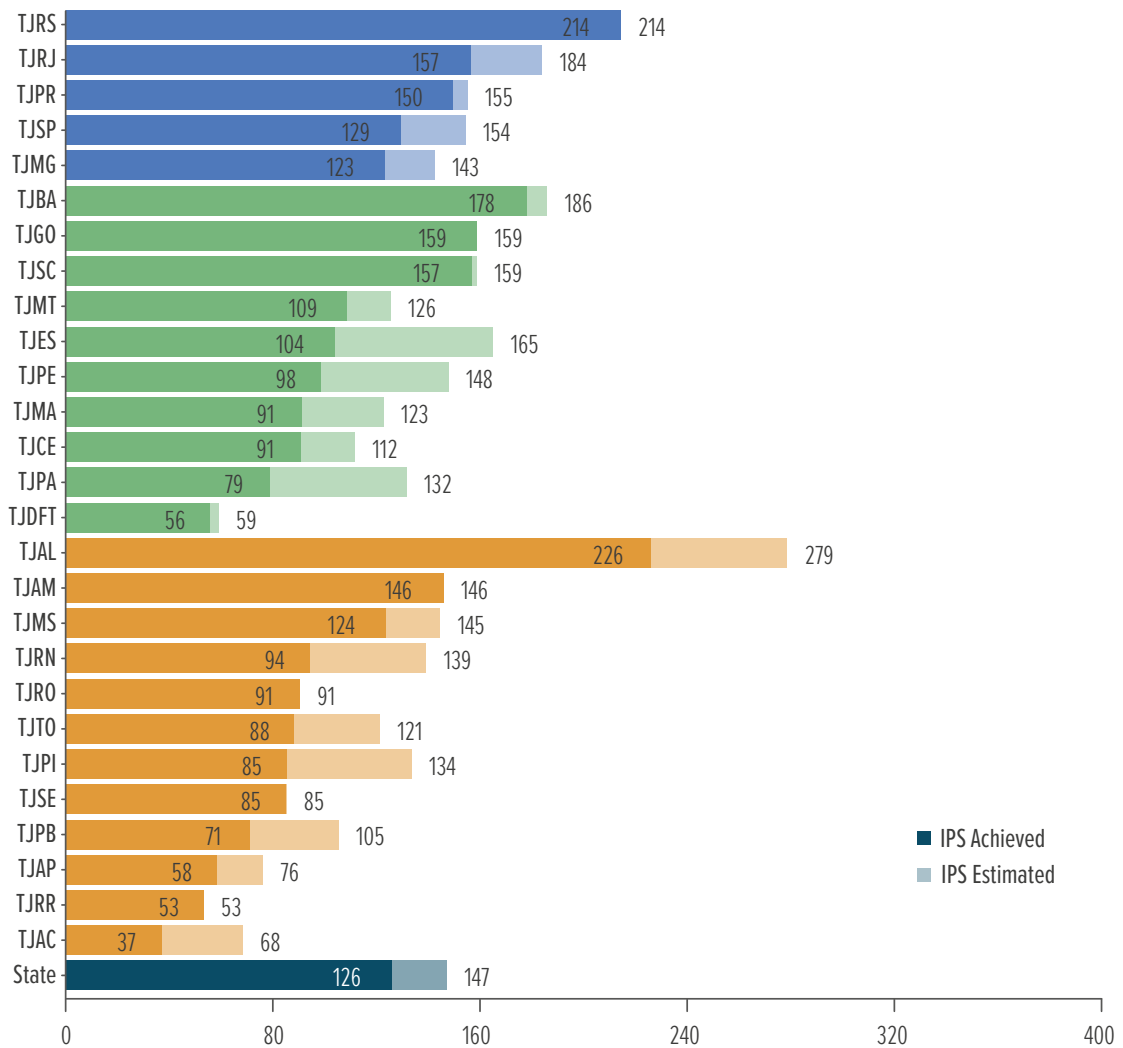
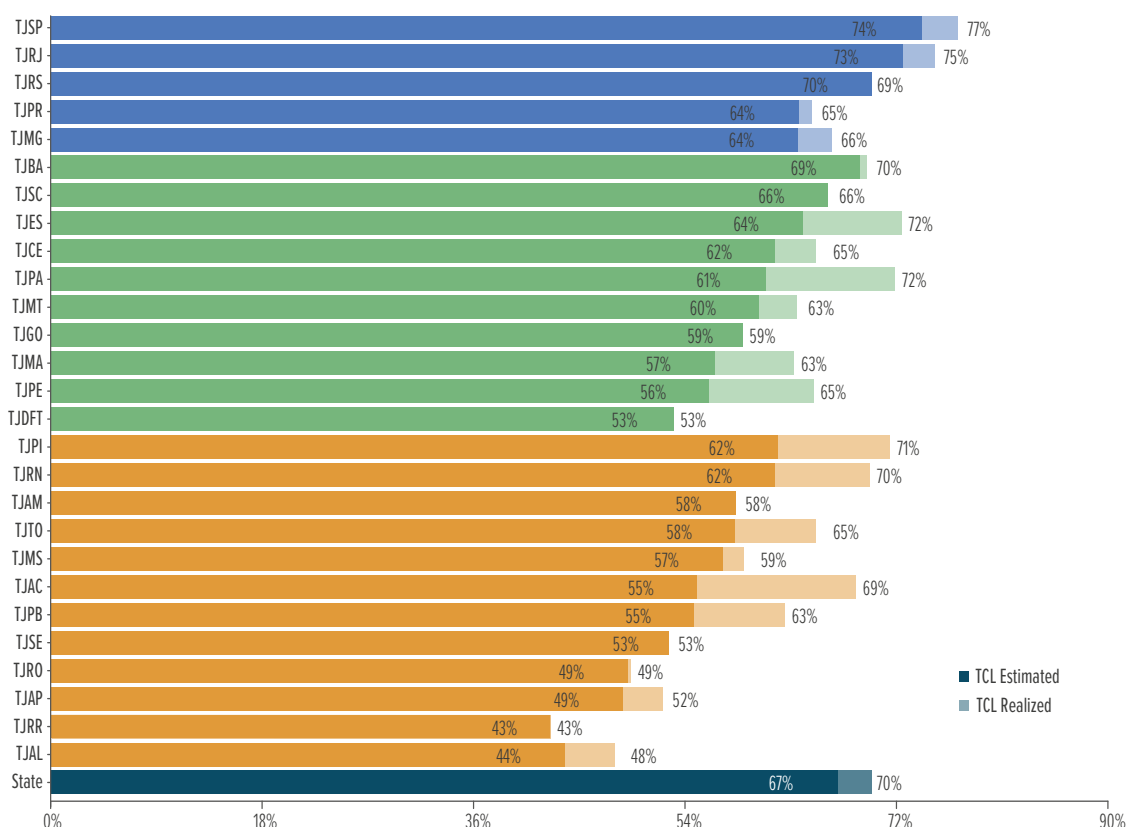


Figure 187 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus



11.2 LABOR COURT

11.2.1 RESULTS

Figure 188 shows the IPC-Jus of each Regional Labor Court, and it can be seen that the following courts achieved an index of 100% in the global version: TRT3 (large), TRT8 (medium), TRT22, TRT16 and TRT13 (small).

With regard to the indicator segmented between the first and second degree (Figure 189), it can be seen that TRT3, TRT8 and TRT13 had a 100% index simultaneously between the first and second degree.

Figure 188 - IPC-Jus result by court

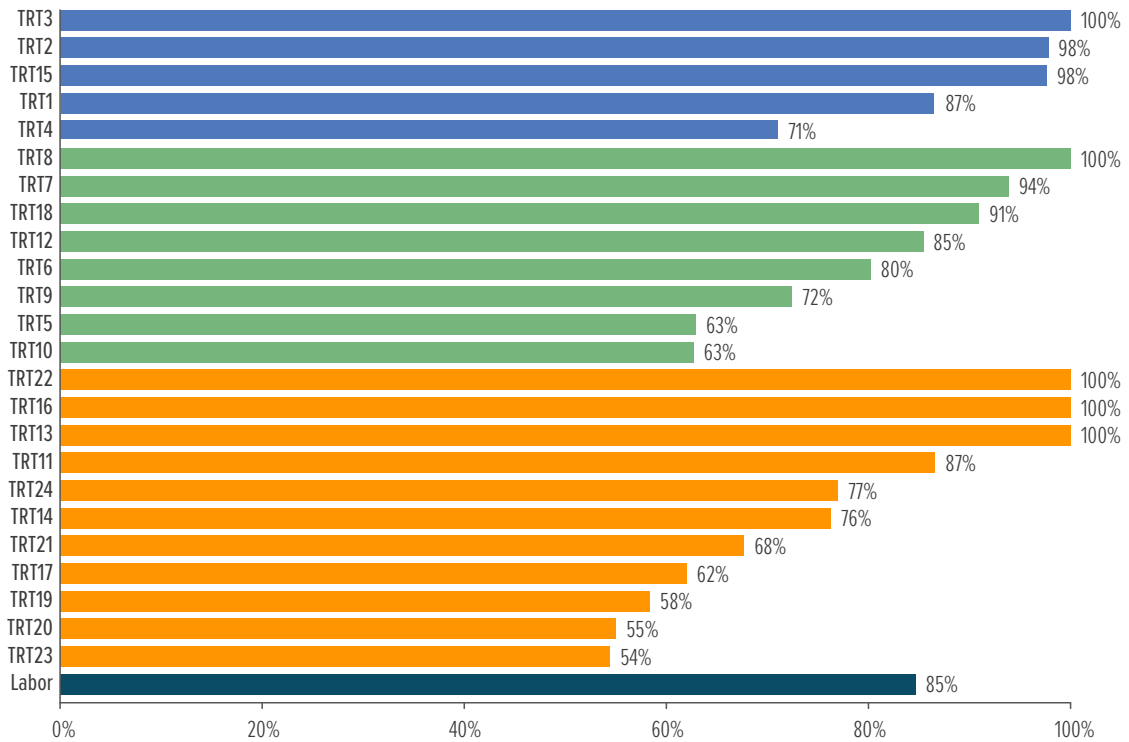
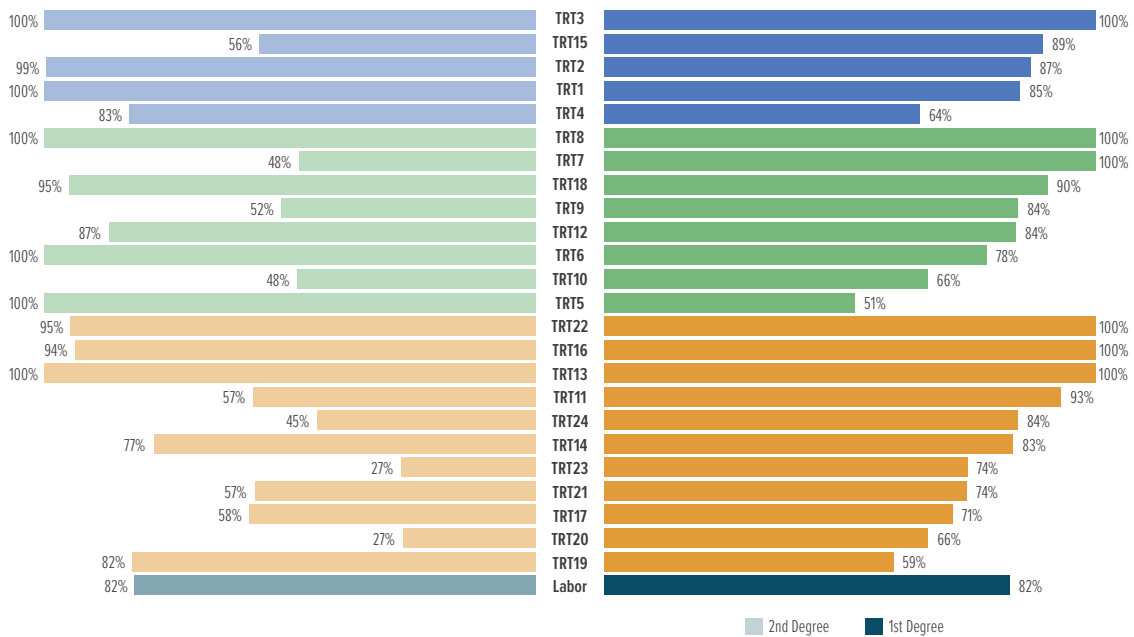


Figure 189 - IPC-Jus results for the judicial area by instance and court



The efficiency resulting from the model can be seen from the relationship between the net congestion rate versus: a) the productivity of magistrates (Figure 190); b) the productivity of civil servants (Figure 191); and c) total expenditure (Figure 192). The courts that are closest to the frontier line (blue line) are the most efficient, and those that are furthest away are the least efficient. It can be seen that the Regional Labor Courts of the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 16th and 22nd Regions are on the efficiency frontier in all cases.

The Regional Labor Courts of the 3rd, 7th, 12th and 22nd Regions occupy the best performance quadrant (second quadrant for productivity indicators and third for expenditure) in all the charts, including the large TRT3, the small TRT22 and the other medium-sized ones. The courts of the 5th, 10th, 17th, 19th, 20th and 23rd Regions, on the other hand, are in the lowest performance quadrant (the fourth quadrant for productivity indicators and the first for expenditure), including the medium-sized TRT5 and TRT10 and the other small ones.

Figure 190 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, on hold and tax execution cases fiscais

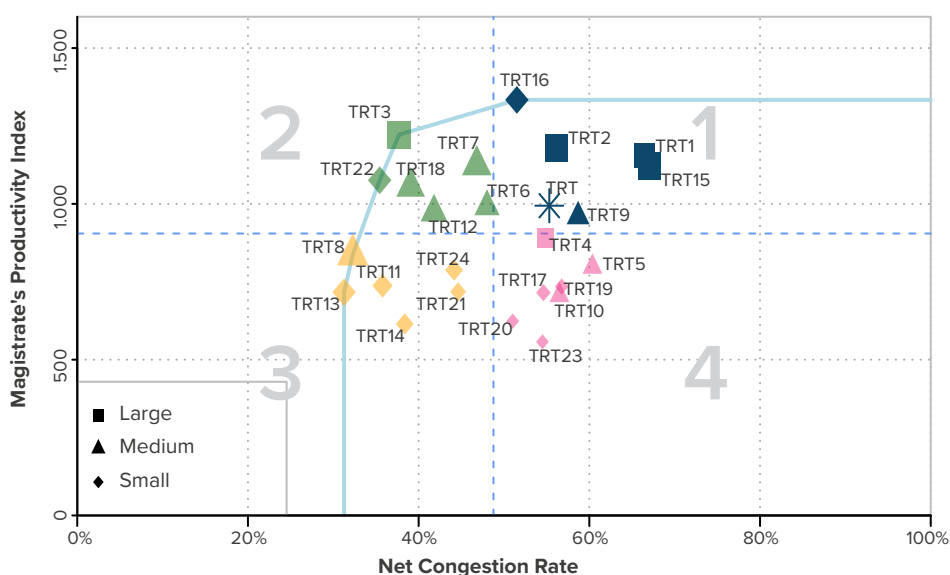


Figure 191 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended cases, cases on hold and tax executions

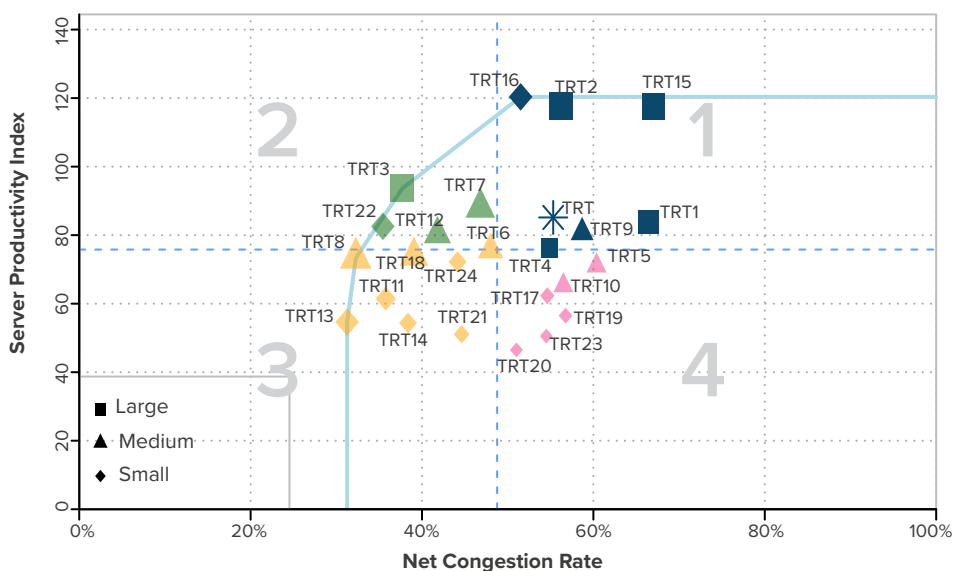
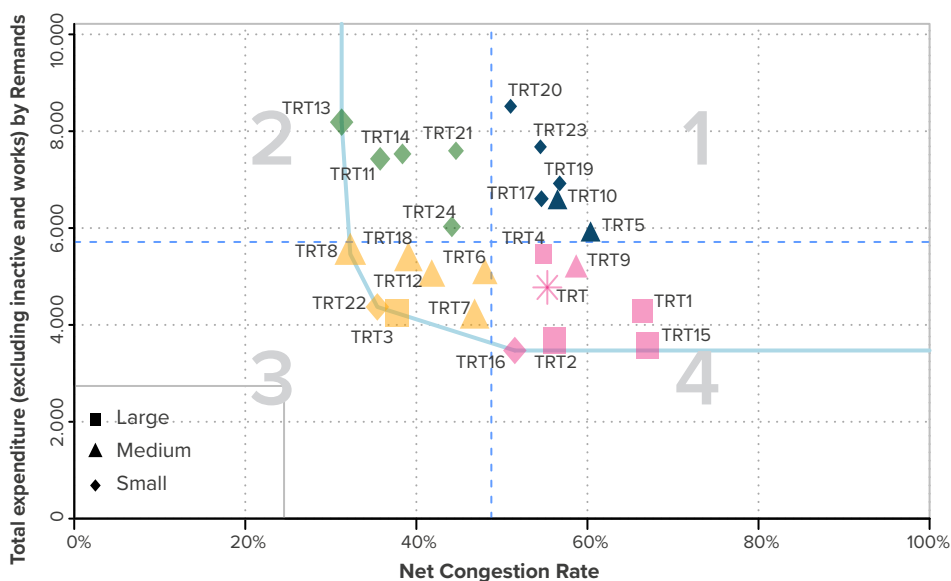


Figure 192 - Gartner and Frontier chart of the net congestion rate x total expenditure per case disposed, excluding expenditure on inactive cases, suspended cases, cases under suspension and tax executions



11.2.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES

The following simulations calculate the Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM), the Servants' Productivity Index (IPS) and the Net Congestion Rate (TCL), also taking into account tax execution cases. The estimated indicators assume that the courts have achieved 100% efficiency, in contrast to the real values.¹⁸

In the hypothetical situation, the total IPM of the labor courts would rise from 997 to 1,177, but in some courts the productivity gain would be almost double the current one. Likewise, the IPS would increase from 85 to 101, and the congestion rate would drop from 56% to 51% (Figures 193 to 195).

If the courts were to reach the 100% index in the IPC-Jus in 2022, the biggest changes in the indicators would be felt in the Regional Labor Courts of the 20th and 23rd Regions, since congestion rates could be reduced by at least 15 percentage points.

