

Justice

in numbers

2024

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Gabriel Reis

Graphic design

Eron Castro

Layout of the Executive Summary

Robson Carvalho

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

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

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



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2024



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

JUDICIAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Coordinating Judges

Ana Lúcia Andrade de Aguiar
Lívia Cristina Marques Peres

Executive Director

Gabriela Moreira de Azevedo Soares

Project Director

Isabely Fontana da Mota

Technical Técnico

Igor Tadeu Silva Viana Stemler

Researchers

Alexander da Costa Monteiro
Danielly dos Santos Queirós
Felipe de Oliveira Antoniazzi
Jordana Maria Ferreira de Lima
Olívia Alves Gomes Pessoa

Statisticians

Davi Ferreira Borges
Filipe Pereira da Silva
Jaqueline Barbão

Research Support

Lílian Bertoldi
Pedro Henrique de Pádua Amorim
Ricardo Marques Rosa

Trainees and Interns

Renan Gomes Silva
Ninive Helen Horácio da Silva
Vitória Aparecida da Silva Magalhães

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
Luciana Rodrigues da Silva Castro
Renata Lima Guedes Peixoto
Rodrigo Franco de Assunção Ramos

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1 SUMMARY

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	15
1.1 PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT DYNAMICS OF PROCEDURAL COLLECTIONS	18
1.2 JUDICIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PERFORMANCE THE PACE AT WHICH PEOPLE WORK IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM	20
1.3 THE CHALLENGE OF TAX FORECLOSURES OPTIMIZING EFFORTS TO CLEAR DEBTS WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	22
1.4 STRUCTURE OF JUSTICE THE PEOPLE WHO DO JUSTICE	24
1.5 RACIAL AND GENDER COMPOSITION	26
1.6 ELECTRONIC PROCESSES DIGITAL ROUTINES IN THE OPERATION OF JUSTICE	28
2 INTRODUCTION	31
3 OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIARY	39
3.1 FIRST GRADE STRUCTURE	46
3.2 CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS BY SIZE	56
3.3 INFOGRAPHICS	61
4 FINANCIAL AND PEOPLE RESOURCES	79
4.1 EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE COLLECTION	79
4.2 PERSONNEL COSTS	88
4.3 STAFF	94
4.3.1 FEMALE PARTICIPATION	102
4.3.2 ETHNIC-RACIAL PARTICIPATION	114
5 JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT	125
5.1 LITIGATION	129
5.1.1 ACCESS TO JUSTICE	139
5.1.2 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS	144
5.1.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	153
5.2 NATIONAL POLICY TO PRIORITIZE THE FIRST GRADE	159
5.2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY LEVEL OF JURISDICTION	159
5.2.2 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS	167

5.2.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	179
5.3 EXECUTION BOTTLENECKS	183
5.3.1 PRODUCTIVITY RATES IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES.....	190
5.3.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES ..	194
5.4 E TAX FORECLOSURES	199
6 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATIVE PERFORMANCE PROGRAM.....	211
6.1 JUSTICE 4.0 PROGRAM	212
6.2 100% DIGITAL COURT AND JUSTICE 4.0 HUB.....	213
6.3 VIRTUAL BALCONY.....	218
6.4 THE JUDICIARY’S DIGITAL PLATFORM.....	220
6.5 CODEX.....	221
6.6 STATISTICS PANEL	221
6.7 DIGITAL INCLUSION POINTS (PID).....	222
6.8 MAJOR LITIGANTS PANEL	226
6.9 JUDICIARY PERSONNEL DATA PANEL	227
6.10 ELECTRONIC DOMICILE.....	228
6.11 INDEX OF ELECTRONIC PROCESSES	229
6.11.1 NEW ELECTRONIC CASES.....	230
6.11.2 PENDING ELECTRONIC PROCESSE	235
6.11.3 ELECTRONIC DROPPED PROCESSES.....	240
7 CONCILIATION INDEX	245
8 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL APPEALABILITY	255
9 PROCESSING TIMES.....	267
10 CRIMINAL JUSTICE.....	283
11 COMPETENCIES OF FIRST DEGREE UNITS AND SPECIAL COURTS.....	291
11.1 EXCLUSIVE TAX ENFORCEMENT COURTS	297
11.2 EXCLUSIVE COURTS FOR DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.....	300
11.3 EXCLUSIVE JURY COURTS.....	303
11.4 EXCLUSIVE CRIMINAL COURTS	306
11.5 MILITARY AUDITS	311

12 INDEX OF COMPARATIVE JUDICIAL PRODUCTIVITY: IPC-JUS.....	313
12.1 STATE JUSTICE.....	314
12.1.1 Results.....	314
12.1.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES.....	318
12.2 LABOR JUSTICE.....	323
12.2.1 Results.....	323
12.2.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES.....	326
12.3 FEDERAL JUSTICE.....	329
12.3.1 Results.....	329
12.3.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES.....	333
13 MOST RECURRENT DEMANDS ACCORDING TO CLASS AND SUBJECT	339
13.1 MOST RECURRENT ISSUES.....	339
13.2 MOST RECURRENT CLASSES	349
14 2030 AGENDA WITHIN THE BRAZILIAN JUDICIARY	355
15 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	363
16 REFERENCES.....	373
17 ANNEX A - METHODOLOGY	381
17.1 INFOGRAPHICS.....	384
17.2 VENN DIAGRAM.....	385
17.3 CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS ACCORDING TO SIZE.....	386
17.4 MAPS.....	389
17.5 THE COMPARATIVE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX OF JUSTICE (IPC-JUS)	389
17.5.1 THE CONSTRUCTION OF IPC-JUS.....	390
17.5.2 QUADRANT AND BORDER GRAPHS.....	394
18 ANNEX B - ACCESS TO PANELS.....	397
18.1 PANEL OF MAJOR LITIGANTS.....	397
18.2 JUDICIARY STATISTICS PANEL.....	408
18.3 JUDICIARY PERSONNEL DATA PANEL.....	428

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - First-degree judicial units by a justice branch	47
Figure 2 - Diagram of the number of first-level judicial units by branch of justice	47
Figure 3 - Number of seat municipalities and judicial units per court	48
Figure 4 - Percentage of the population living in municipalities with district headquarters	50
Figure 5 - Geographical distribution of courts in the southern region	51
Figure 6 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Southeast region	51
Figure 7 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Center-West region	52
Figure 8 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Northeast region	52
Figure 9 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Northern region	53
Figure 10 - Location of the judicial units of the State, Federal, Labor and Military Courts	54
Figure 11 - Inhabitants per judicial unit	55
Figure 12 - Inhabitants by courts and tribunals state specials	55
Figure 13 - Inhabitants per electoral zone	55
Figure 14 - Inhabitants per labor court	55
Figura 15 - Habitantes por vara e juizado especial federal	56
Figure 16 - Territorial distribution of Courts of Justice according to size	58
Figure 17 - Territorial distribution of Regional Labor Courts according to size	58
Figure 18 - Territorial distribution of Regional Electoral Courts by size	58
Figure 19 - Historical series of Judicial Branch Expenditure	80
Figure 20 - Total expenditure by justice segment	80
Figura 21 - Série histórica das despesas por habitante	81
Figure 22 - Historical series of expenditure per inhabitant by branch of justice.	82
Figure 23 - Expenditure per inhabitant with or without the cost of inactive workers by court.	83
Figure 24 - Historical series of IT and capital expenditure	84
Figure 25 - Historical series of collections	85
Figure 26 - Collections by justice branch	86
Figure 27 - Percentage of revenue collected in relation to expenditure by justice branch	86
Figure 28 - Amounts collected in relation to the number of cases filed for costs	87
Figure 29 - Historical series of total and personnel expenses	89
Figure 30 - Staff costs	89
Figure 31 - Historical series of personnel costs by justice branch	90
Figure 32 - Percentage of expenditure on commissioned posts and functions concerning total personnel expenditure, by court.	92
Figure 33 - Average monthly cost of courts with judges and civil servants, including benefits, charges, social security, per diems, tickets, judicial indemnities and other occasional and non-occasional indemnities	93
Figure 34 - Workforce diagram	95
Figure 35 - Total number of magistrates by justice branch	95
Figure 36 - Judicial posts filled per 100,000 inhabitants, by branch of justice	96
Figure 37 - Historical series of magistrate posts	97
Figure 38 - Percentage of vacant magistrate positions by court	98
Figure 39 - Jurisdiction of magistrates	99
Figure 40 - Total number of civil servants by justice branch	100
Figure 41 - Percentage of civil servants working in the administrative area by justice branch	100
Figure 42 - Assignment of civil servants	101
Figure 43 - Historical series of permanent civil servant positions	101
Figure 44 - Percentage of vacant civil servant positions by justice branch	101
Figure 45 - Auxiliary workforce	102
Figure 46 - Percentage of Magistrates in the Judiciary	106
Figure 47 - Percentage of female ministers in the Supreme Courts and female judges in the Courts of Justice, Federal Regional Courts, Regional Labor Courts, Regional Electoral Courts and Military Justice Courts	108
Figure 48 - Percentage of female judges in the first grade	110
Figure 49 - Percentage of Female Servants in the Judiciary	112
Figure 50 - Percentage of black magistrates in the judiciary	117
Figure 51 - Percentage of black ministers in the Superior Courts and black judges in the Courts of Justice, Federal Regional Courts, Regional Labor Courts, Regional Electoral Courts and Military Justice Courts	119
Figure 52 - Percentage of black judges in the first grade	121
Figure 53 - Percentage of black civil servants in the Judiciary	123
Figure 54 - Historical series of pending cases	134
Figure 55 - Historical series of new cases and dismissed cases	135
Figure 56 - Historical series of judgments and decisions	135

Figure 57 - Historical series of procedural movements by justice branch.	136
Figure 58 - Historical series of judgments and final decisions b justice branch.	137
Figure 59 - New cases justice branch	138
Figure 60 - Pending cases by justice branch	138
Figure 61 - Collection turnover time by court	138
Figure 62 - Historical series of the number of new cases per thousand inhabitants	140
Figure 63 - Historical series of the number of cases closed with free legal aid per hundred thousand inhabitants	140
Figure 64 - New cases per hundred thousand inhabitants by court.	141
Figure 65 - Number of cases closed with free legal aid per 100,000 inhabitants by court	142
Figure 66 - Historical series of the percentage of free justice cases definitively closed	143
Figure 67 - Percentage of free justice cases definitively closed by court	144
Figure 68 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index	146
Figure 69 - Historical series of the workload of magistrates	146
Figure 70 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of the judges' justice branch.	147
Figure 71 - Magistrates' productivity index by court.	148
Figure 72 - Historical series of the productivity index of civil servants in the judicial area in the Judicial Branch	150
Figure 73 - Historical series of the workload of civil servants in the judicial area in the Judicial Branch	150
Figure 74 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of civil servants in the judicial area by the justice branch.	151
Figure 75 - Productivity index of civil servants in the judicial area by court.	152
Figure 76 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the demand response index	155
Figure 77 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the demand response index, by branch of justice	156
Figure 78 - Total and net congestion rate by court.	157
Figure 79 - Demand Response Index by court.	158
Figure 80 - Proportion of new cases, judicial staff, commissioned positions and commissioned functions in the first level of jurisdiction by branch of justice	162
Figure 81 - Historical series of the percentage of civil servants in the administrative area, civil servants in the judicial area of the first degree and positions and functions in the first degree	163
Figure 82 - Percentage of civil servants in the first-degree judicial area by court	164
Figure 83 - Percentage of commissioned positions in the first level by court	165
Figure 84 - Percentage of civil servants in the administrative area by court	166
Figure 85 - New cases per magistrate by court	168
Figure 86 - Historical series of new cases per magistrate	169
Figure 87 - Historical series of new cases per judicial officer	169
Figure 88 - New cases per judicial officer by court.	170
Figure 89 - Judges' workload, by court and by level of jurisdiction.	172
Figure 90 - Historical series of magistrates' workload by level of jurisdiction	173
Figure 91 - Historical series of judicial staff workload by level of jurisdiction	173
Figure 92 - Workload of civil servants in the judicial area, by court and by level of jurisdiction.	174
Figure 93 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI), by court and by level of jurisdiction.	176
Figure 94 - Historical series of the Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) by level of jurisdiction	177
Figure 95 - Historical series of the Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS- Jud) by level of jurisdiction	177
Figure 96 - Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS-Jud), by court and by level of jurisdiction.	178
Figure 97 - Demand Response Index (DRI) by court.	180
Figure 98 - Historical series of the demand response index	181
Figure 99 - Historical series of the congestion rate	181
Figure 100 - Congestion rate by court.	182
Figure 101 - Historical series of new and dropped cases in the knowledge and execution phases	185
Figure 102 - Historical series of pending cases in the knowledge and execution phases	185
Figure 103 - Judiciary procedural data	186
Figure 104 - Percentage of cases pending enforcement concerning the total stock of cases by court.	187
Figure 105 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the 1st instance by court.	188
Figure 106 - Magistrate productivity index in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first level by court	191
Figure 107 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index (MPI)	192
Figure 108 - Historical series of the productivity index of civil servants in the judicial area (IPS-Jud)	192
Figure 109 - Productivity index of judicial staff in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree by court.	193
Figure 110 - Historical series of the demand response index	195
Figure 111 - Demand Response Index in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first level, by court.	196
Figure 112 - Historical series of the congestion rate	197
Figure 113 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.	198
Figure 114 - Total tax executions pending, by court.	201
Figure 115 - Total tax foreclosures pending in relation to total cases pending in the first level, by court.	202

Figure 116 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement on new and pending cases	203
Figure 117 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement on the total congestion rate	203
Figure 118 - Congestion rate in tax enforcement, by court.	204
Figure 119 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement on the processing time of the case that was dismissed	206
Figure 120 - Time taken to process the case in tax enforcement, by court.	207
Figure 121 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement at the time of the acquies	208
Figure 122 - Time taken to process the tax enforcement backlog by court.	209
Figure 123 - Percentage of first-level judicial units with a 100% Digital Court	215
Figure 124 - Number of Justice 4.0 Centers in the courts	217
Figura 125 - Quantidade de Balcões Virtuais instalados	219
Figure 126 - Number of PIDs installed	225
Figure 127 - Proportion of pending cases in the largest litigants in the passive and active sides	227
Figure 128 - Proportion of pending cases in the largest litigants, according to activity segment	227
Figure 129 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic processes	231
Figure 130 - Historical series of the rate of new electronic cases by level of jurisdiction	231
Figure 131 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic proceedings by branch of justice	232
Figure 132 - Percentage of new electronic cases by court.	233
Figure 133 - Index of new electronic cases, by court and level of jurisdiction.	234
Figure 134 - Percentage of pending electronic cases, by court.	236
Figure 135 - Percentage of pending electronic cases by court and level of jurisdiction.	237
Figure 136 - Average time of pending electronic and physical cases by court.	239
Figure 137 - Percentage of electronic cases closed by court.	241
Figure 138 - Percentage of electronic cases disposed of by court and level of jurisdiction.	242
Figure 139 - Average time taken to dispose of electronic and physical cases by court.	244
Figure 140 - Conciliation Index historical series	247
Figure 141 - Judicial Conflict Resolution Centers, by court	248
Figure 142 - Conciliation rate by court.	249
Figure 143 - Conciliation rate in the non-criminal knowledge phase in the Special Courts and the first degree, by court	251
Figure 144 - Conciliation rate for non-criminal cases in the second level by court.	252
Figure 145 - Conciliation rate for non-tax enforcement cases by court.	252
Figure 146 - Conciliation rate for judicial enforcement cases in the Special Courts and in the First Level by court.	253
Figure 147 - Percentage of conciliation hearings per new case by court.	254
Figure 148 - Diagram of appealability and procedural demand	256
Figure 149 - Historical series of external appealability index	259
Figure 150 - Historical series of internal appeal indexes	259
Figure 151 - Historical series of external appealability rates by branch of justice	260
Figure 152 - Historical series of internal appealability rate by branch of justice	261
Figure 153 - Internal and external appealability rates in the second level by court.	263
Figure 154 - Internal and external appealability rates in the knowledge phase of the first level by court.	264
Figure 155 - Internal and external appealability rates in the execution phase of the first level by the court.	265
Figure 156 - Process processing time diagram	269
Figure 157 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings	272
Figure 158 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings by court	273
Figure 159 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases by court	274
Figure 160 - Average time from the start of proceedings to judgment in the second degree and first degree by court	276
Figure 161 - Average time from the start of proceedings to judgment in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first-degree by court	277
Figure 162 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases in the second level and in the Higher Courts	279
Figure 163 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases in the first-degree knowledge phase	280
Figure 164 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases in the first-degree execution phase	281
Figure 165 - Average processing time for gross and net pending cases, excluding executions	282
Figure 166 - Historical series of new and pending criminal cases in the first-degree, second degree, and higher courts, excluding criminal executions	284
Figure 167 - New and pending criminal cases, excluding criminal executions by court.	285
Figure 168 - Historical series of criminal executions	286
Figure 169 - Average processing time for criminal and non-criminal cases disposed of in the lower and upper courts by court.	287
Figure 170 - Average processing time for criminal and non-criminal cases in the first-degree by court.	288
Figure 171 - Average processing time for criminal execution cases discharged from the first-degree by court.	289
Figure 172 - First-degree and Special Court judicial units by jurisdiction	292
Figure 173 - Average number of cases dismissed and pending before exclusive courts by judicial unit and jurisdiction	294
Figure 174 - Congestion rate in exclusive courts by type of jurisdiction	295
Figure 175 - Percentage of cases pending and disposed of in the exclusive courts concerning the total number of cases by jurisdiction	296

Figure 176 - Percentage of tax enforcement cases in exclusive courts according to the court	298
Figure 177 - Total tax enforcement cases dismissed and pending by exclusive court	299
Figure 178 - Congestion rate of courts exclusively dealing with tax enforcement or public finances	300
Figure 179 - Percentage of non-criminal cases in exclusive domestic and family violence courts by court	301
Figure 180 - Total number of non-criminal cases disposed of and pending by exclusive court for domestic and family violence against women by court	302
Figure 181 - Congestion rate of non-criminal cases in courts exclusively dealing with domestic and family violence against women by court	302
Figure 182 - Percentage of criminal cases before the jury that are being dealt with in exclusive jury courts by court	304
Figure 183 - Total number of criminal actions under the jurisdiction of the jury discharged and pending by exclusive	305
Figure 184 - Congestion rate of criminal cases in exclusive criminal courts by court	306
Figure 185 - Percentage of criminal cases before exclusive courts by court	308
Figure 186 - Total number of criminal cases disposed of and pending per exclusive court by court	309
Figure 187 - Congestion rate of criminal cases in exclusive criminal courts, by court	310
Figure 188 - Total cases disposed of and pending in the military courts of the State Justice System, the State Military Justice System and the Federal Military	312
Figure 189 - IPC-Jus result by court (including the administrative area)	315
Figure 190 - CPI-Justice results for the judicial area, by instance and court	316
Figure 191 - Graph from Gartner and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Magistrates' Productivity Index, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal, and tax execution cases	317
Figure 192 - Graph from Gartner and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Servant Productivity Index, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal, and tax enforcement cases	319
Figure 193 - Graph from Gartner and Frontier of the Net Congestion Rate x Total Expenditure per Case Dismissed, excluding expenditure on inactive cases, suspended cases, cases on hold, criminal and tax executions	319
Figure 194 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved X required for each court to achieve a Justice CPI of 100%	320
Figure 195 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Judicial CPI of 100%	321
Figure 196 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (NCR) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus	322
Figure 197 - IPC-Jus result by court	323
Figure 198 - CPI-Justice result for the judicial area by instance and court	324
Figure 199 - Graph from Gartner e Frontier of the net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, stayed and tax foreclosure cases	325
Figure 200 - Graph from Gartner e Frontier of the net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended, stayed and tax foreclosure cases	325
Figure 201 - Graph from Gartner e Net Congestion Rate Frontier x Total Expenditure per Case Dismissed, Excluding Expenditure on Inactive Cases, Suspended Cases, Overdue Cases and Tax Foreclosures	326
Figure 202 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved X required for each court to reach a Justice CPI of 100%	327
Figure 203 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Judicial CPI of 100%	328
Figure 204 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (NCR) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus	329
Figure 205 - CPI-Jus result for the judicial area by court	330
Figure 206 - CPI-Justice results for the judicial area by instance and court	330
Figure 207 - IPC-Jus result, by judicial section	331
Figure 208 - Graph from Gartner e Frontier of net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal and tax execution cases	332
Figure 209 - Graph from Gartner e Frontier of net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal and tax enforcement cases	332
Figure 210 - Graph from Gartner e Net Congestion Rate Frontier x Total Expenditure per Case Dismissed, Excluding Expenditure on Inactive Cases, Suspended Cases, Remanded Cases, Criminal and Tax Foreclosures	333
Figure 211 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved vs. required in the second level for each court to achieve a Justice CPI of 100%	334
Figure 212 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Justice CPI of 100% in the first-degree judicial area, by court and state	335
Figure 213 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a 100% IPC-Jus in the second level	335
Figure 214 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Judicial CPI of 100%	336
Figure 215 - Net Congestion Rate (NCR) achieved X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus in the second level	336
Figure 216 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (NCR) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus	337
Figure 217 - Most requested subjects	341
Figure 218 - Most popular issues in the second degree	342
Figure 219 - Most requested matters in the first degree (courts)	343
Figure 220 - Most popular issues in appeal panels	343
Figure 221 - Most popular issues in the special courts	344
Figure 222 - Most requested matters by state court	345
Figure 223 - Most requested matters by Federal Court	346
Figure 224 - Most requested issues by Labor Court	347
Figure 225 - Most requested issues by Electoral Justice court	347

Figura 226 - Most requested issues by State Military Justice court	348
Figure 227 - Most requested matters by higher court	349
Figure 228 - Most demanded classes	350
Figure 229 - Most demanded classes in the second degree	351
Figure 230 - Most demanded classes in the first degree (courts)	352
Figure 231 - Most demanded classes in the appeal panels	352
Figure 232 - Most demanded classes in the special courts	353
Figure 233 - Number of new cases by SDG	357
Figure 234 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the social themes: SDG-3 (healthy living) and SDG-10 (reducing inequality)	358
Figure 235 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in social themes: SDG-1 (eradicate poverty), SDG-2 (eradicate hunger), SDG-4 (quality education) and SDG-5 (gender equality)	358
Figure 236 - 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)	359
Figure 237 - 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)	359
Figure 238 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the environmental theme of SDG-12 (responsible production and consumption)	360
Figure 239 - 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)	360
Figure 240 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the institutional theme - SDG-16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)	361
Figura 241 - Flow of the Justice in Numbers Report	384
Figure 242 - Example of using Venn diagram	385
Figure 243 - Example of the representation of a quadrant and border graph	395
Figure 244 - Major Litigants Panel - "Major Litigants" tab	398
Figure 245 - Major Litigants Panel - "Largest Activity Segments" tab	398
Figure 246 - Major Litigants Panel - "Comparison with Previous Year" tab	399
Figure 247 - Major Litigants Panel - "Maps" tab	399
Figure 248 - Major Litigants Panel - "Major Litigants" tab with absolute data	400
Figure 249 - Biggest Litigants Panel - "Biggest Litigants" tab with absolute data	401
Figure 250 - Major Litigants Panel - "Major Litigants" tab, "Activity Segment" option	401
Figure 251 - Major Litigants Panel - "Major Litigants" tab, example with data from the Labor Court	402
Figure 252 - Biggest Litigants Panel - "Biggest Litigants" tab, example with TRF6 data	403
Figure 253 - Major Litigants Panel - "Largest Activity Segments" tab, example using the filters	404
Figure 254 - Large Litigants Panel - "Comparison with Previous Year" tab, example using the filters	405
Figure 255 - Large Litigants Panel - "Maps" tab, example using the filters	406
Figure 256 - Major Litigants Panel - "Maps" tab, example with data in table format	407
Figure 257 - Major Litigants Panel - "Methodology" option	408
Figure 258 - Judiciary Statistics Panel	409
Figure 259 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, filter options	410
Figure 260 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, procedural status	411
Figure 261 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, historical series of new cases	412
Figure 262 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, 2022 data	412
Figure 263 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab	413
Figure 264 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - explanatory icons	413
Figure 265 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab with multiple filters selected	414
Figure 266 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, graphs and historical series by month	415
Figure 267 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Productivity" tab	416
Figure 268 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Indicators" tab	417
Figure 269 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Indicators" tab, data on Congestion Rate and IAD	418
Figure 270 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Times" tab	419
Figure 271 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Times" tab, graph options	419
Figure 272 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Times" tab, monthly historical series	420
Figure 273 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, filter options	421
Figure 274 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, example in the Federal Court	421
Figure 275 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, graph options	422
Figure 276 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, Congestion Rate and Procedural Times data	422
Figure 277 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, data on Gross and Net Congestion Rates	423
Figure 278 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, new cases by class and court	423
Figure 279 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, multiple class selection options	424
Figure 280 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Maps" tab	425
Figure 281 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Downloads" tab, open data download options	426
Figure 282 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Downloads" tab, filter options for downloading lists by case	427

Figure 283 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Downloads" tab, format of the downloaded file	427
Figure 284 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - other information	428
Figure 285 - Monthly Productivity Module panel	429
Figure 286 - Monthly Productivity Module Panel - "Magistrates" tab, example with data from the State of São Paulo	430
Figure 287 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Magistrates" tab, "General Data, by branch of justice and position" box	430
Figure 288 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Magistrates" tab, "General Data, by race/color, year and age group" box	431
Figure 289 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Servers" tab	432
Figure 290 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Servers" tab, "Monitoring CNJ Resolution 525/2023" box	432
Figure 291 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Servers" tab, additional information	433
Figure 292 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Servers" tab, information on job types	434

LISTA OF TABLES

Table 1: Classification of state courts according to size, base year 2023	59
Table 2: Classification of Labor Courts according to size, base year 2023	60
Table 3: Classification of Electoral Justice courts according to size, base year 2023	61
Table 4: Congestion rate, pending cases and new cases by type of case, year 2023	189

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the last 21 years, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) has published the Justice in Numbers Report. This diagnosis has become one of the main documents for publicity and transparency in Brazilian public administration, as far as the Judiciary is concerned.

The main objective of this executive summary is to present in simple, concise, and visual language the most relevant data included in the publication *Justiça em Números* (Justice in Numbers), making it easier for the reader to understand the main information about the national judiciary.

This is where the most relevant data from the Judiciary Statistics System is compiled, using infographics, short texts, and tables to help the reader understand the information on the national judiciary.

Concerning **new cases in 2023**, the following stand out:

- There were 35 million new cases, the highest number in the historical series of almost 20 years, with an increase of 9.4% over the previous year.

Segment	New Cases 1st Degree	New 2nd Degree Cases	Total New Cases	Percentage change on the previous year
State Justice	21.845.376	3.315.164	25.160.540	6,7%
Federal Court	4.648.275	430.714	5.078.989	13,0%
Labor Justice	3.283.788	912.754	4.196.542	28,7%
Electoral Justice	74.223	10.408	84.631	-55,6%
State Military Justice	2.239	1.619	3.858	-3,2%
Higher Courts			755.425	4,9%
Total	29.856.095	4.670.659	35.282.179	9,4%

Regarding **Cases in Progress on 12/31/2023**:

- The year 2023 ended with a backlog of 83.8 million cases in progress (including those suspended, stayed, and provisionally closed).
- In 2023, 3 million more new cases were received than in 2022. Despite this, the increase in productivity mitigated this impact and increased the procedural backlog of 896,000 cases.

- An increase in the number of Federal Court cases (5.8%), due to the Special Federal Court cases dealing with the FGTS correction, which are suspended awaiting the final judgment by the STF on ADI 5090.

Segment	Pending Cases 1st Degree	Pending Cases 2nd Degree	Total Pending Cases	Percentage change on previous year
State Justice	62.120.047	2.687.530	64.807.577	0,5%
Federal Court	11.529.401	1.077.388	12.606.789	5,8%
Labor Justice	4.708.495	725.475	5.433.970	0,1%
Electoral Justice	52.042	23.070	75.112	-62,9%
State Military Justice	3.276	1.039	4.315	-2,5%
Higher Courts			875.026	2,5%
Total	78.415.910	4.514.502	83.805.438	1,1%

Concerning **cases disposed of in 2023:**

- An increase in productivity of 6.9%, the second highest percentage in the historical series. In the Labor Court, the increase was 20.1%. There were 35 million cases disposed of and 33 million sentences handed down.