¹⁸ See further explanation in the State Justice Scenario Analysis section

Figure 193 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved X required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%

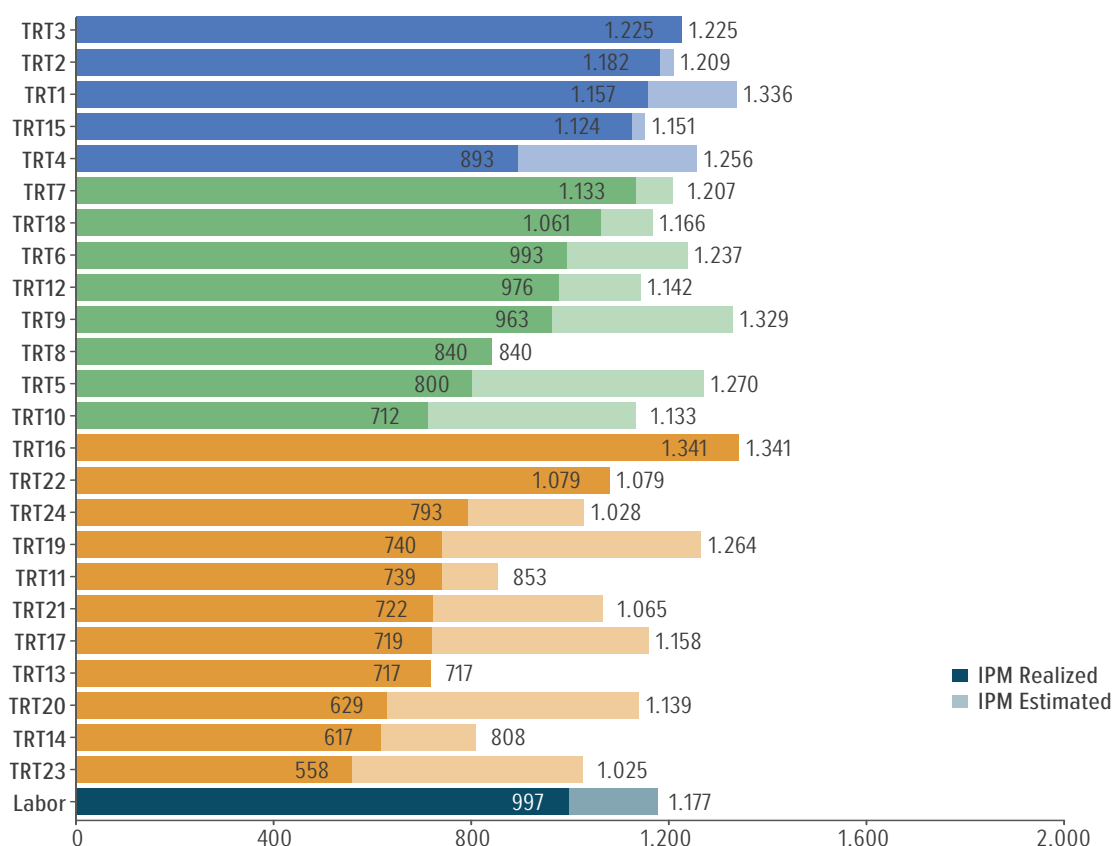


Figure 194 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%

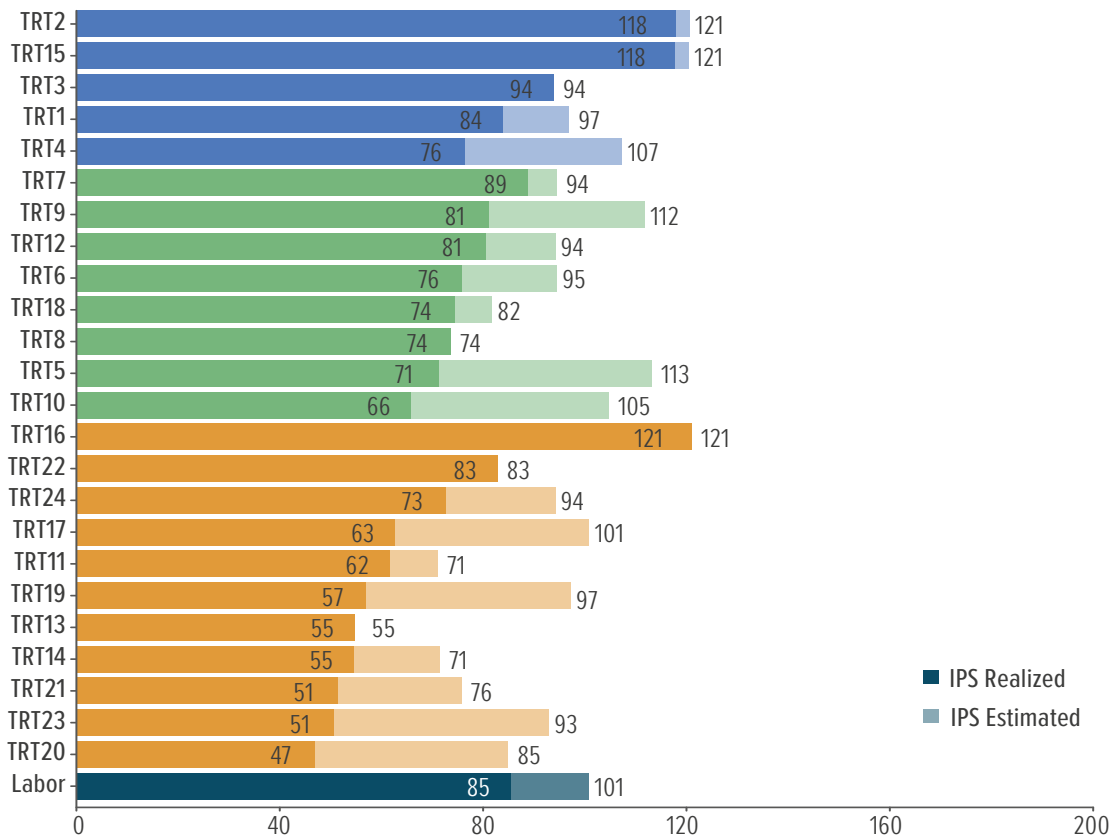
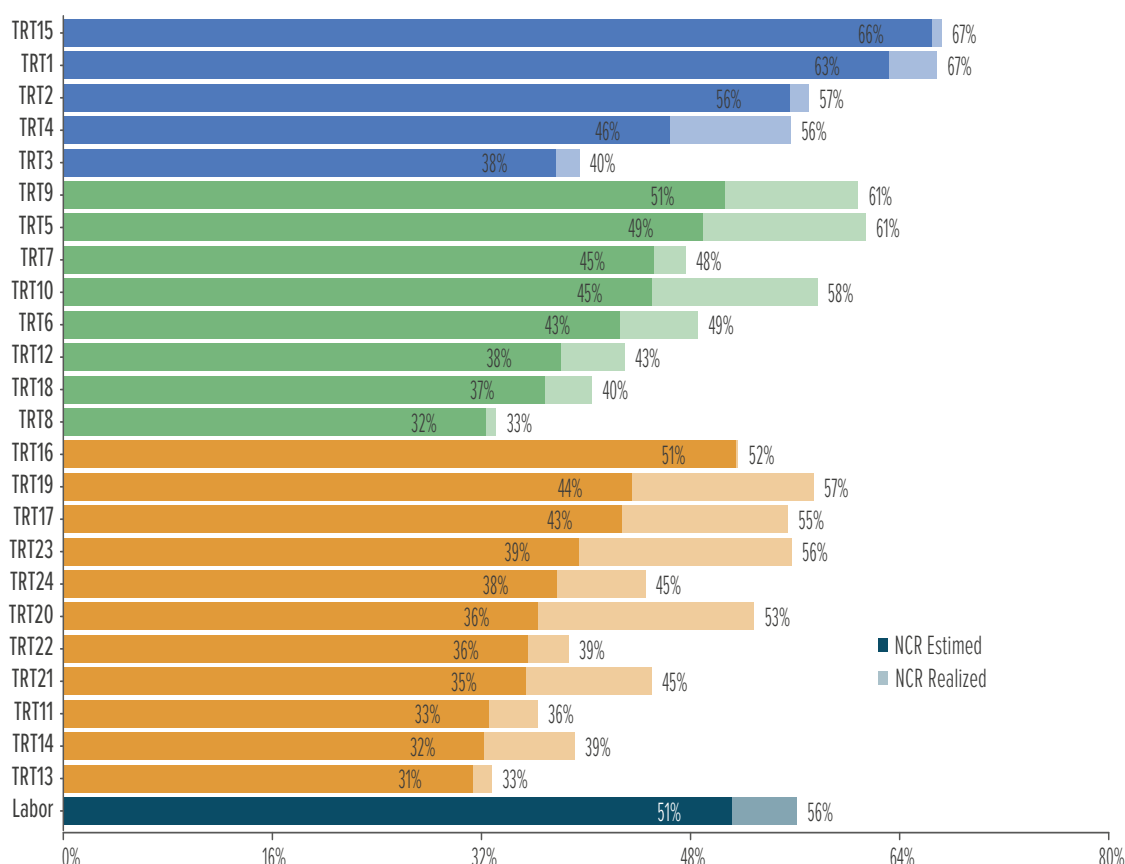


Figure 195 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus



11.3 FEDERAL COURT

11.3.1 RESULTS

The same indicators used in the relative efficiency model for the State and Labor Courts were applied to the Federal Court. However, as this is a justice segment with only six courts, in order to make it possible to calculate the IPC-Jus using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), the information was disaggregated by judicial section¹⁹. The consolidated IPC-Jus of the courts results

¹⁹ See details in the methodological annex.

from calculating the values obtained separately for the first and second degrees. For this reason, no court had an overall indicator of 100%, unlike the other branches of justice. In the case of the Federal Court, comparisons are made based on the judicial sections and second-degree structures, considering what was produced from the resources or inputs available to each unit.

Figure 196 shows that the Federal Regional Court of the 4th Region obtained the highest IPC-Jus in the Federal Courts, with 92%, and 100% IPC-Jus in the Judicial Sections of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. In addition to this result, the Judicial Sections of Alagoas (TRF5), Maranhão (TRF1) and the 2nd degree of TRF1 also achieved 100% of the IPC-Jus in Federal Court. The three least efficient judicial sections are Minas Gerais (TRF6: 32.2%), São Paulo (TRF3: 37.9%) and Roraima (TRF1: 40.7%).

Figure 196 - IPC-Jus result for the judicial area, by court

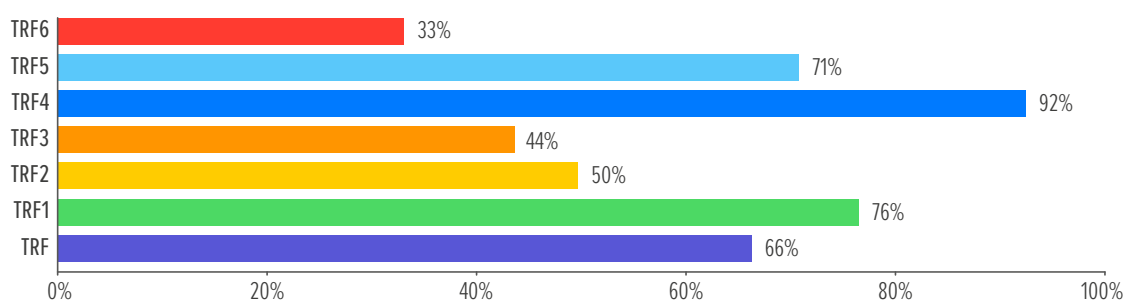


Figure 197 - Results of the IPC-Jus for the judicial area, by instance and court

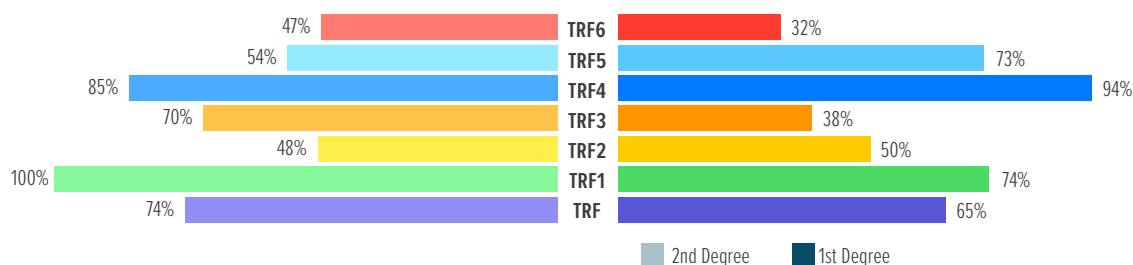
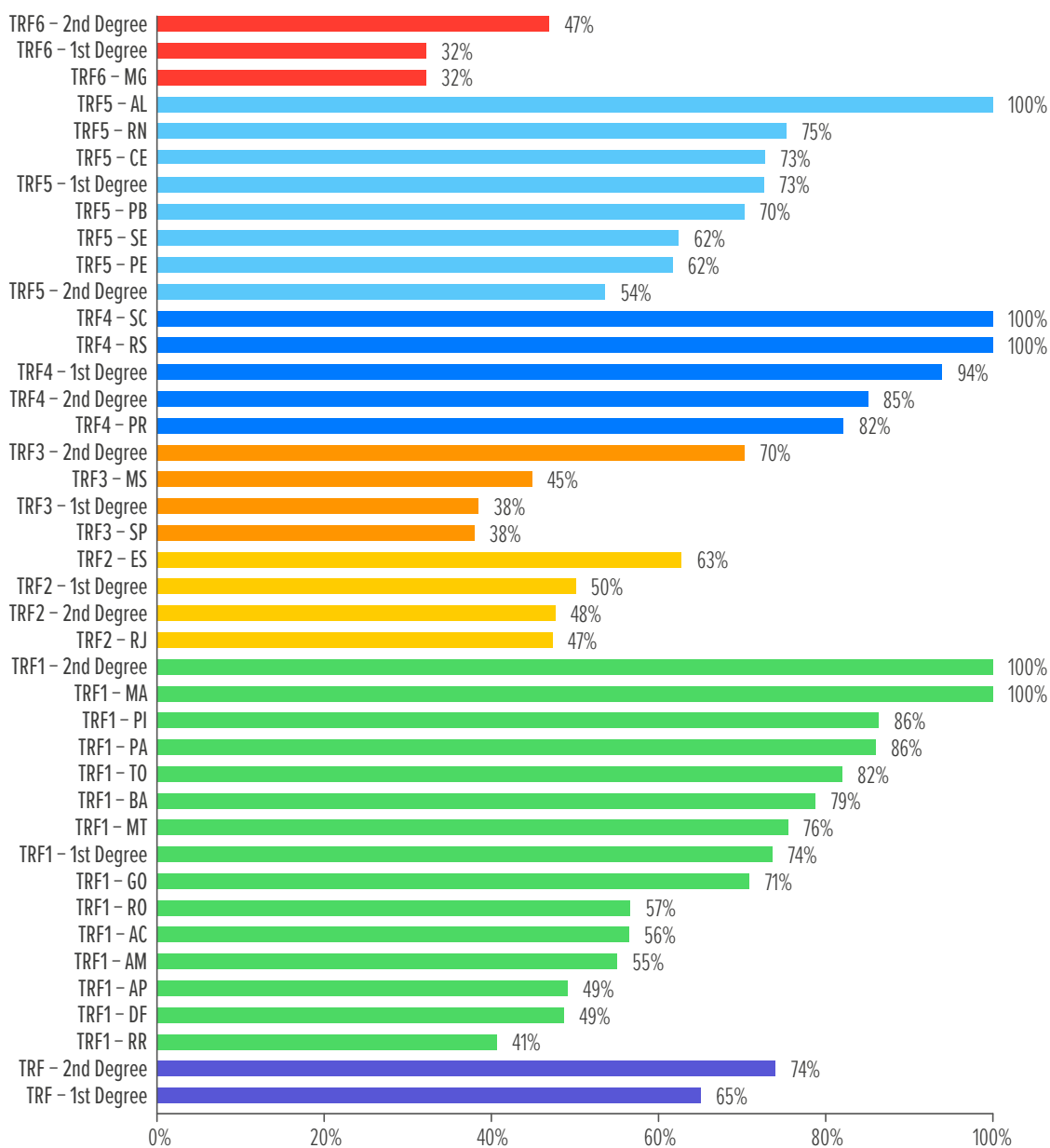


Figure 198 - Results of the IPC-Jus, by judicial section



The net congestion rate compared to the productivity of judges (Figure 199), the productivity of civil servants (Figure 200) and total expenditure (Figure 201) shows that the judicial sections of Alagoas and Rio Grande do Sul were the only ones on the efficiency frontier in all three dimensions analyzed. The Santa Catarina judicial section came out on top in the evaluation of expenses and staff productivity. The second degree of the TRF1 was on the borderline when comparing the net congestion rate with the productivity of judges, while the judicial section of Maranhão was on the borderline when comparing the net congestion rate with the productivity of civil servants.

Figure 199 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases*

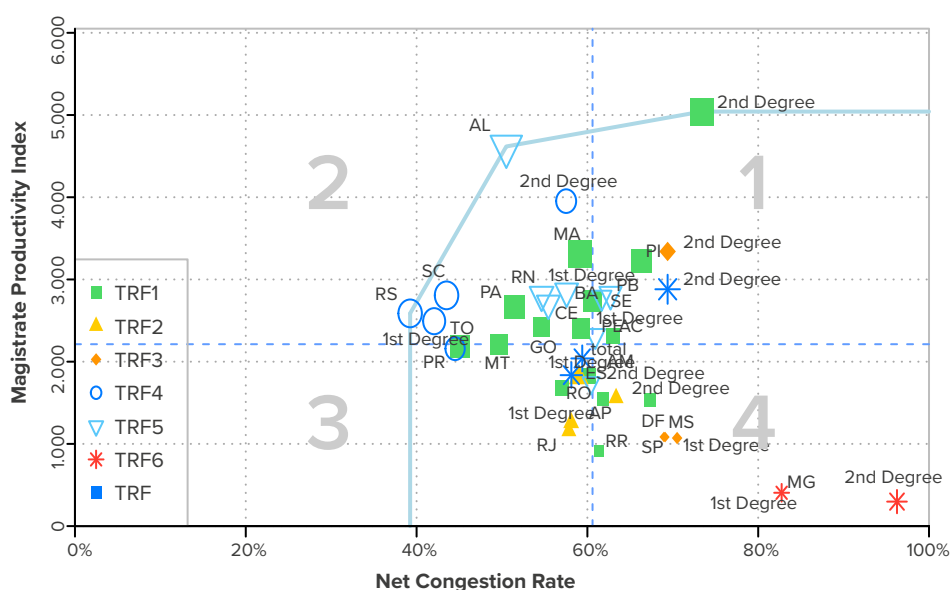


Figure 200 - Gartner and Frontier graph of net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended, on hold, criminal and tax execution cases*

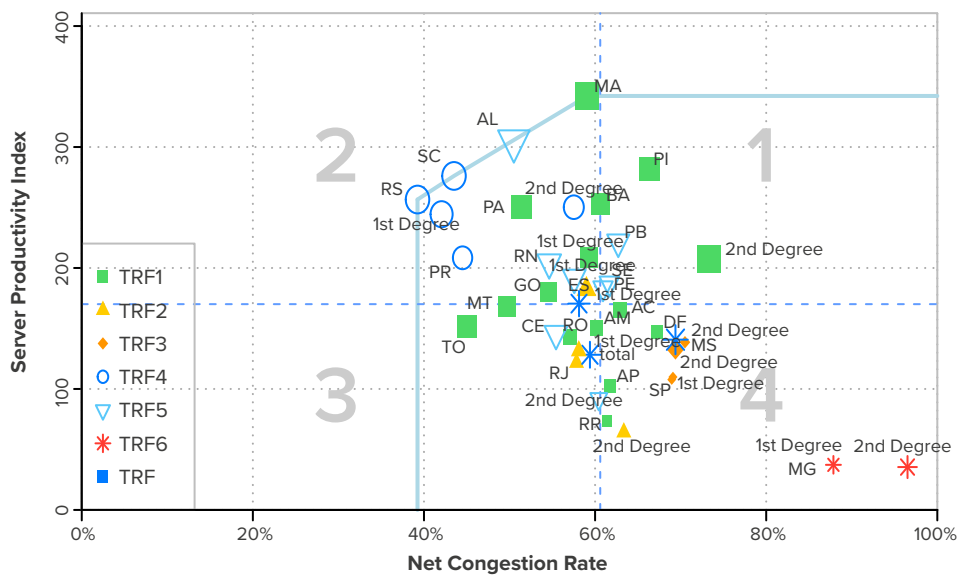
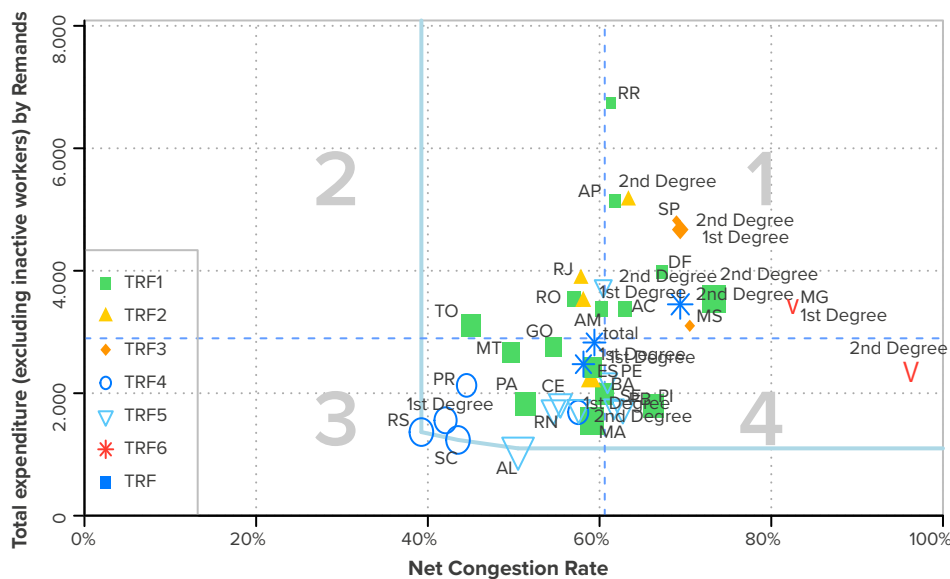


Figure 201 - Gartner and Frontier chart of net congestion rate x total expenditure per case disposed, excluding expenditure on inactive cases, suspended cases, cases under suspension, criminal and tax executions*



11.3.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES

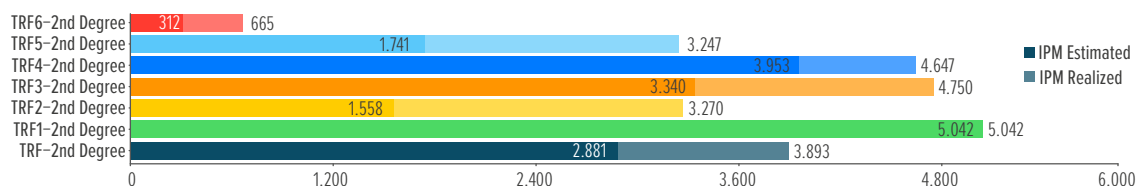
The following simulations calculate the Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM), the Servants' Productivity Index (IPS) and the Net Congestion Rate (TCL), also taking into account tax and criminal execution cases. The indicators assume that all courts have achieved 100% efficiency. The figures in Figures 202 and 203 show how many cases each magistrate would need to dispose for the court to achieve 100% efficiency. Similarly, Figures 204 and 205 compare server productivity. Figures 206 and 207 show the impact these assumptions would have on the net congestion rate in the year 2022²⁰.

The Judicial Section of AC is notable for the difference between the measured productivity (2,486) and the productivity expected to reach 100% efficiency (4,270), because given the resources available, the section should occupy the best positions in the ranking. Other sections with low rates, where progress is needed, are Roraima and Minas Gerais.

In the hypothetical situation, the total IPM of the Federal Court would rise from 2,274 to 3,170, but in some courts the productivity gain would be almost double the current one. Likewise, the IPS would increase from 143 to 199, and the congestion rate would drop from 62% to 53% (Figures 203 to 207).

If the judicial sections were to reach the 100% index in the IPC-Jus in 2022, the biggest changes in the indicators would be felt in the Judicial Sections of Roraima (TRF1) and Minas Gerais (TRF6), since congestion rates could be reduced by around 20 percentage points.

Figure 202 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved vs. required in the second degree for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%



²⁰ See further explanation in the State Justice Scenario Analysis section.

Figure 203 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) achieved vs. required for each court to reach the IPC-Jus of 100% in the first-degree judicial area, by court and state

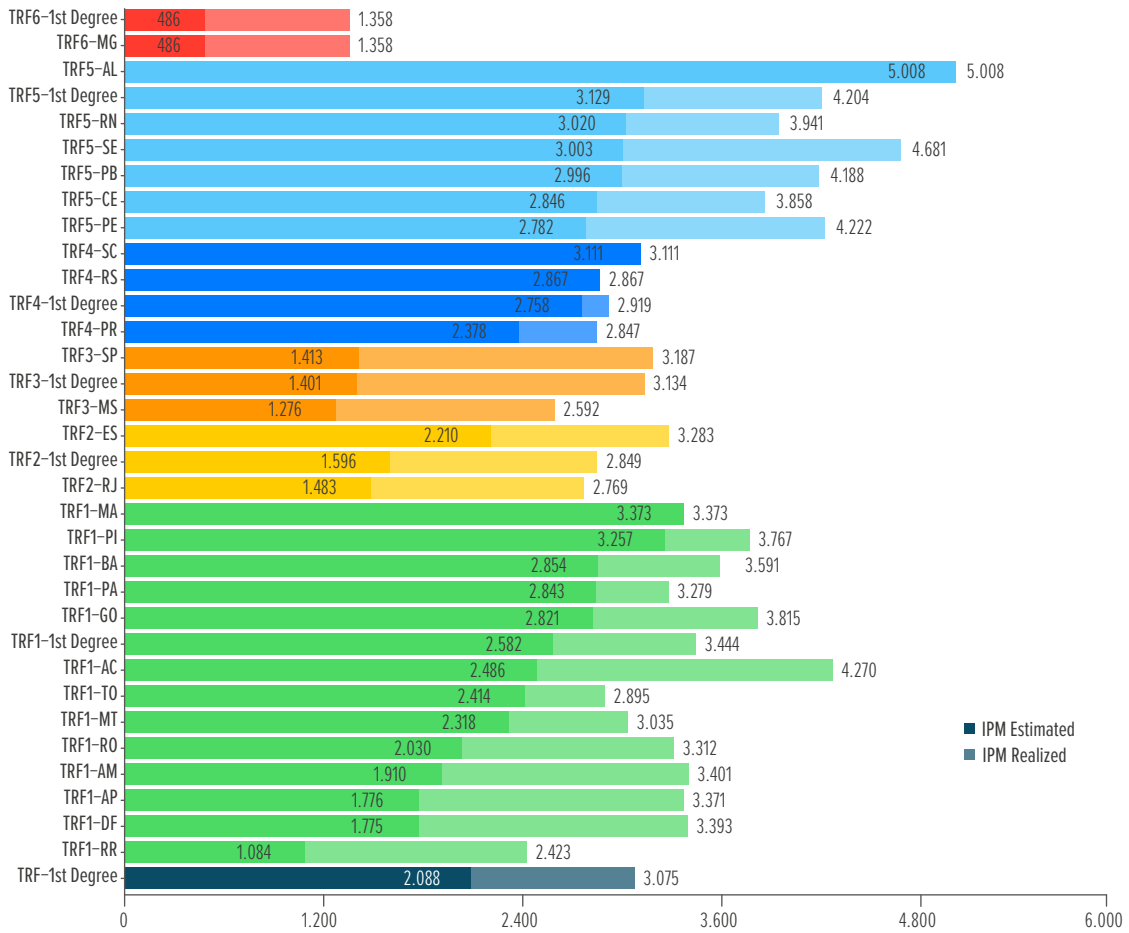


Figure 204 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a 100% IPC-Jus in the second degree

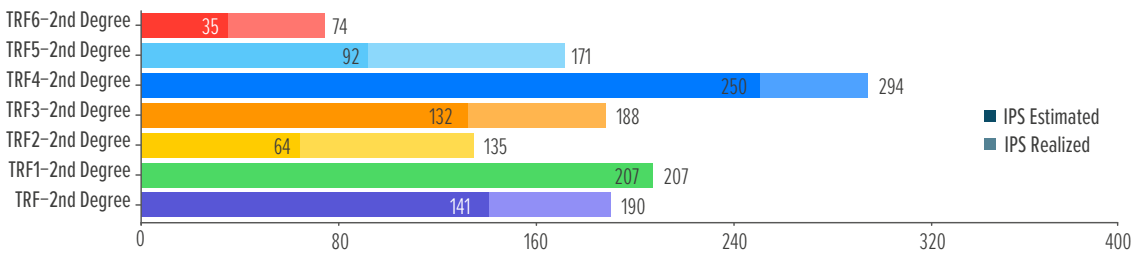


Figure 205 - Servant Productivity Index (IPS) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a IPC-Jus of 100%

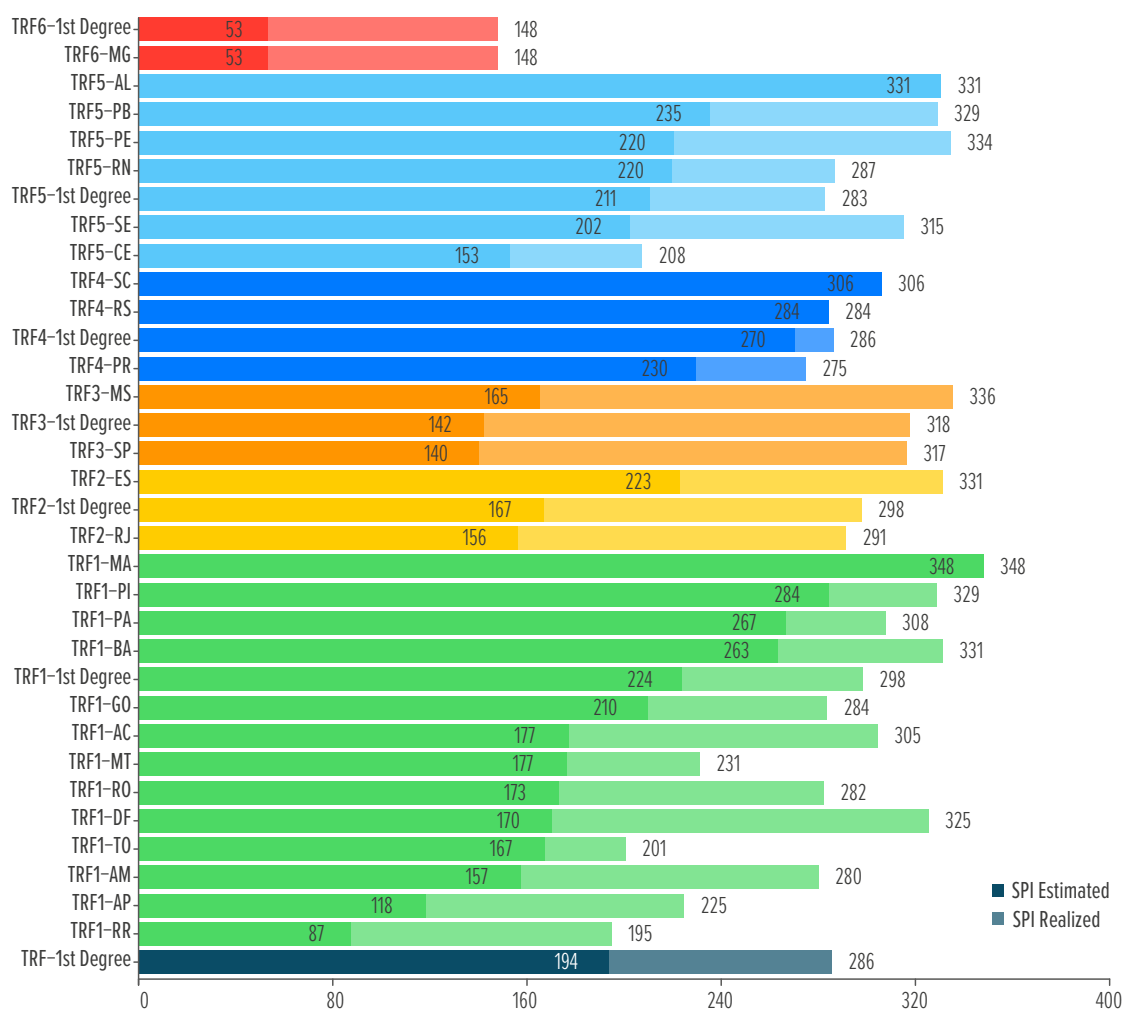


Figure 206 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court reached 100% IPC-Jus in the second degree

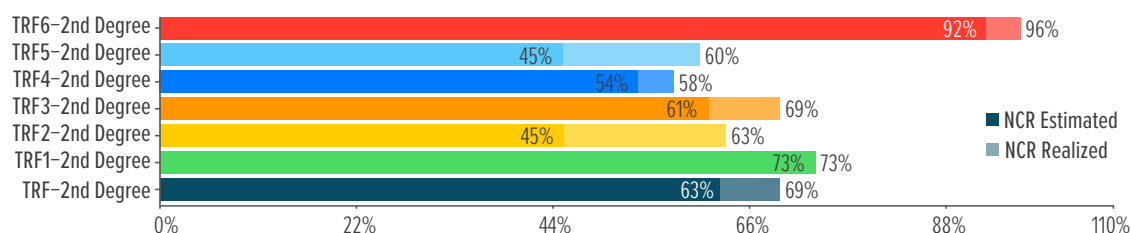
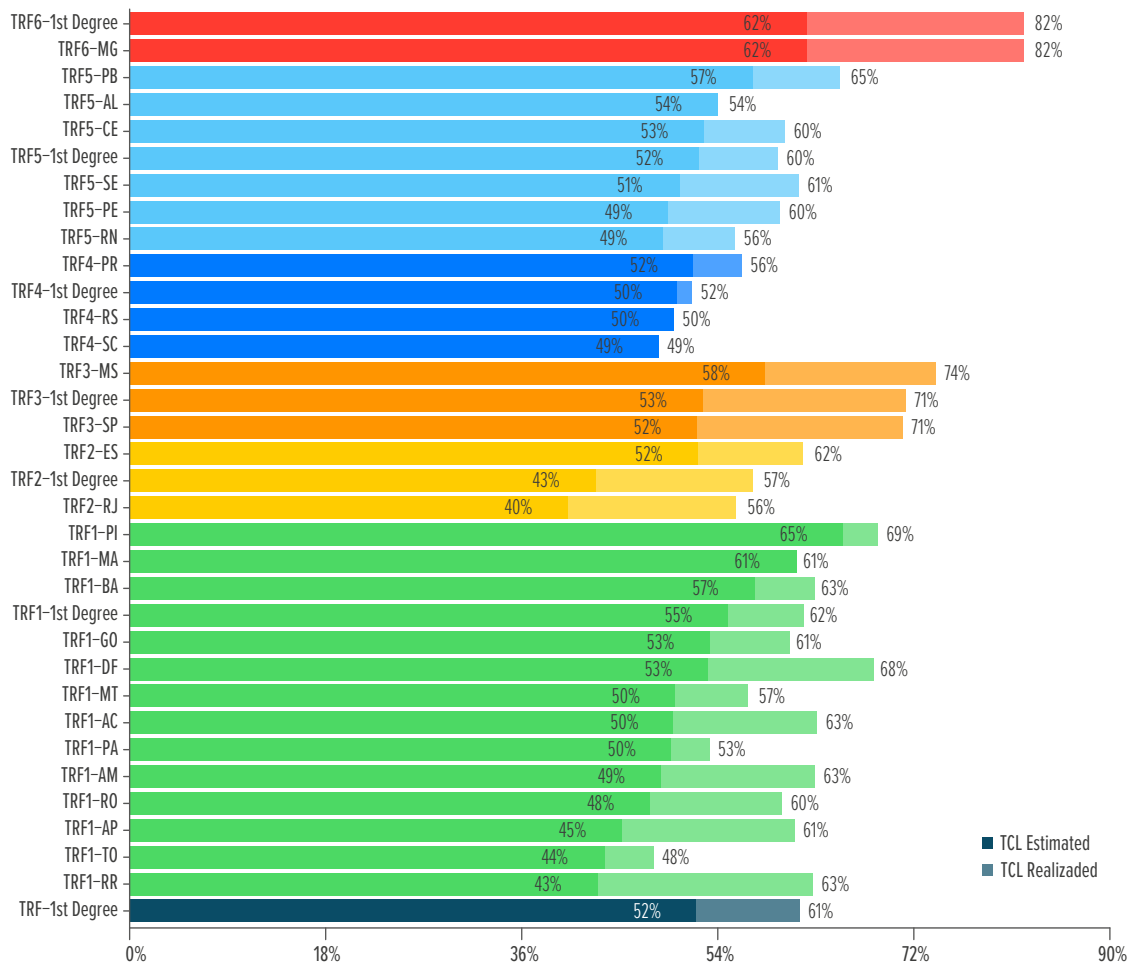


Figure 207 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (TCL) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus



12 MOST RECURRENT DEMANDS ACCORDING TO CLASS AND SUBJECT

This chapter presents the number of cases filed in 2022, segmented by class and subject, according to the unified procedural tables established by CNJ Resolution No. 46 of December 18, 2007.

It should be clarified that there are conceptual differences between the cases filed by class/subject and the total number of new cases reported in the other sections of this report. With regard to subjects, it is common for more than one subject to be registered in the same case. When this happens, everyone is accounted for. Thus, the figures presented do not reflect the number of cases filed, but only the number of cases registered in a given class and/or subject. The data comes from DataJud.

The information on the most recurrent subjects and classes is shown according to the five groups with the highest number of cases in each segment of the justice system and by degree of jurisdiction: second degree, exclusive first degree (common justice only), appeal panels and special courts.

12.1 MOST RECURRENT SUBJECTS

The unified procedural tables have six hierarchical levels of subjects: in the large group that encompasses “Tax Law” subjects (level 1), there is segmentation into other groups of subjects, including the “Tax Credit” group (level 2). This group, in turn, is broken down into other groups, including the “Extinction of Tax Credit” group (level 3), which is also segmented, giving rise, for example, to the “Prescription” group (level 4). This last group is also broken down into other subject groups, including the “Suspension” group (level 5), which can finally be segmented into various subjects, in this case, “Administrative Filing - Small Claim” (level 6).

The information presented below covers the first to the third hierarchical level. For a better understanding of the meaning of each of the subjects of the Unified Procedural Tables, it is necessary to access the public area of the Table Management System (SGT), at https://www.cnj.jus.br/sgt/consulta_publica_assuntos.php where you can consult codes, glossaries and legal provisions.

Figures 208 to 212 show the most requested issues, in general and by court segment, with a detailed representation of the second degree (Figure 209), first degree/common courts (Figure 210), appeal panels (Figure 211) and first degree/special courts (Figure 212).

The State Courts, which account for approximately 73% of all cases filed in the Judiciary, deal with a wide range of issues. Civil law appears as the main subject when considering all degree of state court jurisdiction, especially in the form of actions over contractual obligations. Tax law matters also appear with high frequency in the state courts in relation to tax debts registered as active debt (tax execution) and IPTU collection. The system of special courts, including appeal courts, deals especially with disputes over moral and material damages. These consumer law matters are also among the top five in the Common Courts.

In the Labor Court, with 10% of all cases filed, there is a concentration on the subject of “termination of employment contract” - the largest number of new cases in the Judiciary. The other subjects that appear frequently, both in the general data and by instance, are: duration of work, remuneration, compensation and benefits, individual employment contract and civil liability of the employer.

The Federal Court has a high number of cases involving social security law, of which temporary incapacity benefit is the most recurrent sub-theme, followed by retirement due to permanent incapacity, age or length of service, which appear in the list of the five biggest issues in this segment. The other relevant issue in the Federal Court is welfare law, which deals with welfare benefits for people with disabilities (Article 203, V, CF/88). In the second degree, the most recurrent subject is social contributions, in tax law, followed by four other subjects in social security law. The first degree of the Federal Court, however, is headed, in the top three positions, by Tax Law, covering active debt (tax execution), social contributions and corporate contributions. Fifthly, there are types of contracts in civil law obligations. In the Special Federal Courts (JEF), where most of the lawsuits filed in the Federal Court are filed, the emphasis is on social security law, with the three main issues being temporary incapacity benefit, permanent incapacity retirement and old-age retirement; a pattern that is repeated in the appeal panels. It is important to note the weight of the JEFs’ social security lawsuits in the justice segment, since the matters ended up being among the largest in the overall ranking.