Segment	Cases Discharged 1st Level	Cases Discharged 2nd Level	Total Cases Discharged	Percentage change with the previous year
State Justice	22.158.519	3.217.086	25.375.605	8,7%
Federal Court	4.020.965	496.155	4.517.120	-9,1%
Labor Justice	3.358.115	784.362	4.142.477	20,1%
Electoral Justice	179.513	32.732	212.245	-19,6%
State Military Justice	2.392	1.595	3.987	-3,6%
Higher Courts			734.169	4,7%
Total	29.722.141	4.531.930	34.988.240	6,9%

Regarding the **average processing time for cases pending on 12/31/2023:**

- The indicator shows how many years the pending cases have been in process: an average of 4 years and 3 months.
- Excluding tax foreclosures, the average pending case would fall to 3 years and 1 month.
- Tax enforcement takes an average of 6 years and 9 months.

Segment	Average time of pending cases 1st degree	Average time of pending cases 2nd degree	Average time of pending cases
State Justice	4y 6m	2y 2m	4y 5m
Federal Court	4y 4m	3 y	4y 3m
Labor Justice	3y 5m	1 y	3y 1m
Electoral Justice	1y 7m	1y 3m	1y 6m
State Military Justice	1y 7m	8m	1y 3m
Higher Courts			1y 8m
Total	4y 5m	2y 2m	4y 3m

Regarding the **average processing time for cases closed in 2023**:

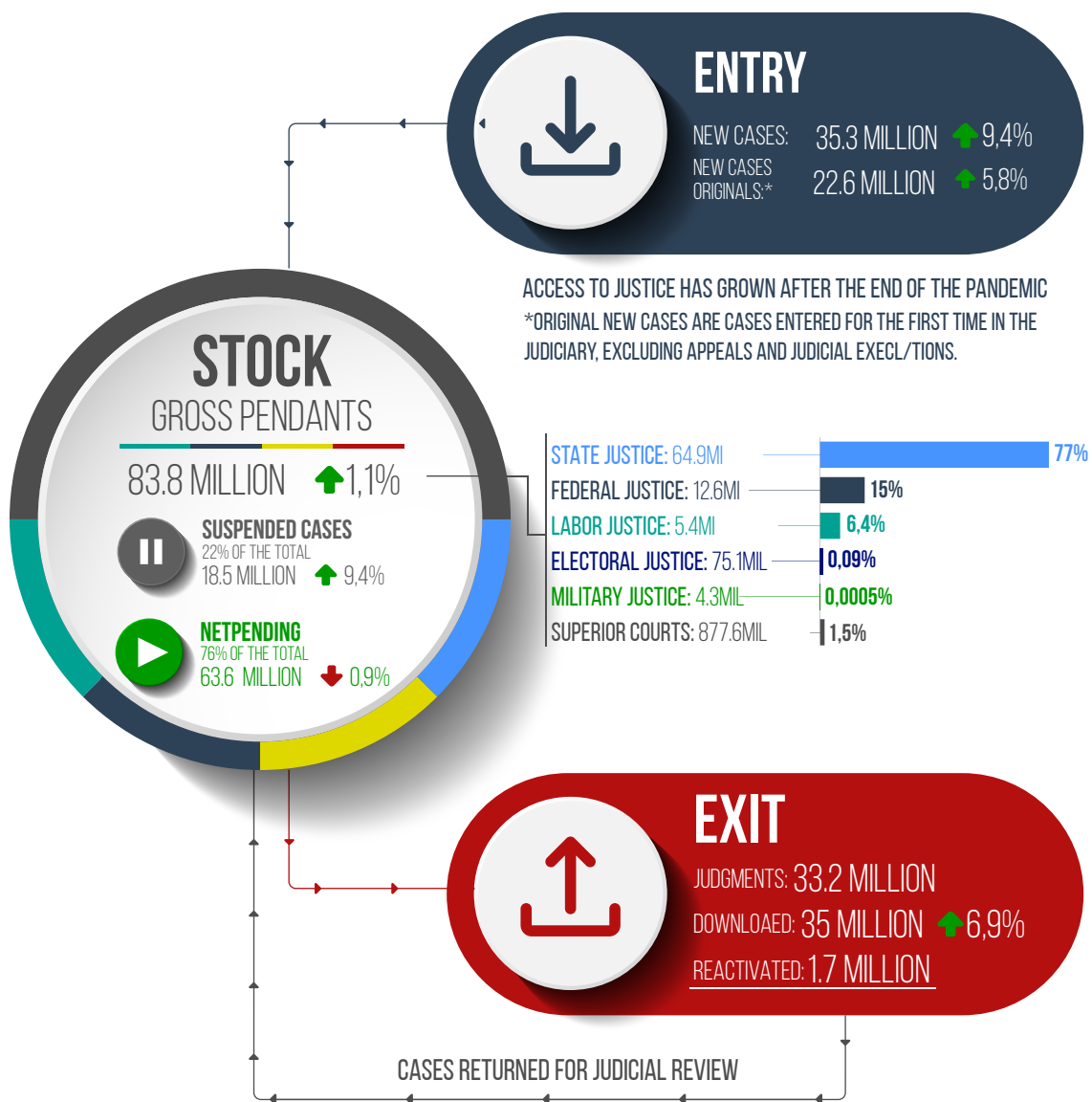
- The indicator shows how long it took to resolve the cases dropped in 2023: an average of 2 years and 7 months.
- Excluding tax foreclosures, the average time would be reduced to 2 years and 1 month.
- On average, the tax enforcement cases disposed of in 2023 took 7 years and 9 months.

Segment	Average time for cases closed 1st degree	Average time for cases closed 2nd degree	Average time of cases closed
State Justice	3y 1m	10m	2y 10m
Federal Court	2y 3m	1y 11m	2y 3m
Labor Justice	2y 2m	10m	1y 11m
Electoral Justice	1y 2m	11m	1y 2m
State Military Justice	1y 3m	7m	1y
Higher Courts			1y 1m
Total	2y 10m	11m	2y 7m

1.1 PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT

DYNAMICS OF PROCEDURAL COLLECTIONS

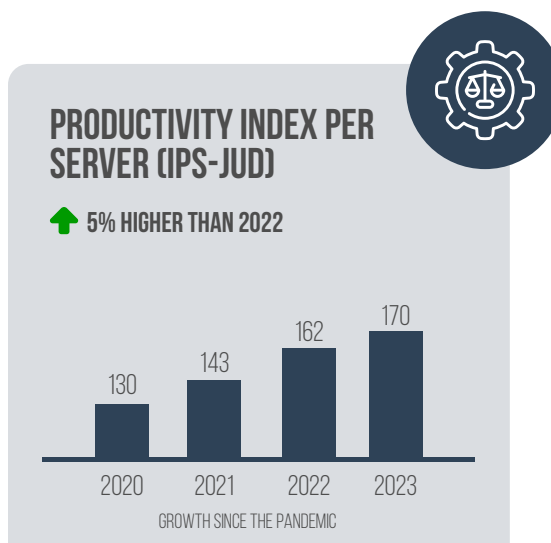
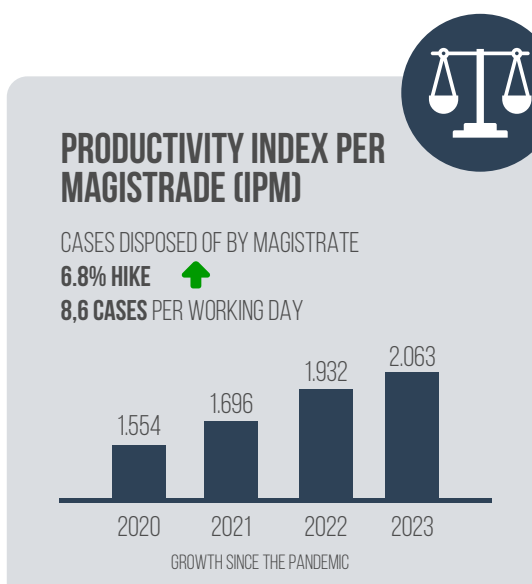
- At the end of 2023, 83.8 million cases were pending in the courts, an increase of 1.1% compared to the end of 2022. Among the reasons for the increase is the rise in the number of cases before special courts, especially in the Federal Court. In 2023, there were 1.3 million more cases of this type.
- Excluding the 18.5 million suspended cases, there are 63.6 million cases under analysis in the courts. Among those suspended are 2.5 million cases awaiting judgment on mandatory precedents: general repercussions (STF), repetitive appeals (STJ), incidents of assumption of jurisdiction (IAC) and incidents of resolution of repetitive demands (IRDR).
- The number of new cases reached the highest level in the historical series, with a volume of 35.3 million in 2023, an increase of 9.4% compared to 2022. Of these, excluding appeals and judicial executions, 22.6 million entered the courts for the first time in 2023.
- The courts heard 33.2 million cases in 2023, the highest volume in the historical series. The total corresponds to an increase of 11.3% compared to 2022 and 40.3% over the last 14 years. A total of 35 million cases were also dismissed.
- A total of 1.7 million cases were reactivated, which were returned for judicial analysis for, among other reasons, sentences overturned at a higher court or referrals and returns of files due to jurisdictional issues.



1.2 JUDICIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PERFORMANCE

THE PACE AT WHICH PEOPLE WORK IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

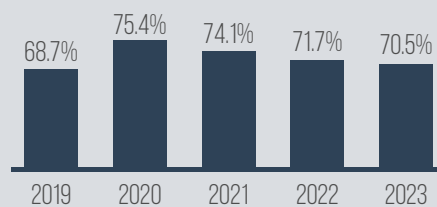
- The Brazilian Judicial Productivity Index (IPM) grew by 6.8% in 2023, breaking the barrier of 2,000 cases disposed of per judge on average. There were 8.6 cases resolved per judge every working day.
- The Productivity Index per Server (IPS-Jud) increased by 5% in 2023, with an average of 170 cases per judicial server per year.
- The congestion rate fell to 70.5%, meaning that for every 100 cases processed, almost 30 were dismissed in the same year they were filed. This is the second best result in 15 years.
- The Demand Fulfillment Index (DFI) stood at 99.2%, i.e. the number of cases disposed of in the year corresponded to 99.2% of the number of new cases filed in the same period. This resulted in an increase of 896,000 cases in the stock.
- If this pace of work were maintained and no more cases were filed, the turnaround time for the court's entire backlog would be 2 years and 5 months.





CONGESTION RATE

70.5% IN OTHER WORDS: FOR EVERY 100 CASES PROCESSED, ALMOST **30%** WERE DISMISSED IN THE SAME YEAR THEY WERE FILED



LOWEST RATE SINCE THE PANDEMIC



COLLECTION TURNOVER TIME

DEADLINE FOR CLEARING THE CURRENT STOCK WITHOUT NEW CASES

**2 YEARS AND
5 MONTHS**

FEDERAL JUSTICE:

2 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS

STATE JUSTICE:

2 YEARS AND 7 MONTHS

LABOR COURT:

1 YEAR AND 4 MONTHS

MILITARY JUSTICE:

1 YEAR AND 1 MONTH

1.3 THE CHALLENGE OF TAX FORECLOSURES

OPTIMIZING EFFORTS TO CLEAR DEBTS WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- Tax foreclosures account for 31% of all pending court cases and 59% of all pending foreclosures.
- The congestion rate in tax enforcement is 87.8%. Without these cases, the Judiciary's overall rate would fall from 70.5% to 64.7%.
- The average time taken to complete the executions was 7 years and 9 months, three times the overall average time taken to complete the process.
- To meet the challenge, the CNJ issued Resolution 547/2024, which instituted measures to deal with pending tax foreclosures. It also signed agreements with states and municipalities to facilitate the extinction of tax foreclosures.

31%

OF PENDING CASES:
86% IN STATE JUSTICE AND
14% IN FEDERAL JUSTICE

59%

PENDING EXECUTIONS, INCLUDING
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL EXECUTIONS

87.8%

CONGESTION RATE

WITHOUT THESE PROCESSES, THE RATE
JUSTICE WOULD FALL FROM **70.5%** TO **64.7%**

IN 2023, THERE WAS A REDUCTION

600 MIL

DEMANDS FOR TAX EXECUTIONS

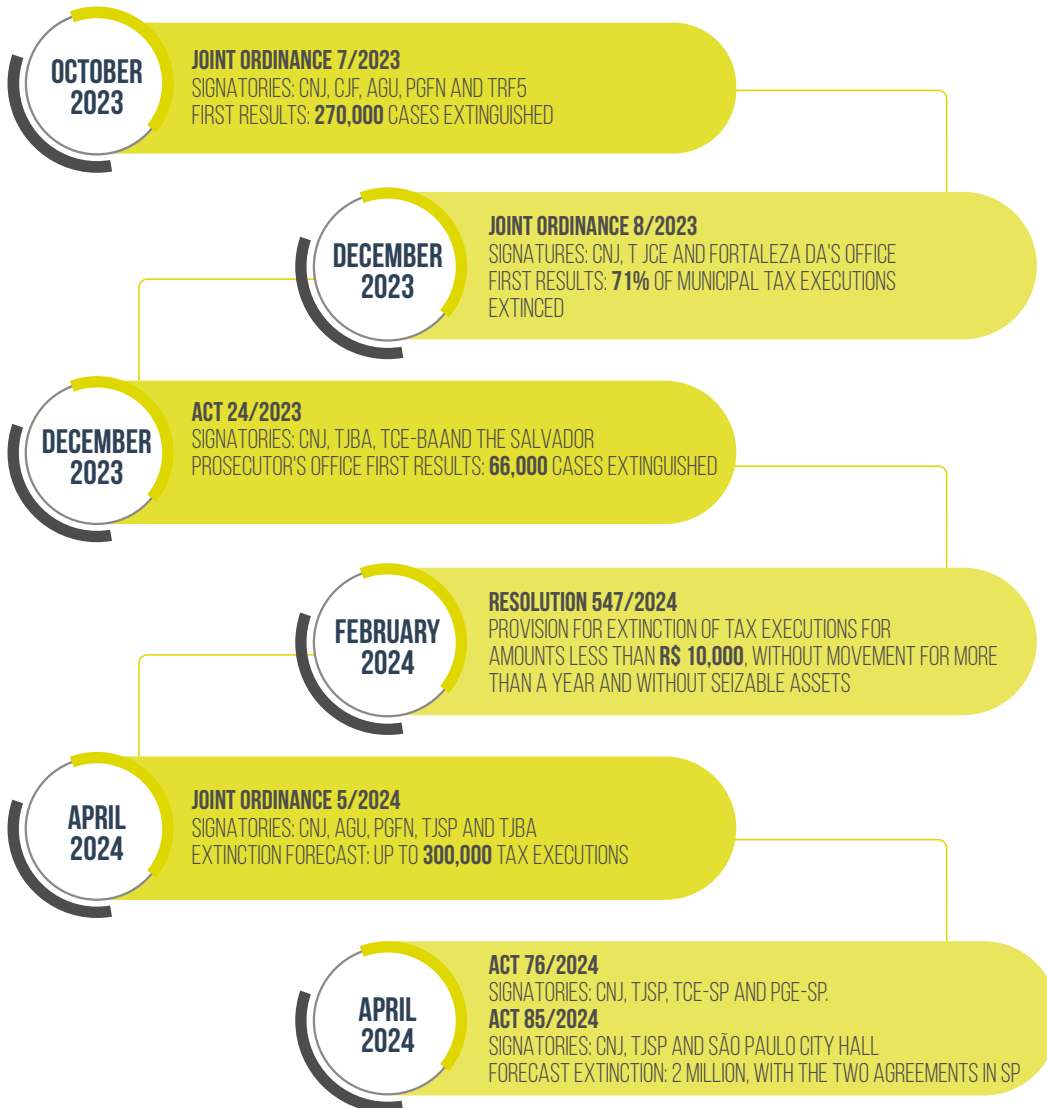
AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME
PENDING TAX ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS

6 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS

TEMPO MÉDIO DE TRAMITAÇÃO DOS PROCESSOS
PENDENTES, EXCLUÍDAS AS EXECUÇÕES FISCAIS

3 YEARS AND 1 MONTHS

CNJ ACTIONS FOR DEJUDICIALIZATION



1.4 STRUCTURE OF JUSTICE

THE PEOPLE WHO DO JUSTICE

- The Brazilian courts are staffed by 446,534 professionals, including magistrates, civil servants, outsourced workers and trainees. This contingent is larger than the population of the capitals of five Brazilian states: Amapá (Macapá), Roraima (Boa Vista), Acre (Rio Branco), Espírito Santo (Vitória) and Tocantins (Palmas).
- In there are 15,646 judicial units, of which 12,735 are specialized or have exclusive jurisdiction, and 2,098 are single courts. The single courts are located in Brazilian districts/counties with only one court and encompass different competencies.
- Justice spending in 2023 amounted to R\$132.8 billion, representing 1.2% of GDP or 2.38% of total spending by the Union, the states, the Federal District, and the municipalities. On the other hand, the collection of public revenue through the Judiciary totaled R\$68.74 billion, corresponding to 52% of the expenses of the entire Judiciary.





EXPENDITURE: **R\$132.8 BILLION**

DECOMPOSITION:

PERSONNEL: **R\$119,7 BI (90.2%)**

OTHER EXPENSES: **R\$13 BI (9.8%)**

DESPESAS DE CAPITAL: **R\$ 3 BI**

CAPITAL EXPENSES: **R\$ 9,9 BI**

IT **R\$ 3,6 BILLION** **↑ 10,7%**

REVENUE COLLECTION: **R\$68.74 BILLION**

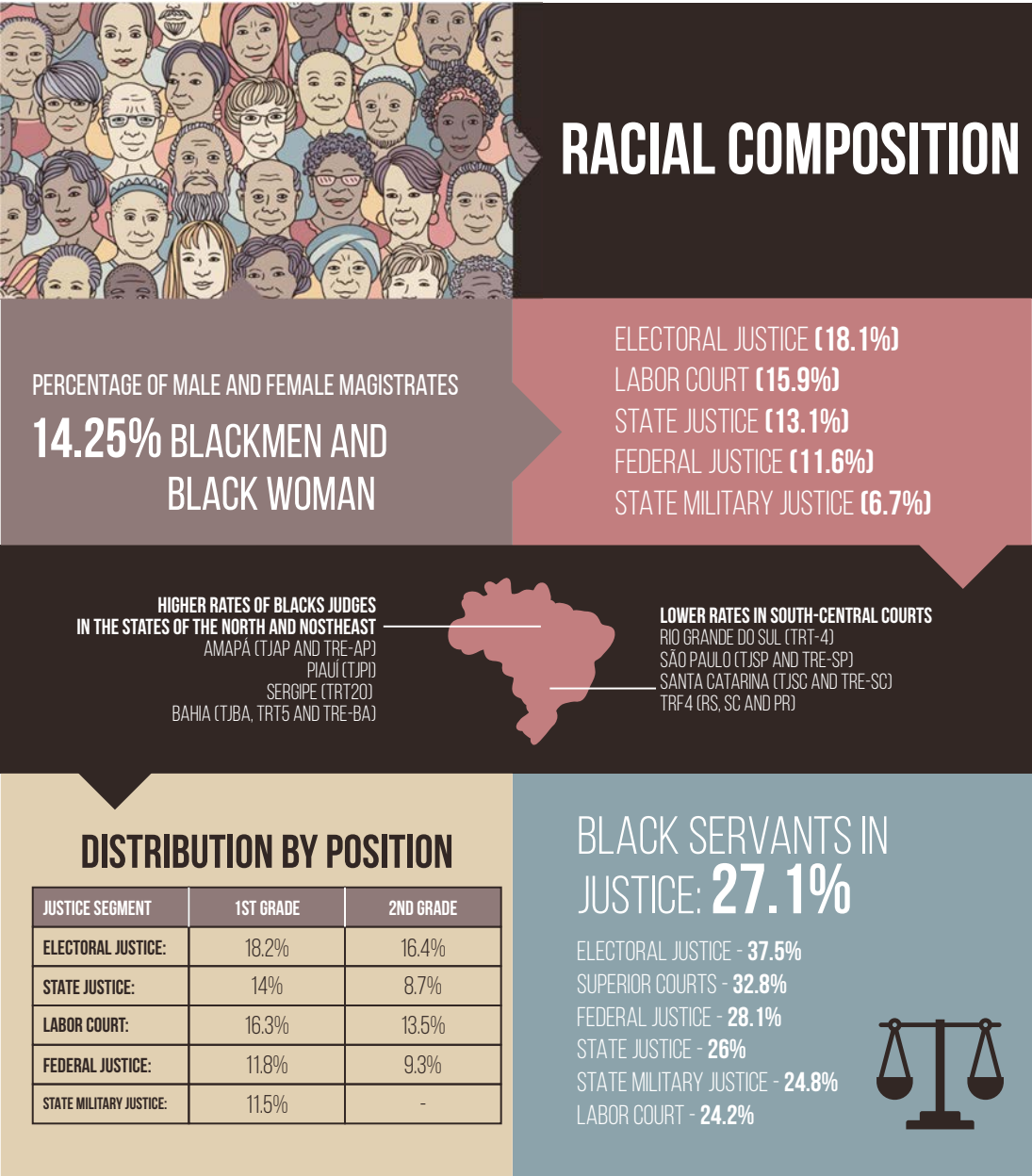
52% OF TOTAL
JUDICIAL EXPENDITURE

SOURCES:

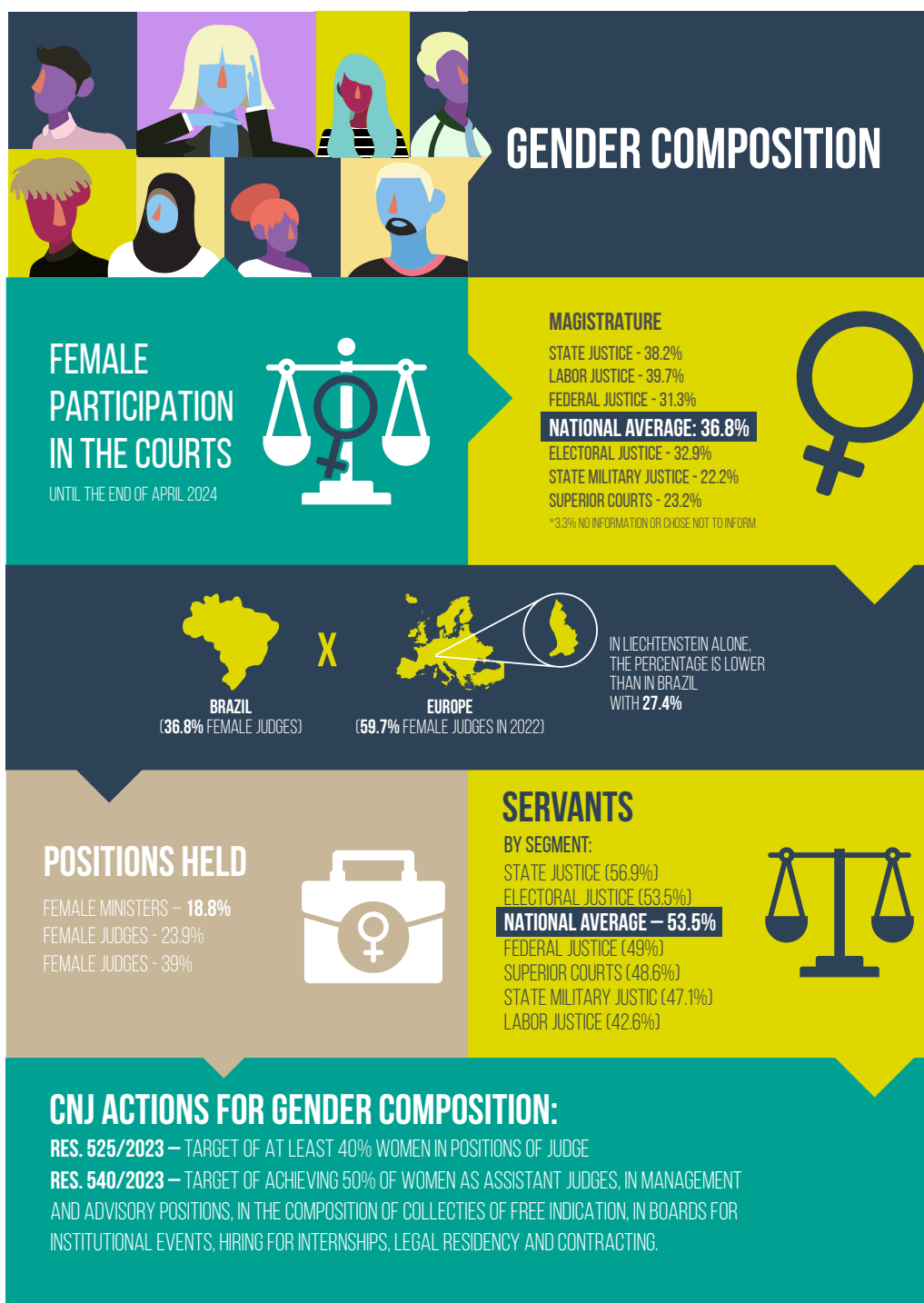
- **R\$ 13.5 BILLION** - CAUSA MORTIS IN INVENTORIES/JUDICIAL SETTLEMENTS -
- **R\$ 23.7 BILLION** - COSTS, EXECUTION PHASE, EMOLUMENTS AND ANY FEES
- **R\$ 26.2 BILLION** - FISCAL IMPLEMENTATION
- **R\$ 4.4 BILLION** - PREVIDENTIAL EXECUTION
- **R\$ 1 BILLION** - INCOME TAX
- **R\$ 8.4 MILLION** - EMPLOYMENT CRIMINALS

1.5 RACIAL AND GENDER COMPOSITION

- Improvements to the national register of the Judiciary’s workforce have made it possible to obtain data on judicial policies to achieve gender and racial composition in the staff and auxiliary staff. Access: <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/pai-nel-mpm-pessoal/>.
- The ethnic-racial profile of the judiciary shows that there are 14.3% black men and women in the judiciary. The highest percentage is in the Electoral Court (18.2%).



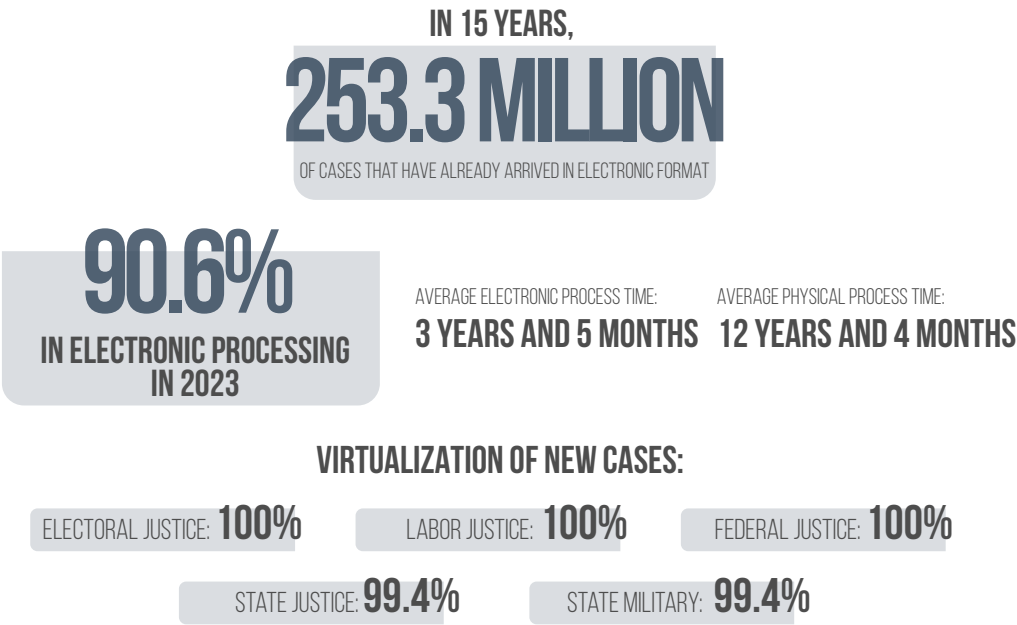
- By the end of April 2024, the number of women in the judiciary will be 36.8%. The segment with the highest rate of female participation is that of first-degree substitute judges, at 41.68%.