Figure 208 - Most requested subjects

Labor	1. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Termination of Employment Contract (13949)	14.708.901 (8,83%)
	2. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Duration of Employment (13764)	8.063.937 (4,84%)
	3. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Remuneration, Compensation and Benefits (13831)	7.632.397 (4,58%)
	4. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Employment Law (12936) / Individual Employment Contract (13707)	4.176.864 (2,51%)
	5. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Employers' Liability (14007)	2.723.090 (1,64%)
Higher	1. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Duration of Employment (13764)	710.252 (0,43%)
	2. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Remuneration, Compensation and Benefits (13831)	460.872 (0,28%)
	3. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) - Parties and Attorneys (8842) / Probate (8874)	257.185 (0,15%)
	4. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Employers' Liability (14007)	241.380 (0,14%)
	5. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) - Procedural Acts (8893) / Nullity (8919)	230.457 (0,14%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against Public Health (11077) / Against Health (11178)	1.049 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against Military Service and Duty (11079) / Desertion (11117)	853 (0,00%)
	3. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against property (11078) / Embezzlement and other frauds (11146)	601 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against the Military Administration (11073) / Falsehood (11313)	590 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against Property (11078) / Theft (11147)	475 (0,00%)
State Military	1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Disciplinary Administrative Procedure / Inquiry (10363)	1.932 (0,00%)
	2. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Regime (10325)	1.406 (0,00%)
	3. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against the Person (11075) / Bodily Injury and Rape (11228)	1.179 (0,00%)
	4. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) - Parties and Attorneys (8842) / Free Legal Aid (8843)	820 (0,00%)
	5. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) - Interim (9192) / Injunction (9196)	791 (0,00%)
Federal	1. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Temporary Disability Allowance (6101)	1.902.095 (1,14%)
	2. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Permanent Disability Pension (6095)	1.185.831 (0,71%)
	3. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Old Age Pension (Art. 48/51) (6096)	992.712 (0,60%)
	4. PREVENTION LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	906.154 (0,54%)
	5. WELFARE LAW (12734) - Welfare Benefit (Art. 203, V CF/88) (6114) / Disabled Person (11946)	716.391 (0,43%)
State	1. CIVIL LAW (899) - Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	6.231.344 (3,74%)
	2. TAX LAW (14) - Taxes (5916) / IPTU/ Urban Property Tax (5952)	3.624.942 (2,18%)
	3. TAX LAW (14) - Active Debt (Tax Enforcement) (6017)/	3.200.287 (1,92%)
	4. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	3.108.129 (1,87%)
	5. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Material Damage (7780)	2.266.412 (1,36%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Positions (11628)	1.260.644 (0,76%)
	2. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Candidates (11584)	720.544 (0,43%)
	3. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Accountability (12045)	607.185 (0,36%)
	4. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Political Parties (11747) / Rendering of Accounts - Financial Year (12048)	250.350 (0,15%)
	5. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Political Parties (11747) / Party Governing Bodies (11764)	110.398 (0,07%)

Figure 209 - Most popular subjects in the second degree

Labor	1. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Employment Law (12936) / Termination of Employment Contract (13949)	2.976.663 (10,66%)
	2. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Duration of Work (13764)	2.207.310 (7,91%)
	3. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Remuneration, Compensation and Benefits (13831)	2.016.177 (7,22%)
	4. EMPLOYMENT LAW (864) - Individual Employment Law (12936) / Individual Employment Contract (13707)	920.641 (3,30%)
	5. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Employer's Liability (14007)	721.606 (2,58%)
State Military	1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Disciplinary Administrative Procedure / Inquiry (10363)	820 (0,00%)
	2. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Regime (10325)	698 (0,00%)
	3. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - General Part (11080) / Accessory Penalties (11086)	568 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against the Person (11075) / Homicide (11227)	408 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - General Part (11080) / Accessory Penalties (11086)	402 (0,00%)
Federal	1. TAX LAW (14) - Contributions (6031) / Social Contributions (6033)	217.746 (0,78%)
	2. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	180.879 (0,65%)
	3. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) - Generic Claims for Benefits in Kind (6173) / Concession (6177)	150.934 (0,54%)
	4. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Special Retirement (Art. 57/8) (6100)	105.406 (0,38%)
	5. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Temporary Disability Allowance (6101)	98.572 (0,35%)
State	1. CIVIL LAW (899) - Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	1.035.066 (3,71%)
	2. CRIMINAL LAW (287) - Crimes provided for in Extravagant Legislation (3603) / Crimes of Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Drugs (3607)	411.886 (1,48%)
	3. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Consumer Contracts (7771) / Banking Contracts (7752)	381.785 (1,37%)
	4. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Consumer Contracts (7771) / Banking Contracts (7752)	266.813 (0,96%)
	5. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	261.785 (0,94%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Positions (11628)	100.374 (0,36%)
	2. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Candidates (11584)	67.849 (0,24%)
	3. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Accountability (12045)	49.040 (0,18%)
	4. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Political Propaganda - Electoral Propaganda (11652)	39.468 (0,14%)
	5. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Campaign finance (11684)	14.265 (0,05%)

Figure 210 - Most requested subjects in the first degree (courts)

Labor	1. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Termination of Employment Contract (13949)	11.732.238 (12,32%)
	2. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Duration of Employment (13764)	5.856.627 (6,15%)
	3. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Remuneration, Compensation and Benefits (13831)	5.616.220 (5,90%)
	4. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Employment Law (12936) / Individual Employment Contract (13707)	3.256.223 (3,42%)
	5. LABOR LAW (864) - Individual Labor Law (12936) / Employers' Liability (14007)	2.001.484 (2,10%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against Public Health (11077) / Against Health (11178)	1.049 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against Military Service and Duty (11079) / Desertion (11117)	853 (0,00%)
	3. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against property (11078) / Embezzlement and other frauds (11146)	601 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against the Military Administration (11073) / Falsehood (11313)	590 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against Property (11078) / Theft (11147)	475 (0,00%)
State Military	1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Disciplinary Administrative Procedure / Inquiry (10363)	1.112 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) - Crimes against the Person (11075) / Bodily Injury and Rape (11228)	808 (0,00%)
	3. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) - Parties and Attorneys (8842) / Free Legal Aid (8843)	775 (0,00%)
	4. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Regime (10325)	708 (0,00%)
	5. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) - Interim (9192) / Injunction (9196)	625 (0,00%)
Federal	1. TAX LAW (14) - Contributions (6031) / Social Contributions (6033)	348.979 (0,37%)
	2. TAX LAW (14) - Active Debt (Tax Enforcement) (6017)/	340.943 (0,36%)
	3. TAX LAW (14) - Contributions (6031) / Corporate Contributions (6044)	291.913 (0,31%)
	4. PREVENTION LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	236.055 (0,25%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) - Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	229.070 (0,24%)
State	1. CIVIL LAW (899) - Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	3.999.535 (4,20%)
	2. TAX LAW (14) - Taxes (5916) / IPTU/ Urban Property Tax (5952)	3.436.775 (3,61%)
	3. TAX LAW (14) - Active Debt (Tax Enforcement) (6017)/	3.107.641 (3,26%)
	4. CIVIL LAW (899) - Family (5626) / Maintenance (5779)	1.846.634 (1,94%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) - Family (5626) / Kinship Relations (10577)	1.397.068 (1,47%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Positions (11628)	1.160.270 (1,22%)
	2. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Candidates (11584)	652.695 (0,69%)
	3. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Elections (11583) / Accountability (12045)	558.145 (0,59%)
	4. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Political Parties (11747) / Rendering of Accounts - Financial Year (12048)	242.687 (0,25%)
	5. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) - Political Parties (11747) / Party Governing Bodies (11764)	104.225 (0,11%)

Figure 211 - Most popular subjects in the appeal panels

Federal	1. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Temporary Disability Allowance (6101)	276.670 (5,03%)
	2. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Permanent Disability Pension (6095)	192.287 (3,50%)
	3. PREVIDENCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	135.004 (2,46%)
	4. PREVENTION LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Old Age Pension (Art. 48/51) (6096)	129.189 (2,35%)
	5. AS ISTENTIAL LAW (12734) - Welfare Benefit (Art. 203,V CF/88) (6114) / Disabled Person (11946)	78.015 (1,42%)
State	1. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	462.497 (8,42%)
	2. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Material Damage (7780)	428.767 (7,80%)
	3. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND EMPLOYMENT LAW (8826) - Settlement / Compliance / Execution (9148) / Obligation to Do / Not to Do (10671)	232.919 (4,24%)
	4. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	224.581 (4,09%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) - Civil Liability (10431) / Compensation for Moral Damage (10433)	206.486 (3,76%)

Figure 212 - Most popular subjects in the special courts

Federal	1. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Temporary Disability Allowance (6101)	1.458.570 (4,70%)
	2. INSURANCE LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Permanent Disability Pension (6095)	853.441 (2,75%)
	3. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) - Benefits in Kind (6094) / Old Age Pension (Art. 48/51) (6096)	736.184 (2,37%)
	4. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Application of INPC/IPCA - Updating of FGTS (15066)/	595.835 (1,92%)
	5. WELFARE LAW (127.4) - Welfare Benefit (Art. 203,V CF/88) (6114) / Disabled Person (11946)	556.133 (1,79%)
State	1. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	1.628.866 (5,25%)
	2. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier's liability (6220) / Compensation for moral damage (7779)	1.226.308 (3,95%)
	3. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Material Damage (7780)	1.107.413 (3,57%)
	4. CIVIL LAW (899) - Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	1.068.431 (3,44%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) - Obligations (7681) / Types of Securities (7717)	1.010.698 (3,26%)

The network diagrams in Figures 213 to 218 allow us to identify the most recurrent subjects per court.

In the diagram of the State Courts (Figure 213), it can be seen, for example, that the main subjects registered in the TJSE differ from the most recurrent cases in the other courts, being at the extreme end of the figure. The most recurrent subjects in this court relate to civil and labor procedural law (provisional/preliminary injunctions; parties and attorneys/succumbency; and free legal aid) and civil law (property). It should also be noted that the subject of abusive practices in consumer law is a knot present in this court and also in the TJTO, TJAM and TJPI.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, the subject of contractual obligations/expectations is one of the most frequent subjects in most Courts of Justice. In addition, the subject of domestic violence against women is among the top five issues in the TJDFT.

In the Federal Court (Figure 214), the main subjects are benefits in kind - disability benefits and pensions. It is also noteworthy that the Tax Law, active debt, arose especially in the TRFs of the 2nd Region and the 4th Region.

The Labor Court (Figure 215) has a more homogeneous pattern, with many courts dealing with the same issues. The main ones concern the termination of the employment contract and the employer's civil liability. The TRT1 and TRT9 stand out for having presented the most frequent subjects, unlike the other Regional Courts.

In the Electoral Court (Figure 216), the majority of cases are related to elections, with the main subjects raised being candidates, accountability and positions. The five most recurrent subjects in the TRE-DF differ from the other bodies, appearing more frequently in subjects relating to electoral crimes.

In the State Military Courts (Figure 217), crimes against the military administration and investigations in disciplinary administrative proceedings were the most common subjects.

Among the Higher Courts (Figure 218), the issues of pre-trial detention and custodial sentences are among the main ones in the STJ. Naturally, there is no intersection between the subjects, as they have completely different jurisdictions.

Figure 213 - Most frequent subjects by state court



Figure 214 - Most frequent subjects by Federal Court

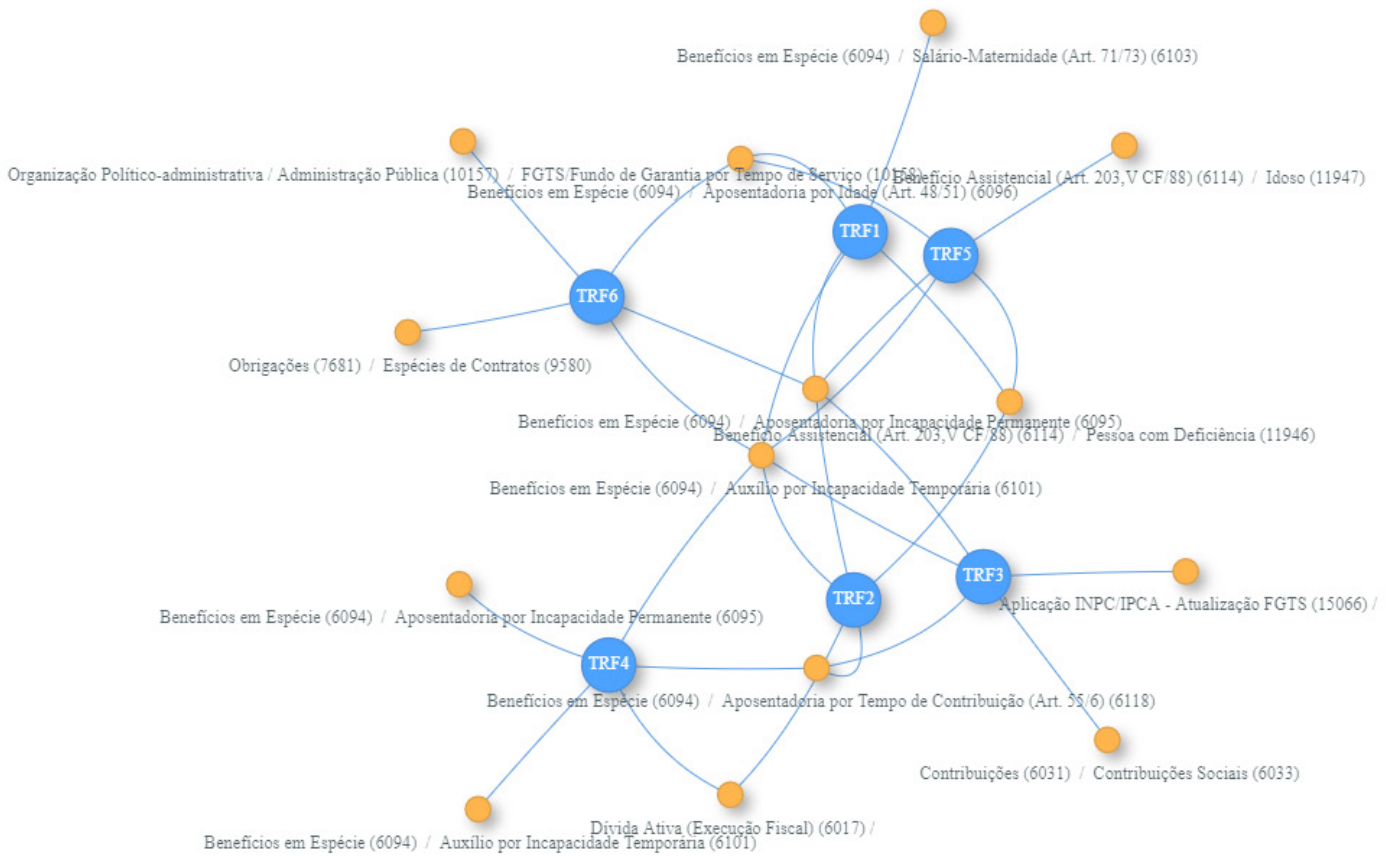


Figure 215 - Most requested subjects by Labor Court

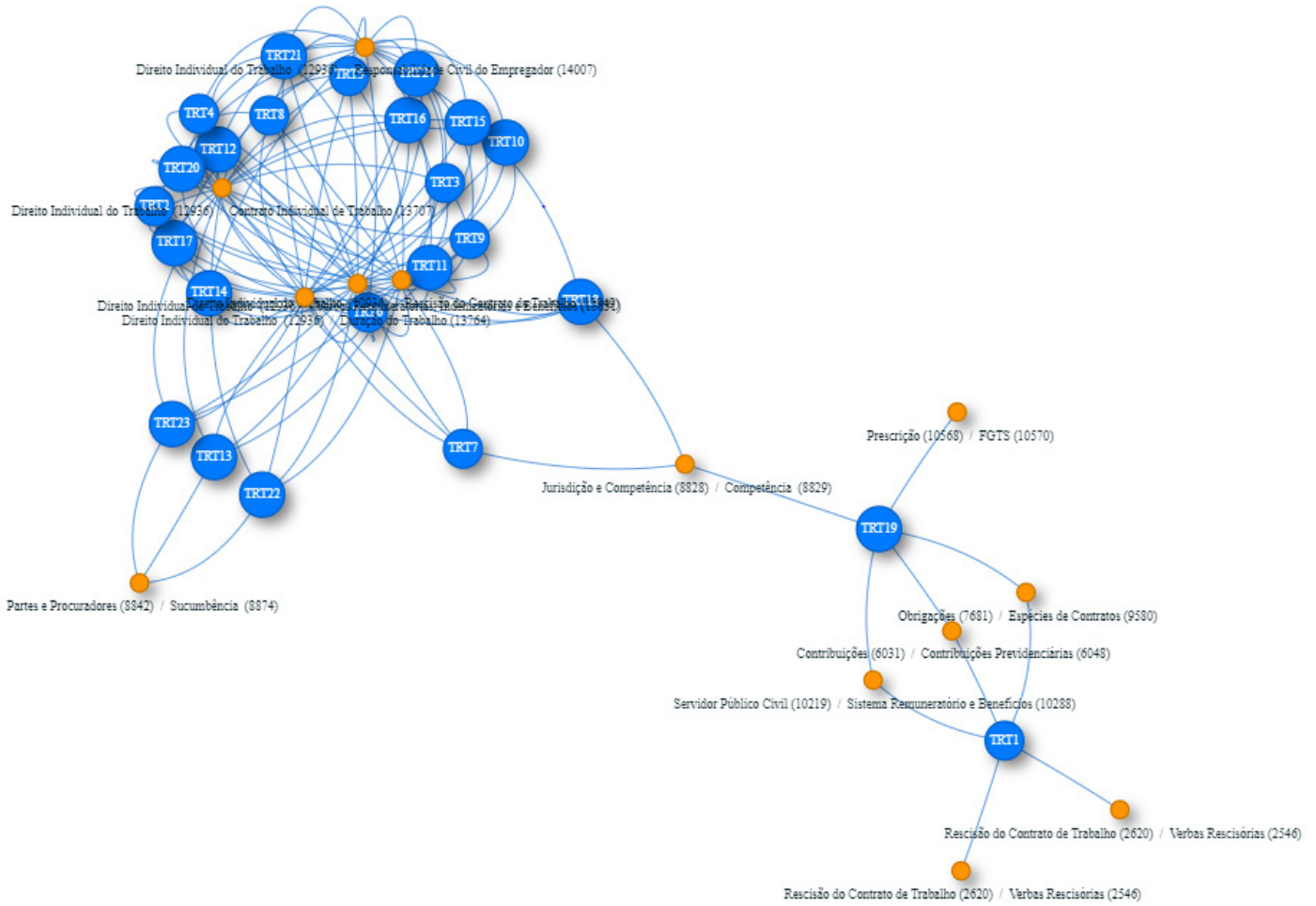


Figure 216 - Most requested subjects by Electoral Court

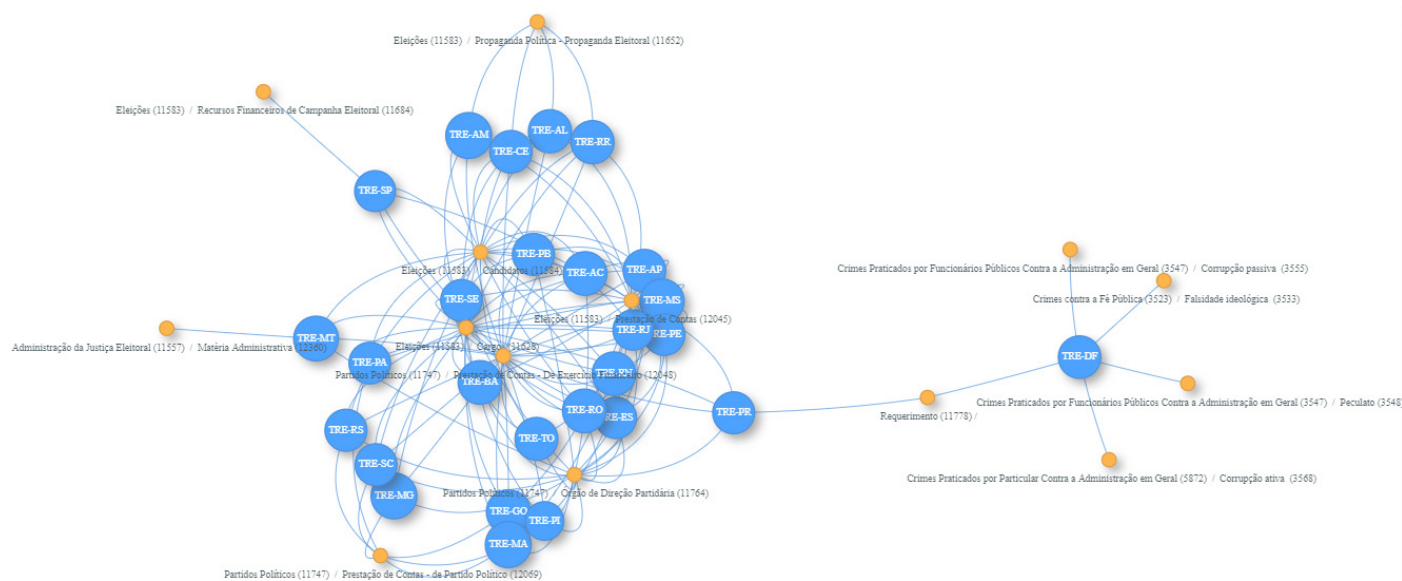


Figure 217 - Most frequent subjects by State Military Court

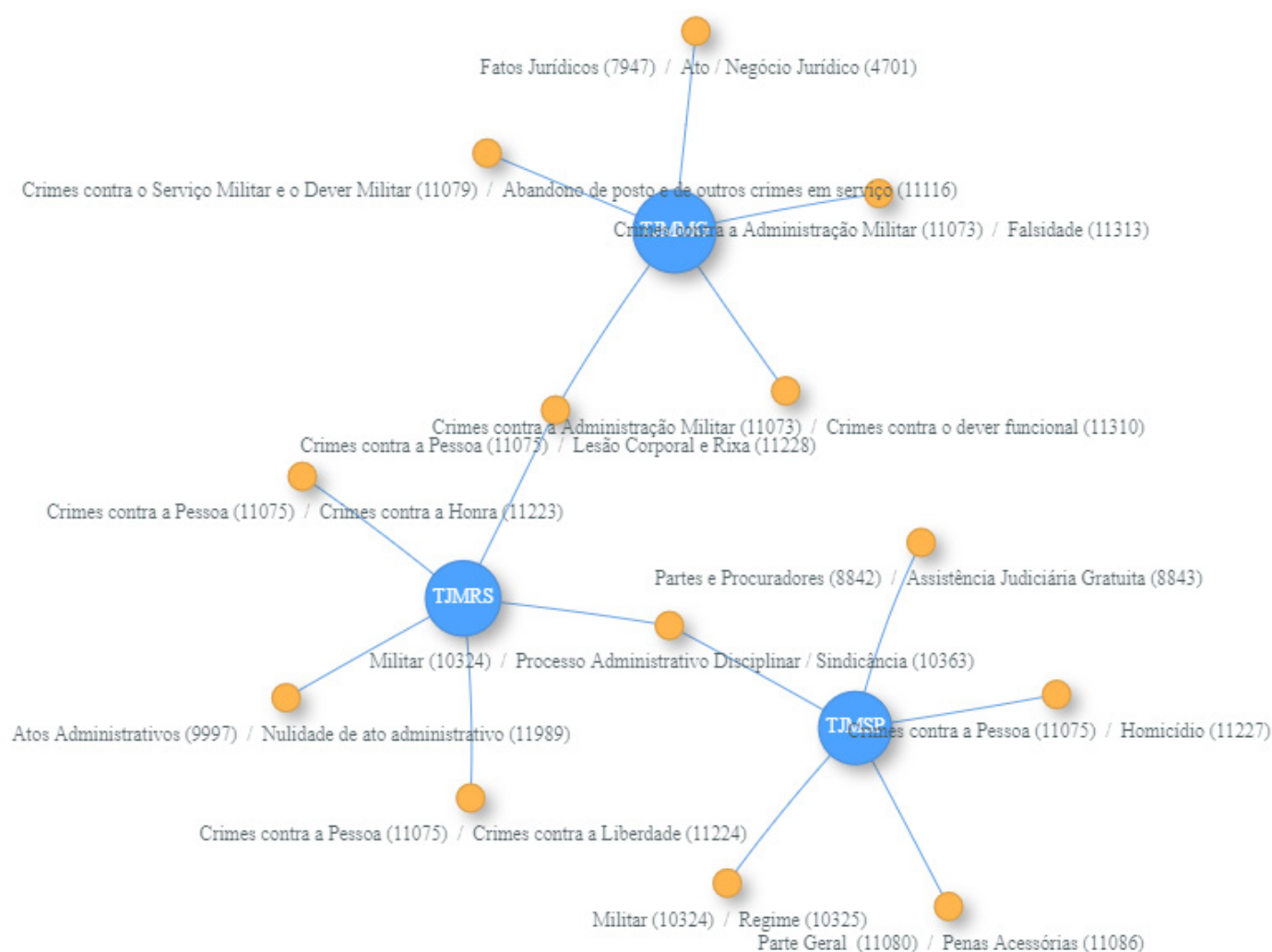
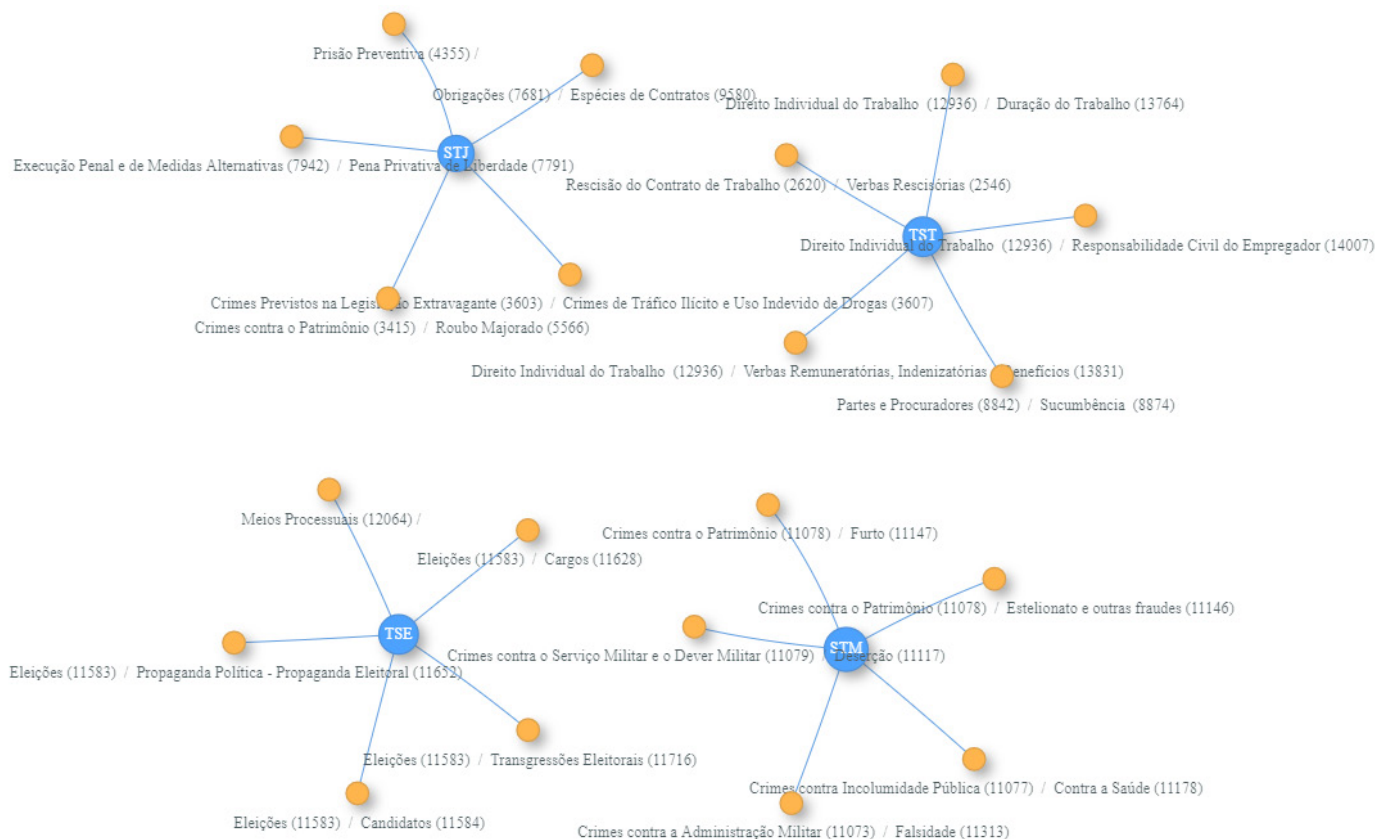


Figure 218 - Most frequent subjects by higher courts



12.2 MOST RECURRENT CLASSES

The unified procedural tables have six hierarchical levels of classes. In the large group that encompasses “civil and labor cases”²¹ (level 1), there is a segmentation between “knowledge cases”, “execution cases”, “appeals”, among others (level 2). At the next level, in the “knowledge processes” class group, it is possible to find out the type of procedure, whether it is knowledge, execution of judgment, liquidation, etc (level 3). Knowledge procedures are distinguished by type, such as special court procedure or ordinary or summary or special (level 4). At the next level, special procedures are classified as being of contentious or voluntary jurisdiction or governed by other codes, sparse laws and regulations (level 5). And at the sixth and final level, it is possible to find out whether the case is a complaint, a public civil action, a habeas corpus, a writ of injunction, etc.

The information presented below covers the first to third hierarchical levels. For a better understanding of the meaning of each of the classes of the Unified Procedural Tables, it is necessary to access the public area of the Table Management System (SGT), at https://www.cnj.jus.br/sgt/consulta_publica_classes.php where you can consult codes, glossaries and legal provisions.

Figures 219 to 223 show the most requested issues in general and by court segment, with a detailed representation of the second degree (Figure 220), first degree/common courts (Figure 221), appeal panels (Figure 222) and first degree/special courts (Figure 223).

It can be seen that, unlike what was observed in the consideration of matters, the state courts have the highest number of cases. The class of civil and labor proceedings had the highest number of cases in the State, Federal and Labor Courts. In the Electoral Justice, the most frequent class is the rendering of electoral accounts and, in the Military Court, criminal actions.

²¹ Despite the nomenclature, this group of classes only covers civil cases in the State, Federal, Electoral and Military Courts.

Figure 219 - Most demanded classes

Labor	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	8.426.062 (8,60%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Labor Appeals (1071)	2.465.906 (2,52%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	246.394 (0,25%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Labor Enforcement Proceedings (1068)	67.430 (0,07%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Precautionary Proceedings (175) / Early Production of Evidence (193)	31.637 (0,03%)
Higher	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Labor Appeals (1071)	1.101.968 (1,13%)
	2. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Interlocutory Appeal (11881)/	709.611 (0,72%)
	3. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Habeas Corpus (1720)/	270.932 (0,28%)
	4. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Special Appeal (1032)/	210.294 (0,21%)
	5. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Ordinary Appeal in Habeas Corpus (1722)/	58.858 (0,06%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	1.936 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Investigative Procedures (11032)	1.084 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL EXECUTION AND ALTERNATIVE MEASURES (385) - Execution of the Sentence (386)/	766 (0,00%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Request for Breach of Data and/or Telephone Secrecy (310)	520 (0,00%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Record of Arrest in Flagrante (280)	513 (0,00%)
State Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	2.644 (0,00%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	1.710 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeal (417)	1.119 (0,00%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	972 (0,00%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Measures of Guarantee (303) / Criminal Habeas Corpus (307)	717 (0,00%)
Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	9.058.851 (9,25%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Unappealed Appeal (460)	1.481.276 (1,51%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	1.418.339 (1,45%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	954.899 (0,98%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	869.678 (0,89%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	27.522.952 (28,11%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	9.138.257 (9,33%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	6.375.617 (6,51%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	3.604.795 (3,68%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Circumstantial Report (278)	2.931.376 (2,99%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures Relating to the Holding of Elections (11529) / Rendering of Electoral Accounts (12193)	671.627 (0,69%)
	2. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / registration of candidates (11532)	646.069 (0,66%)
	3. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures Relating to Political Parties (11534) / Annual Accountability (12377)	252.024 (0,26%)
	4. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Electoral Appeals (11547) / Electoral Appeal (11548)	61.060 (0,06%)
	5. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / Representation (11541)	56.520 (0,06%)

Figure 220 - Most demanded classes in the second degree

Labor	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEEDINGS (2) - Appeals (197) / Labor Appeals (1071)	2.465.046 (18,99%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	94.820 (0,73%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEEDINGS (2) - Interim Urgent Relief and Interim Evidentiary Relief (12133) / Preliminary Injunctive Relief (12134)	4.850 (0,04%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Other Procedures (214) / Incidents (215)	3.668 (0,03%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEEDINGS (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	913 (0,01%)
State Military	1. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeal (417)	1.119 (0,01%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	972 (0,01%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Measures of Guarantee (303) / Criminal Habeas Corpus (307)	633 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - SPECIAL PROCEDURES PROVIDED FOR IN SPARSE LAWS (11029) / Representation for Loss of Graduation (11036)	435 (0,00%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Proceedings (200)	351 (0,00%)
Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	952.931 (7,34%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEEDINGS (2) - Appeals (197) / Proceedings (200)	489.136 (3,77%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Appeal / Necessary Referral (1728)	142.705 (1,10%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Remand (199)	119.377 (0,92%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeal (417)	38.257 (0,29%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (18)	3.590.550 (27,66%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURES (2) - Appeals (197) / Proceedings (200)	2.286.883 (17,62%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeals (417)	722.137 (5,56%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Measures of Guarantee (303) / Criminal Habeas Corpus (307)	579.507 (4,46%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Embargoes (207)	270.006 (2,08%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Electoral Appeals (11547) / Electoral Appeal (11548)	61.059 (0,47%)
	2. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / Registration of candidates (11532)	30.138 (0,23%)
	3. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / rendering of electoral accounts (12193)	28.808 (0,22%)
	4. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / Representation (11541)	7.446 (0,06%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	4.997 (0,04%)

Figure 221 - Most demanded classes in the first degree (courts)

Labor	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	8.331.242 (15,37%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	245.481 (0,45%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Labor Enforcement Proceedings (1068)	67.430 (0,12%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Precautionary Proceedings (175) / Early Production of Evidence (193)	31.631 (0,06%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Interim Urgent Relief and Interim Evidentiary Relief (12133) / Anticipatory Relief (12135)	6.487 (0,01%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	1.936 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Investigative Procedures (11032)	1.084 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL EXECUTION AND ALTERNATIVE MEASURES (385) - Execution of Sentences (386)/	766 (0,00%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Request for Breach of Data and/or Telephone Secrecy (310)	520 (0,00%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Record of Arrest in Flagrante (280)	513 (0,00%)
State Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	2.644 (0,00%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	1.575 (0,00%)
	3. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Investigative Procedures (11032)	503 (0,00%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Circumstantial Report (278)	343 (0,00%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Request for Breach of Data and/or Telephone Secrecy (310)	265 (0,00%)
Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROSECUTION (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	1.745.058 (3,22%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	869.593 (1,60%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEEDINGS (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	350.270 (0,65%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	86.525 (0,16%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Execution Procedure (158) / Embargoes (169)	75.170 (0,14%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure (1106) / Procedure (1107)	18.240.663 (33,64%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURES (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	9.138.017 (16,85%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURES (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	3.996.260 (7,37%)
	4. CRIMINAL PRESS (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Emergency Protective Measures (Maria da Penha Law) - Criminal (1268)	1.618.017 (2,98%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PRESS (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	1.367.292 (2,52%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures Relating to the Holding of Elections (11529) / Rendering of Electoral Accounts (12193)	642.819 (1,19%)
	2. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / registration of candidates (11532)	615.931 (1,14%)
	3. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to Political Parties (11534) / Annual Accountability (12377)	248.483 (0,46%)
	4. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / Representation (11541)	49.074 (0,09%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURES (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	9.650 (0,02%)

Figure 222 - Most demanded classes in the appeal panels

Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil interlocutory appeal (460)	1.449.890 (35,05%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	47.949 (1,16%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEEDINGS (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	38.442 (0,93%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Appeal against civil injunction (1271)	31.519 (0,76%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Proceedings (200)	14.600 (0,35%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil interlocutory appeal (460)	2.179.005 (52,67%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROSECUTION (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	135.459 (3,27%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PRESS (2) - Appeals (197) / Lawsuits (200)	85.664 (2,07%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Embargoes (207)	60.167 (1,45%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeal (417)	36.555 (0,88%)

Figure 223 - Most demanded classes in the special courts

Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	7.247.483 (30,14%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	999.815 (4,16%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Unappealed Appeal (460)	25.899 (0,11%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEEDINGS (2) - Other Proceedings (214) / Acts and Proceedings (237)	14.642 (0,06%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Execution Procedure (158) / Execution of Judicial Title (1111)	4.504 (0,02%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	9.002.233 (37,43%)
	2. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Circumstantial Report (278)	2.679.872 (11,14%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	2.360.172 (9,81%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	1.328.351 (5,52%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Common Procedure (281) / Criminal Action - Summary Procedure (10944)	155.355 (0,65%)

13 2030 AGENDA WITHIN THE BRAZILIAN JUDICIARY

The 2030 Global Agenda is a commitment made by leaders from 193 countries, including Brazil, and coordinated by the United Nations (UN). This agenda was welcomed by the Brazilian Judiciary, through the National Council of Justice, and its initial milestone was the creation of the 2030 Agenda Interinstitutional Committee.

There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to be achieved between 2016 and 2030, related to the realization of human rights and sustainable development.

For graphic representation purposes, the SDGs have been grouped into themes, as follows

1. Social Theme

- ▶ SDG-1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- ▶ SDG-2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- ▶ SDG-3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- ▶ SDG-4: Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- ▶ SDG-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- ▶ SDG-10: Reduce inequality within and between countries;

2. Environmental Theme

- ▶ SDG-6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- ▶ SDG-7: Ensure reliable, sustainable, modern and affordable access to energy for all;
- ▶ SDG-12: Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns;

- ▶ SDG-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- ▶ SDG-14: Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- ▶ SDG-15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

3. Economic Theme

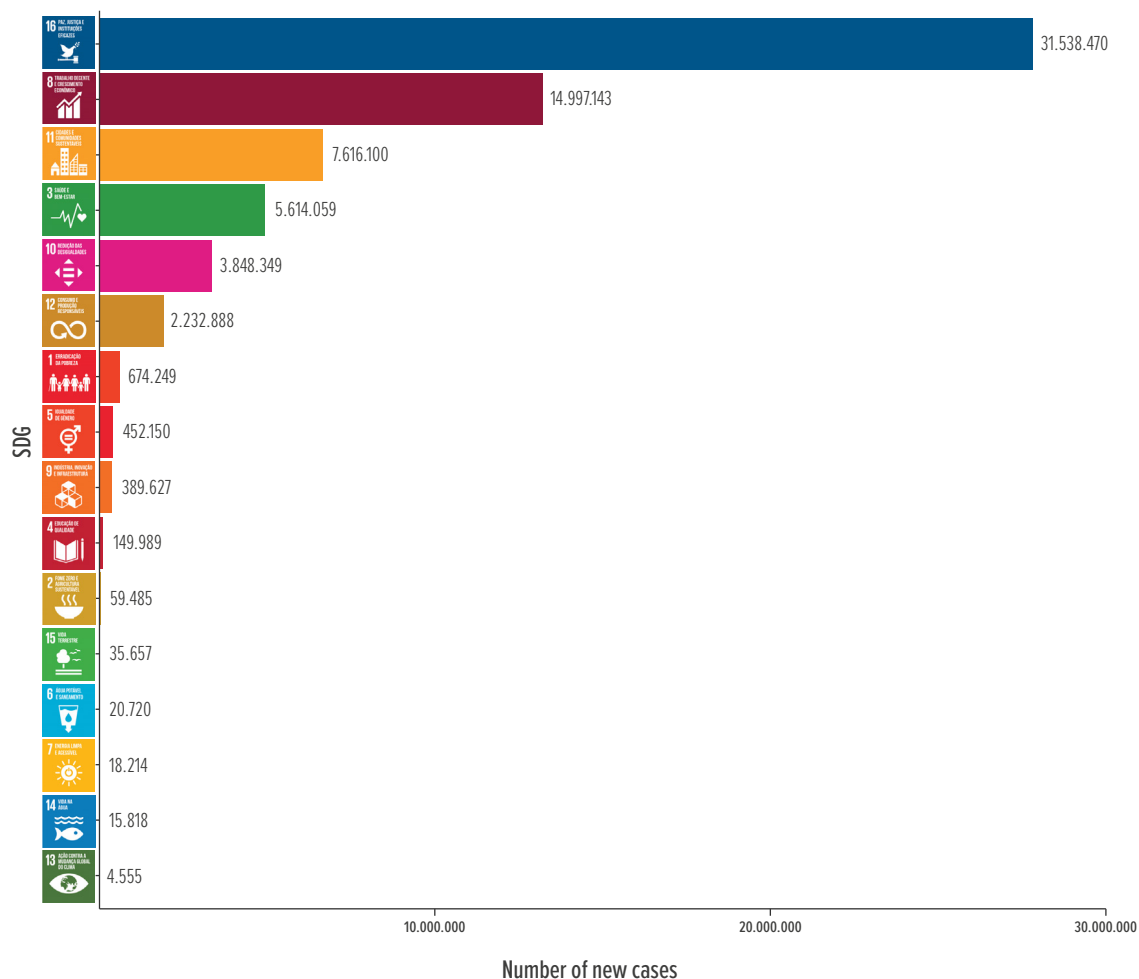
- ▶ SDG-8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- ▶ SDG-9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
- ▶ SDG-11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;

4. Institutional Theme

- ▶ SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
- ▶ SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Figure 224 shows the number of new cases per SDG. As seen in the “Most recurrent issues” section, there are conceptual differences between the cases filed by SDG and the total number of new cases reported in the other sections of this report, since more than one subject can be registered in the same case. When this happens, all is accounted. Thus, the figures presented do not reflect the number of cases filed, but only the number of cases registered on certain subjects that make up each SDG. This duplication does not occur in SDG16, since practically all the subjects in the CNJ’s Unified Procedural Table are considered, the total number of new cases is used in this SDG.

Figure 224 - Number of new cases by SDG



The historical series of the SDGs under the social theme are shown in Figure 225, covering SDG-3 (healthy living) and SDG-10 (reducing inequality) and in Figure 226, covering SDG-1 (eradicating poverty), SDG-2 (eradicating hunger), SDG-4 (quality education) and SDG-5 (gender equality).