1.6 ELECTRONIC PROCESSES

DIGITAL ROUTINES IN THE OPERATION OF JUSTICE

- By the end of 2023, 90.6% of the cases pending before the courts were electronic. That year, 99.6% of new cases were filed electronically. In 15 years, 253.3 million new cases have been filed electronically.
- 79.3% of first-level judicial units have a 100% Digital Court. There are 49 courts with 100% adherence to this service model created by the CNJ, in which all procedural acts are carried out remotely.
- There are 21,751 virtual counterpoints in operation, allowing users of justice services remote, direct, and immediate access to court offices nationwide.
- 418 digital inclusion points (PID) offer space equipped with computers and cameras for procedural acts, such as video conferencing.



100% DIGITAL JUDGMENT



79.3%

ADEPT FIRST-LEVEL JUDICIAL UNITS

49

COURTS WITH 100% ADHERENCE

ONLY 17 COURTS HAVE LESS THAN 90% OF THEIR UNITS IN 100% DIGITAL COURT:

1 ELECTORAL COURT **10** STATE

4 FEDERAIS **2** LABOR



VIRTUAL BALCONY

21.751

POINTS IN OPERATION:

STATE JUSTICE **14.497**

ELECTORAL JUSTICE **2.871**

LABOR JUSTICE **2.542**

FEDERAL JUSTICE **1.782**

DIGITAL INCLUSION POINTS (PID)

APRIL/2024 DATA

SPACE EQUIPPED WITH COMPUTERS AND CAMERAS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF PROCEDURAL ACTS, WHICH CAN ALSO OFFER SERVICES FROM OTHER BODIES, MEDICAL EXPERTISE AND CITIZENSHIP.

418 PIDS IN BRAZIL:

 **160**

  **46**

   **74**

      **121**

        **17**

NO PIDS REGISTERED: ALAGOAS AND SÃO PAULO



KEY:

 BRANCH OF JUSTICE

 PUBLIC BODY

 MEDICAL

 EXPERTISE

2 INTRODUCTION

The 21st edition of the Justice in Numbers Report presents the official judicial statistics, which include information on expenses, revenue collection, and personnel, as well as a complete picture of the cases being dealt with in the courts.

The report highlights data on tax foreclosures, which is justified given the number of such cases pending (26.4 million pending tax foreclosures), the length of time it takes to resolve them (an average of 7 years and 9 months), and the high congestion rate (87.8%).

With the publication of CNJ Resolution No. 547 on February 22, 2024 - which instituted measures to deal with pending tax foreclosures (topic 1184 - General Repercussion/STF) - it is opportune to include a specific provision in the Justice in Numbers Report 2024 to address the problem of these foreclosures, which have been identified as the main factor slowing down the Judiciary.

To tackle the situation, the CNJ has launched some initiatives in coordination with the federal regional courts and courts of justice. In October 2023, the CNJ, the TRFs, the PGFN, and the CJF signed CNJ Joint Ordinance No. 7/2023, which aims to facilitate the batch extinction of tax foreclosures whose active debt certificates have already been extinguished by the prescription or for another reason, based on data exchanges between the institutions.

In February 2024, the CNJ approved CNJ Resolution 547/2024, which determines, among other measures, the extinction of tax foreclosures with a filed value of less than R\$ 10,000.00 (ten thousand reais), provided that there are no assets pledged and no useful movement for more than a year.

In addition to these two measures, joint acts were also signed between the CNJ, the Court of Justice of Ceará and the Prosecutor's Office of the Municipality of Fortaleza (Joint Ordinance 8/2023); between the CNJ, the Court of Justice of Bahia, the Court of Auditors of Bahia and the Municipality of Salvador (Technical Cooperation Agreement 24/2023); and between the CNJ, the Federal Attorney General's Office, the PGFN and the São Paulo Court of Justice (Joint Ordinance 5/2024), with the possibility of the other courts joining, to facilitate the batch extinction of tax foreclosures.

The following document contains information on expenses, revenue collection, access to justice, and a wide range of procedural indicators, with variables that measure the level of performance, computerization, productivity, appealability of justice, and other empirically obtained

data, aiming to provide transparency and *accountability* desired by Brazilian society and the international community¹.

Still, in the wake of active transparency, the main statistical dashboards made available and updated monthly by the Council will also be explained here, with a step-by-step guide to consulting and downloading valuable data for research.

Another innovation is releasing this report in the first half of the year, giving courts and magistrates time to analyze their results and procedural prospects, check for problems, and even try to make improvements for the following year, as they will have more time to adjust. In addition to promoting a more qualified debate at the National Meetings of the Judiciary, which usually occur in November, along the lines of the CNJ Resolution n. 198/2014.

The statistics on the judiciary's workforce and infrastructure are based on the MPM system, which collects data on the judiciary's people and structures monthly. Based on this system, a "Judiciary Personnel Data Panel" was developed², which allows for continuous and permanent monitoring of the evolution of court results.

The panel, updated monthly, provides information on the functional records, with data on the age range, length of service, position held, gender, and race/color of the judges and civil servants of the Judiciary.

In this sense, information on the participation of black people in the Judiciary, as well as the CNJ's actions to combat racism and promote racial composition, will be elucidated in a separate field of this document. The same will be true of the statistical data on the participation of women in the Judiciary's workforce, presented for the first time in the 2023 edition.

In addition to these new features, this Yearbook continues to be prepared by the Department of Judicial Research (DPJ)³, under the supervision of the Secretariat for Strategy and Projects (SEP) of the National Council of Justice. It presents detailed information by court and justice segment and a 15-year historical series covering the period from 2009 to 2023.

It should be remembered that the first report to adopt a unified methodology was drawn up in 2006, with data from the 2004 base year. Once the glossaries and indicators of the Judicial

1 It should be noted that the Justice in Numbers report is also published in English and Spanish (Justice in Numbers and Justicia en Cifras)

2 The Dashboard, which is available at <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/painel-mpm-pessoal/>.

3 The DPJ was created by Law No. 11.364/2006, with the aim of developing research aimed at understanding the Brazilian judicial function and carrying out analysis and diagnosis of the structural and conjunctural problems of the various segments of the Judiciary. This is a sector whose primary 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

Branch Statistics System (SIESPJ) were revised and improved, methodological changes were made, requiring adopting the time frame from 2009 onwards.

The 21st edition of the Justice in Numbers Report brings together information from the 91 bodies of the Judiciary: 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).

Therefore, the Diagnosis presented here reinforces the importance of the consolidated Justice in Numbers series for active transparency and democratic and participatory governance by addressing the main statistics of the Judiciary in a neutral and isonomic manner.

This is a framework for constant self-evaluation, in compliance with the republican principles of good management of judicial resources and constitutional competence, with integrity and transparency as the hallmarks of the Brazilian Judiciary.

METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The inaugural publications of the Justice in Numbers Report, containing information from 2004 to 2008, marked the initial stage in understanding the Brazilian Judiciary's quantitative dynamics. The primary aim was to provide information for management and optimization by making available indicators relating to the flow of cases.

The first edition, referring to data from the 2003 base year, was an effort to systematize the statistics, even before Resolution 15/2006 was issued, which regulated the Judicial Power Statistics 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 thus reach the highest level of maturity and information standardization.

With the advent of CNJ Resolution No. 15, statistical indices became cogent for the national judicial system. CNJ Resolution No. 76/2009 maintained the general guidelines of CNJ Resolution No. 15/2006 and conceptualized variables and indicators.

In 2008, the first Justice in Numbers analytical report was produced for the 2007 base year. It included a selection of indicators and discursive text on the judiciary's performance by justice segment. Until then, the report only included indicators presented in tables, graphs, 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 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 anyone to read judicial statistics more directly and easily. 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, and the STJ, TSE, and STM.

In 2015, the annexes to CNJ Resolution 76/2009 underwent a thorough review, 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), instituted by CNJ Resolution 46/2006, were important in the reformulation process, as they enabled a thematic diagnosis of judicial demands to be made available. This unprecedented information was then requested and included in subsequent Justice in Numbers Report editions.

Also in 2015, the Monthly Productivity Module (MPM) was implemented, which uses the same parameterization as Justice in Numbers and details the information every month and by judicial unit. Public panels were developed, giving society ample transparency about the Judiciary's data. Also, in 2015, information was presented on the structure of the Judiciary, with details of the districts and courts installed by a federation unit. At that time, citizens began to be able to assess the distribution of judicial services throughout the country and the repercussions resulting from the work of the Brazilian Justice System.

Since 2015, as part of the "Justice in Numbers Seal," the CNJ has received microdata on cases disposed of 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 a view to 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 global Covid-19 pandemic that 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, in order to measure judicial activity from the humanist perspective of sustainable development. In the same year, the Human Rights Observatory and the Environmental Observatory were created in the Judiciary.

In the 2022 edition, about the base year of 2021, a chapter was introduced related to the Digital Transformation Program and Innovative Performance of the Judiciary, highlighting initiatives related to the Justice 4.0 Program, 100% Digital Court, Justice 4.0 Centers, the Virtual Counter, the Digital Platform of the Judiciary (PDPJ), the Codex, the Statistics Panel and the Panel of Major Litigants.

All of these activities 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 aforementioned Panel of Major Litigants, launched on August 9, 2022; the Sirenejud platform, a panel that gathers information related to lawsuits on the subject of environmental protection throughout the country; the Monitoring Panel for Urgent Protective Measures under the Maria da Penha Law; the Judicialization of Health; Family Law with themes related to childhood and the National Registry of Collective Actions (Cacol); and the National System for the Control of Interception of Communications (SNCI).

All these products have therefore benefited from this data infrastructure, which is now sanitized and statistically robust and available for public consultation on the DPJ website at the following link: <http://www.cnj.jus.br//pesquisas-judiciarias>.

All the effort put into obtaining solid data meant that, in the 2023 edition, this report maintained the primary use of data from DataJud. In the same year, unpublished statistical data on female participation in the Judiciary's workforce was included, which will be updated in the 2024 edition.

Also, in 2023, how cases are counted was changed, including the terms of reference, which were previously excluded from the calculation. External appeal rates are also detailed in a separate chapter (chapter 8).

Finally, 2023 included data from the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region, established in August 2022 as a result of Law 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 without these cases being considered unpublished in the TRF6 or as having been transferred to the TRF1.

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

- ▶ Launch of the report in the first half of the year, giving courts and magistrates time to analyze its results;
- ▶ In the chapter on the competencies of judicial units, the jury courts and military audits were added;
- ▶ Improvements in the MPM, so that the system, in the 21st edition of the report, now contains data on some important judicial policies: a) gender composition and racial position in the staff and auxiliary staff; b) Indigenous people in competitions for permanent positions and the magistracy; c) access of female magistrates to the second level of jurisdiction of Brazilian courts.
- ▶ To monitor compliance with the racial composition policy, the 2024 Report innovates by including data on ethnic-racial participation in the judiciary on a specific topic;
- ▶ In the section on appropriate conflict resolution policy, a new indicator was added: the rate of conciliation hearings. Also added are detailed indicators for conciliation in the judicial execution phase and extrajudicial executive titles;
- ▶ A new Annex B has been added, with tutorials on how to use the main dashboards produced by SIESPJ: Statistics Dashboard, Major Litigants and Personnel Data Dashboard.

Since 2022, the Justice in Numbers Report has used DataJud as the original source of empirical data to construct its main indicators. The pre-weighted use of this system represents a methodological milestone that reinforces the precision and complexity of the analysis, which depends on the use of massive data storage technologies and a constant effort to clean up the metadata:

According to the latest information from the Monitoring Panel, the database contains almost 370 million cases and around 16 billion transactions cnj.jus.br/datajud/monitoring.

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 is dynamic, 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 December 2023. Therefore, some figures may differ from those presented in the previous year’s edition and the Justice in Numbers Panel.

This edition reinforces the importance of the consolidated Justice in Numbers series in offering active transparency and democratic and participatory governance by addressing the main statistics of the Judiciary in a neutral and isonomic manner.

The information provided maintains the history of consolidating data from the 91 bodies of the Judiciary listed in art. 92 of the 1988 Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, excluding the Supreme Court and the CNJ, 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).

3 OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIARY

The Brazilian Judiciary consists of five segments: State and Federal Justice, which make up Common Justice, and Labor, electoral, and Military Justice, which make up Special Justice. The following tables provide a summary of the competencies and structure of each branch of justice. In addition to the Federal Supreme Court, there are four Superior Courts: STJ, STM, TSE, and TST.

What is State Justice?

The state courts, which are part of the ordinary courts (together with the federal courts), are responsible for judging matters that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the other segments of the federal, labor, electoral, and military courts; their jurisdiction is residual.

How is it organized?

Each unit of the Federation is responsible for organizing its judiciary. The Federal Government organizes and maintains the Judiciary of the Federal District and Territories. State Courts are present in all units of the Federation and encompass most of the judicial processes.

What is its structure like?

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

- ▶ First level -consists of judges, courts, forums, jury courts (responsible for judging crimes against life), state special courts, and their appeal panels.
- ▶ The second level is represented by the Courts of Justice (TJs). There, the magistrates are judges, whose main duties include deciding claims of original jurisdiction and appeals against decisions made at the first level.

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 criminal

infractions of lesser offensive potential, that is, misdemeanors and crimes for which the law defines a maximum penalty of no more than two years.

The appellate panels, in turn, are made up of judges working at the first level and are responsible for deciding appeals against decisions of the special courts.

The Special Courts for the Public Treasury are units of the ordinary courts that are part of the Special Courts system, presided over by a judge and equipped with a secretariat and specific civil servants 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, and lawsuits arising from the enforcement of its own sentences, including collective sentences.

How is it organized?

The Labor Court's 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 Labor Court's jurisdiction, 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 levels of jurisdiction:

The first level consists of the labor courts where labor judges work. Its jurisdiction is determined by the location where it provides services to the employer, regardless of the place of employment (national or international).

The second level - is composed of the Regional Labor Courts (TRTs). They hear ordinary appeals against decisions of the labor courts, collective bargaining, original actions, actions for rescission of their decisions or those 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 and the State Courts make up the so-called common courts. Specifically, the Federal Court is responsible for judging cases in which the Union, autarkic 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 goods, services or interests; crimes against the organization of labor; disputes over indigenous rights; among others listed in art. 109 of the Federal Constitution.

Bankruptcy cases, cases involving accidents at work, and those falling within the jurisdiction of the specialized courts are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

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 severe violations of human rights, 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 Amendment to the Constitution 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 processed and judged in the state courts when the district of the insured person's domicile is not the seat of a federal court.

In the Federal Court, there are the Special Federal Courts, which have the power to process, conciliate, and judge cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court up to the value of sixty minimum wages and enforce their sentences under the terms of Law No. 10.259, of July 12, 2001.

The Special Federal Criminal Courts, on the other hand, process, and judge cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court relating to offenses of lesser offensive potential, respecting the rules of connection and contenance.

What is its structure like?

The organization of the Federal Court's first level of jurisdiction is governed by Law n. 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 Belo Horizonte (TRF 6th Region), with the TRF6 being installed in 2022.

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

- ▶ TRF 1st Region - Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Distrito Federal, 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;
- ▶ 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 (art. 15, Law 5.010/1966).

What is the Electoral Justice?

The Electoral Justice 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). Currently, it is governed mainly by the Electoral Code of 1965 (Law No. 4.737, of July 15, 1965). Its existence and structure are legally provided for in articles 118 to 121 of the Federal Constitution of 1988, which, among other provisions, establish the Superior Electoral Court as

its highest body, of last instance, 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 a staff of magistrates who work permanently. It is structured into three bodies: the Superior Electoral Court, the first and second levels:

- ▶ First level - 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 repute.
- ▶ Second level - represented by the Regional Electoral Courts (TREs), which are made up of two judges from the Court of Justice, two law judges, one judge from the Federal Regional Court (federal 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 level 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 powers are listed in Article 40 of the Electoral Code.

What is State Military Justice?

State Military Justice is a specialized branch of the Brazilian Judiciary responsible for prosecuting and judging state military personnel (Military Police and Military Fire Brigade) in military crimes defined by law and lawsuits against military disciplinary acts, except 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, creating 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 (§3º of art. 125 of CF/88). All units of the Federation have State Military

Justice, of which three states have a Military Justice Court (Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, and Sao Paulo).

What is its structure like?

State Military Justice is structured in two instances or levels 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 task of prosecuting military crimes.
- ▶ Second level - represented by the Military Justice Courts in Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul. This function falls to the Courts of Justice (TJs) in the other states and the Federal District.

What is the Federal Military Justice?

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

What is its structure like?

The JMU is structured into two levels of jurisdiction: a first instance and a higher court, the Superior Military Court (STM), as well as a Correction Audit. First instance: It is composed of 19 Courts, divided into 12 Military Judicial Circuits (CJM). The Courts have mixed jurisdiction, i.e., they each judge cases relating to the Navy, Army, and Air Force. The trial is carried out by the Councils of Justice, made up of four officers and the Hearing Judge.

Correction Audit - is exercised by the Corregidor auditor judge, with jurisdiction throughout the national territory. The Correctional Audit is a judicial-administrative oversight and guidance body.

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

What are the High Courts?

The Superior Courts 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 the 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 Justices.

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 Justices. Its main function is to standardize and standardize the interpretation of Brazilian federal legislation, except for the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the specialized courts (Electoral and Labour).

Its powers are set out in Article 105 of the Federal Constitution, including the special appeal of cases decided at the last or only instance by the Federal Regional Courts, the Courts of Justice or the Military Courts of the states when the decision contravenes federal law.

Superior Military Court

The STM is an organ of the Federal Military Justice, made up of 15 ministers for life, appointed by the President of the Republic after being approved by the Federal Senate of which three are general officers of the Navy, four general officers of the Army, three general officers of the Air Force, and three officers - generals 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 Superior Courts, judges appeals from the first instance of the Union's Military Justice. It also has 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 justice, the TSE, is made up of seven full ministers and seven substitute ministers. Three members and three substitutes are from the STF, two members and two substitutes are from the STJ, and two members and two substitutes are from the legal profession, lawyers appointed by the STF and nominated by the President of the Republic. Their 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 Regional Electoral Courts (TREs) decisions, including on administrative matters.

Superior Labor Court

The highest body of the Labor Court, the TST comprises 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 TRTs and collective bargaining agreements of categories organized at the national level, as well as writs of mandamus and embargoes against its decisions and actions for rescission, among others, set out in Article 114 of the Federal Constitution.

3.1 FIRST GRADE STRUCTURE

The first level of the Judiciary is made up of 15,646 judicial units, a similar number to the previous year. The data was obtained from 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, the units are arranged as follows:

- ▶ In the state courts, there are 10,451 units, of which 9,113 are courts and 1,338 are special courts (66.8%);
- ▶ In the Federal Court, there are 1,000 units, with 840 courts and 160 special federal courts (6.4%);
- ▶ In the Labor Court, there are 1,585 labor courts (10.1%);
- ▶ In the Electoral Court, there are 2,577 electoral zones (16.5%);
- ▶ In the State Military Court, there are 14 military courts;
- ▶ In the Federal Military Court, there are 19 military courts.

Most judicial units belong to the State Courts, which have 10,451 special courts and 2,496 municipalities (44.8% of Brazilian municipalities are home to the State Courts). The Labor Court is based in 610 municipalities (11%) and the Federal Court in 276 (5%).

Figure 1 - First-degree judicial units by a justice branch

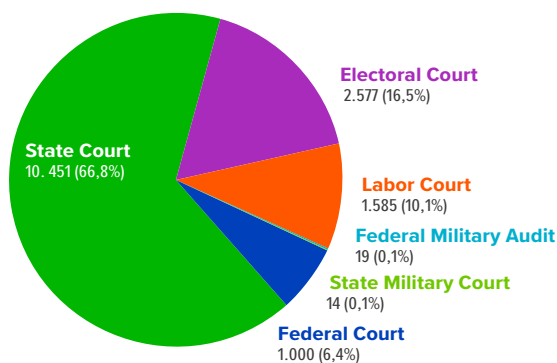


Figure 2 - Diagram of the number of first-level judicial units by branch of justice

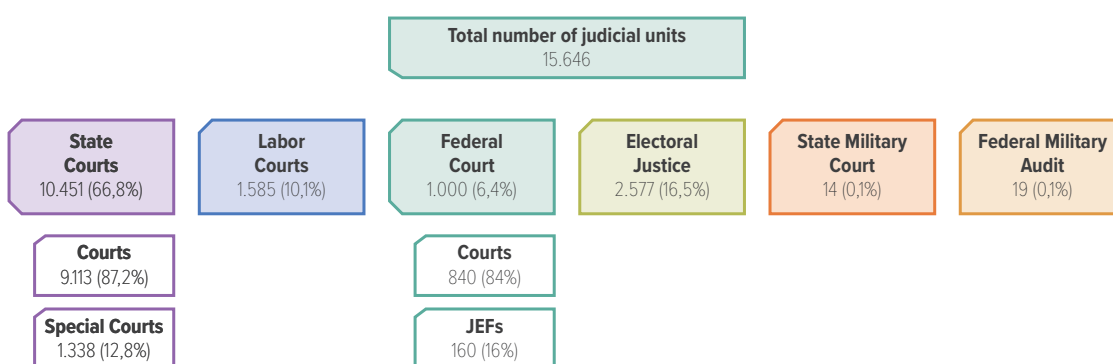


Figure 3 shows the number of judicial units and the number of municipalities that are home to the respective units, which represents, for the State Courts, the number of courts; for the Federal Courts, the number of judicial sub-sections; for the Labor Courts, the number of municipalities that have labor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

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

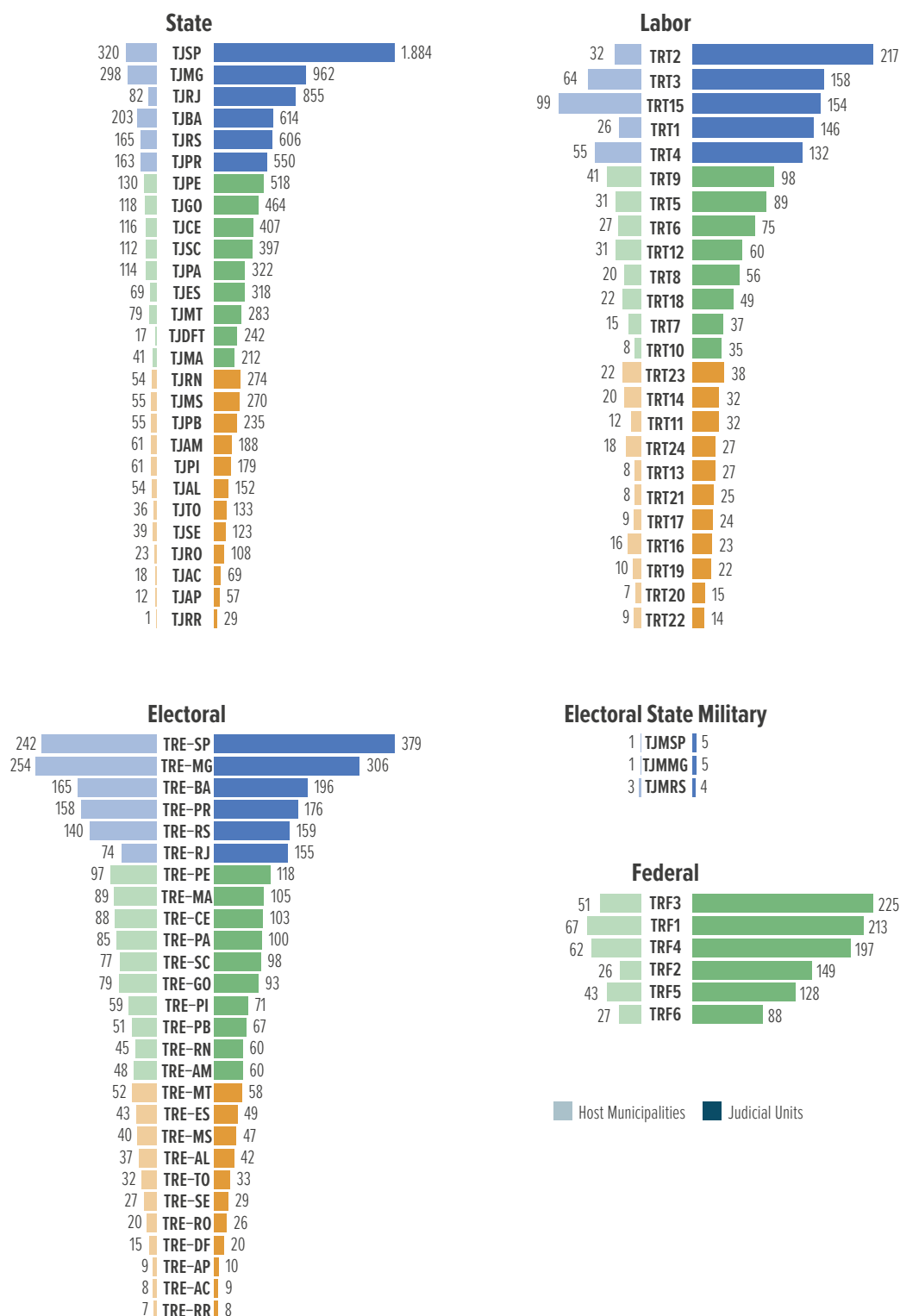


Figure 4 shows the percentage of the population of each Federation Unit (UF) living in a municipality that hosts a judicial unit (headquarters municipalities) of the State Courts, indicating how close the physical structures of the Judiciary are to the community.

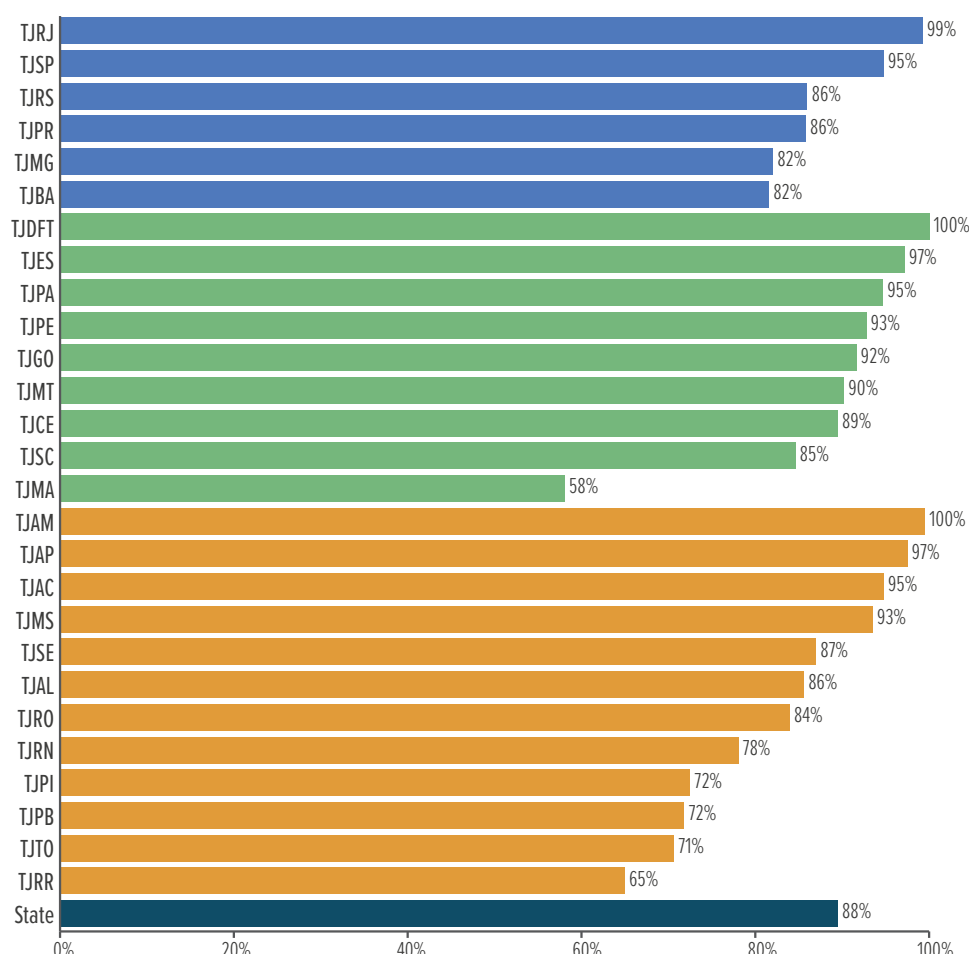
88.3% of the Brazilian population lives in a municipality that is the seat of state justice. Although districts account for 44.8% of the municipalities, they are in places with a large population.