Figure 225 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the social themes: SDG-3 (healthy living) and SDG-10 (reducing inequality)

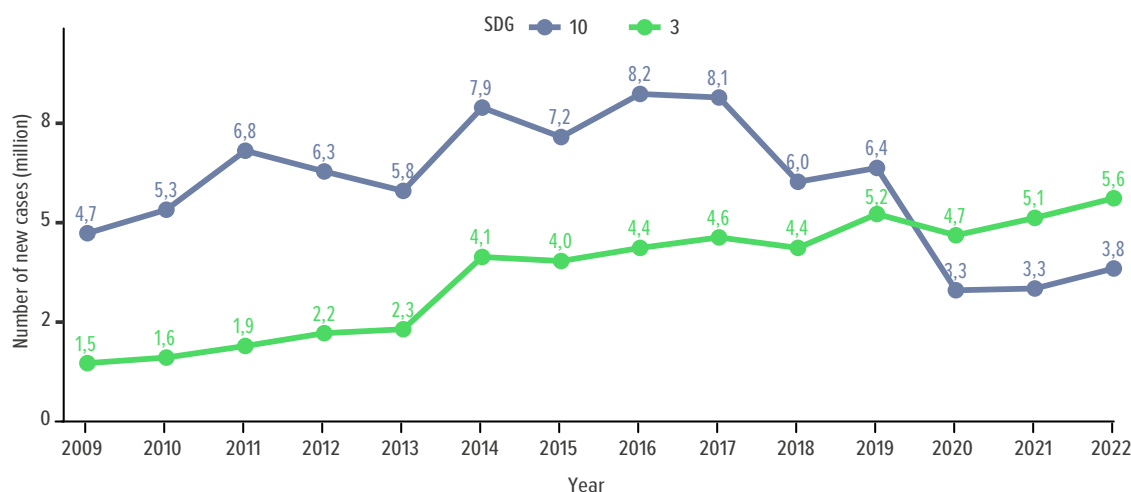
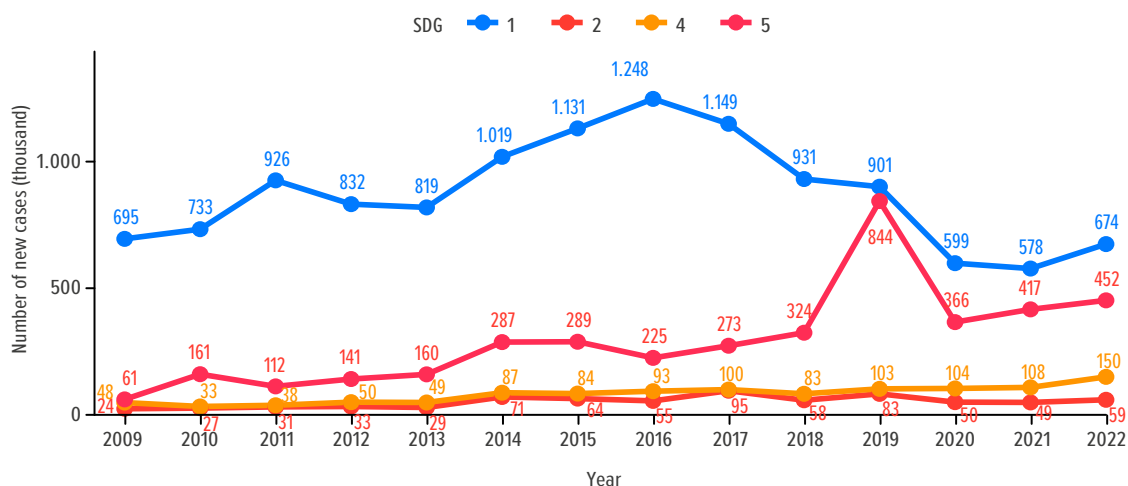


Figure 226 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in the social themes: SDG-1 (eradicate poverty), SDG-2 (eradicate hunger), SDG-4 (quality education) and SDG-5 (gender equality)



The historical series of the SDGs under the environmental theme are represented in Figure 227, covering SDG-6 (drinking water and sanitation) and SDG-7 (renewable and affordable energy); Figure 228, covering SDG-13 (action against global climate change), SDG-14 (life on water) and SDG-15 (life on land); and Figure 229, covering SDG-12 (responsible production and consumption).

Figure 227 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in the environmental themes of SDG-6 (drinking water and sanitation) and SDG-7 (renewable and affordable energy)

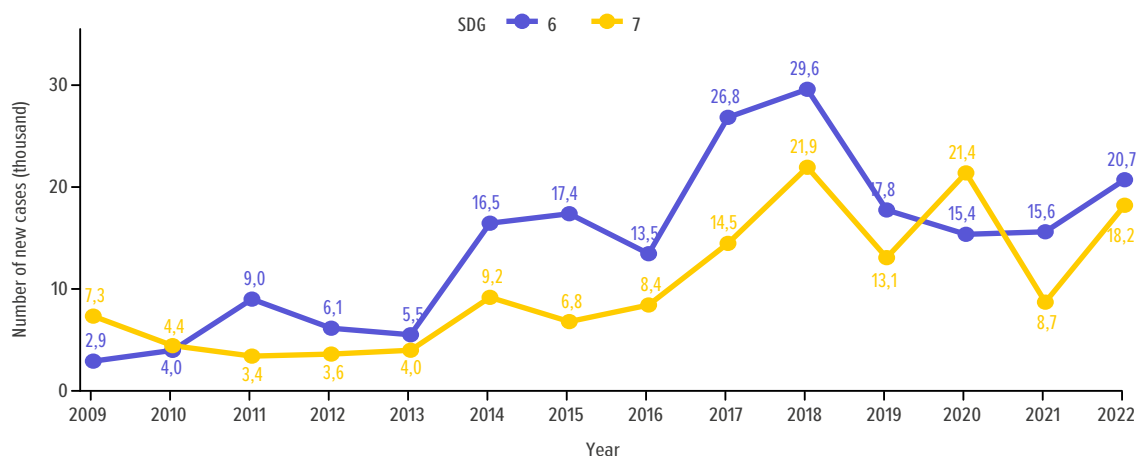


Figure 228 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in the environmental themes of SDG-13 (action against global climate change), SDG-14 (life in water) and SDG-15 (life on land)

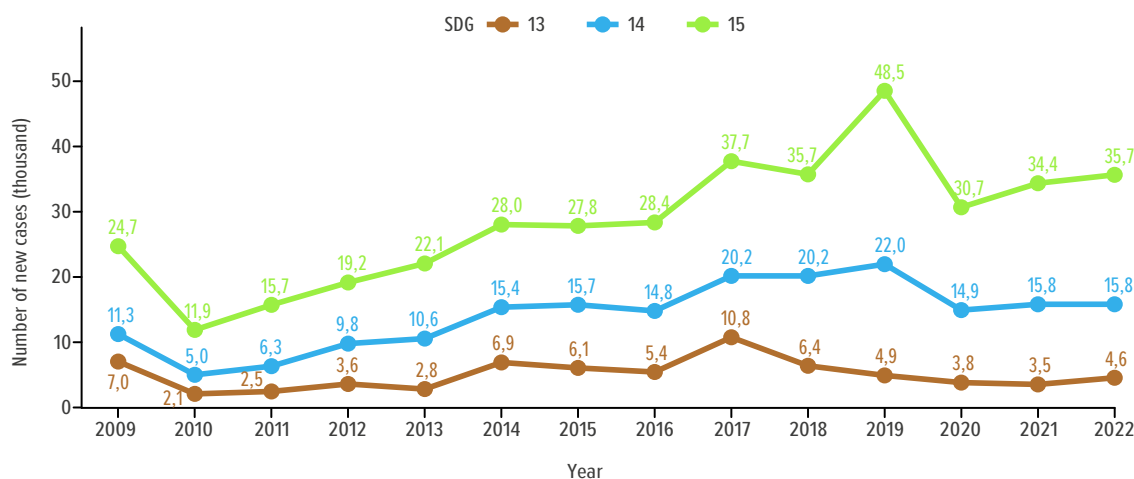
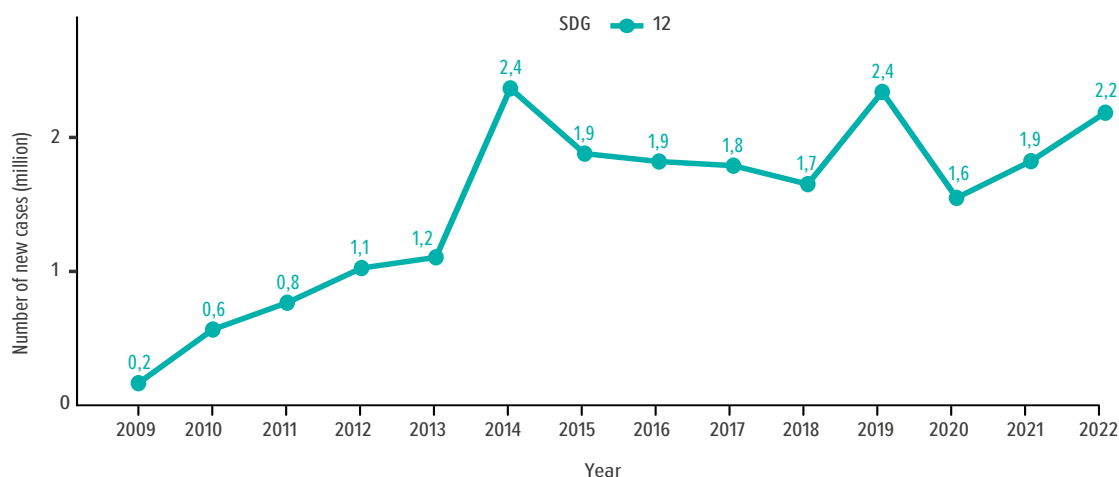
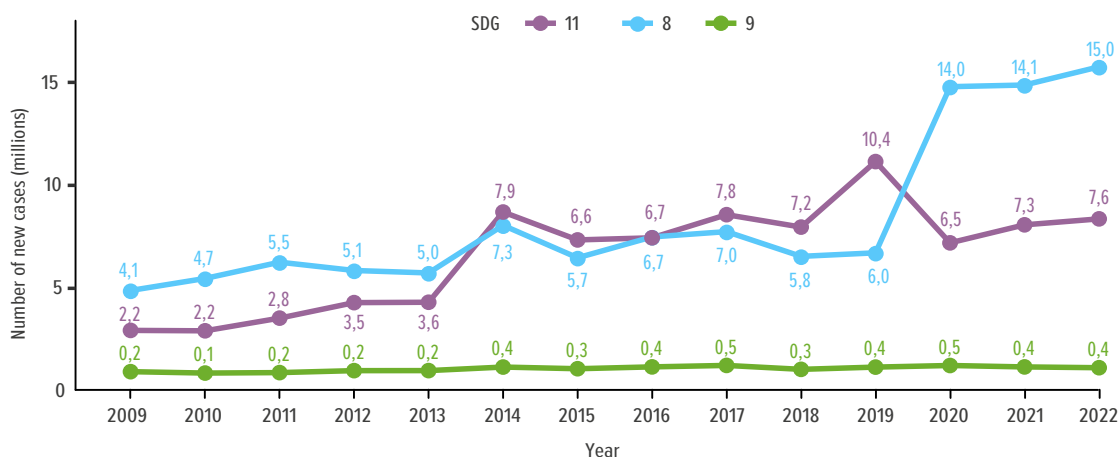


Figure 229 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the environmental theme of SDG-12 (responsible production and consumption)



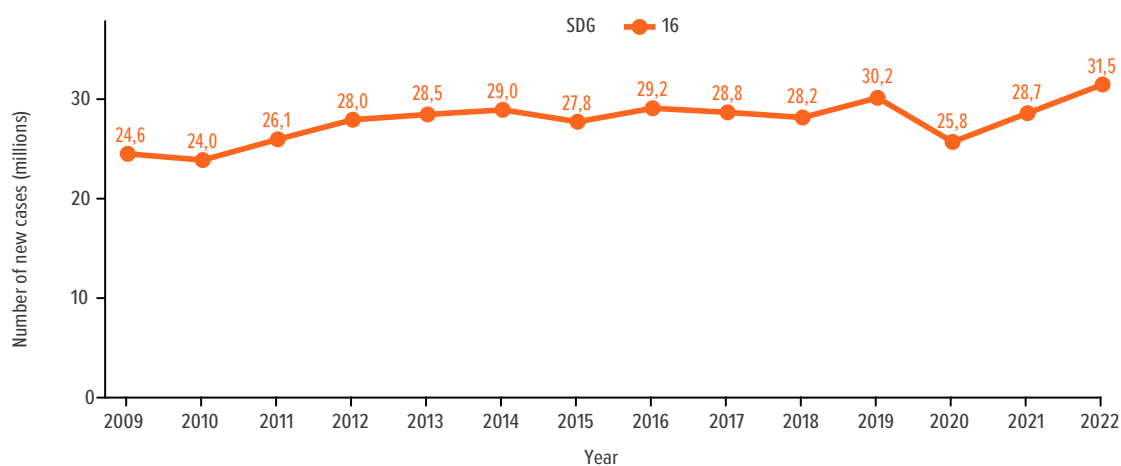
The historical series of the SDGs under the economic theme are shown in Figure 230, covering SDG-8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG-9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG-11 (sustainable cities and communities).

Figure 230 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the economic themes of SDG-8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG-9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG-11 (sustainable cities and communities)



In the institutional themes, there is only data on SDG-16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), as shown in Figure 231.

Figure 231 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the institutional theme - SDG-16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)



14 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Throughout this report, the main data on the Judiciary has been presented, with detailed information on the court's performance, spenditure and structure. This report presents 14 years of statistical data collected by the CNJ, using a standardized, consolidated and uniform data collection methodology in all 91 courts. This is the first year that the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region has been included in the "Justice in Numbers Report", given that it was set up in August 2022. However, when analyzing the data, it should be considered that, unlike the other courts, there is no 12-month measurement period in the calculation of the indicators related to this court, which has a major impact on their results, especially in the indicators that take into account the number of pending cases, such as the congestion rate and IPC-Jus, which prevents comparability. Other compromised indices, for both TRF1 and TRF6, are those relating to the productivity of civil servants and magistrates, since the calculation takes into account the number of active people at the end of the year, causing TRF1's productivity to be overestimated and TRF6's, on the other hand, to be underestimated. Even so, we have chosen to present the figures in this report in accordance with the principle of transparency and publicity.

This is the second year that procedural statistics have been generated from DataJud, with regard to the historical series from 2020 onwards. Efforts were made to maintain the same measurement methodology, even if it was based on totally different sources of information and calculation mechanisms, such as those required by the use of DataJud. With the definitive implementation of DataJud, the CNJ began to centralize the entire mass of procedural data and the entire calculation procedure, eliminating manual procedures and the sending of electronic forms by the courts, which guarantees greater reliability of the information presented. The CNJ is also launching the new [Justice in Numbers Panel](#), which consolidates not only the data from this report on financial resources, personnel and litigation, but also all the procedural statistics relating to thematic panels that were drawn up using DataJud.

DataJud is proving to be a more solid source of data every day, and has been able to organize the courts' workforces in order to focus their efforts on cleaning up and qualifying the data, rather than investing in one-off initiatives to extract and send data to the CNJ. The coordinated effort with the 91 courts has resulted in more qualified databases, both in terms of the centralized database at the CNJ, thanks to DataJud, and those hosted by the courts themselves.

The year 2022 appears to be a year of full recovery and a return to the levels seen before the covid-19 pandemic in 2020. The years 2020 and 2021 were atypical periods, with the Brazilian and world population affected by high death rates caused by the pandemic and the restrictions on social interaction imposed. Even with this adverse situation, the programs instituted by the

CNJ under the Justice 4.0 Program and the modernization of the judiciary have made it possible to continue providing legal services and access to justice.

The “Justice 4.0 Program - Innovation and Effectiveness in Achieving Justice for All” is a milestone in innovation and digital transformation in the Judiciary, which has created institutes such as the electronic domicile, the creation of the 100% Digital Judgment, the Virtual Desk, the Digital Platform of the Judiciary (PDPJ), and allowed the consolidation and qualification of DataJud. These innovations have contributed to improving the delivery of justice and increasing productivity.

In 70 courts, there is 100% adherence to the 100% digital court system, which already covers 79% of all court offices. In these courts, all procedural acts can be carried out electronically and remotely, including hearings and trial sessions. There are 194 Justice 4.0 Centers in operation. This new institute allows for a new, more innovative and efficient way of structuring justice, insofar as specialization in relevant matters of law is now carried out completely virtually and without new physical structures, which generates savings for the public coffers and quality service for those who seek justice to resolve their conflicts.

With the resumption of face-to-face services, it is to be expected that the Judiciary will have increased its spending in 2022 compared to 2021. The Judiciary’s total expenditure was 116 billion, which represents an observed growth of around 5.5% compared to last year, considering the amounts adjusted for inflation, so as to allow a proper comparison. This growth is the result of a 42.1% variation in capital expenditure, with an increase of 2.2 billion; an 18% increase in other current expenditure, with an increase of 9.1 billion; and a 4% increase in human resources expenditure, with a total of 104.7 billion. The cost of the justice service per inhabitant also increased by 4.8% from 2021 to 2022, reaching a cost of R\$540.06 per citizen, and spending per GDP was 1.2%, remaining at the same level as last year.

The judiciary is also a source of revenue for the public coffers, having generated R\$67.85 billion in 2022 as a result of its judicial activity, a return of around 58% of the expenses incurred. This was the second highest amount in the historical series. A large part of this revenue comes from the payment of debts arising from tax executions (R\$ 33 billion) and the collection of costs (R\$ 19.7 billion), which also includes other revenues such as those collected from *causa mortis* tax in court inventories/filings, in pre-judicial execution, in the execution of penalties imposed by labor relations inspection bodies, and in income tax.

The Brazilian justice system provides free services to the population, without charging costs, in almost half of the lawsuits, since 21.9% of the cases in progress are criminal or special courts, in which no charges are levied, and among the other cases, 29% were granted free legal aid.

Data on the structure of the Judiciary shows that there are 15,321 first-degree judicial units, which include courts, special courts, electoral registries and military audits. Particularly in the state courts, some of these units are organized around specific areas of the law, so as to provide more specialized services on important issues, such as domestic violence, jury trials, tax executions, health, among others. With Justice Center 4.0, this specialized service, now, its virtual. The Monthly Productivity Module catalogs 38 types of competence and makes a list of all these units available to the public, as seen on the DPJ panels page (<https://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias/paineis-cnj/>).

The data presented also reveals the great capillarity of the justice system. Of Brazil's 5,570 municipalities, 2,503 (44.9%) are the headquarters of counties of State Court and they cover 89% of the resident population. In this way, the courts are located in areas with a higher population concentration, which provides more access to justice and reaches a greater number of people. There are, however, several judicial units that are located in international border territories, which demonstrates the importance of the Judiciary for national security and territorial sovereignty, as indicated in chapter 2. There are 588 Brazilian municipalities located in the border region, of which 233 (39.6%) are the seat of a state district.

Access to justice increased in 2022 and recorded 2.9 million more new cases than in 2021, the highest peak in judicial demand in the entire historical series between 2009 and 2022, which may indicate the filing of lawsuits that were held back in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic. There were 31.5 million lawsuits filed during the year. The number of cases disposed also rose, by 3 million (10%), and the number of cases tried by 2.9 million (10.9%). Even so, the procedural stock grew by 1.8 million cases, ending 2022 with the highest number of cases in progress in the historical series. A total of 81.4 million cases are being processed.

Although there has been an increase in pending cases, if suspended or on hold cases or cases in provisional files are excluded from the calculation, there have been successive reductions in the net backlog over the years, with a subtle increase in 2021 and 2022. This means that, in those cases in which the Judiciary can effectively act and which are not awaiting some legal situation to resume the process, the stock has been decreasing. In seven years, the number of net pending cases has fallen from 68.9 million to 63 million.

Even though 31.5 million cases were filed, this calculation can be duplicated when the same case is filed in the same year in different instances and at different stages. This is the case, for example, of a case that starts in the first degree knowledge phase and, in the same year, submits an appeal to the second degree and begins judicial execution in the first instance. If we take into account only court actions, knowledge processes and extrajudicial executions, we arrive at a figure of 21.3 million cases filed in the Judiciary in 2022.

Productivity indicators show significant progress in 2022. The average productivity of magistrates rose by 10.7%, with an average of 1,787 cases disposed per magistrate. Considering only the working days of 2022 and without taking into account the existence of recess periods (but considering vacations), the figure implies the solution of approximately 7.1 cases per day. The Judicial Servant Productivity Index (IPS) grew by 10.5%, which means an average of 14 additional cases disposed per servant compared to 2021. The increase in productivity occurred in the first degree, while in the second degree there was a reduction. In addition, the increase in productivity occurred across the board, covering all segments of the justice system, as well as the productivity of both magistrates and civil servants.

The number of magistrates remained stable at 18,117 with no change in 2022. The number of civil servants grew by 2% to 272,060. There are a total of 435,583 employees working for justice, taking into account the 18,117 judges, 272,060 civil servants, the 73,254 outsourced workers, 53,358 interns, 2,422 lay judges, and the following 10,403 conciliators, 4,081 volunteers, and 1,888 professionals working in privatized offices.

Brazil has a ratio of 8.4 magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants, less than half the number of magistrates in European countries, which have a ratio of 18.3 magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants. For the first time, the report features a section on women's participation. Women represent 38% of the judiciary, and the higher the career level, the lower the representation. Among judges, women account for 40%; among judges, 25%, and among ministers, 18%.

It can be seen that the growth in pending cases occurred in both the knowledge and execution phases, with a variation of 2% and 2.4% in each respective phase. Likewise, there was an increase in productivity, with an increase in the number of cases disposed in both phases: 17.7% in execution and 8.4% in knowledge.

The progress reported meant that the congestion rate reached 72.9%, 1.6 percentage points lower than the previous year, a notable reduction that has rarely been seen in the historical series. Approximately 27% of all cases were resolved. Disregarding cases that are suspended, on hold or in a provisional file awaiting some future legal situation. As a result, the net congestion rate fell to 67.5% (5.4 percentage points less than the gross rate). It is important to clarify that not all the cases that are processed in a year are ready to be disposed, due to the existence of legal deadlines, the need to await payment of court-ordered debt or ratified agreements, among other various possible legal situations.

The first degree of jurisdiction has the highest procedural volume, with 93% of pending cases, 84.2% of new cases, 83.2% of judicial staff and 85.5% of magistrates. The results show little progress in the National Policy for Prioritizing the First Degree, with a stagnation in the proportion of civil servants and commissioned positions allocated to the first degree, with the

changes basically deriving from changes in procedural flows. In other words, the second degree now has more cases, proportionally, than at the beginning of the policy. Thus, while in 2016, the year of publication of CNJ Resolution 219, the percentage of new triennial cases was 87.1%, the proportionality of new cases fell to 86%. Thus, progress in complying with the standard is more an effect of the reduction in procedural demand at the first degree than the allocation of civil servants per se.

Overall, the congestion rate in the first degree remains higher than in the second degree, with a difference of 20 percentage points (74.8% in the first degree and 54.3% in the second degree). The productivity of magistrates and civil servants, which in 2021 was higher in the second degree than in the first degree, has again inverted the curve according to the historical series of previous years from 2009 to 2019, with the first degree once again being more productive than the second.

Conciliation, a permanent policy of the CNJ since 2006, has not evolved. In 2022, 12.3% of cases were resolved by conciliation, a figure similar to that measured in previous years. However, there was an increase in conciliation in the execution phase, which rose from 3.5% to 9.1% over the last seven years.

By justice segment, the best conciliation rates are in the knowledge phase of the Labor Court (37%), in the execution phase of the Special Federal Courts (JEF) (44%), and in the knowledge phase of the Special State Courts (16%).

Data from the digital transformation policy shows progress. The data shows that the set of initiatives aimed at providing services in a virtual format and improving procedural systems, such as the 100% digital court, the Justice 4.0 Centers and the virtual counter, have been expanded.

The proportion of new electronic cases has reached almost 100% and electronic processing is already a reality in 85.8% of ongoing cases, with only four courts in the country having 20% or more of physical cases pending final resolution.

The average time taken to resolve a physical case was 7 years and 9 months, while the electronic case was resolved in 2 years, i.e. more than three times as long. Of the cases that are being processed in physical form, there is an average wait of 10 years and 10 months for the court, while in cases that are being processed in electronic systems, the duration is reduced to 3 years and 5 months. The figures thus demonstrate the effectiveness of the Judiciary's digital transformation policy and how virtualization can make a significant contribution to speed and greater judicial efficiency.

This year, the external appealability index, which measures the percentage of appeals lodged with higher courts, was improved and now considers only judgments in the calculation denominator, without counting interlocutory decisions, as in previous editions. External appeal rates tend to be higher between the second degree and the higher courts than between the first degree and the second degree. Twenty-five percent of first-degree judgments and 10% of first-degree judgments on execution reach the courts of appeal, and 27% of second-degree judgments reach the higher courts. The appealability of the special courts to the appeal panels is lower than that of the ordinary courts to the second level.

In terms of internal appealability, in which appeals are heard by the court itself, the rate at the second degree is 2.2 times higher than at the first degree. In the first degree knowledge phase, internal appealability was 6%, in the execution phase it was 3% and in the second degree it was 14%.

In the chapter analyzing the jurisdiction of the state courts, there are a large number of single courts, with 30.9% of Brazilian municipalities having only one court. In addition, 61% of the judicial units are single-judge courts or have exclusive civil or criminal jurisdiction; the others are exclusive or have other cumulative jurisdiction.

The average elapsed times between the filing of the lawsuit until the first judgment or until the first case dispose, or until the base date of December 31, 2022, in the case of pending cases, all remained fairly stable last year. The average duration was 2 years and 1 month for those judged; 2 years and 5 months for those disposed; and 4 years and 5 months for those pending.

The longest stretches of procedural time are concentrated in pending cases, specifically in the execution phase (5 years and 8 months). If we disregard cases that have been suspended, placed on hold or in provisional archives and executions, the average time taken to complete the backlog is reduced from 4 years and 5 months to 2 years and 7 months.

Tax executions remain a bottleneck in the Judiciary and account for 27.3 million (33.5%) of the total number of cases pending, with the highest congestion rate in the Judiciary (88.4%). Three courts hold 65% of the tax executions in progress in the country: TJRJ, TJSP and TRF3.

There was a 2.4% increase in pending executions due to the variation in judicial executions (23%). Tax executions in progress remained practically constant last year, with growth of just 1.5%.

As far as criminal jurisdiction is concerned, in 2022 there were a total of 8.9 million criminal cases in progress in the Judiciary, 6.4 million of which were in the knowledge phase and 2.5 million in criminal execution. Criminal executions in progress grew both among those involving

custodial sentences (1.3 million pending cases) and among those not involving custodial sentences (1.2 million pending cases). Of the new sentences handed down, alternative sentences prevailed (72.6%).

The criminal cases that were disposed in 2022 lasted an average of 2 years and 9 months in the knowledge phase, 3 years and 3 months in the execution of alternative sentences and 5 years and 6 months in the execution of sentences restricting freedom. It is worth remembering that, while the case is being heard or appealed, the defendant can remain in prison provisionally, previously serving part of his sentence before conviction, which is then deducted from the time of the criminal execution itself. This helps to explain why the length of time spent in prison may not correspond to the length of the sentence imposed.

In the 20th edition of the Justice in Numbers Report, in a continuous and uninterrupted series, the main results achieved by the Judiciary are systematized in a complete radiography that includes information on expenses, personnel and litigation. All the data can be consulted dynamically in the new [Justice in Numbers Panel](#), which already presents 2023 data produced from DataJud and which follows the same methodology as this report. The Dashboard also has an API that allows consultation at the level of each case in progress, judged, new, among other indicators, making it possible to check and monitor the productivity and performance of each of the country's 15,321 judicial units. In this way, the Judiciary is consolidating its position as a body that strives for transparency and statistical control of its procedural system.

15 REFERENCES

BANKER, R.D.; CHARNES, A.; COOPER, W.W. **Some models for estimating technical scale inefficiencies in data envelopment analysis**. Management Science, v. 30, n. 9, p. 1078-1092, 1984.

BRASIL. Constituição (1988). **Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil**: texto constitucional promulgado em 5 de outubro de 1988, com as alterações adotadas pelas Emendas Constitucionais ns. 1/1992 a 86/2015, pelo Decreto Legislativo ns 186/2008 e pelas Emendas constitucionais de revisão ns. 1 a 6/1994. Brasília: Câmara dos Deputados, Edições Câmara, 2015. 112 p.

BRASIL. **Decreto n. 21.076**, de 24 de fevereiro de 1932. Decreta o Código Eleitoral. Disponível em: <http://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/1930-1939/decreto-21076-24-fevereiro-1932-507583-publicacaooriginal-1-pe.html>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. **Lei n. 11.364**, de 26 de outubro de 2006. Dispõe sobre as atividades de apoio ao Conselho Nacional de Justiça e dá outras providências. Disponível em https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11364.htm Acesso em: ago/2023.

BRASIL. **Lei n. 4.747**, de 15 de julho de 1965. Institui o Código Eleitoral. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L4737.htm. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. **Lei n. 5.010**, de 30 de maio de 1966. Organiza a Justiça Federal de primeira instância, e dá outras providências. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L5010.htm. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. **Lei n. 9.099**, de 26 de setembro de 1995. Dispõe sobre os Juizados Especiais Cíveis e Criminais e dá outras providências. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L9099.htm. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Lei n. 13.105, de 16 de março de 2015. **Código de Processo Civil**. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13105.htm. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 65**, de 16 de dezembro de 2008. Dispõe sobre a uniformização do número dos processos nos órgãos do Poder Judiciário e dá outras providências.. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/atos-normativos?documento=119>. Acesso em: ago/2023.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 15**, de 20 de abril de 2006. Dispõe sobre a regulamentação do Sistema de Estatísticas do Poder Judiciário, fixa prazos e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/atos-normativos?documento=210>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 46**, de 18 de dezembro de 2007. Cria as Tabelas Processuais Unificadas do Poder Judiciário e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/atos-normativos?documento=167>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 76**, de 12 de maio de 2009. Dispõe sobre os princípios do Sistema de Estatística do Poder Judiciário, estabelece seus indicadores, fixa prazos, determina penalidades e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/atos-normativos?documento=110>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 125**, de 29 de novembro de 2010. Dispõe sobre a Política Judiciária Nacional de tratamento adequado dos conflitos de interesses no âmbito do Poder Judiciário e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/atos-normativos?documento=156>. Acesso em: ago/2023.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 185**, de 18 de dezembro de 2013. Institui o Sistema Processo Judicial Eletrônico - PJe como sistema de processamento de informações e prática de atos processuais e estabelece os parâmetros para sua implementação e funcionamento. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/busca-atos-adm?documento=2492>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 194**, de 26 de maio de 2014. Institui Política Nacional de Atenção Prioritária ao Primeiro Grau de Jurisdição e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/atos-normativos?documento=2020>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 195**, de 3 de junho de 2014. Dispõe sobre a distribuição de orçamento nos órgãos do Poder Judiciário de primeiro e segundo graus e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/atos-normativos?documento=2022>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 219**, de 26 de abril de 2016. Dispõe sobre a distribuição de servidores(as), de cargos em comissão e de funções de confiança nos órgãos do Poder Judiciário de primeiro e segundo graus e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <http://www.cnj.jus.br/atos-normativos?documento=2274>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 331**, de 20 de agosto de 2020. Institui a Base Nacional de Dados do Poder Judiciário – DataJud como fonte primária de dados do Sistema de Estatística do Poder Judiciário – SIESPJ para os tribunais indicados nos incisos II a VII do art. 92 da Constituição Federal. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3428>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 337**, de 29 de setembro de 2020, que dispõe sobre a utilização de sistemas de videoconferência no Poder Judiciário. Disponível em <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3498>. Acesso em: ago/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 345**, de 9 de outubro de 2020, que dispõe sobre o “Juízo 100% Digital e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3512>. Acesso em: ago/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 372**, de 12 de fevereiro de 2021, que regulamenta a criação de plataforma de videoconferência denominada “Balcão Virtual. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3742>. Acesso em: ago/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 385**, de 06 de abril de 2021, que dispõe sobre a criação dos “Núcleos de Justiça 4.0” e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3843>. Acesso em: ago/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 398**, de 09 de junho de 2021, que dispõe sobre a atuação dos “Núcleos de Justiça 4.0”, disciplinados pela Resolução CNJ n. 385/2021, em apoio às unidades jurisdicionais. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3978>. Acesso em: ago/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 420**, de 29 de setembro de 2021, que dispõe sobre a adoção do processo eletrônico e o planejamento nacional da conversão e digitalização do acervo processual físico remanescente dos órgãos do Poder Judiciário. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/4133>. Acesso em: ago/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Resolução CNJ n. 462**, de 6 de junho de 2022, que dispõe sobre a gestão de dados e estatística, cria a Rede de Pesquisas Judiciárias (RPJ) e os Grupos de Pesquisas Judiciárias (GPJ) no âmbito do Poder Judiciário e dá outras providências. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/4577>. Acesso em: ago/2023.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Portaria n. 133**, de 28 de setembro de 2018. Institui Comitê Interinstitucional destinado a proceder estudos e apresentar proposta de integração das metas do Poder Judiciário com as metas e indicadores dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento

Sustentável (ODS), Agenda 2030. Disponível em <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/2721>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Portaria CNJ/SEP n. 9**, de 20 de maio de 2021, que Institui Comitê de Apoio Técnico destinado a apoiar a sistematização e padronização da parametrização do Banco Nacional de Dados do Poder Judiciário – DataJud – no Conselho Nacional de Justiça. Disponível em: <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3944>. Acesso em: ago/2023.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Juízo 100% Digital: tudo o que você precisa saber**. 2020. Disponível em: https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/WEB_cartilha_Juizo_100porcento_digital_v3.pdf. Acesso em: ago/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Relatório de Diagnóstico dos Tribunais nas Atividades de Saneamento de Dados do DataJud**. 2022. Disponível em: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/pnud-relatorio-v2-2022-06-14.pdf>. Acesso em: jun/2022.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Participação Feminina na Magistratura**. 2023. Disponível em: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/relatorio-participacao-feminina-na-magistratura-v3-20-03-23-ficha-catalografica.pdf>. Acesso em: ago/2023.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **Diagnóstico da participação feminina no Poder Judiciário**. 2019. Disponível em: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/relatorio-participacaofeminina.pdf>. Acesso em: ago/2023.

BRASIL. Conselho Nacional de Justiça. **A participação feminina nos concursos para a magistratura: resultado de pesquisa nacional**. 2020. Disponível em: https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/WEB_RELATORIO_Participacao_Feminina-FIM.pdf. Acesso em: Ago/2023.

BRASIL. Ministério da Economia. Secretaria do Tesouro Nacional. **Manual SIAFI, sistema de gestão de orçamento da Secretaria do Tesouro Nacional do Ministério da Economia**. Disponível em https://conteudo.tesouro.gov.br/manuais/index.php?option=com_content&view=categories&id=721&Itemid=700. Acesso em: jun/2022.

CHARNES, Abraham; COOPER, William. W.; RHODES, E. **Measuring the efficiency of decision making units**. European Journal of Operational Research, v. 2, p. 429-444, 1978.

FOCHEZATTO, Adelar. **Análise da eficiência relativa dos tribunais da justiça estadual brasileira utilizando o método DEA**. In: REUNION DE ESTUDIOS REGIONALES-AECR, 36, 2010, Badajoz. Anais. Badajoz: Asociación Española de Ciencia Regional, 2010.

HAIR, Joseph F. et al. **Análise multivariada de dados**. 5. ed. Porto Alegre: Bookman, 2005.

JOHNSON, Richard Arnold; WICHERN, Dean W. **Applied multivariate statistical analysis**. 6. ed. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2007.

MELLO, João Carlos Correia Baptista de. et al. **Curso de análise de envoltória de dados**. In: SIMPÓSIO BRASILEIRO DE PESQUISA OPERACIONAL, 37, 2005, Gramado. Anais. Universidade Federal Fluminense, 2005. Disponível em: http://www.uff.br/decisao/sbpo2005_curso.pdf. Acesso em: jun/2022.

RENCNER, Alvin C. **Methods of multivariate analysis**. 2. ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2002.

SENRA, Luis Felipe Aragão de Castro. et al. **Estudo sobre métodos de seleção de variáveis em DEA**. Pesquisa Operacional, Rio de Janeiro, v. 27, n. 2, maio/ago. 2007. Disponível em: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0101-74382007000200001. Acesso em: jun/2022.

YEUNG, Luciana Luk-Tai; AZEVEDO, Paulo Furquim de. **Beyond conventional wisdom and anecdotal evidence: measuring efficiency of brazilian courts**. In: ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR NEW INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS, 13, 2009, Berkeley. Papers. Berkeley: University of California, 2009. Disponível em: http://extranet.isnie.org/uploads/isnie2009/yeung_azevedo.pdf. Acesso em: jun/2022.

16 ANNEX A - METHODOLOGY

The **Justice in Numbers Report** is governed by CNJ Resolution 76, of May 12, 2009, and is part of the Judicial Branch Statistics System (SIESPJ).

The following courts are part of SIESPJ:

- ▶ Superior Court of Justice (STJ);
- ▶ Superior Military Court (STM);
- ▶ Superior Labor Court (TST);
- ▶ Superior Electoral Court (TSE);
- ▶ 6 Federal Regional Courts (TRFs);
- ▶ 24 Regional Labor Courts (TRTs);
- ▶ 27 Regional Electoral Courts (TREs);
- ▶ 3 State Military Justice Courts (TJMs);
- ▶ 27 Courts of Justice (TJs).

SIESPJ data has three sources of information:

- a) DataJud, for procedural data, in which the courts send files to the CNJ in XML format and in accordance with the data model available on the page <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas/datajud/orientacoes-para-envio-via-servico-rest/>. The CNJ receives, stores and transforms procedural metadata, based on classes, subjects and movements, into aggregated information considering the situations and business rules defined in the parameterization, available at: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas/datajud/parametrizacao/>. Parameterization is constantly evolving and has the support of the Technical Support Committee, designed to support the systematization and standardization of DataJud, established by CNJ/SEP Ordinance no. 9/2021. 9/2021, in the continuous improvement of judicial statistics. The data is sent monthly, according to the schedule established in CNJ Ordinance 160/2020;

- b) The data on inputs, appropriations and levels of use, including expenditure, revenue and personnel data, are provided by the presiding officers of the courts, who can delegate the task of generating, checking and transmitting the statistical data in their own system to a magistrate or specialized clerk who is part of the Statistics Unit. The data is sent annually, by February 28th of each year; and
- c) Monthly Productivity Module (MPM), consisting of a national register of judicial units, magistrates, civil servants and auxiliary staff, whose data is sent to the CNJ on a monthly basis, according to the model spreadsheets made available on the website <https://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias/modulo-de-produtividade-mensal/documentacao/>.

In all cases, the presidency of the courts is responsible for the reliability of the information submitted to the National Council of Justice.

The Judicial Research Department receives the statistical data sent by the courts under the supervision of the Standing Committee on Strategic Management, Statistics and Budget. The first edition of **Justice in Numbers** took place in 2004 and expanded the guiding principles of the National Judiciary Data Bank (BNDPJ), which served as the basis for CNJ Resolution no. 15, issued on April 20, 2006. 15, issued on April 20, 2006, a milestone for the methodology of collecting statistical data in the federal, state and labor courts and for the inauguration of the historical series in 2004, which lasted until 2008.

In order to help improve the SIESPJ and continue the process of improving the data **in the Justice in Numbers Report**, CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009 was issued. 76/2009, a regulation that has guided the collection and systematization of data since 2009, the starting point of the current historical series.

In 2011, the statistical indicators for the Superior Court of Justice, the Electoral Court, the Federal Military Court and the State Military Court were finalized and included in the annexes to CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009.

In 2015, two major changes took place in the Judiciary Statistics System: the creation of the monthly productivity module and the revision of the indicators.

The monthly productivity module resulted from the migration of the former Justiça Aberta system, which was managed by the National Justice Department, to SIESPJ. The system for sending data has been reformulated, and the concepts and way of calculating litigation data have been altered and brought into line with those used in the **Justice in Numbers** report.

Since 2016, with the implementation of the productivity module, the courts have been transmitting the information on a monthly basis and by judicial office.

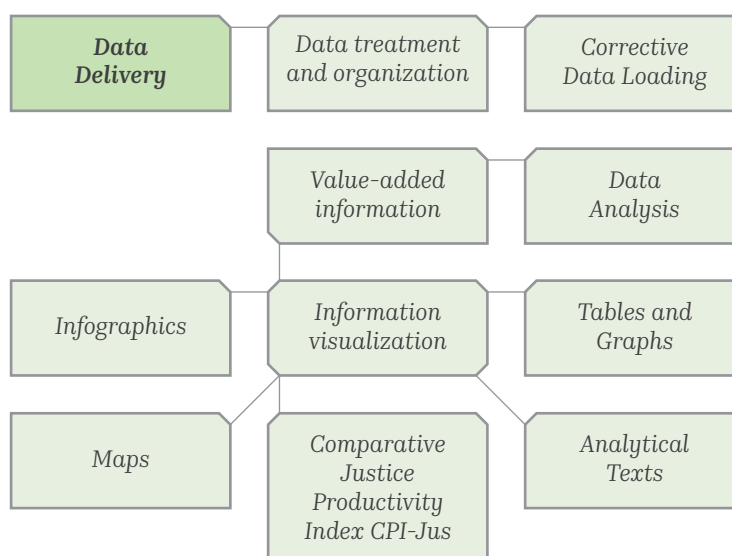
Conducted by the CNJ's Strategic Management, Statistics and Budget Committee, the revision of the glossaries and indicators in Annex I of CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009 created new indicators and improved old ones. The new indicators have their historical series starting in 2015.

In 2018, the productivity module underwent a new reformulation, when variables were included to measure conciliation in the pre-procedural phase; interlocutory decisions; winning votes; and cases awaiting review by another office in collegiate bodies.

Finally, in 2020, CNJ Resolution No. 331, of August 20, 2020, was issued, establishing the National Judicial Branch Database (DataJud) as the primary source of data for the Judicial Branch Statistics System (SIESPJ). The change has had a significant impact on data collection by the courts and the CNJ, which is now responsible for centralizing calculations and generating all the variables and indicators that make up this report and the other panels already developed with information from DataJud. From the publication of the standard to the effective use of the data, there was a great deal of work to clean it up, including webinars, training, meetings and the development of tools to support the identification of inconsistencies. All this work culminated in the consolidation of DataJud as the official source of data for the Judiciary and was used to show the statistics for 2020 onwards and for the production of this report.

Figure 237 shows the flow of the **Justice in Numbers Report**, from the sending of data and rectification by the courts to the current format of the report:

Figure 237 - Flow of the Justice in Numbers Report



Descriptions of the techniques and methodologies used in this report are presented below.