The courts are located in the states of Amazonas and Rio de Janeiro, so almost all the inhabitants live in municipalities with courts.

The Federal District, which is peculiar in that it is composed only of the municipality of Brasília, is also shown with 100% in Figure 4. It should be noted that Amazonas has some large municipalities with difficult-to-access locations, so this indicator is insufficient to measure access to justice in a territory with such characteristics.

The states of Maranhão, Roraima, Tocantins, Paraíba, Piauí, and Rio Grande do Norte—with less than 80% of the population living in a district—are in the opposite situation.

Figure 4 - Percentage of the population living in municipalities with district headquarters



Figures 5 to 9 show the territorial network of Brazilian courts, with a map of the municipalities where they are located. The municipalities colored 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 districts, with designation and geospatial location.

The total area of the courts covers 76% of the Brazilian territory in square kilometers. The Statistics Panel of the National Database of the Judiciary (DataJud), available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/painel-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 seat municipality in Brazil.

Figure 5 - Geographical distribution of courts in the southern region

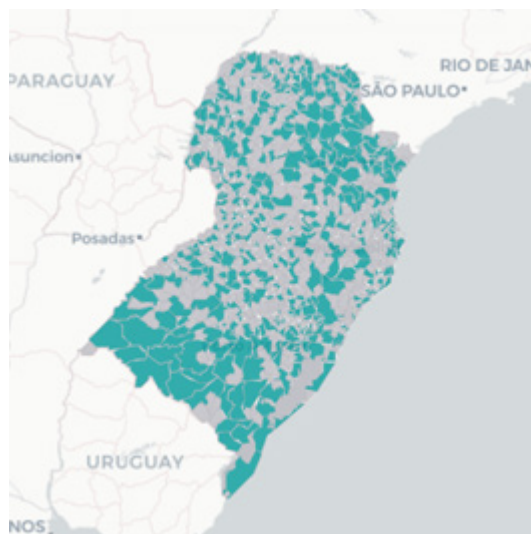


Figure 6 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Southeast region

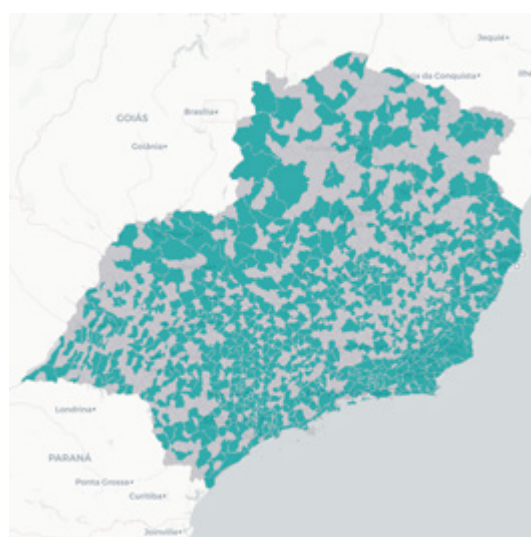


Figure 7 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Center-West region



Figure 8 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Northeast region

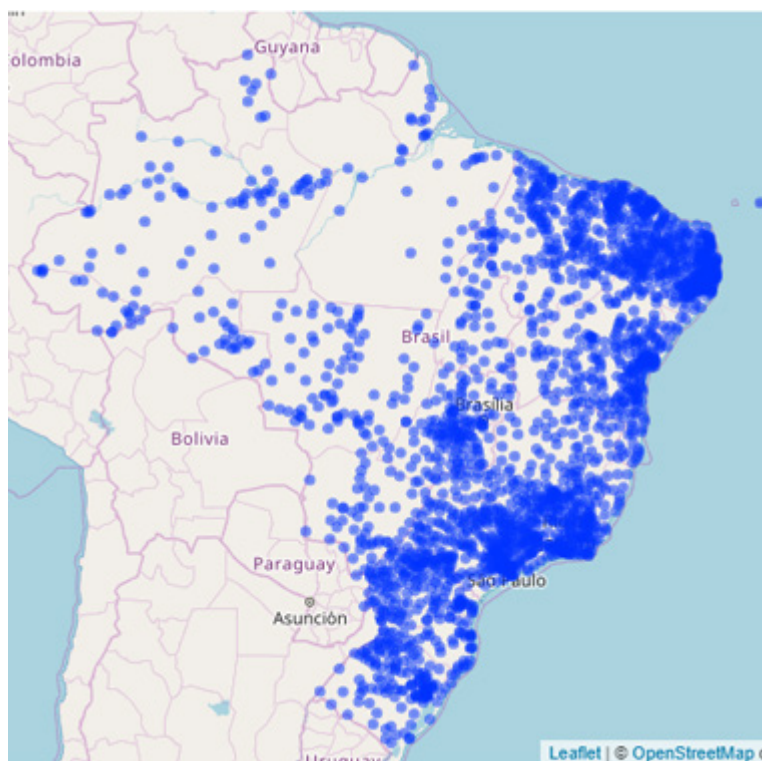


Figure 9 - Geographical distribution of courts in the Northern region



Figure 10 shows the location and concentration of judicial units in the country. There is a high concentration on the country's coastline, with a sparser distribution in the northern states and in the 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, the three highest rates of inhabitants per first-degree judicial unit are in the states of Pará and São Paulo, Maranhão, followed by the state of Amazonas. These four states have 31% of the Brazilian population, 40% of Brazil's land area, and only 25% of the judicial units.

Maranhão also has the highest number of inhabitants per judicial unit in the Labor Courts, with 23 labor courts. Comparing this information with that shown in Figure 4, in which the state of Maranhão has the lowest rate of population served by state courts, may indicate a problem with access to justice, which can still be studied further.

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

Figure 11 - Inhabitants per judicial unit

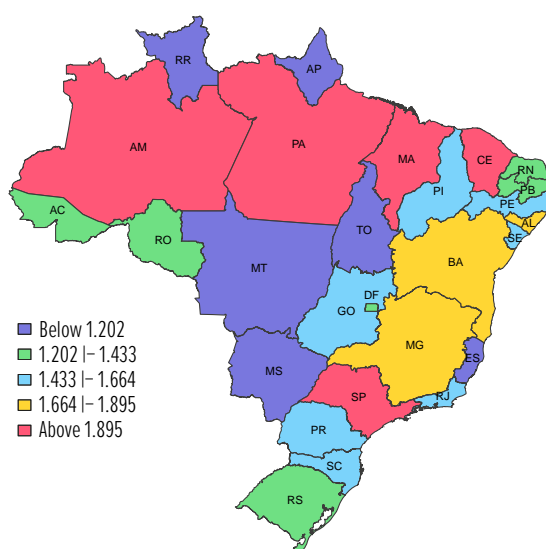


Figure 12 - Inhabitants by courts and tribunals state specials

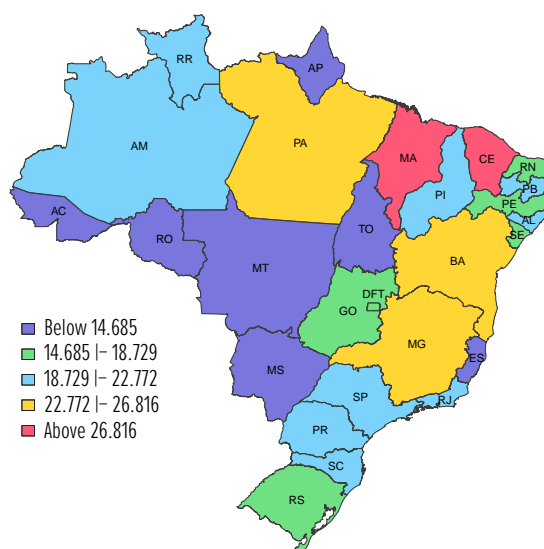


Figure 13 - Inhabitants per electoral zone

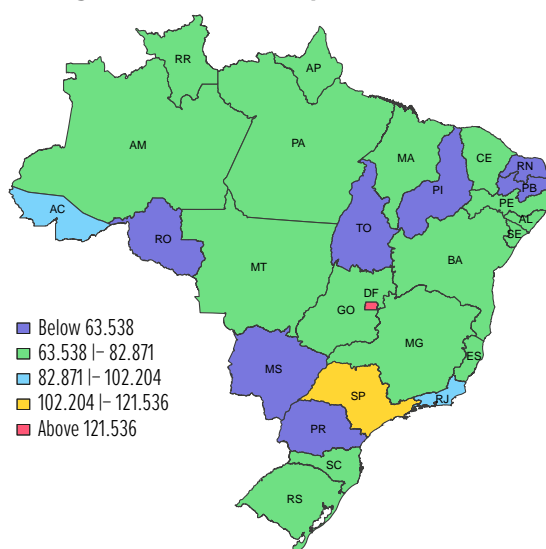


Figure 14 - Inhabitants per labor court

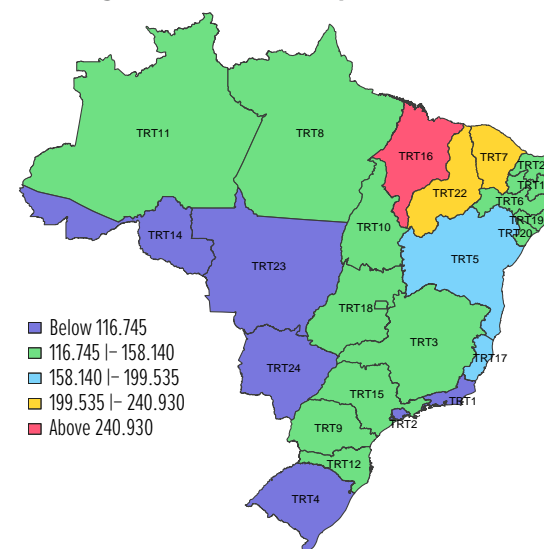
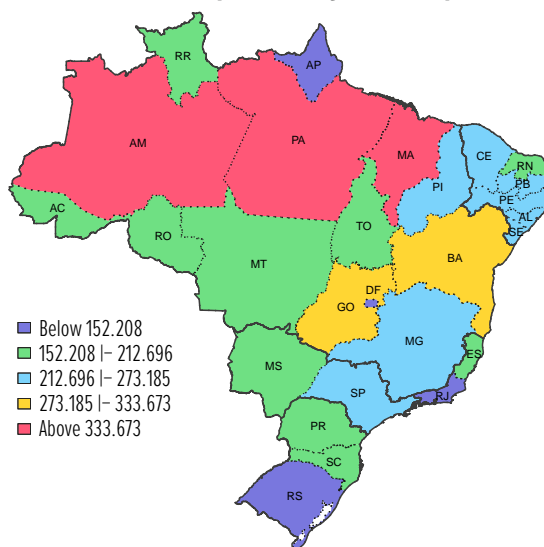


Figura 15 - Habitantes por vara e juizado especial federal



3.2 CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS BY SIZE

Considering the continental extension of Brazilian territory, it was necessary to establish methodological parameters that would allow for an equitable comparison between the tribunals. Social and demographic realities and regional singularities can impact the size of each judicial unit. Therefore, an index was created to obtain comparative information according to the variables relating to the court's administrative and financial activity.

Classifying courts by size separates courts that belong to the same justice branch but have different characteristics.

The following attributes were used to construct the index: total expenses, new cases, pending cases; the number of magistrates; the number of permanent civil servants, requisitioned civil servants, civil servants on loan, and commissioned civil servants without permanent ties; and the number of auxiliary workers, which includes outsourced workers, trainees, lay judges, conciliators, volunteers, and civil servants from privatized offices.

This information is consolidated into a single score, which is calculated for each court using the Principal Component Analysis technique⁴. Based on the index obtained, they are grouped into three categories, called 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 the sizes, according to the justice segments, can be 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. The Court of Justice of the State of Bahia stands out for being among the large courts for the first time, even showing higher total expenditure, new cases and pending cases than the Court of Justice of the State of Paraná.

Geographically, the small courts are predominantly located in the north and northeast, with the exception of the TJMS. The TRTs and TREs located in Espírito Santo and Mato Grosso are part of the small labor and electoral courts, respectively. On the other hand, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais are among the large courts in all three justice segments.

The states where the six largest state courts are located (TJSP, TJMG, TJRJ, TJRS, TJPR and TJBA) concentrate 67% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 58% of the Brazilian population. The six states with the smallest state courts (TJRR, TJAC, TJAP, TJTO, TJAL and TJSE) have only 3% of the GDP and 4% of the population.

⁴ Detalhes técnicos estão disponíveis no anexo metodológico, que contém informações sobre a técnica estatística empregada, no caso, a análise de componentes principais.

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

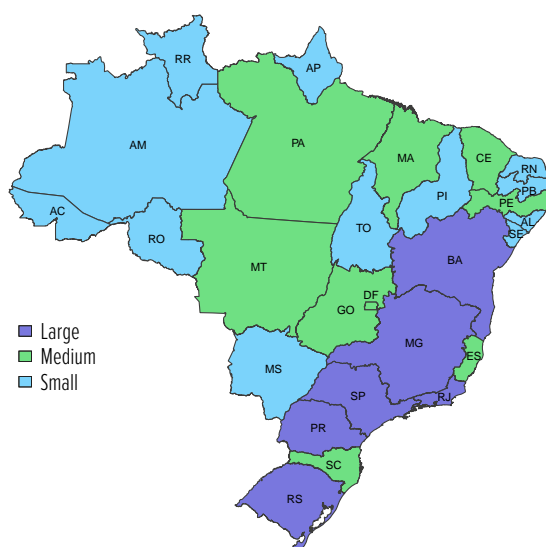


Figure 17 - Territorial distribution of Regional Labor Courts according to size

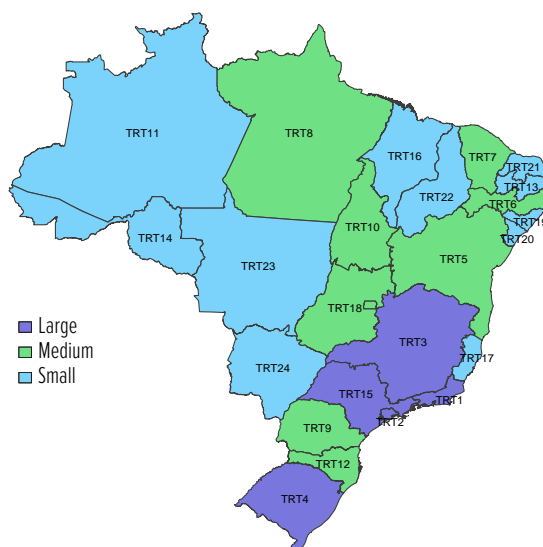


Figure 18 - Territorial distribution of Regional Electoral Courts by size

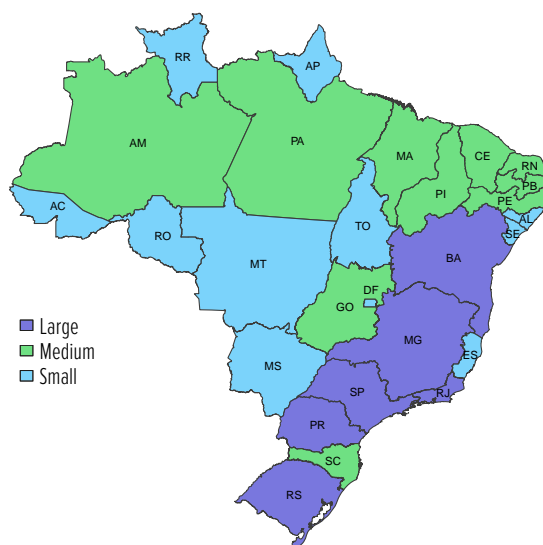


Table 1: Classification of state courts according to size, base year 2023

Size	Court	Score	Total expenditure	New cases	Pending cases	magistrates	Servers
Large	TJSP	4,246	16.054.988.742	6.863.658	24.287.179	2.656	56.185
Large	TJMG	1,216	9.634.461.461	2.100.810	4.041.123	1.022	32.695
Large	TJRJ	1,207	10.701.969.439	2.198.124	6.851.519	885	24.141
Large	TJRS	0,614	5.281.594.872	1.844.954	4.452.740	888	16.348
Large	TJPR	0,479	3.911.713.302	1.371.193	3.196.508	931	19.214
Large	TJBA	0,412	5.218.570.726	1.632.321	3.744.212	692	13.107
Medium	TJSC	0,129	3.402.633.333	1.184.086	3.059.905	525	12.094
Medium	TJGO	0,012	2.916.475.414	955.446	1.552.525	451	14.338
Medium	TJPE	-0,089	2.372.912.254	698.990	1.614.511	561	9.939
Medium	TJDFT	-0,136	3.675.792.936	500.165	803.817	384	10.909
Medium	TJCE	-0,234	1.594.100.934	549.562	1.007.597	467	9.069
Medium	TJPA	-0,265	2.147.967.366	462.898	1.272.977	397	7.255
Medium	TJMT	-0,280	2.471.352.757	576.787	880.008	275	8.120
Medium	TJMA	-0,316	1.708.208.758	493.187	972.872	355	7.170
Medium	TJES	-0,359	1.978.348.198	393.423	1.141.559	266	6.317
Small	TJMS	-0,419	1.355.135.092	480.017	1.109.764	219	5.258
Small	TJRN	-0,440	1.440.374.059	372.137	705.035	260	4.837
Small	TJPB	-0,445	1.053.419.353	364.899	628.524	258	6.024
Small	TJAM	-0,462	976.060.849	597.323	760.259	200	4.228
Small	TJPI	-0,530	959.144.872	262.866	639.399	188	3.922
Small	TJRO	-0,537	1.131.297.257	308.750	347.469	149	4.181
Small	TJSE	-0,552	789.105.607	291.471	373.727	161	4.217
Small	TJAL	-0,569	684.647.669	224.378	504.470	173	3.590
Small	TJTO	-0,591	866.926.988	213.491	499.166	119	3.124
Small	TJAP	-0,685	496.506.634	96.212	173.120	77	1.709
Small	TJAC	-0,691	357.738.627	62.901	131.539	88	1.945
Small	TJRR	-0,713	377.562.218	60.491	56.053	54	1.586

Table 2: Classification of Labor Courts according to size, base year 2023

Size	Court	Score	Total expenditure	New cases	Pending cases	magistrates	Servants
Large	TRT2	3,239	3.273.846.936	836.463	1.343.412	590	6.583
Large	TRT15	1,688	2.014.125.653	576.581	771.434	373	4.509
Large	TRT1	1,289	2.188.390.761	381.325	634.178	278	4.477
Large	TRT3	1,117	2.275.856.990	385.888	297.256	281	4.600
Large	TRT4	0,944	1.972.087.597	297.942	437.679	281	3.831
Medium	TRT9	0,384	1.290.794.745	243.821	300.715	196	2.927
Medium	TRT5	0,325	1.329.909.231	172.401	325.800	194	2.861
Medium	TRT6	-0,049	977.372.992	161.017	154.668	141	2.217
Medium	TRT12	-0,127	927.796.897	156.230	152.915	129	1.894
Medium	TRT10	-0,304	725.788.143	91.675	157.910	101	1.740
Medium	TRT18	-0,320	675.319.221	127.779	104.498	100	1.698
Medium	TRT8	-0,328	774.037.970	96.525	72.703	111	1.731
Medium	TRT7	-0,431	528.847.834	104.973	119.626	78	1.487
Small	TRT11	-0,540	629.587.938	61.182	44.558	72	1.247
Small	TRT13	-0,577	557.832.002	64.864	43.970	67	1.129
Small	TRT23	-0,606	396.343.211	67.541	55.749	75	1.043
Small	TRT17	-0,610	394.337.147	65.351	84.369	61	1.053
Small	TRT14	-0,668	412.015.162	42.148	35.953	60	1.011
Small	TRT16	-0,674	282.455.403	54.381	81.108	56	931
Small	TRT24	-0,694	345.591.910	51.781	41.721	61	817
Small	TRT21	-0,696	357.876.152	44.451	37.177	52	971
Small	TRT19	-0,725	282.157.274	47.418	64.520	52	728
Small	TRT20	-0,809	226.721.964	31.717	43.815	33	637
Small	TRT22	-0,829	189.912.319	33.088	28.236	33	620

Table 3: Classification of Electoral Justice courts according to size, base year 2023

Size	Court	Score	Total expenditure	New cases	Pending cases	Magistrates	Servants
Large	TRE-SP	3,742	1.001.966.381	13.788	15.489	400	5.051
Large	TRE-MG	2,076	782.816.858	9.072	7.237	311	3.198
Large	TRE-RJ	0,824	626.914.992	3.314	5.544	172	1.833
Large	TRE-BA	0,713	371.097.096	7.177	1.891	206	1.968
Large	TRE-PR	0,684	413.012.631	5.726	3.813	193	1.641
Large	TRE-RS	0,597	446.191.465	5.273	3.748	172	1.473
Medium	TRE-MA	0,085	270.278.482	3.133	3.195	119	1.257
Medium	TRE-PE	0,023	280.548.589	2.603	2.331	129	1.262
Medium	TRE-CE	-0,016	287.822.566	3.016	1.327	116	1.372
Medium	TRE-PA	-0,022	253.612.980	2.631	2.580	108	1.304
Medium	TRE-SC	-0,026	261.532.789	3.750	2.283	107	983
Medium	TRE-GO	-0,039	236.160.898	3.339	2.966	99	1.033
Medium	TRE-PB	-0,225	193.944.260	2.449	3.346	75	758
Medium	TRE-PI	-0,250	213.284.486	2.396	2.318	81	838
Medium	TRE-RN	-0,346	166.937.028	2.197	2.382	67	779
Medium	TRE-AM	-0,401	173.567.778	1.754	2.314	65	678
Small	TRE-MT	-0,421	168.147.208	2.266	1.564	64	689
Small	TRE-ES	-0,476	159.133.354	2.178	1.496	57	591
Small	TRE-MS	-0,586	130.570.894	1.327	959	56	657
Small	TRE-AL	-0,595	137.804.789	1.348	1.633	49	432
Small	TRE-TO	-0,602	131.262.163	1.655	1.324	40	525
Small	TRE-SE	-0,635	118.963.022	1.169	1.519	33	595
Small	TRE-DF	-0,701	140.179.190	417	1.242	27	586
Small	TRE-RO	-0,741	129.027.937	899	581	36	397
Small	TRE-AP	-0,839	71.683.224	845	878	17	308
Small	TRE-AC	-0,893	66.944.493	501	663	16	268
Small	TRE-RR	-0,930	53.408.399	408	489	15	245

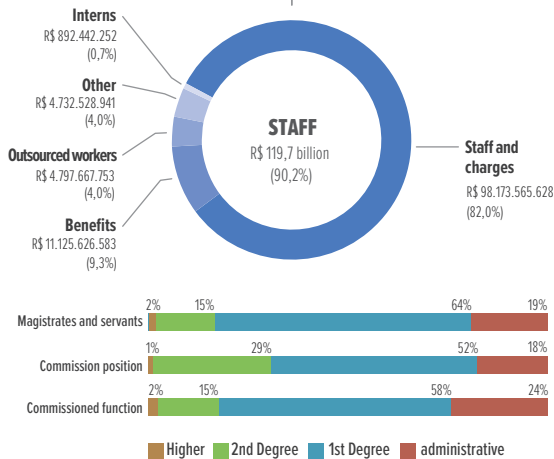
3.3 INFOGRAPHICS

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

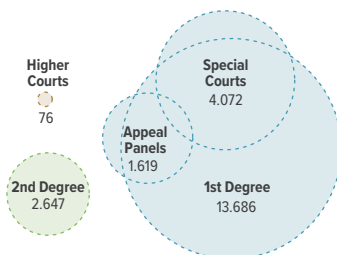
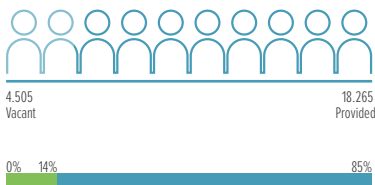
R\$ 132.753.957.654



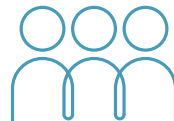
IT
R\$ 3.642.358.760 (27,9%)

MAGISTRATES

Existing Positions: 22.770



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 446.534

MAGISTRATES: 18.265

CIVIL SERVANTS: 275.581

Permanent staff: 228.330

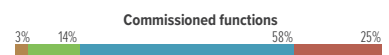
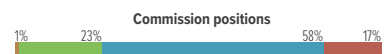
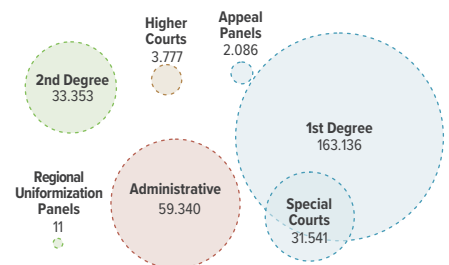
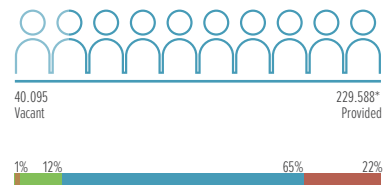
Transferred/requested: 22.232

Permanent employment: 24.968

AUXILIARIES: 152.688

SERVANTS

Existing Positions: 269.683



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

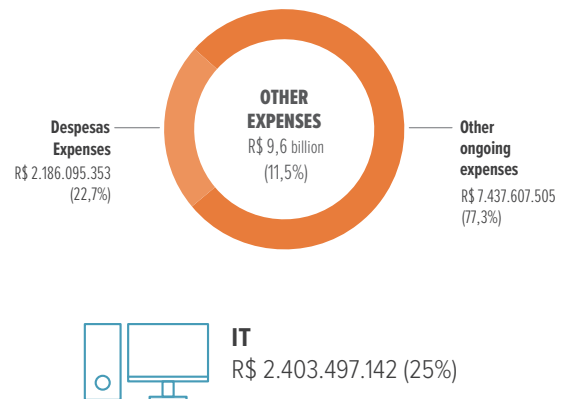
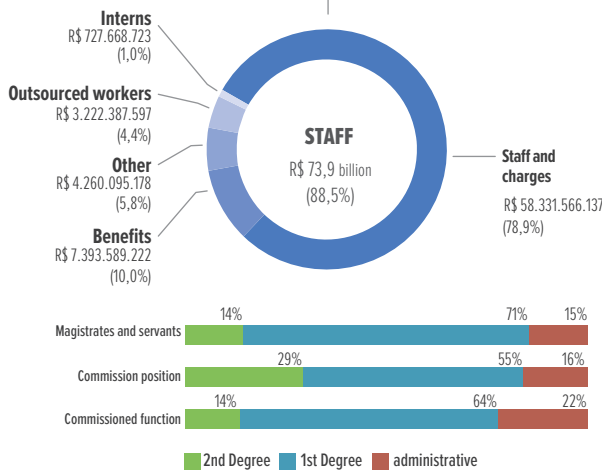
*Including civil servants transferred to other bodies.

	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		APPEAL PANELS		SPECIAL COURTS		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE										
Magistrates	2.647		13.686		1.619		4.072		18.265	
Servants of the Judiciary	33.353		163.136		2.086		31.541		216.241	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT										
Stock	4.510.129		65.342.741		1.560.144		11.686.614		83.979.027	
New cases	4.665.219		19.536.899		19.536.899		9.030.635		35.340.954	
Judgments	4.313.582		18.736.143		1.526.666		7.661.772		33.232.995	
Disposed	4.526.167		20.368.010		9.030.635		7.962.428		35.031.215	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS										
IAD	97,0%		104,3%		106,5%		88,2%		99,1%	
Congestion Rate	49,9%		76,2%		52,1%		59,5%		70,6%	
Knowledge	not applicable		66,5%		not applicable		61,0%		64,8%	
Execution	not applicable		82,9%		not applicable		54,0%		80,6%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE										
New cases	1.762		1.187		846		1.854		1.709	
Workload	3.731		6.955		2.029		5.089		7.223	
Cases heard	1.630		1.502		959		1.914		1.960	
Disposed Cases	1.710		1.633		901		1.989		2.066	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT										
New cases	146		95		676		246		141	
Workload	308		559		1.622		676		595	
Disposed Cases	141		131		720		264		170	

STATE COURT

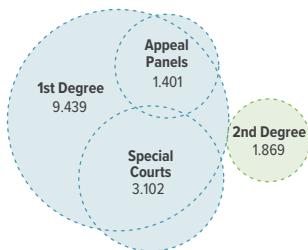
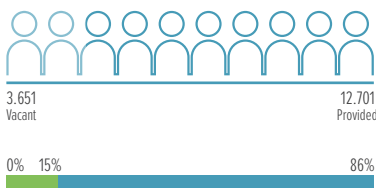
TOTAL EXPENDITURE

R\$ 83.559.009.715



MAGISTRATES

Existing Positions: 16.352



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 304.223

MAGISTRATES: 12.701

CIVIL SERVANTS: 178.541

Permanent staff: 143.755

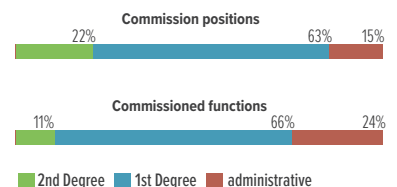
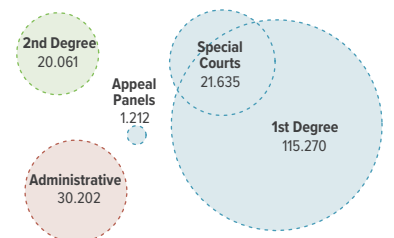
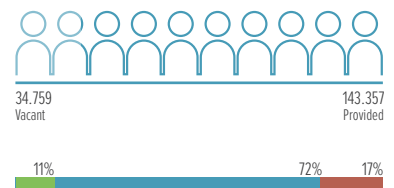
Transferred/requested: 10.758

Permanent employment: 24.028

AUXILIARIES: 112.981

SERVANTS

Existing Positions: 178.116

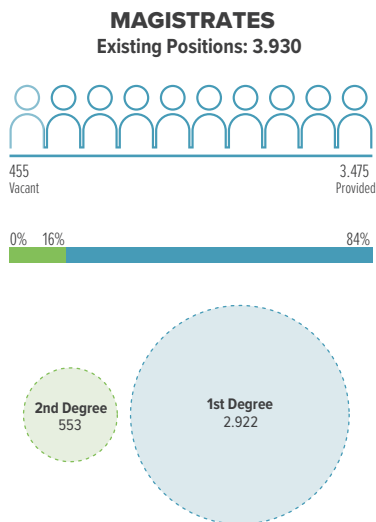
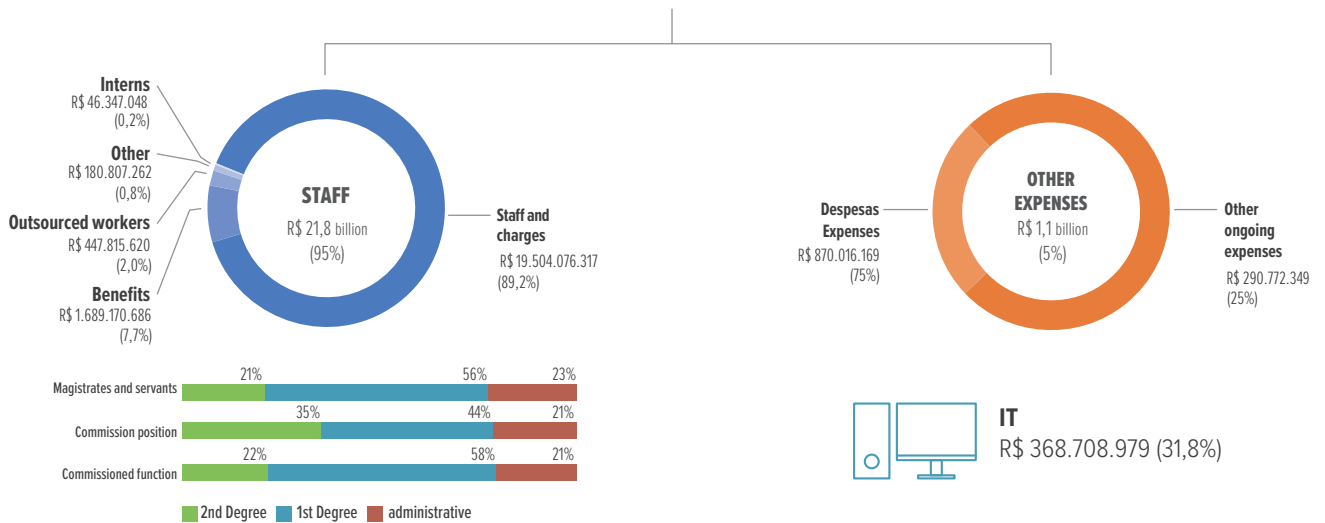


	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		APPEAL PANELS		SPECIAL COURTS		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE										
Magistrates	1.869		9.439		1.401		3.102		12.701	
Servants of the Judiciary	20.061		115.270		1.212		21.635		148.339	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT										
Stock	2.687.524		54.597.939		831.895		6.859.487		64.976.851	
New cases	3.311.145		15.078.438		15.078.438		5.918.780		25.217.897	
Judgments	2.772.120		13.653.497		975.909		5.543.792		22.945.964	
Disposed	3.213.008		15.618.797		5.918.780		5.661.652		25.412.005	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS										
IAD	97,0%		103,6%		101,0%		95,7%		100,8%	
Congestion Rate	45,5%		77,8%		47,6%		54,8%		71,9%	
Knowledge	not applicable		69,5%		not applicable		54,4%		65,9%	
Execution	not applicable		83,6%		not applicable		55,9%		81,5%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE										
New cases	1.772		1.384		652		1.558		1.767	
Workload	3.347		8.178		1.341		4.207		7.742	
Cases heard	1.483		1.577		703		1.821		1.937	
Disposed Cases	1.719		1.804		659		1.860		2.145	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT										
New cases	172		109		785		229		148	
Workload	325		646		1.612		618		650	
Disposed Cases	167		143		792		273		180	

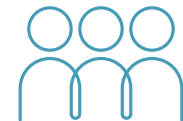
LABOR COURT

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

R\$ 23.029.005.452



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 54.217

MAGISTRATES: 3.475

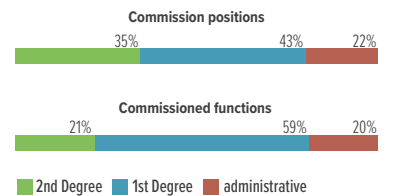
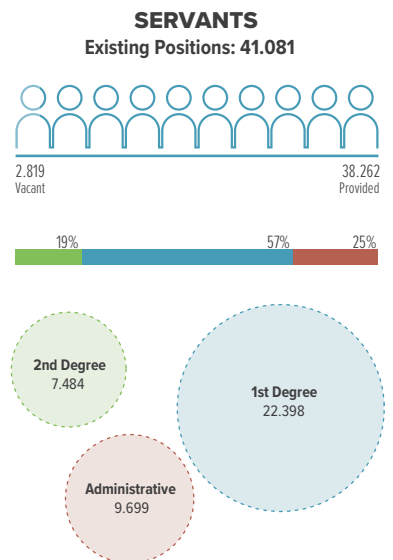
CIVIL SERVANTS: 39.581














































Permanent staff: 37.644

Transferred/requested: 1.672

Permanent employment: 265

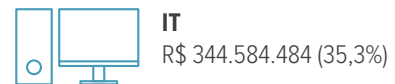
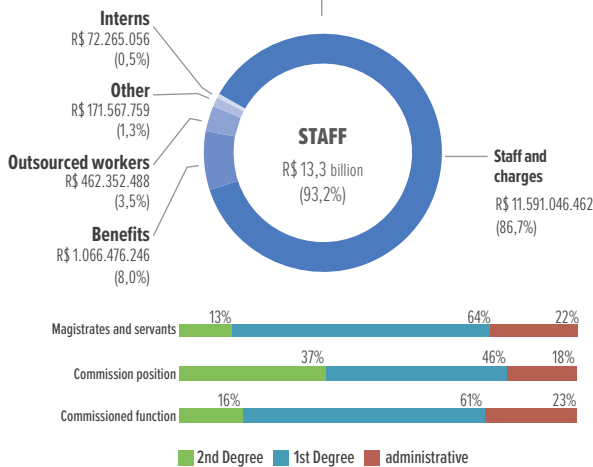
AUXILIARIES: 11.161



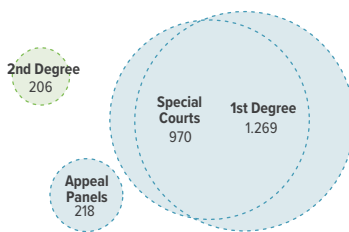
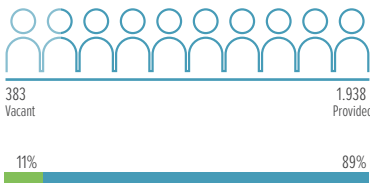
	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE						
Magistrates	553		2.922		3.475	
Servants of the Judiciary	7.484		22.398		29.882	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT						
Stock	725.475		4.708.498		5.433.973	
New cases	912.754		3.283.788		4.196.542	
Judgments	988.404		3.625.137		4.613.541	
Disposed	784.362		3.358.115		4.142.477	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS						
IAD	85,9%		102,3%		98,7%	
Congestion Rate	48,0%		58,4%		56,7%	
Knowledge	not applicable		42,0%		42,0%	
Execution	not applicable		71,9%		71,9%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE						
New cases	1.651		705		870	
Workload	3.315		3.228		3.243	
Cases heard	1.787		1.388		1.458	
Disposed Cases	1.418		1.286		1.309	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT						
New cases	127		86		96	
Workload	255		393		358	
Disposed Cases	109		156		145	

FEDERAL JUSTICE

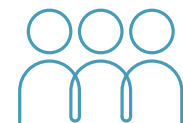
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 14.340.931.612



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 2.321



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 44.192

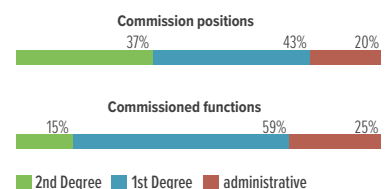
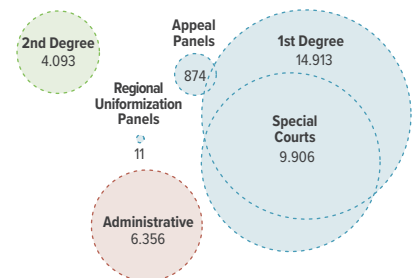
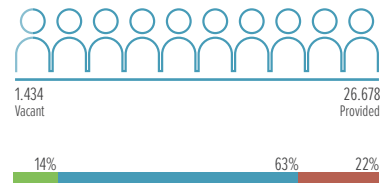
MAGISTRATES: 1.938

CIVIL SERVANTS: 28.329

Permanent staff: 25.870
Transferred/requested: 2.221
Permanent employment: 238

AUXILIARIES: 13.925

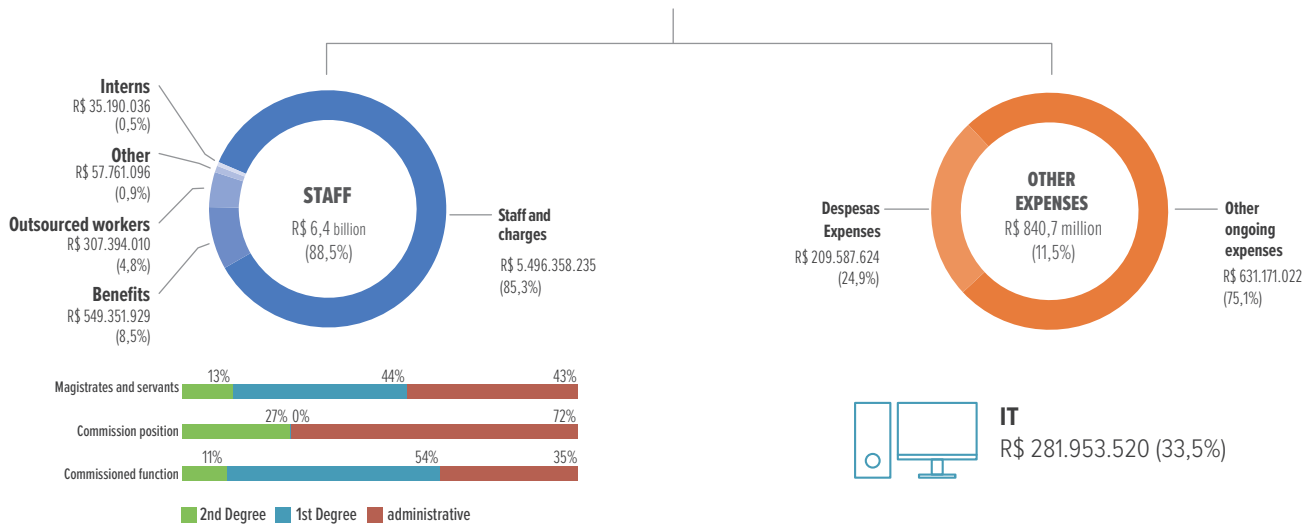
SERVANTS Existing Positions: 28.112



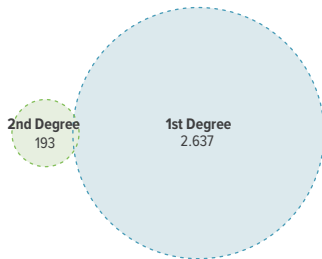
	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		APPEAL PANELS		SPECIAL COURTS		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE										
Magistrates	206		1.269		218		970		1.938	
Servants of the Judiciary	4.093		14.913		874		9.906		21.973	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT										
Stock	1.073.021		5.977.474		728.249		4.827.127		12.610.238	
New cases	429.293		1.095.986		1.095.986		3.111.855		5.080.376	
Judgments	520.364		1.287.209		550.757		2.117.980		4.478.061	
Disposed	494.470		1.206.580		3.111.855		2.300.776		4.523.719	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS										
IAD	115,2%		110,1%		117,7%		73,9%		89,0%	
Congestion Rate	68,5%		83,2%		58,3%		67,7%		73,6%	
Knowledge	not applicable		73,5%		not applicable		70,6%		71,3%	
Execution	not applicable		86,5%		not applicable		46,4%		80,8%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE										
New cases	2.084		791		2.166		2.794		2.478	
Workload	8.362		6.307		6.713		7.890		9.975	
Cases heard	2.526		1.114		2.700		2.209		2.488	
Disposed Cases	2.400		1.044		2.550		2.399		2.513	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT										
New cases	109		64		527		285		212	
Workload	436		513		1.634		805		855	
Disposed Cases	125		85		621		245		215	

ELECTORAL COURT

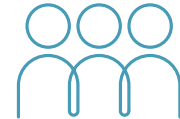
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 7.286.813.952



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 2.830



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 33.551

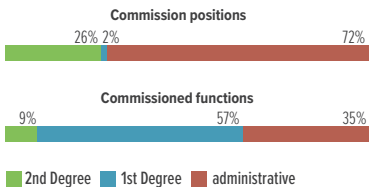
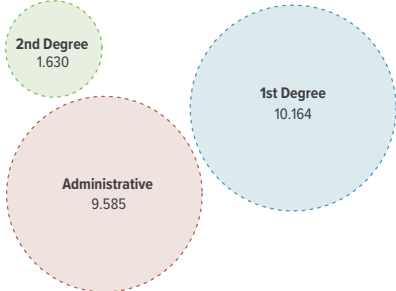
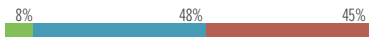
MAGISTRATES: 2.830

CIVIL SERVANTS: 21.379

Permanent staff: 14.462
Transferred/requested: 6.695
Permanent employment: 171

AUXILIARIES: 9.342

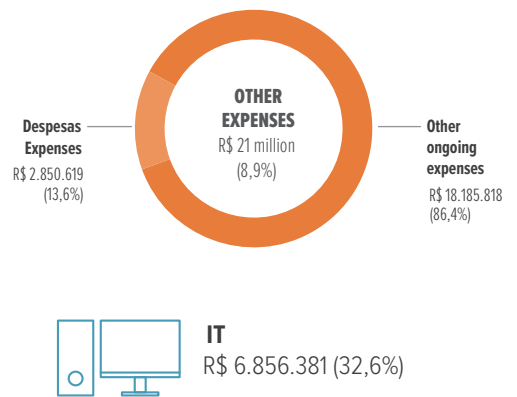
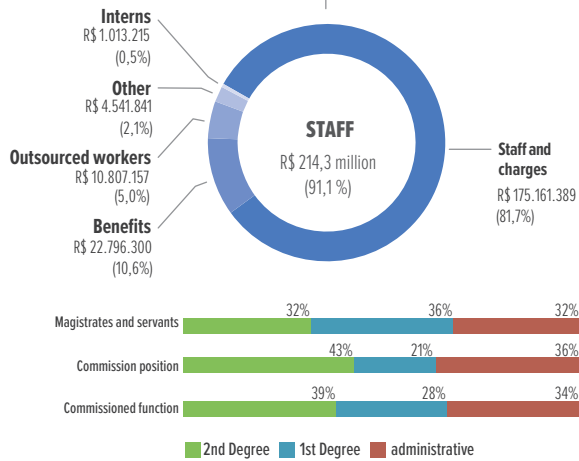
SERVANTS Existing Positions: 15.013



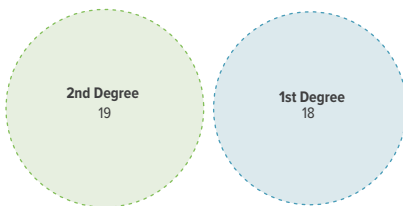
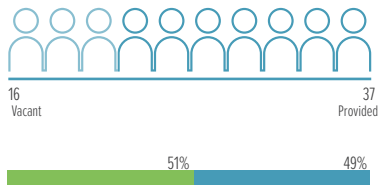
	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE						
Magistrates					2.830	
Servants of the Judiciary	1.630		10.164		11.794	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT						
Stock	23.070		52.899		75.969	
New cases	10.408		74.251		84.659	
Judgments	30.894		167.203		198.097	
Disposed	32.732		179.482		212.214	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS						
IAD	314,5%		241,7%		250,7%	
Congestion Rate	41,3%		22,8%		26,4%	
Knowledge	not applicable		19,9%		19,9%	
Execution	not applicable		65,9%		69,2%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE						
New cases	54		26		26	
Workload	312		89		104	
Cases heard	160		63		70	
Disposed Cases	170		68		75	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT						
New cases	7		7		7	
Workload	39		24		26	
Disposed Cases	21		19		19	

STATE MILITARY COURT

TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 235.356.340



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 53



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 601

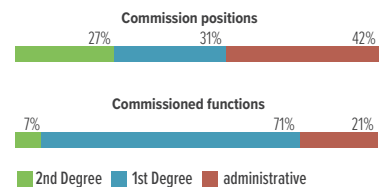
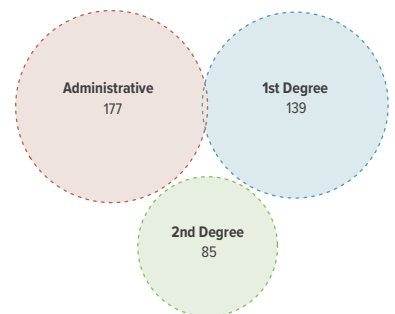
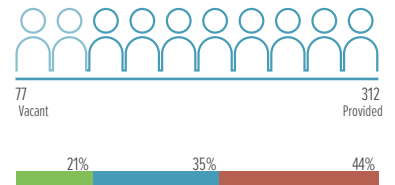
MAGISTRATES: 37














































CIVIL SERVANTS: 401

Permanent staff: 311
Transferred/requested: 37
Permanent employment: 53

AUXILIARIES: 163

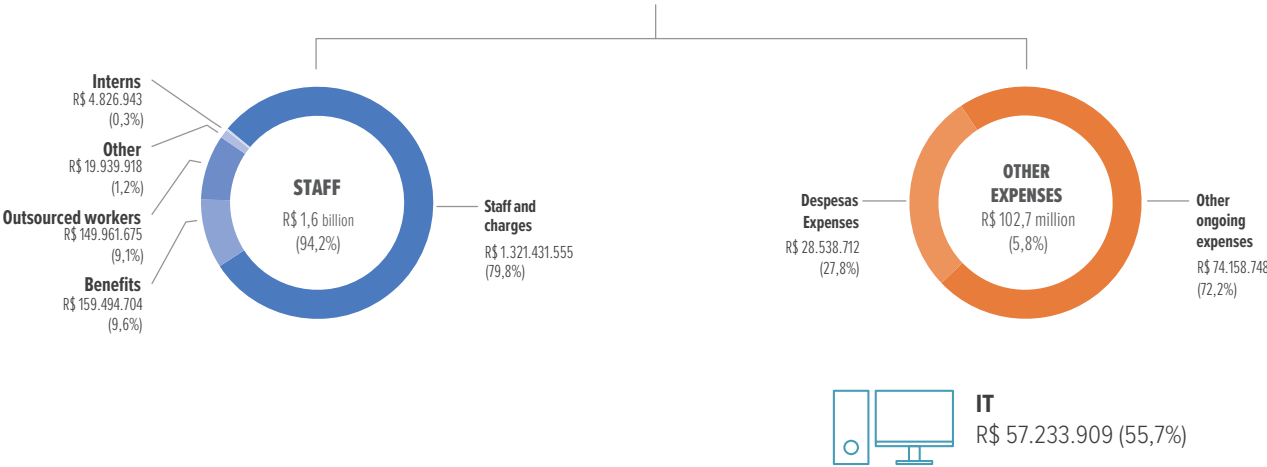
SERVANTS Existing Positions: 389



	2nd DEGREE		1st DEGREE		TOTAL	
WORKFORCE						
Magistrates	19		18		37	
Servants of the Judiciary	85		139		224	
PROCEDURAL MOVEMENT						
Stock	1.039		3.276		4.315	
New cases	1.619		2.242		3.861	
Judgments	1.800		1.959		3.759	
Disposed	1.595		2.399		3.994	
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS						
IAD	98,5%		107,0%		103,4%	
Congestion Rate	39,4%		57,7%		51,9%	
Knowledge	not applicable		49,6%		49,6%	
Execution	not applicable		74,7%		74,7%	
INDICATORS PER MAGISTRATE						
New cases	85		96		90	
Workload	165		319		240	
Cases heard	95		109		102	
Disposed Cases	84		133		108	
INDICATORS PER SERVANT						
New cases	19		13		15	
Workload	37		43		41	
Disposed Cases	19		18		18	

SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

TOTAL EXPENDITURE
R\$ 1.758.352.254

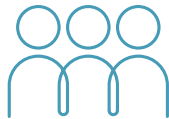


MAGISTRATES

Existing Positions: 33



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 5.087

MAGISTRATES: 33

CIVIL SERVANTS: 2.967

Permanent staff: 2.657

Transferred/requested: 201

Permanent employment: 109

AUXILIARIES: 2.087

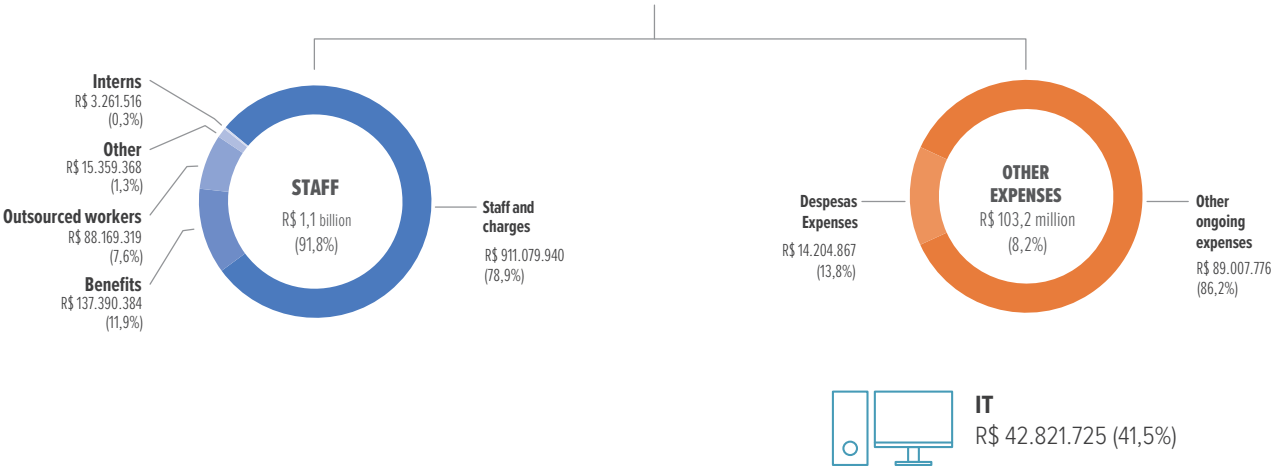
SERVANTS

Existing Positions: 2.922



SUPERIOR LABOR COURT

TOTAL EXPENDITURE
R\$ 1.258.473.170



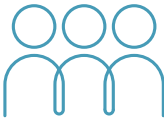
IT
R\$ 42.821.725 (41,5%)

MAGISTRATES

Existing Positions: 27



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 3.642

MAGISTRATES: 27

CIVIL SERVANTS: 2.350

Permanent staff: 2.042
Transferred/requested: 262
Permanent employment: 46

AUXILIARIES: 1.265

SERVANTS

Existing Positions: 2.352



SUPERIOR ELECTORAL COURT

TOTAL EXPENDITURE
R\$ 601.752.524



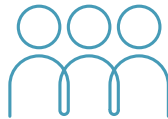
IT
R\$ 117.407.570 (80,9%)

MAGISTRATES

Existing Positions: 14



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 2.254

MAGISTRATES: 14
CIVIL SERVANTS: 909
Permanent staff: 813
Transferred/requested: 80
Permanent employment: 16
AUXILIARIES: 1.331

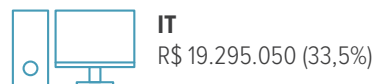
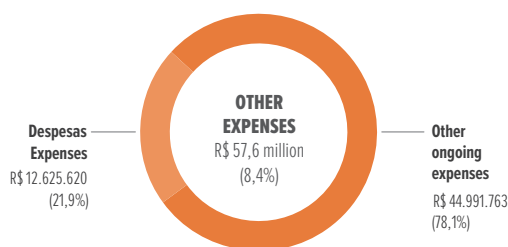
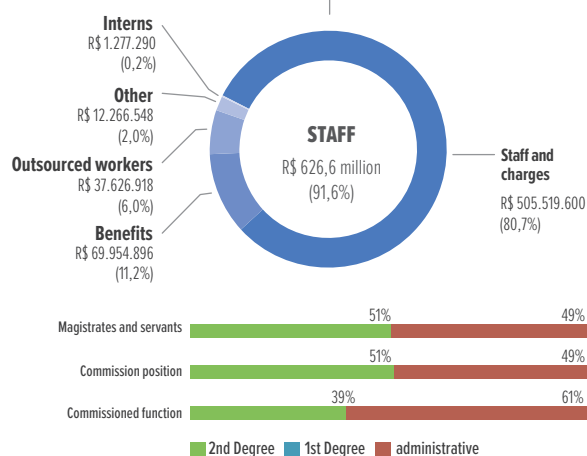
SERVANTS

Existing Positions: 897

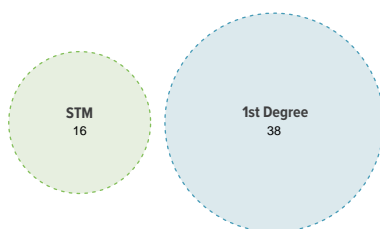
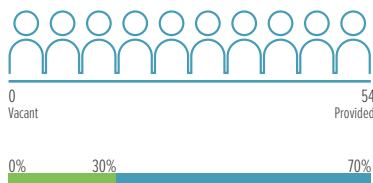


MILITARY JUSTICE OF THE UNION

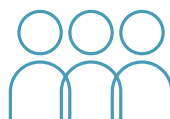
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R\$ 684.262.634



MAGISTRATES Existing Positions: 54



WORKFORCE



TOTAL: 1.611

MAGISTRATES: 54

CIVIL SERVANTS: 1.124

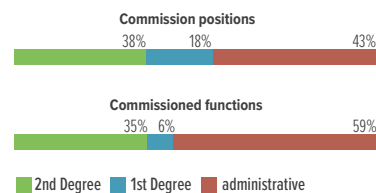
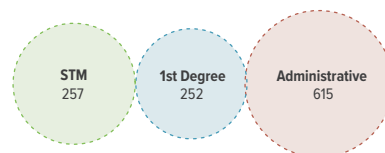
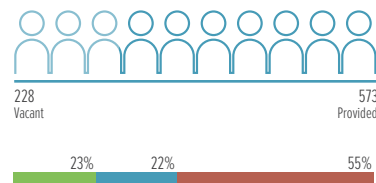
Permanent staff: 776

Transferred/requested: 306

Permanent employment: 42

AUXILIARIES: 433

SERVANTS Existing Positions: 801



4 FINANCIAL AND PEOPLE RESOURCES

This chapter presents data on the Judiciary's budgetary and personnel resources, with information on expenses, revenue collection and workforce.