16.1 INFOGRAPHICS

Infographics are, by definition, a set of graphic resources used to present and summarize data in order to facilitate the visual understanding of information. In this way, the following data is expressed in a clear and intuitive way: budget; workforce; average processing time; general litigation data; productivity indicators for the branch of justice; productivity indicators for judges; and productivity indicators for judicial staff.

In the first part of the infographics, you'll find data for the 2017 base year on the court's expenses and the workforce divided into judges, civil servants and auxiliaries (lay judges, conciliators, outsourced workers, interns and volunteers).

Graphically presented are the time from filing to judgment, the time from filing to dismissal and the time of the pending case, separated by degree of jurisdiction; and, in the first degree, by the stages of knowledge and execution.

The last part presents the main indicators for each branch of justice, separated by degree, type and phase, in the following categories: procedural movement, court management and productivity per magistrate and per civil servant.

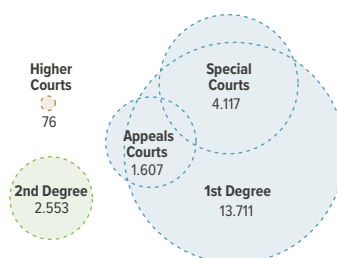
16.2 VENN DIAGRAM

The Judiciary has a peculiar characteristic in that judges can accumulate functions in the common courts (first degree), special courts and appeal panels. Therefore, in order to compose the total number of magistrates, it is necessary to separate them into a few groups: a) exclusive to the first degree; b) exclusive to special courts; c) exclusive to appeal panels; d) accumulate first degree and special courts; e) accumulate first degree and appeal panels; and f) accumulate special courts and appeal panels. One way of schematically presenting problems relating to sets and their intersections is the Venn diagram, a technique widely used in mathematics.

The Venn Diagram consists of the use of closed geometric figures, usually circles, symbolizing sets that allow the existence or not of intersections to be verified. Thus, the overlapping area of two or more circles means that there are elements that are part of the sets simultaneously. Figures that do not touch indicate no intersection.

In the report, Venn diagrams are used to illustrate the distribution of magistrates and civil servants between the various areas of assignment. To increase the information provided by the diagram, the size of the circle corresponding to each area will be proportional to the number of magistrates or civil servants allocated to it. As an example, Figure 238 shows the jurisdiction of magistrates in the first two degrees of jurisdiction.

Figure 238 - Example of using the Venn Diagram



The graph shows that there is no intersection between the second degree, made up of appeals court judges and substitute judges of the second degree, and the first degree as a whole, with judges. As for these, it can be seen that they can work simultaneously in different areas, which shows that it would not be possible to simply add up the quantities presented, due to the existing intersections. The sum of the magistrates working in each area is 19,435, while there are 15,488 law judges. This shows that there are 3,947 magistrates with a backlog of activities. The various intersections have not been shown due to the difficulty of visualizing information in such detail.

16.3 CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS ACCORDING TO SIZE

The purpose of classifying courts into sizes is to create groupings that respect the distinct characteristics of the same branch of justice. They are always separated into three groups: large, medium and small. The branches of justice with this separation are: State Court (27 courts), Labor Court (24 courts) and Electoral Court (27 courts). Given that the Federal Court is subdivided into only five regions and that the State Military Court has only three courts, it would make no sense to classify them according to this methodology.

In order to classify courts into sizes, the statistical technique of multivariate analysis called principal component analysis is used.²² Based on its application, it becomes possible to reduce the number of dimensions under analysis. In this specific case, four variables are synthesized into just one factor (score) obtained through a linear combination of the original variables. The five variables used to calculate the score were: total court expenditure, new cases, pending cases, total number of judges and workforce.²³

The statistical technique of principal component analysis, used to calculate the scores and, consequently, to define the groups, is presented below.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

This is a multivariate analysis method used to summarize a large number of variables into a few dimensions. It is an attempt to understand complex relationships that are impossible to work out using univariate or bivariate methods, thus allowing for graphic visualizations and more in-depth analysis by the researcher.

Through orthogonal transformation, a set of possibly correlated information is rewritten using uncorrelated factors generated through linear combinations of the original variables.

According to Johnson and Wichern (2007), let there be a vector with p random variables called $X' = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p\}$ with covariance matrix given by eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p$.

22 Statistical technique for cases where you want to synthesize the information provided by several variables/indicators.

23 By workforce, we mean permanent civil servants, those on loan, those requisitioned and civil servants without permanent ties to the public administration, as well as the other categories that make up the auxiliary workforce, such as outsourced workers, interns, lay judges, conciliators and volunteers.

$$Y_1 = \mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{X} = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1p}x_p$$

$$Y_2 = \mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X} = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2p}x_p$$

...

$$Y_p = \mathbf{a}_p' \mathbf{X} = a_{p1}x_1 + a_{p2}x_2 + \dots + a_{pp}x_p$$

With

$$Var(y_i) = \mathbf{a}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{a}_i, \text{ para } i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$Cov(y_i, y_k) = \mathbf{a}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{a}_k, \text{ para } i, k = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

The principal components (scores) are the uncorrelated linear combinations $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p\}$, which have the highest possible variance. Thus, the first principal component is the one that produces the linear combination with the highest variance; the second component has the second highest variance and so on. Mathematically, it can be written:

First principal component = linear combination $\mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{X}$ that maximizes $Var(\mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{X})$, subject to $\mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{a}_1 = 1$.

Second principal component = linear combination $\mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X}$ that maximizes $Var(\mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X})$, subject to $\mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{a}_2 = 1$ and $Cov(\mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X}) = 0$.

...

i-th principal component = linear combination $\mathbf{a}_i' \mathbf{X}$ that maximizes $Var(\mathbf{a}_i' \mathbf{X})$, subject to $\mathbf{a}_i' \mathbf{a}_i = 1$ and $Cov(\mathbf{a}_i' \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{a}_k' \mathbf{X}) = 0$ for $k < i$.

Thus, the random vector $\mathbf{X}' = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p\}$, with associated covariance matrix given by Σ and with eigenvalue-eigenvector pairs given by $((\lambda_1, \mathbf{e}_1), \dots, (\lambda_p, \mathbf{e}_p))$, where $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p \geq 0$, has the i-th principal component equal to:

$$Y_i = \mathbf{e}_i' \mathbf{X} = e_{i1}x_1 + e_{i2}x_2 + \dots + e_{ip}x_p, \text{ para } i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

From then on, we have:

$$Var(y_i) = \mathbf{e}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{e}_i = \lambda_i, \text{ para } i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$Cov(y_i, y_k) = \mathbf{e}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{e}_k = 0, \text{ para } i \neq k$$

In addition, this combination results in:

$$\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \dots + \sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^p Var(x_i) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_p = \sum_{i=1}^p Var(y_i)$$

In other words, the sum of the variances of the principal components is equal to the sum of the variances of the original variables. Consequently, the proportion of population variance explained by the kth principal component is equal to:

$$(\text{Proportion of variance explained by the k-th principal component}) = \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_p}, \text{ for } k = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

From this result, it can be concluded that when a small number of components (such as 1, 2 or even 3, depending on the number of variables being analyzed) can explain a satisfactory proportion of the population variance, i.e. between 80% and 90% of the data, the researcher can use the factors for their analysis instead of the original variables, without losing too much information.

Considering that the variables used in this model have very different scales and so that they could all have the same weight of influence in the model, we opted to use data standardized by the normal distribution, which boils down to replacing the covariance matrix with the correlation matrix.

An important tool in the interpretation of factors is factor rotation. In it, the factor axes (scores) are rotated around the origin until some other position is reached. According to Hair et al. (2005), there are various methods of factor rotation. In this work, we opted for varimax, in which the sum of the variances of the factor matrix loadings is maximized.²⁴

Using this technique, it was possible to obtain a single score per branch of justice, capable of summarizing all the content of the four variables, and with explained variance of 98% in the state courts, 98% in the labour courts courts and 91% in the electoral courts. The courts were

²⁴ More details on rotation types and the principal components method can be found in Johnson and Wichern (2007), Hair et al. (2005) and Rencher (2002).

ranked according to the factor (score) resulting from the factor analysis and then classified into three predefined groups: small, medium and large.

16.4 MAPS

The maps were developed for the State, Labor, Federal, Electoral and State Military Courts, with the aim of representing, from a national perspective, the number of inhabitants per first-degree judicial unit.

The data represented on each map is arranged in groups with the same number of divisions. To do this, the indicator's amplitude was calculated (highest value minus lowest value) and divided by five. This result is the range for each group. For example, suppose an indicator where the lowest value is 1,000 and the highest is 5,000. So the amplitude is 4,000 (equal to $5,000 - 1,000$). If you divide the amplitude of 4,000 by 5, you get that each class will contain an interval of 800. Thus, the first class will cover courts whose indicator is between 1,000 (inclusive) and 1,800 (exclusive), the second class from 1,800 to 2,600, and so on up to the fifth class. The advantage of this approach is that it allows you to really identify those courts that stand out, in the extreme groups, from the perspective of the indicator.

16.5 THE COMPARATIVE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX OF JUSTICE (IPC-JUS)

The following sections detail the formulas used to calculate the IPC-Jus, as well as the mechanism for constructing the quadrant frontier graphs, which help to understand the results of the DEA model.

16.5.1 THE CONSTRUCTION OF IPC-JUS

The Judicial Branch Statistics System (SIESPJ) has 810 variables sent in by the courts and later transformed into indicators by the CNJ. There are many indicators that can measure the efficiency of a court, and the great challenge of statistical science is to transform data into synthetic information that is capable of explaining the content of the data to be analyzed. In order to achieve this goal, we decided to construct the IPC-Jus, a measure of the relative efficiency of the courts, using an analysis technique called DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis).

The method establishes comparisons between what has been produced (called output) and the resources (or inputs) of each court (called inputs). This is an efficiency analysis methodology that compares the optimized result with the efficiency of each judicial unit in question. In this way, it is possible to estimate quantitative data on how much each court must increase its productivity in order to reach the production frontier, taking into account the resources available to each one, as well as establishing an evaluation indicator for each unit.

The DEA method was developed by Charnes et al. (1978) and initially applied most frequently in the field of production engineering. Recently, it has been applied in Brazil in the forensic area, with the aim of measuring the results of courts, as in the articles by Fochezatto (2010) and Yeung and Azevedo (2009).

It is a simple model (with few input and output variables) and, at the same time, has a high explanatory power. In addition to selecting the input and output variables that will make up the analysis, it is necessary to choose the type of model to be applied. Mello et al. (2005) detail the types of models available in a very didactic way.

The classic DEA models are CCR (CHARNES; COOPER; RHODES, 1978) and BCC (BANKER; CHARNES; COOPER, 1984). The CCR model, originally presented by Charnes et al. (1978), constructs a non-parametric piecewise linear surface, involving the data and working with constant returns to scale, i.e. any variation in the inputs produces a proportional variation in the outputs. This model is also known as Constant Returns to Scale (CRS). The BCC model, presented by Banker et al. (1984), considers variable returns to scale, in other words, it replaces the axiom of proportionality between inputs and outputs with the axiom of convexity. For this reason, this model is also known as Variable Returns to Scale (VRS). By treating the production frontier convexly, the BCC model allows units operating with low input values to have increasing returns to scale, while those operating with high input values have decreasing returns to scale.

In analyzing the efficiency of the courts, the CCR model was adopted, i.e. with constant returns to scale. In addition, the model is output-oriented, which means that the interest is in identifying how much the court can increase in terms of output (maximizing the result) while keeping its resources fixed, since reducing the budget and the workforce is often not feasible.

According to Yeung and Azevedo (2009), the output-oriented CCR model can be written as a linear programming problem as follows:

$$\max_{(\phi, \lambda, s^+, s^-)} Z_0 = \phi + \epsilon s^+ + \epsilon s^-$$

Subject to

$$\phi Y_0 - Y\lambda + s^+ = 0$$

$$X\lambda + s^- = X_0$$

$$\lambda, s^+, s^- \geq 0,$$

where X_0 is the vector of inputs, Y_0 is the vector of outputs and ϕ represents the amount of output needed to transform an inefficient unit (DMU²⁵) into an efficient one. The variable s measures the excess inputs of an inefficient unit and s^+ measures the lack of output.

The DEA technique was applied to data from the **Justice in Numbers** report in order to verify the productive capacity of each court, considering the available inputs. The variables used to define the inputs were selected in order to take into account the nature of the three main resources used by the courts: personnel, financial and the cases themselves. At first, variable selection methods were tested, such as Method I - The Complete Exhaustive Stepwise, the Multicriteria Method for Variable Selection and the Initial Combinatorial Multicriteria Method for Variable Selection (SENRA, 2007). However, these models favored the inputs that had the most linear correlation with the output (total cases disposed), in some cases benefiting similar variables, such as the number of civil servants, followed by active personnel costs. Therefore, the selection process started by categorizing the variables into the criteria defined below, allowing the use of part of the Multicriteria Method in conjunction with subjective criteria.

The inputs were divided into:

a) Exogenous (not controllable):

- Related to the lawsuit itself. The tests carried out took into account both the number of pending cases and the number of cases disposed of, revealing the sum of these, i.e. the total number of cases processed, as the explanatory variable for the efficiency results. Suspended cases, cases on hold or in provisional files, tax executions and criminal executions were not included in the calculation.

b) Endogenous (controllable)

- **Financial resources:** the total expenditure of each court was used, disregarding expenditure on inactive staff and expenditure on construction projects, since these resources do not directly contribute to the production or productivity of the courts.

25 DMU represents each production unit analyzed in the DEA model. Decision Making Unit.

- **Staff:** the workforce data used was the number of magistrates and permanent, requisitioned and commissioned civil servants, excluding those on loan to other bodies.

With regard to output, the variable total cases disposed of is the one that best represents the flow of cases out of the judiciary from the perspective of the jurisdiction awaiting resolution of the conflict, excluding tax and criminal executions. As such, the IPC-Jus model takes into account the total number of cases disposed of in relation to the total number of cases heard; the number of judges and civil servants (permanent, requisitioned and non-commissioned); and the court's total expenditure (excluding expenditure on inactive staff and works).

Separate personnel expenses by degree of jurisdiction allow the IPC-Jus to be calculated for the first and second degrees separately. Thus, the total IPC-Jus includes the administrative area, capital expenditure and other current expenditure, while the IPC-Jus for the first and second levels only considers the workforce in the judicial area.

The result of applying the DEA model is a percentage that ranges from 0 (zero) to 100%, revealing that the higher the value, the better the unit's performance, meaning that it was able to produce more (in terms of fewer processes) with fewer available resources (personnel, processes and expenses). This is the court's efficiency measure, referred to here as IPC-Jus.

In addition, by dividing the total number of cases dropped by each court by its respective percentage of efficiency achieved, the ideal dropped (or target) measure is obtained, which represents how much the court should have dropped in order to achieve maximum efficiency (100%) in the base year.

It is important to clarify that the ideal download is a metric that analyzes the past and not the future, i.e. it means that if the court had managed to download the number of cases required according to the comparative model, it would have reached the efficiency curve in 2021. This is not to say, however, that if the court lowers the same amount, or even more, in the following year, efficiency would be achieved. In this way, the IPC-Jus considers the results achieved in the past based on the resources available that year and places those who managed to produce more with fewer inputs at the frontier. In this way, changes in the inputs and outputs of the other courts next year will shift the frontier curve and, consequently, the court's position in relation to the others.

The DEA methodology was applied in the State Courts, in the Labor Courts and also in the Federal Courts. The model did not include the State Military Courts because it was inadequate from a methodological point of view, since they only have three courts.

The model has not been adopted in the electoral justice sphere either, since in this case the main objective of the regional courts is to hold the elections and not just to carry out judicial activity in the form of disposed cases (the model's output).

Although the Federal Court also has a small number of courts (five), the information on the first degree was broken down by judicial sections. Therefore, in this branch of justice, each judicial section (UF) was considered a production unit, in addition to the second degree of each court. Thus, there are 32 production units (DMUs) that were compared by applying DEA. The court's consolidated efficiency (TRF) was calculated by dividing the sum across all DMUs of the realized write-off value by the sum across all DMUs of the ideal write-off (target), i.e:

$$\text{Total Efficiency}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \text{Real Remanded}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \text{Ideal Remanded}_i},$$

where $j=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ represents each TRF and n_j represents the number of production units in each TRF.

This same method was also used to measure the total efficiency of the state, federal and labor courts.

16.5.2 QUADRANT AND BORDER GRAPHS

Quadrant (or Gartner) charts aim to classify courts into four groups, where two variables or indicators are analyzed together. The two axes are cut at the values equivalent to the average of each element evaluated

In addition to the courts, the graph also shows the figure for the total branch of justice. In this case, the calculations are based on the segment consolidations, adding up the variables that make up each indicator and then applying the respective formula. For this reason, the branch total may differ from the average, which corresponds to the value located in the center of the quadrants.

Frontier graphs are used to visualize the results of the DEA technique when only two variables or two indicators are used. For the purposes of this report, it was decided to present two indicators in each graph, always made up of variables adopted in the DEA model, in order to make it easier to understand the methodology proposed for analyzing efficiency, as well as allowing for more detailed interpretations of some of the indicators available in the **Justice in Numbers**

report. Each indicator includes the output (number of cases disposed of) and one of the inputs (cases in progress or number of judges or number of civil servants or expenditure).

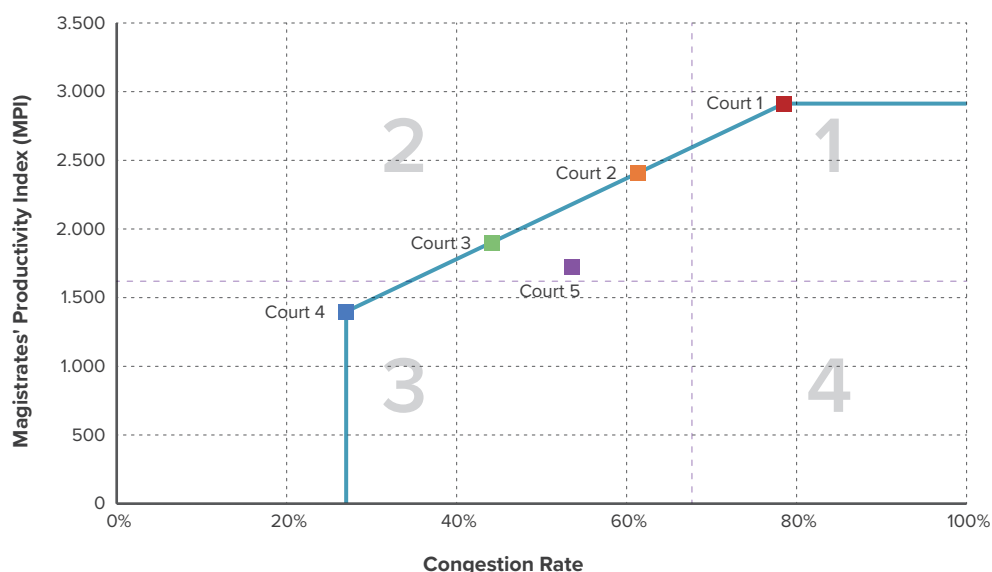
The quadrant graphs are presented together with the frontier graph, without loss of information. The graph is augmented by information on the size of the courts, which makes it easier to analyze their behavior in relation to the others.

In this way, these graphs simultaneously show four different dimensions, because in addition to the two indicators and size, the sizes of each point are associated with the efficiency of the court. Thus, the higher the symbol, the greater the relative efficiency (IPC-Jus).

These graphs will be very useful in helping to understand the multivariate model, which considers all these inputs and the product simultaneously. If a production unit achieves the maximum input/output value, then it is an efficient unit and is located on the production line of the frontier graph. In addition, each quadrant shows a unique interpretation of the units. In the first quadrant are the units whose two variables are at high degrees. In the second are the units whose variable represented horizontally is at a lower level and the variable represented vertically is at the highest. The third quadrant details units with both variables at a lower level. The fourth quadrant indicates those with the highest level in the variable represented horizontally and the lowest level vertically. Figure 239 shows an example of a frontier graph. The courts on the blue line are the most efficient (courts 1 to 4). Court 5, despite having a lower congestion rate than court 2, also has a lower Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM).

Court 6 is the least efficient, as it is furthest from the production line and combines greater congestion with lower productivity. The horizontal and vertical dotted lines represent the average IPM and congestion rate respectively. In this example, the second quadrant would be the one that courts should target, as it represents a higher IPM with a lower congestion rate. The fourth quadrant should be avoided, as it combines lower IPM with higher congestion rates.

Figure 239 - Example of the representation of a quadrant and border graph



The frontier and quadrant graphs were produced for the State, Labor and Federal Courts, branches in which the DEA method was applied. In the Federal Regional Courts, the graphs include not only the results of the six Federal Courts, but also those of the 27 judicial sections and the second degree. As this is a complementary analysis to the DEA modeling used to calculate the IPC-Jus, the quadrant and frontier graphs will not be used in the Electoral Court and State Military Court.

In the sections on State Court, Labor Court and Federal Court, the results of the IPC-Jus resulting from the application of the DEA method will be presented in detail, with the percentages obtained by court.