4.1 EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE COLLECTION

According to Figure 19, in 2023, the Judiciary's total expenses amounted to R\$132.8 billion, which represented a 9% increase over the previous year. Expenses for previous years were adjusted according to the IPCA (Broad National Consumer Price Index) inflation index.

This growth was due to the variation in personnel expenses, which grew by 9%; capital expenses, with an increase of 32.9%, as well as the positive variation in other current expenses (4%)⁵.

It should be noted that spending in 2023, disregarding the effect of inflation, reached its highest value in the historical series, surpassing the value presented in 2019. The Judiciary's expenditure has increased by 15.4% over the last two years.

In order to allow for the temporal analysis of statistical data, disregarding the inflationary effect, all monetary values prior to 2023 are deflated according to the IPCA. Therefore, the figures published in the Justice in Numbers Reports for previous years may differ from the figures presented here.

To consult the nominal values (without inflation correction), we suggest accessing the Justice in Numbers Justice in Numbers, a business intelligence tool that allows you to consult the data in a dynamic and up-to-date way.

Expenditure in the State Courts, a segment which covers 77% of the court cases in progress, corresponds to approximately 63% of total expenditure in the Judiciary (Figure 20). In the

⁵ According to the SIAFI Manual, the budget management system of the National Treasury Secretariat of the Ministry of Economy, available at http://manualsiafi.tesouro.gov.br/manual_completo.pdf, the difference between current and capital expenditure is linked to whether or not it generates a capital asset (investment, fixed asset, intangible) or debt amortization. If the expenditure generates a capital asset, it will be classified as capital expenditure and its cost will be incorporated into the corresponding asset. Accessed on Apr/2024.

Federal Court, the ratio is 15% of cases to 11% of expenses, and in the Labor Court, 6% of cases and 17% of expenses.

Figure 19 - Historical series of Judicial Branch Expenditure

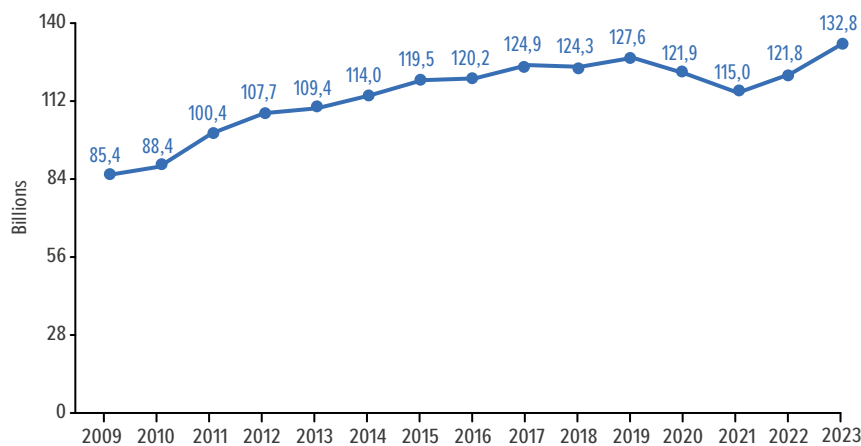
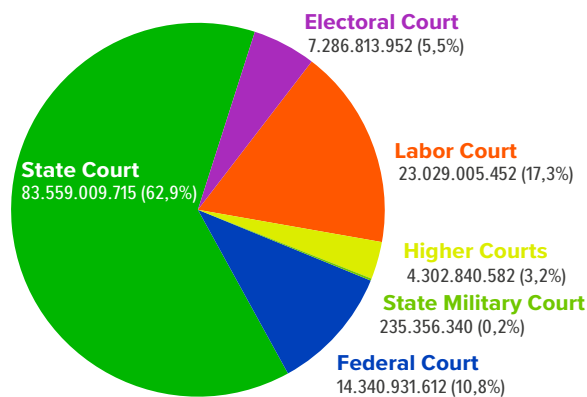


Figure 20 - Total expenditure by justice segment



The total expenditure of the Judiciary corresponds to 1.2% of the national GDP or 2.38% of the total expenditure of the Union, the states, the Federal District and the municipalities.

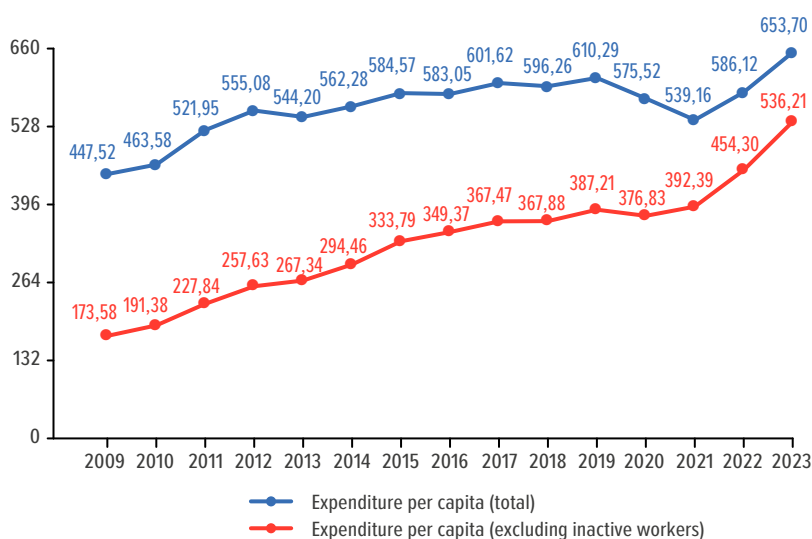
In 2023, the cost of the justice service was R\$653.7 per inhabitant, R\$67.6 more per person than last year, which represents an increase of 11.5%, as shown in Figure 21.

It can be seen that spending per inhabitant has grown since 2021, and that the current level is the highest since the beginning of the historical series. When analyzing the expenditure per inhabitant, without taking into account spending on inactive professionals, has been increasing constantly between the years, and more markedly in the last two.

The increase in expenditure per inhabitant was proportionally more significant in the State Military Justice (20.5%), State Justice (14.7%) and Federal Justice (12.1%), as can be seen in Figure 22.

It should be noted that 18% of expenditure is on inactive workers, i.e. the Judiciary's social security commitment relating to the payment of pensions⁶. Excluding these expenses, the effective expenditure for the functioning of the Judiciary is R\$108.9 billion, the expenditure per inhabitant is R\$536.21 and it represents 1% of GDP.

Figura 21 - Série histórica das despesas por habitante



⁶ In some courts, pensions are paid out of funds and do not form part of the court's budget. In this case, the expenses are not included.

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

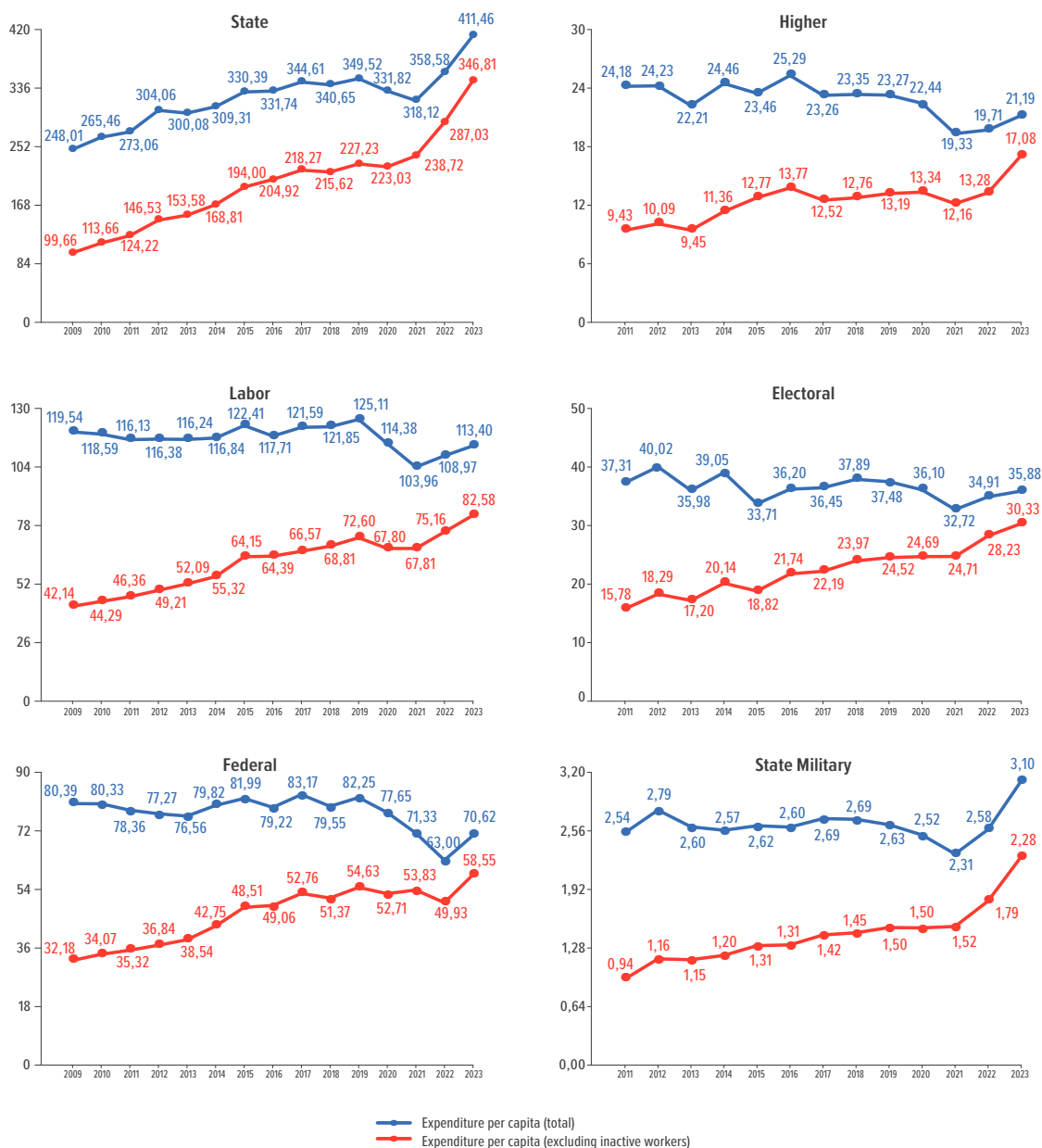
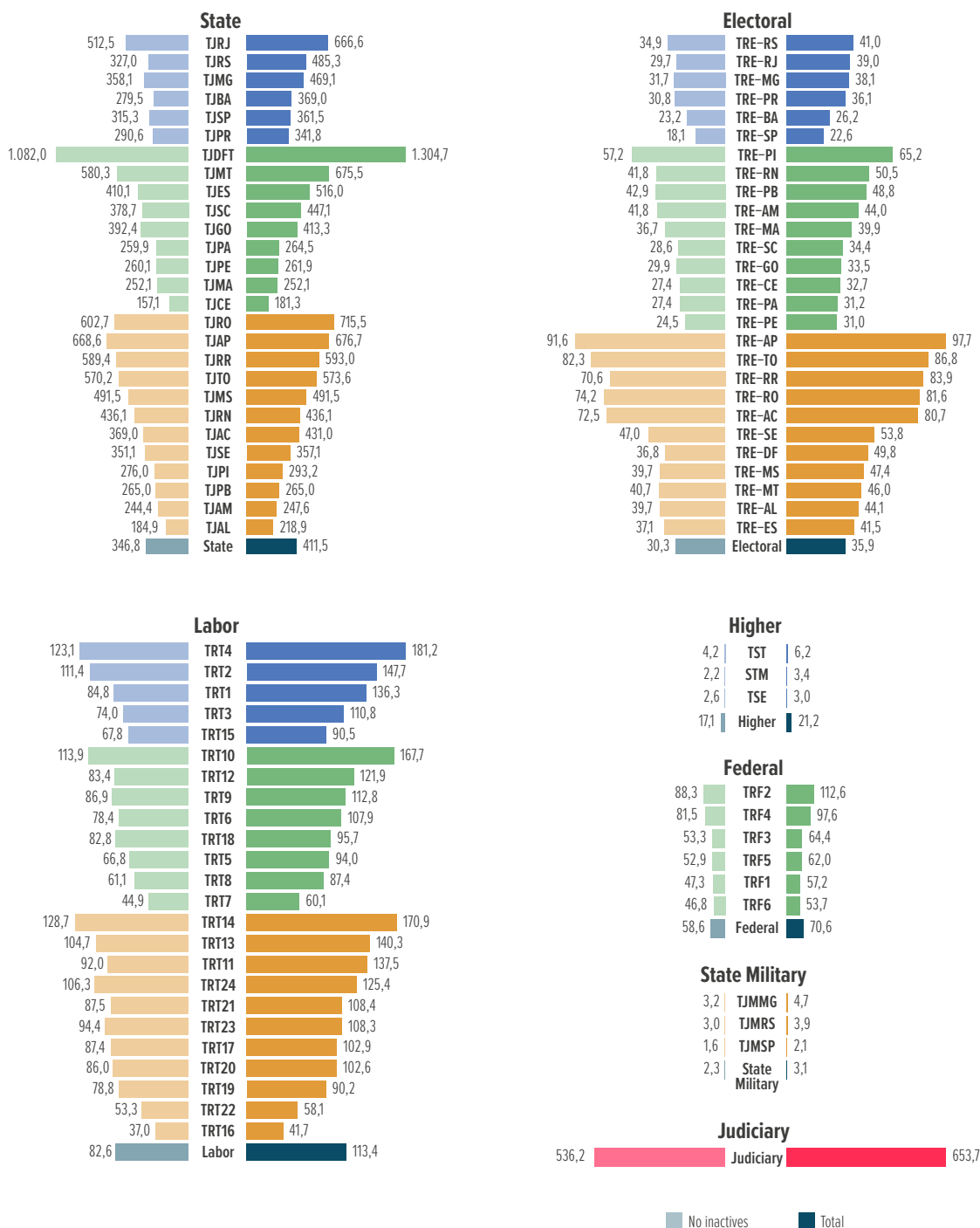


Figure 23 - Expenditure per inhabitant with or without the cost of inactive workers by court.



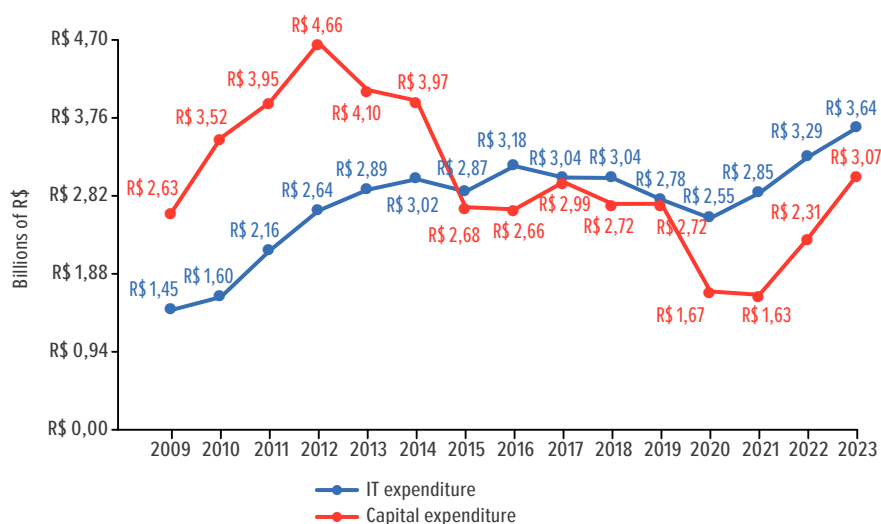
Personnel costs account for 90% of the Judiciary's total expenditure and include, in addition to the remuneration of judges, civil servants, inactive workers, contractors and trainees, all other aid and assistance due, such as food allowances, per diems, tickets, bonuses, etc.

Due to the high amount of these expenses, they will be detailed in the next section. The remaining 10% of expenditure refers to capital expenditure (2.3%) and other current expenditure (7.5%), which total R\$3.1 billion and R\$10 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 in 2020, spending was reduced and, in 2022, it rose again, although it remains lower than the figures observed in the period from 2010 to 2014.

IT expenditure grew between 2009 and 2014 and remained relatively stable until 2019. In 2020, there was a reduction and, after maintaining the level in 2021, there was growth in the following two years, with a 10.7% increase between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 24).

Figure 24 - Historical series of IT and capital expenditure



As a result of judicial activity, the public coffers received revenues totaling R\$68.74 billion during 2023, which represents a return of 52% in relation to the expenses incurred. The amount collected in 2023 represents a reduction of 3% on last year's figure.

Collections and their respective percentages in relation to spending have fluctuated over the last few years, with 2023 being the first year since 2019 in which collections were below R\$70 billion and the second year in which they were below 60% in relation to judicial spending (Figure 25).

Included in the collection are payments for costs, the enforcement phase, emoluments and any fees (R\$23.7 billion, 34.4% of the collection); the amounts received as a result of the *causa mortis* tax in judicial inventories/listing (R\$13.5 billion, 19.6%); tax enforcement activity (R\$26.2 billion, 38.2%); social security enforcement (R\$4.4 billion, 6.3%); enforcement of penalties imposed by labor relations inspection bodies (R\$8.4 million, 0.012%); and income tax revenue (R\$1 billion, 1.5%).

The state courts collected the most revenue, R\$42.1 billion (61%). Due to the very nature of its jurisdictional activity, the Federal Court is the second most responsible for collections, receiving 29% of the total received by the Judiciary (Figure 26). It is the only branch that returned to the public coffers an amount higher than its expenses (Figure 27).

Most of the money collected comes from tax enforcement activities, i.e. debts paid by debtors as a result of legal action. Of the R\$26.2 billion collected in tax foreclosures, R\$20.1 billion (76.7%) came from the Federal Court and R\$5.7 billion (21.9%) from the State Court.

It should be clarified that these collections result from a procedure initiated by the Executive Branch and subsequently through legal proceedings 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 collections

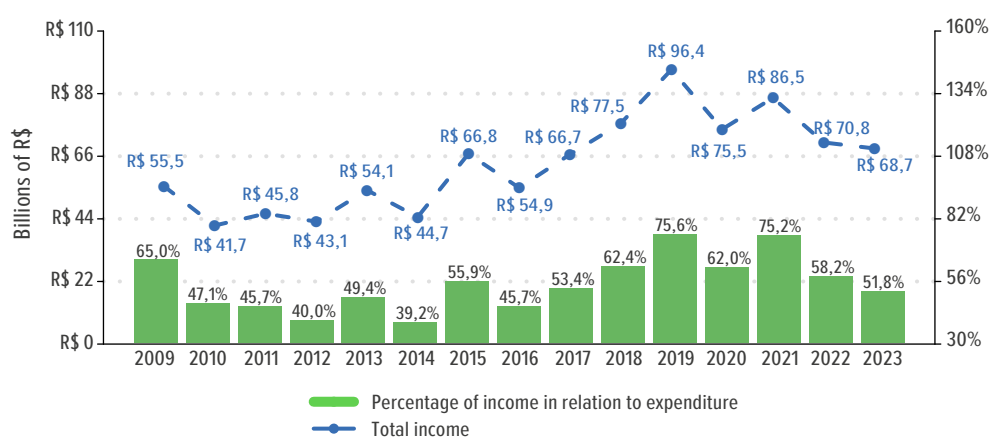


Figure 26 - Collections by justice branch

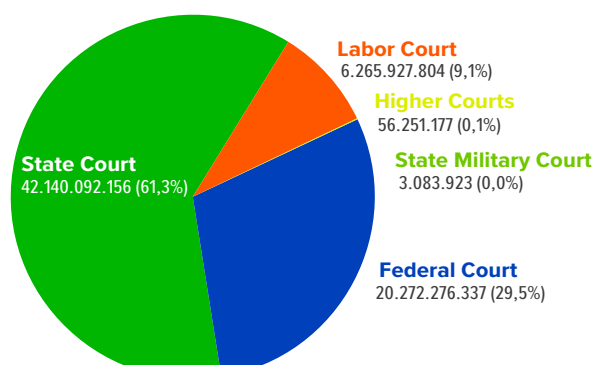


Figure 27 - Percentage of revenue collected in relation to expenditure by justice branch

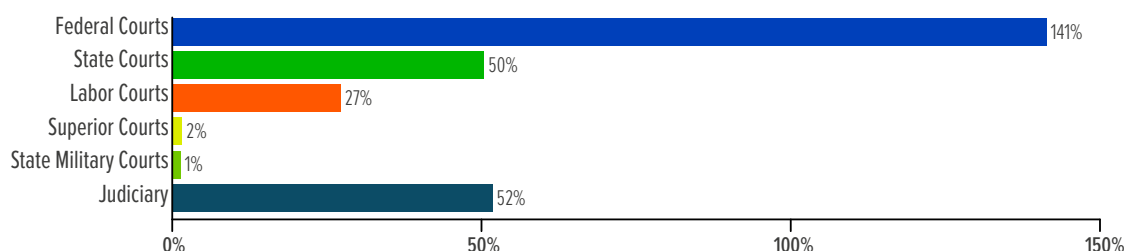


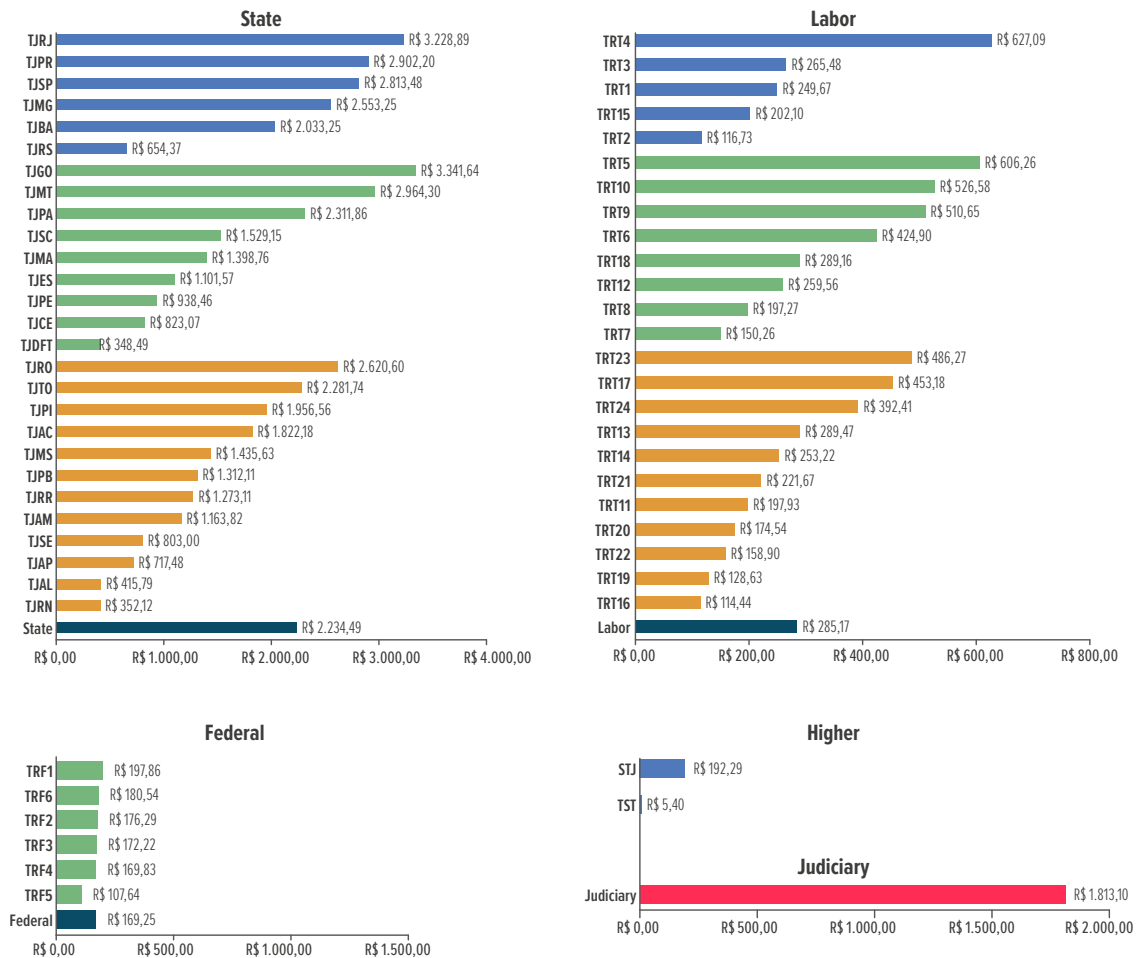
Figure 28 shows the relationship between the total collected in fees and charges and the number of court cases (except criminal and special courts). It shows the average impact of fees and grants of Free Legal Assistance (AJG) in the courts.

In 2023, the Courts of Justice of the states of Goiás, Rio de Janeiro, Mato Grosso and Paraná collected the most money, with more than R\$2,900 per case filed, which may have something to do with the fees charged in the states.

The Diagnosis of Procedural Costs Practiced in the Courts (BRASIL, 2023) produced by the CNJ shows that the highest amounts practiced in initial costs or minimum judicial fees are in the TJRJ, TJMS, TJMT and TJGO.

The TJAL, TJRN and TJDFT are the courts with the lowest revenue per case filed, with a slightly higher indicator than the Regional Labor Courts, which have fees set by the Union, and an average of R\$285.17. The State Courts have the highest average collection of costs and fees, with R\$2,234.49 per case filed.

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



4.2 PERSONNEL COSTS

This topic details personnel expenses, which account for 90.2% of the Judiciary's total spending. Figure 29 shows that spending on personnel varies in proportion to the judiciary's total spending. The percentage of spending on personnel has remained relatively stable over the 15 years of the historical series, with variations between 89% and 93%, and in the last two years, it has remained stable at 90.2%. The lowest figure was in 2012 (88.8%) and the highest in 2020 (92.6%).

The increase in the percentage in the year in which the COVID-19 pandemic began in Brazil was due precisely to the reduction in other expenses, which meant that personnel costs, even with a small reduction, were proportionally higher than in previous years.

The historical series by branch of justice (Figure 31) indicates a subtle drop in the percentage of personnel expenditures in the Labor Courts, the Federal Courts, and the Superior Courts, while there was an increase in the State Courts and the Regional Electoral Courts.

The segment with the highest proportion of resources earmarked for paying staff is the Labor Court, at 95%, and the lowest proportion is in both the Electoral and State Courts, both with 88.46%. In the Labor Courts, however, there was the biggest decrease from 95.9% to 95% compared to the previous year.

The breakdown of the human resources item shows that 82% of the expenses are for the payment of allowances and salaries of judges and active and inactive civil servants, which also includes pensions, income tax and social charges; 9.3% are for the payment of benefits (e.g.: food allowance, health allowance); 4% are for the payment of outsourced expenses of an indemnity nature (e.g.: daily subsistence allowance, airfare allowance, etc.); 4% are for outsourced expenses of an indemnity nature (e.g.: daily subsistence allowance, airfare allowance, etc.).(e.g. food allowance, health allowance); 4% correspond to the payment of occasional expenses, such as per diems, tickets and housing allowance; 4% are spent on outsourced workers and 0.7% on trainees (Figure 30).

Figure 29 - Historical series of total and personnel expenses

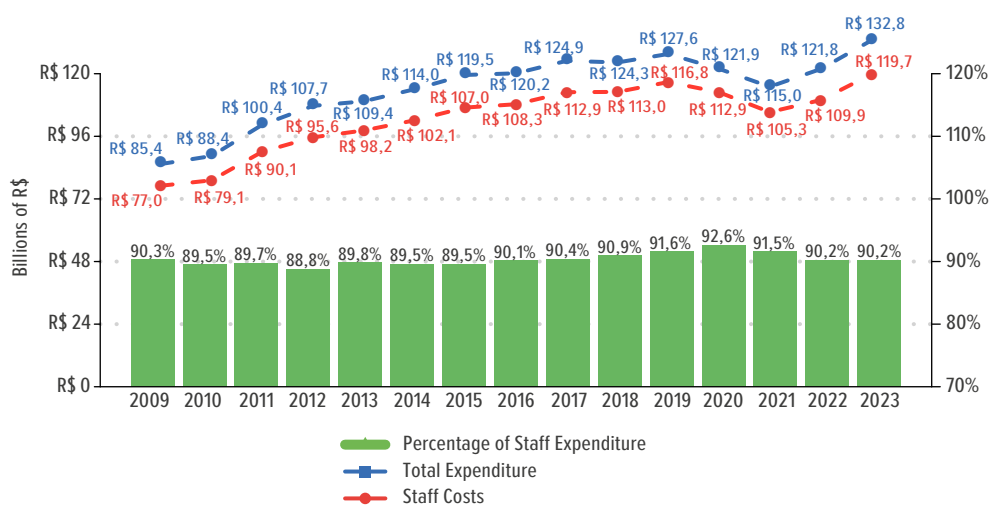


Figure 30 - Staff costs

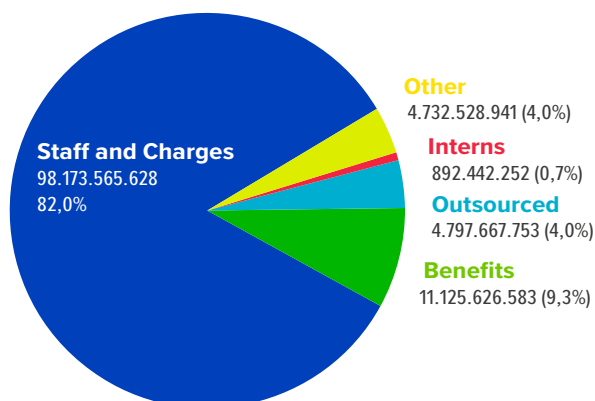
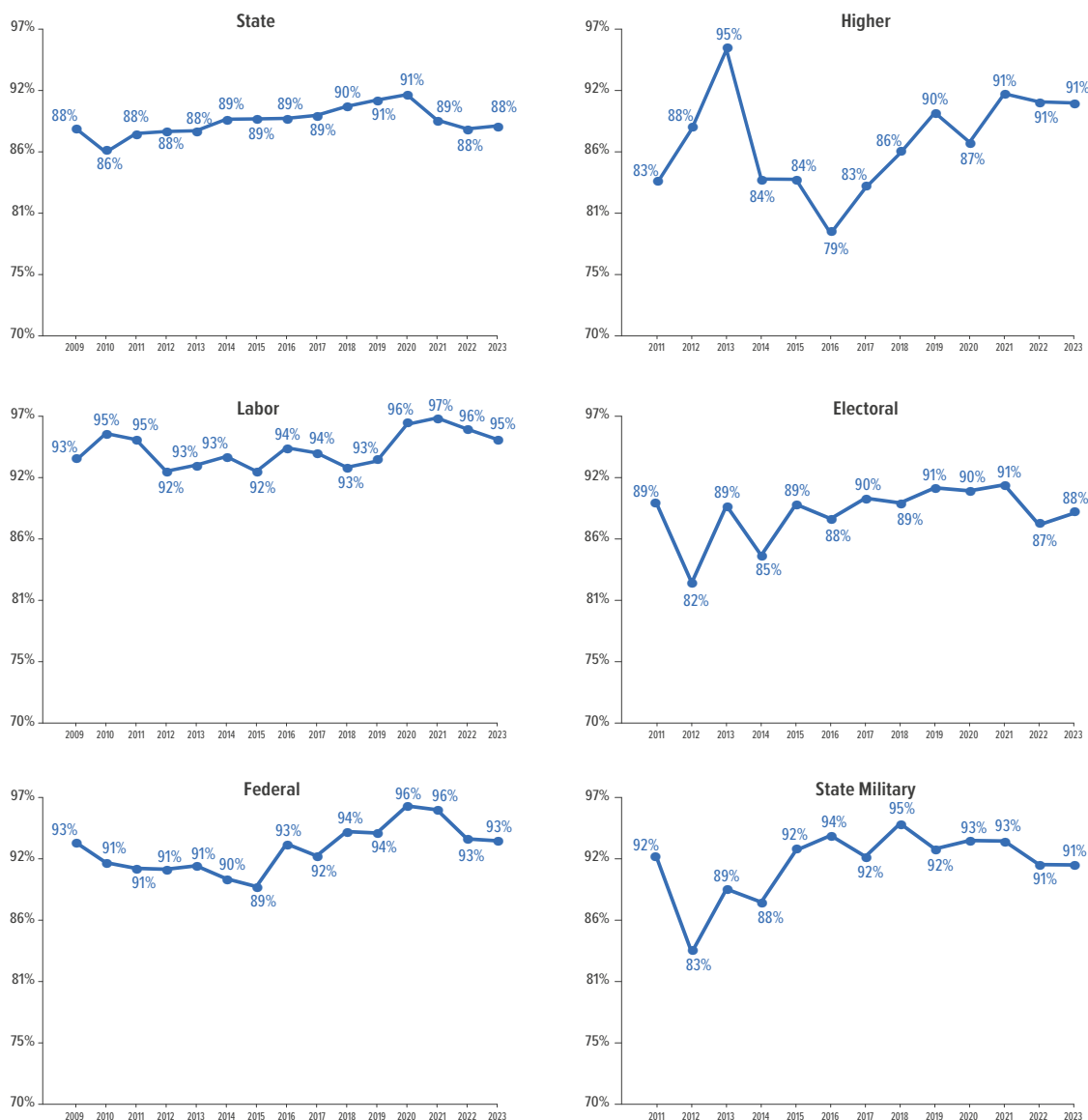


Figure 31 - Historical series of personnel costs by justice branch



Considering the entire national Judiciary, spending on commissioned positions and commissioned functions accounted for 13.8% of total personnel spending, with the percentage spent on commissioned positions being 10.8% and commissioned functions 3%.

When the two are added together, as shown in Figure 32, the percentages vary from 6% in the TRE-RJ to 36% in the TJTO in relation to the total expenditure on personnel in each court. In the Electoral Court, the TRE-RR has the highest expenditure on commissioned positions (19.8%).

The highest percentage is in TRT1 (12.6%) in the labor courts. In the State Courts and State Military Courts, the law creating the positions may only provide for one of the modalities, and there is not always such a clear separation between the categories of positions and functions of trust, which is why some courts are represented with 0%.

With that said, when comparing the different segments of the justice system, it can be seen that the highest percentage of spending on commissioned positions is in the Military Justice system, with 18.8%, followed by the State Justice system, with 17.2%.

Figure 33 shows the court's average monthly expenditure on paying judges 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 diems⁷), which therefore do not correspond to salaries, nor to the amounts received by civil servants.

That said, expenses represent a monthly average of R\$68,100 per magistrate, R\$20,100 per civil servant, R\$5,100 per outsourced worker, and R\$1,362.12 per trainee. The amounts increased by 1.8% for expenses per magistrate, 6.5% for expenses per civil servant, 4.8% for outsourced workers, and 21.4% for trainees.

The calculation takes into account payments to retirees 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, any compensation received as a result of a court decision for a small group of individuals can significantly impact the averages shown in Figure 33, especially in small or medium-sized bodies, which have fewer people.

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 therefore be noted that the figures presented **do not** correspond to the salaries of judges 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 of which are levied on total remuneration, depending on the date of entry into the civil service, can generate an impact of almost 40% on the payroll.

Within the scope of the Electoral Justice, the allowance is paid by the body of origin, leaving only bonuses and occasional expenses to be borne by the TREs. The cost of electoral prosecutors was included in the costs of magistrates.

⁷ 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 posts and functions concerning total personnel expenditure, by court.

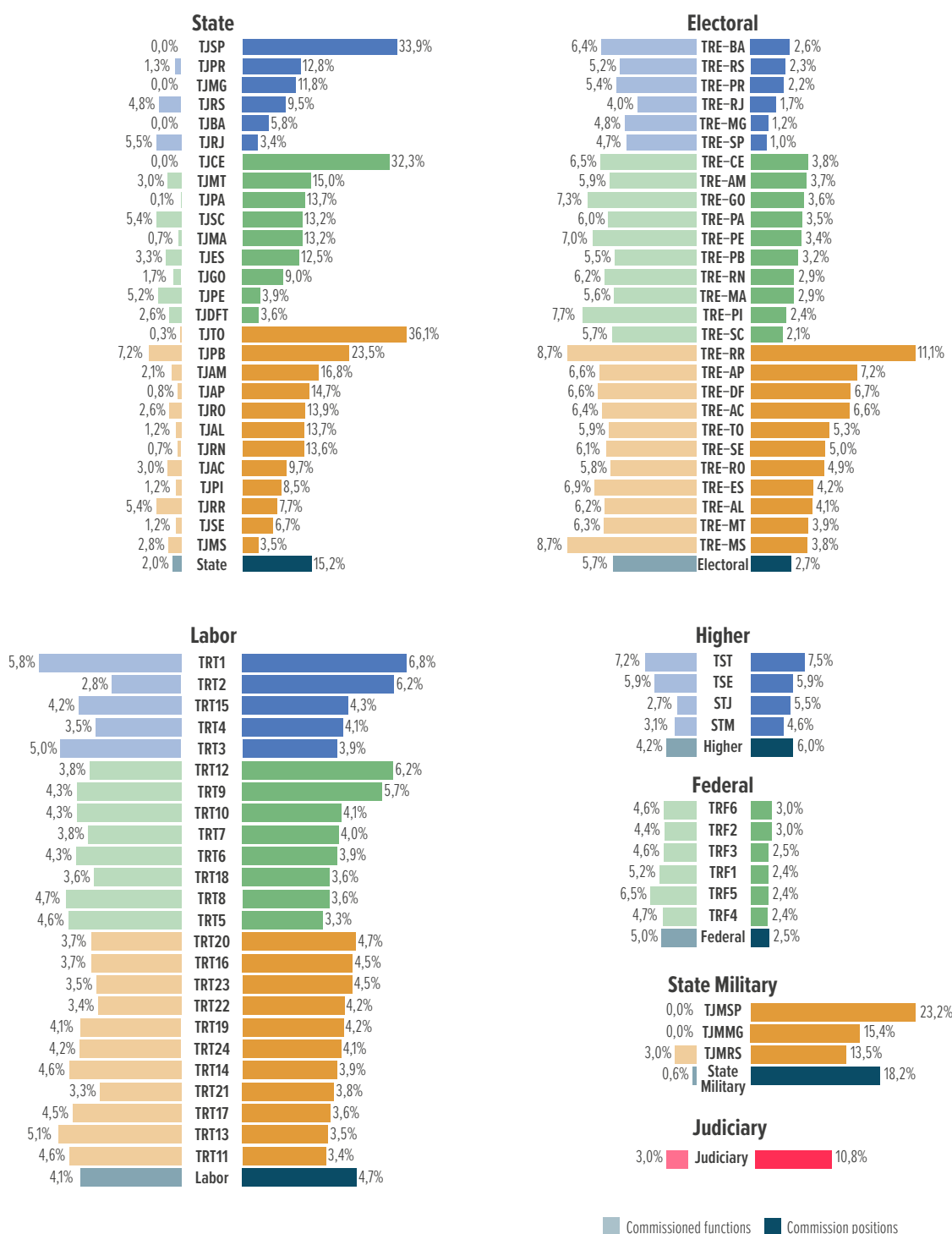
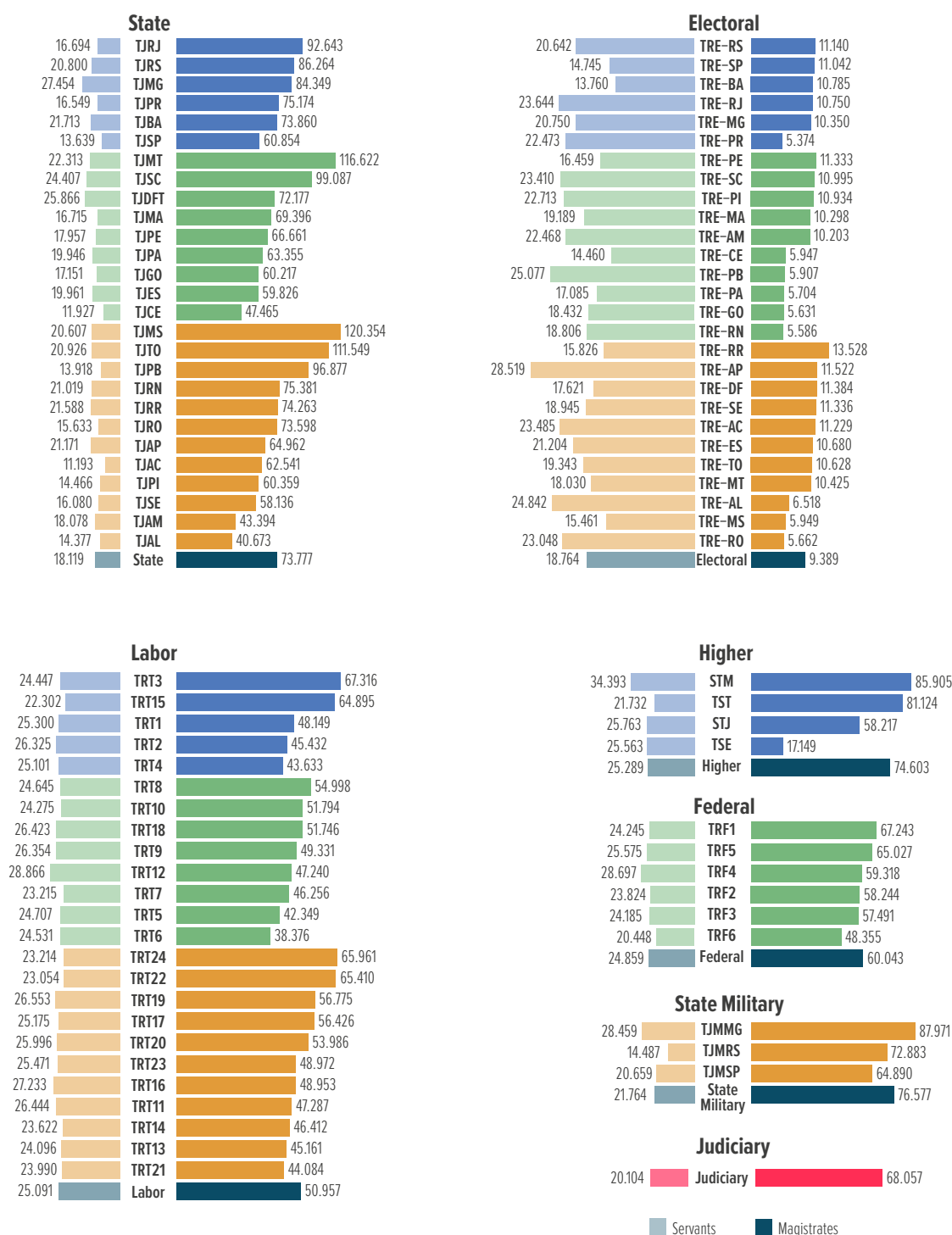


Figure 33 - Average monthly cost of courts with judges and civil servants, including benefits, charges, social security, per diems, tickets, judicial indemnities and other occasional and non-occasional indemnities



4.3 STAFF

For the preparation of this part of *Justiça em Números*, the CNJ used the MPM, a system that allows, for example, verification of compliance with a) CNJ Resolution 400/2021 - gender composition and racial composition in the staff and auxiliary staff; b) CNJ Resolution 512/2023 - reservation for Indigenous people in competitions for permanent positions and the judiciary; c) CNJ Resolution 106/2010 - affirmative action for gender in the access of female judges to the second level of the Brazilian courts. 512/2023 - reservation for Indigenous people in competitions for permanent positions and the judiciary; c) CNJ Resolution 106/2010 - gender affirmative action in the access of female magistrates to the second level of the jurisdiction of Brazilian courts; and d) CNJ Resolution 203/2015 on the reservation for black people.

To this end, a BI panel was also developed, called the “Judicial Branch Personnel Data” Panel, which allows the results of the above policies in the courts to be monitored. The Panel is available at <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/painel-mpm-pes-soal/> and is updated monthly.

The staff is presented in three categories: a) magistrates, which includes judges, 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, clerks, lay judges, conciliators and volunteer collaborators.

In 2023, the Judiciary had a total of 446,534 people in its workforce, of which 18,265 were judges (4.1%); 275,581 were civil servants (61.7%); 78,690 were civil servants (17.6%); 54,599 were trainees (12.2%); and 19,399 were conciliators, lay judges and volunteers (4.3%).

Among the civil servants, 78.5% work in the judicial area and 21.5% in the administrative area. The diagram in Figure 34 shows the structure of the Judiciary’s workforce concerning positions and levels.

The State Courts are the largest segment, covering 69.5% of judges, 64.8% of civil servants and 77.3% of cases in progress. In the Federal Court, 10.6% of judges, 10.3% of civil servants and 15% of cases are in progress. In the Labor Court, 19% of judges, 14.4% of civil servants and 6.5% of cases (Figures 35 and 40).

Figure 36 shows that the Judiciary has a ratio of 9 judges per 100,000 inhabitants. By way of comparison, in Europe, the same ratio is 18.0 judges per hundred thousand inhabitants, i.e. in Brazil, there are half as many judges per inhabitant as in the European Union.

Of the 24 European countries analyzed, only seven (29%) have an average equal to or lower than the Brazilian average, a situation only seen in Malta, Sweden, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Austria, Spain and Ireland⁸.

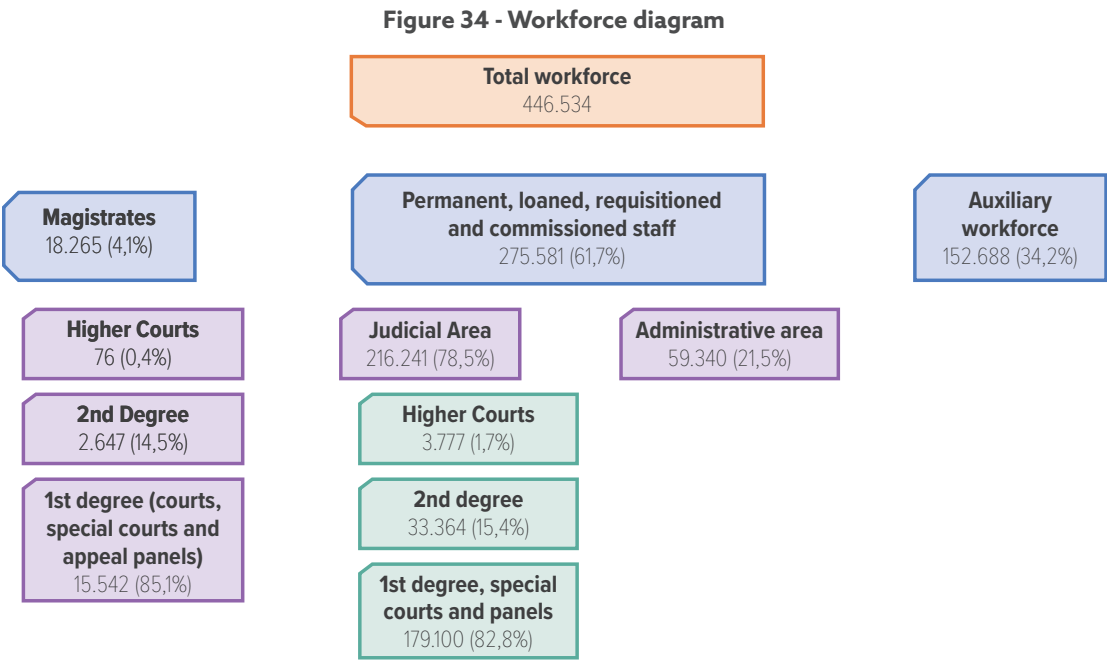
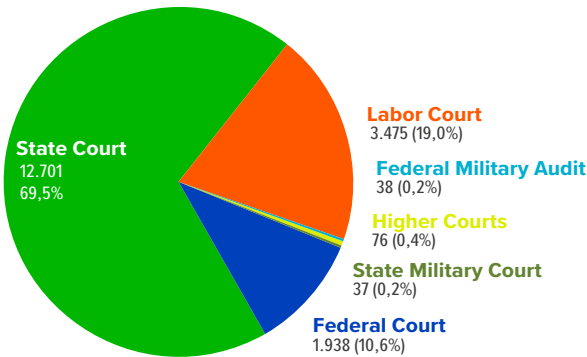
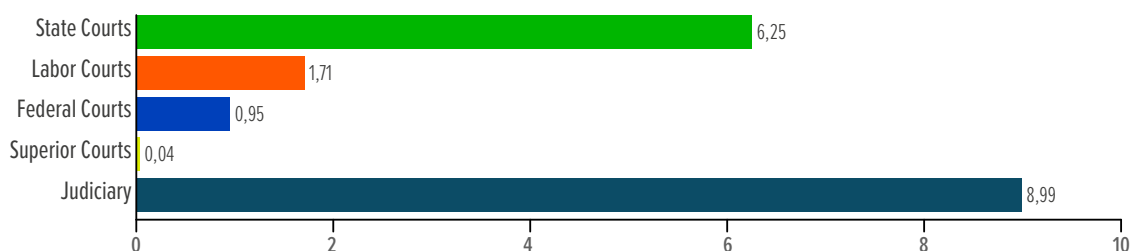


Figure 35 - Total number of magistrates by justice branch



⁸ Data available at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Police,_court_and_prison_personnel_statistics, referring to the average for the years 2020 to 2022. Accessed on May 2024.

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



At the end of 2023, there were **22,770 magistrate positions created by law, of which 18,265 were filled and 4,505 vacant (19.8%)**, according to Figure 37. Since 2017, the percentage of vacant posts has remained close to 20%, with the lowest percentage in 2022 (19.1%) and the highest in 2019 (20.7%). In 2023, there was a slight increase, from 19.1% to 19.8%.

Among the 18,265 magistrates, 76 are ministers (0.4%)⁹; 15,542 are first-degree judges (85.1%); 2,478 are appeals court judges (14%); and 169 are second-degree substitute judges (0.9%).

There are 475 magistrates summoned to work in high courts or higher courts, which is equivalent to 2.6% of judges carrying out administrative and management activities in the courts, away from their jurisdiction of origin.

In 2023, the number of existing, filled and vacant positions showed a slight increase compared to the previous year, causing the percentage of vacant positions to increase by 0.7 percentage points compared to 2022.

As can be seen in Figure 38, the highest percentage of positions not filled is in the State Military Justice (30%), followed by the State Justice (22%).

Among the state courts, the TJAC has the highest percentage of existing and unfilled magistrate positions, with 44% of its positions unfilled. The Labor Court stands out for having the opposite situation, with only 11.6% of vacancies.

The majority of vacant positions are held by judges of the first degree. In the second level, there are 108 judgeships created by law that have not been filled, which represents the total number of judgeships; in the first level, the proportion of vacancies is 22.1% or 4,397 vacancies.

⁹ Including the 33 Justices of the STJ, the 27 Justices of the TST and the 16 Justices of the STM.

Considering the sum of all the days taken off, this gives an average of 1,308 magistrates absent from court during the whole of 2023, representing an absenteeism rate of 7.2%.

Such absences can be due to leave of absence or summons to a higher court, among other reasons. Vacation and recess periods were not included in the calculation. Days preceding the investiture of magistrates taking office in 2023 were also deducted.

This means that, of the 18,265 active magistrates, it was as if, on average, 16,957 had worked in the jurisdiction throughout the year without a single day of leave or absence. This calculation is essential for measuring average productivity, which will be presented in the next chapter, taking into account only working days.

Figure 37 - Historical series of magistrate posts

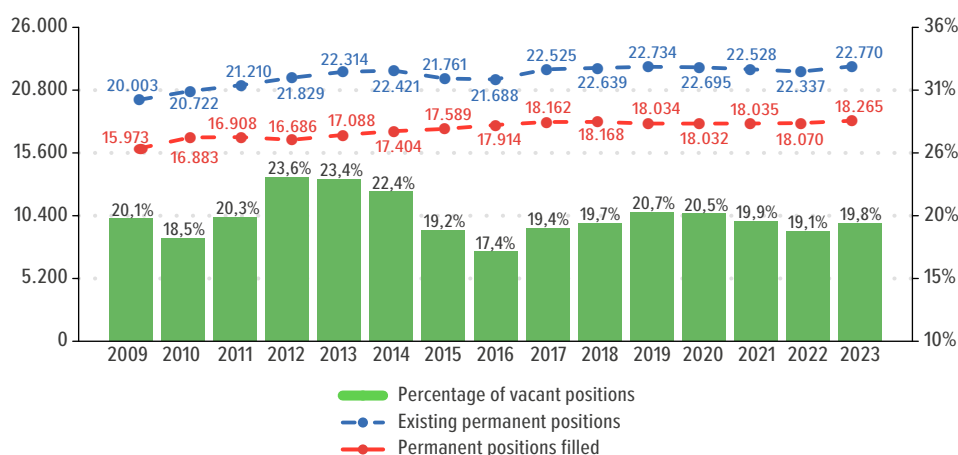


Figure 38 - Percentage of vacant magistrate positions by court

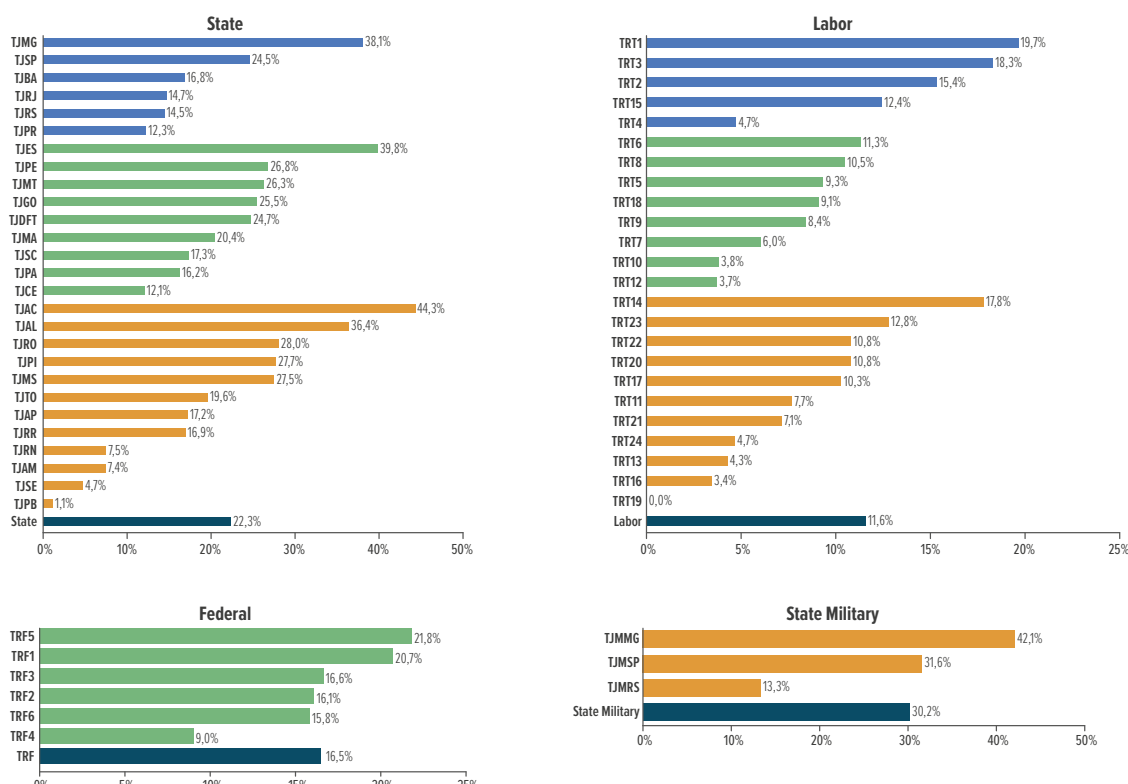


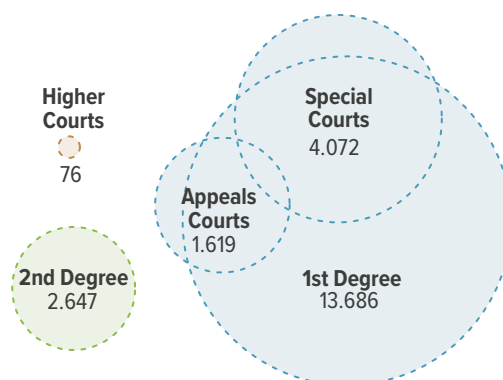
Figure 39 shows the intersections that exist in the judges' jurisdiction. Of the 15,542 first-degree judges, 13,686 work in the common courts¹⁰, of which 10,014 (73.2%) work exclusively, 2,664 (19.5%) work in special courts and 1,008 (7.4%) work with appeal panels.

There are only 1,245 exclusive judges in special courts, i.e., 8% of all judges and 30.6% of those who work in special courts cumulatively or not (4,072), while 163 (4%) work in appeal panels. Of those who exercise jurisdiction in appeal panels (1,619), 2.9% do so exclusively.

In the Federal Court, 98.2% of the magistrates of the appellate courts are exclusive and, in the State Court, only 16.7%, which reveals a significant difference in the organization of the appellate system of the special courts, depending on the segment of justice.

¹⁰ common court refers to the first level of jurisdiction, excluding special courts and appeal panels, i.e., considering only ordinary cases, as well as the people who work exclusively with cases of this nature.

Figure 39 - Jurisdiction of magistrates



At the end of 2023, the Judiciary had a total of 275,581 civil servants, including 228,330 were permanent staff (82.9%), 22,232 were requisitioned or transferred from other bodies (8.1%), and 24,968 were commissioned staff with no permanent ties (9.1%).

Considering the total length of leave, approximately 13,602 civil servants (4.9%) remained on leave during the 2023 financial year.

When measuring leave of absence, licenses and leaves of absence granted by law are taken into account, as well as the days preceding the investiture of civil servants due to take office in 2023. Vacation and recess periods are not taken into account.

Of the total number of civil servants, 216,241 (78.5%) were in the judicial area and 59,340 (21.5%) in the administrative area. Among those who work directly with case processing, 179,100 (82.8%) are in the first level of jurisdiction (Figure 42), which concentrates 84.6% of the cases filed and 93.6% of the procedural backlog.

It is important to note that CNJ Resolution 219, of April 26, 2016, establishes that the administrative area must consist of a maximum of 30% of the workforce (art. 11). Figure 41 shows the distribution by justice segment, in which this percentage is met in the State, Federal, and Labor Courts, which reached 16.9%, 22.4%, and 24.5%, respectively.

On the other hand, the State Military Court exceeds the threshold, with 44.1% of its civil servants working in the administrative area. Although the Superior Courts and the Electoral Justice also exceed the 30% limit, it must be taken into account that CNJ Resolution 219/2016 does not apply directly to these bodies, and there are several administrative functions assigned to the Electoral Justice due to the organization of elections every two years.

Of the total number of permanent civil servants, 40,095 positions created by law have not yet been filled, which represents 14.9% of permanent positions. Figure 43 shows that the percentage fell sharply in 2018, from 19.7% to 14.8%, and that, even after some fluctuations, the percentage of vacant posts in 2023 remains close to that seen in 2017 and among the three lowest in the historical series, at 14.9%.

Around 66% of existing posts are in the State Courts. The segment with the highest vacant civil servant positions is the State Military Court, with 19.8%. The lowest percentage is in the Electoral Court, with 3% (Figure 44).

Figure 40 - Total number of civil servants by justice branch

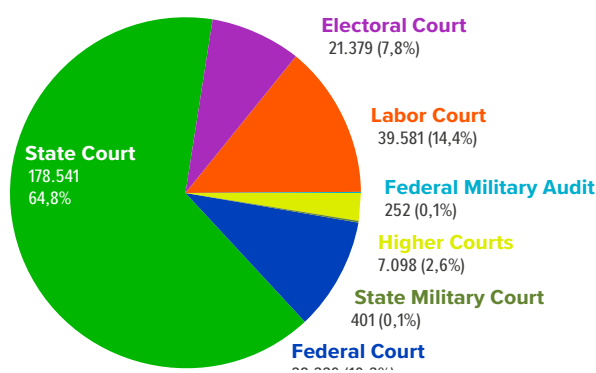


Figure 41 - Percentage of civil servants working in the administrative area by justice branch

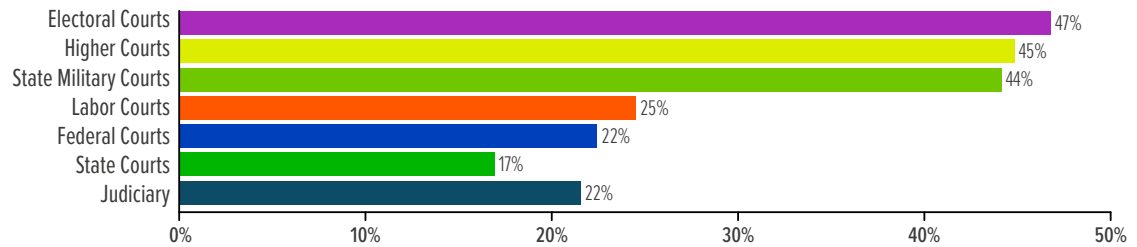


Figure 42 - Assignment of civil servants

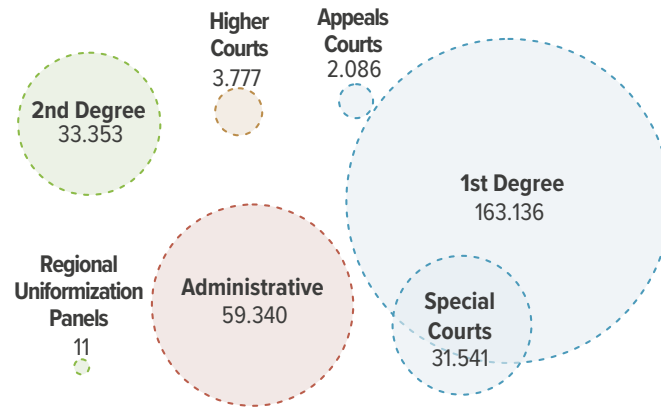


Figure 43 - Historical series of permanent civil servant positions

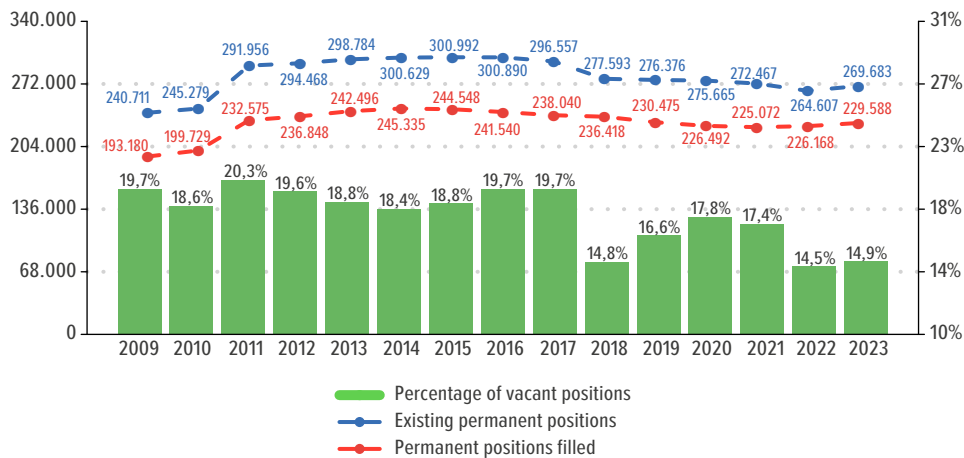
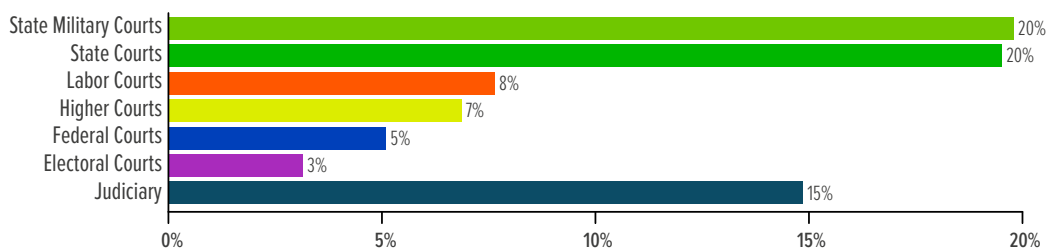


Figure 44 - Percentage of vacant civil servant positions by justice branch

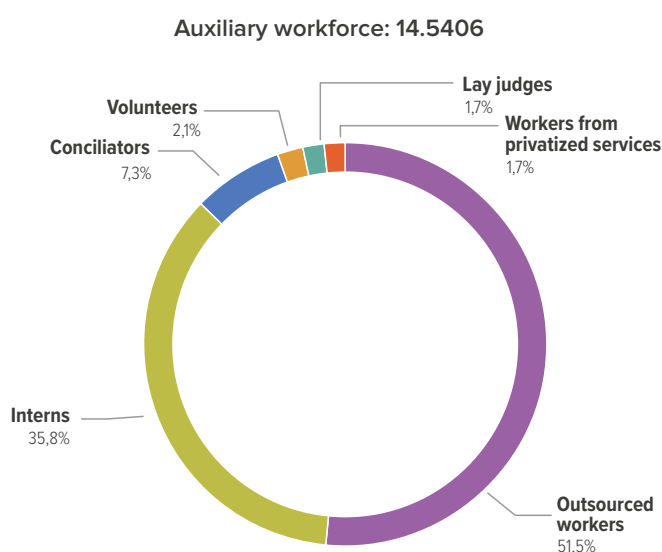


Between 2022 and 2023, there was an increase of 3,513 civil servants, 1.3%, and an increase of 195 magistrates, 1.1%. Considering the last 15 years of the historical series, there has been an accumulated growth in the number of civil servants, by 21.2%, and in the number of judges, by 14.3%.

The Judiciary also has the support of **152,688 auxiliary workers**, hired mainly through outsourcing (51.5%) and internships (35.8%), as can be seen in Figure 45.

There was an increase in both the number of outsourced employees in 2023 (7.25%) and trainees (2.3%). In the period from 2009 to 2023, there was an increase in both forms of employment, with twice as many outsourced workers and a 53.6% increase among trainees.

Figure 45 - Auxiliary workforce



4.3.1 FEMALE PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the main data related to the National Policy to Encourage Women's Institutional Participation in the Judiciary, initiated by the CNJ through CNJ Resolution 255/2018.

According to this Resolution, all segments and units of the Judiciary should 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 (art. 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 following link: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/programas-e-acoas/politica-de-participacao-feminina/>.

In 2019, the CNJ published the report “Diagnosis of women’s participation in the Judiciary”¹¹; in 2020, a study was conducted to investigate the participation of women in competition boards¹²; and in 2023, the CNJ made available the report “Women’s Participation in the Judiciary: Updates 2023”¹³.

In 2023, the Monthly Productivity Module (MPM) system was improved in order to collect monthly information on gender, race/color, position and other data from administrative records of professionals working in the Judiciary. The implementation of the new version of the system has made it possible to start periodically monitoring the Council’s policy on female participation and other policies. The data presented in this section corresponds to the information recorded by the courts in the MPM system up to the end of April 2024.

From the MPM system, the “Judicial Branch Personnel Data” Panel was developed, which allows continuous and permanent monitoring of the evolution of the policy’s results in the courts.

The Panel, which is available at <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/painel-mpm-pessoal/> is updated on a monthly basis and provides information from the functional records, with data on the age range, length of service, position held, gender and race/color of the judges and civil servants of the Judiciary.

Figure 46 shows the percentage of female magistrates in the entire Judiciary is 36.8%, as opposed to 59.8% of male magistrates. In 3.1% of cases, there was no information due to the data not being filled in and in 0.2% of cases, the respondents chose not to declare or not to share their gender information.

The state courts with the highest female representation in the judiciary are TJRJ (48.7%); TJRS (46.6%); and TJSE (44.3%). In the Labor Court, the largest are: TRT2 (58.7%); TRT6 (53.8%); and TRT1 (53.1%). In the Federal Court, TRF2 has the highest rate of women in the judiciary, with 39.5%.

When comparing the different segments of the justice system, only the Labor Court, with a 39.7% female judiciary, has a rate higher than the national average of 36.8%. On the other hand, in the Superior Courts (23.2%); in the State Military Courts (22.2%); in the Federal Courts (31.3%); and in the Electoral Courts (32.9%) the rates are below the national average.

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

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

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

It should be remembered that the Electoral Court does not have its own staff of judges and that state and federal magistrates exercise electoral jurisdiction cumulatively. In this case, the judges are counted only once to verify the overall percentage of the Judiciary.

However, in the segment's detailed data, both the judges who work in the first level of electoral justice and those who make up the second level courts are counted, including, in addition, those belonging to the legal profession (lawyers who work in the TREs).

It is possible to check the proportion of women in the judiciary according to the position held, separating out female judges (Figure 48), female judges and female ministers (Figure 47). The graphs show that in all segments of the judiciary, the higher the career level, the lower the rate of female participation.

Figure 48 shows the number of full, substitute and auxiliary judges. Figure 47 does not include auxiliary judges who work in the Supreme Courts or high courts, and the percentage is restricted to the total number of justices or judges, depending on the court presented.

Second degree substitute judges are only represented in Figure 46, with the total of the Judiciary. From the data, it can be seen that while the percentage of female judges is 39.0%, among the judges, women account for 23.9% and among the justices, only 18.8%.

It is worth recalling the important initiatives launched by the National Council of Justice in 2023, which culminated in Resolution 525 of 27 September 2023, which established parameters for women's access to high courts, in order to promote gender composition in courts with less than 40% women among the judges.

In addition, CNJ Resolution No. 540, of 18/12/2023, established, among other stipulations, that the bodies of the Judiciary will observe, whenever possible, the equal participation of men and women, with an intersectional perspective of race and ethnicity, providing for the occupation of at least 50% of women in the convocation and appointment of judges for jurisdictional activity or to assist in the administration of justice; in the appointment of management and advisory positions, including court directorships when freely appointed.

A Resolução 540 previu, ainda, que metade das designações: i) de cargos de chefia e assessoramento; ii) da composição de colegiados (gt, comitê, comissões e outro coletivos de livre indicação); iii) das mesas de eventos institucionais; iv) de estágio e residência jurídica; e v) de pessoal terceirizado devem recair sobre mulheres.

Figure 49 shows the percentage of female civil servants working in the Judiciary: 53.5%, which demonstrates the preponderance of women in relation to the total number of civil servants.

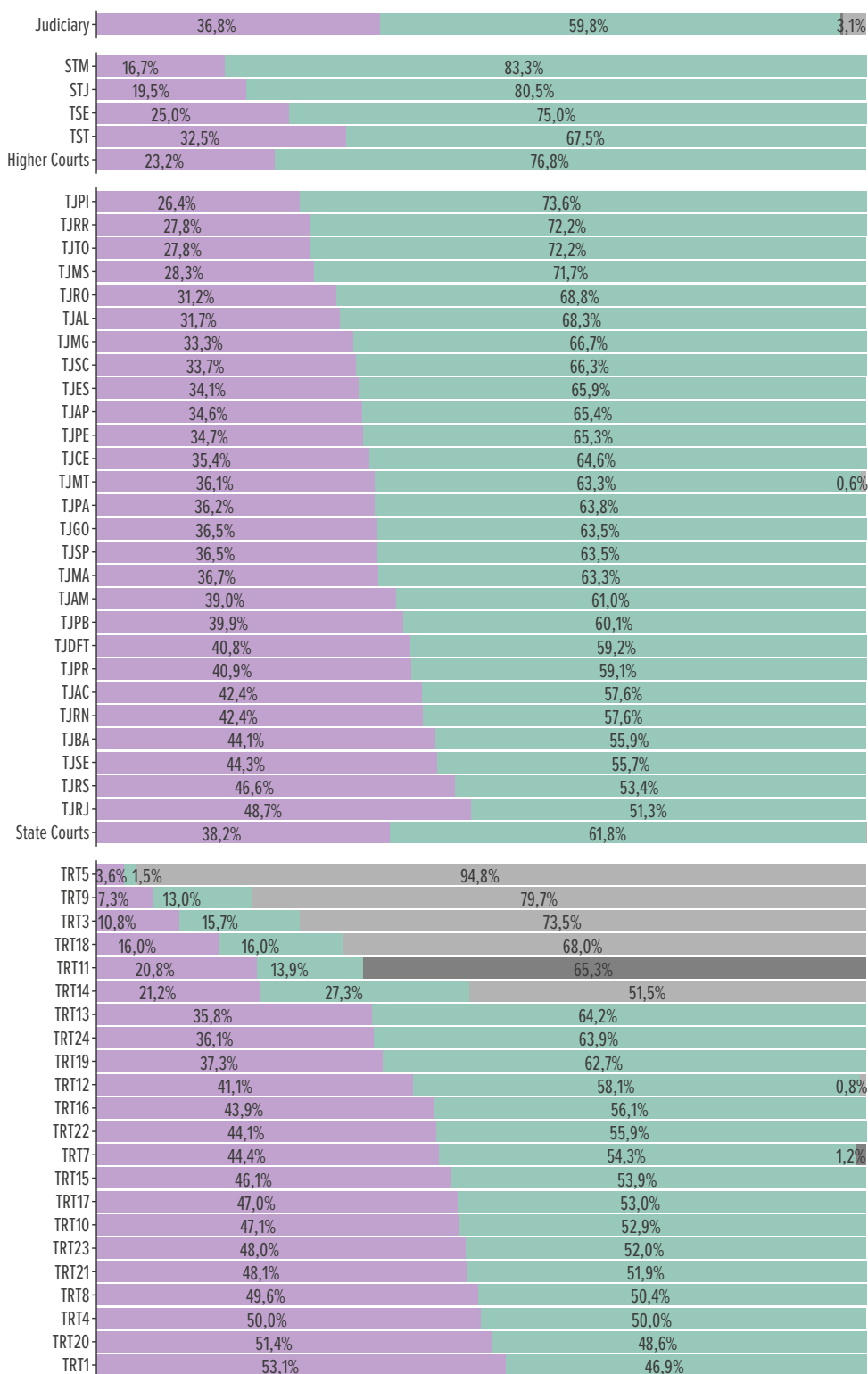
This majority composition stands out mainly in the State Courts (56.9%) and the Electoral Courts (53.5%), while the opposite is true in the Labor Courts (42.6%); the State Military Courts (47.1%); the Superior Courts (48.6%); and the Federal Courts (49%).

In a parallel with the participation of women in the European Union, it can be seen that Brazil still shows low female representation, because while the Brazilian average is 36.8%, in Europe women judges already accounted for more than half of the judiciary in 2022, at 59.7%.

Liechtenstein, a German-speaking principality 25 km between Austria and Switzerland, was the only place in the European Union where the percentage of female magistrates was lower than in Brazil (27.4%), while in all other places the percentages ranged from 40% to 81%¹⁴.

¹⁴ Data available at the link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Police,_court_and_prison_personnel_statistics. Accessed on Apr/2024.

Figure 46 - Percentage of Magistrates in the Judiciary



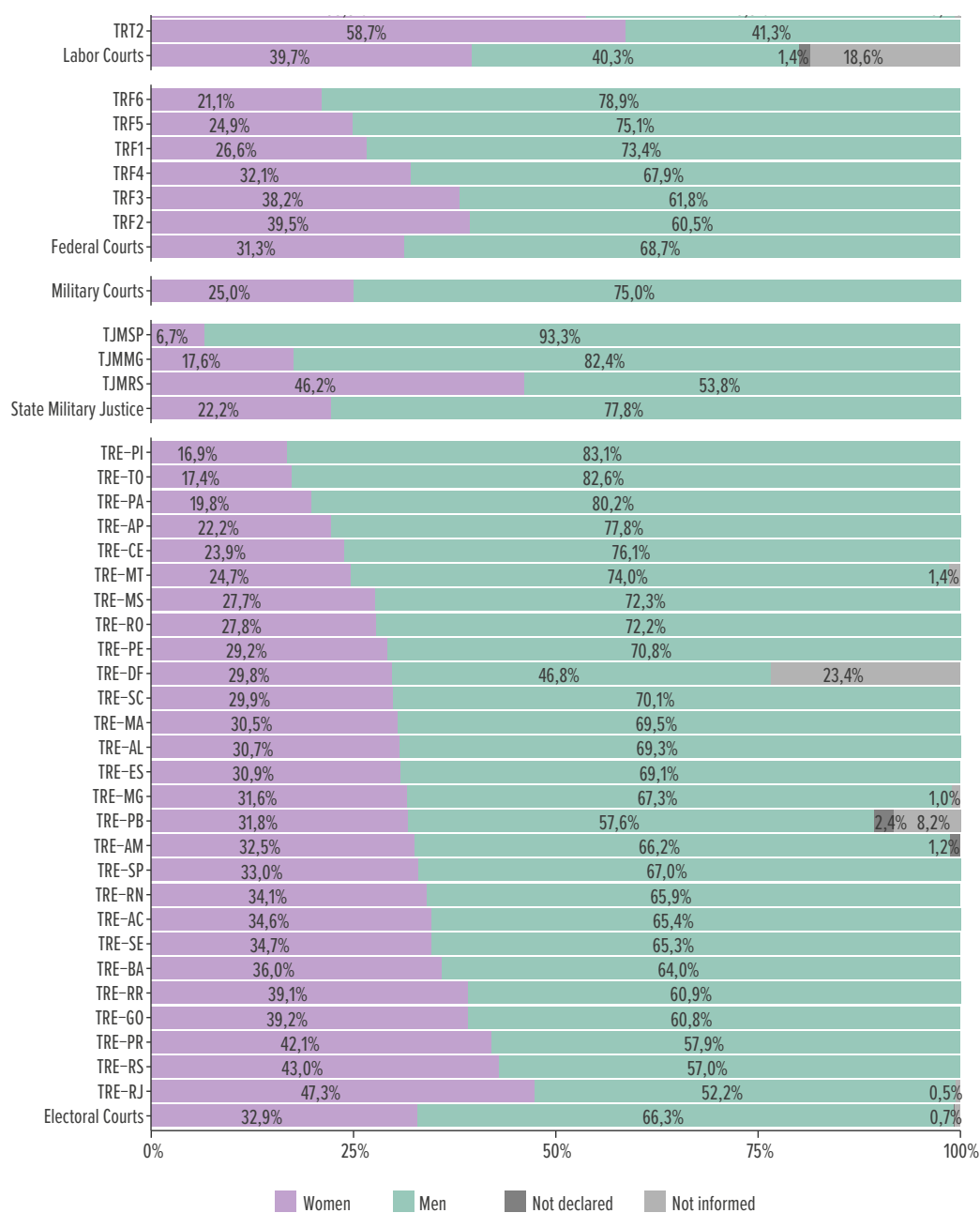
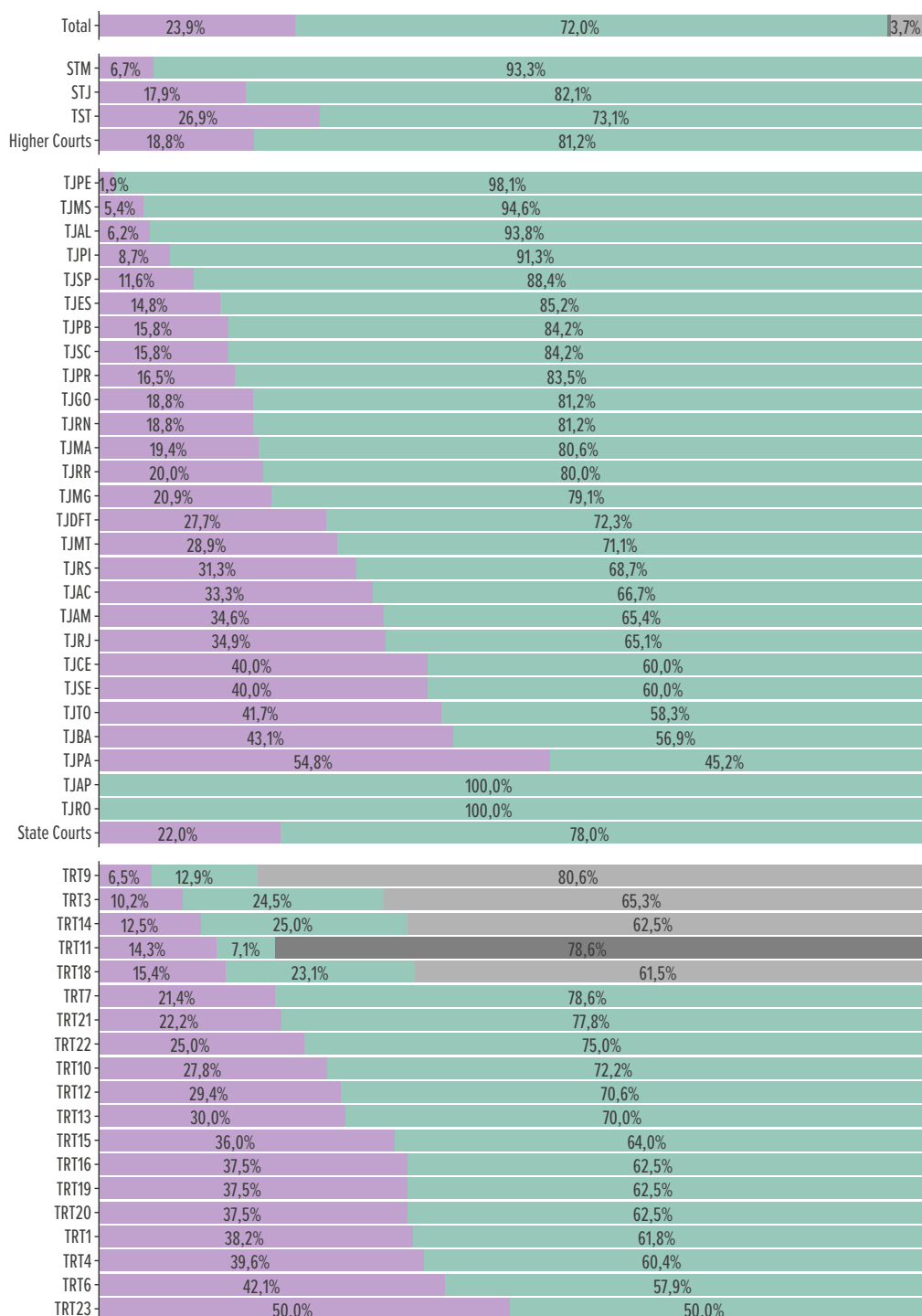


Figure 47 - Percentage of female ministers in the Supreme Courts and female judges in the Courts of Justice, Federal Regional Courts, Regional Labor Courts, Regional Electoral Courts and Military Justice Courts



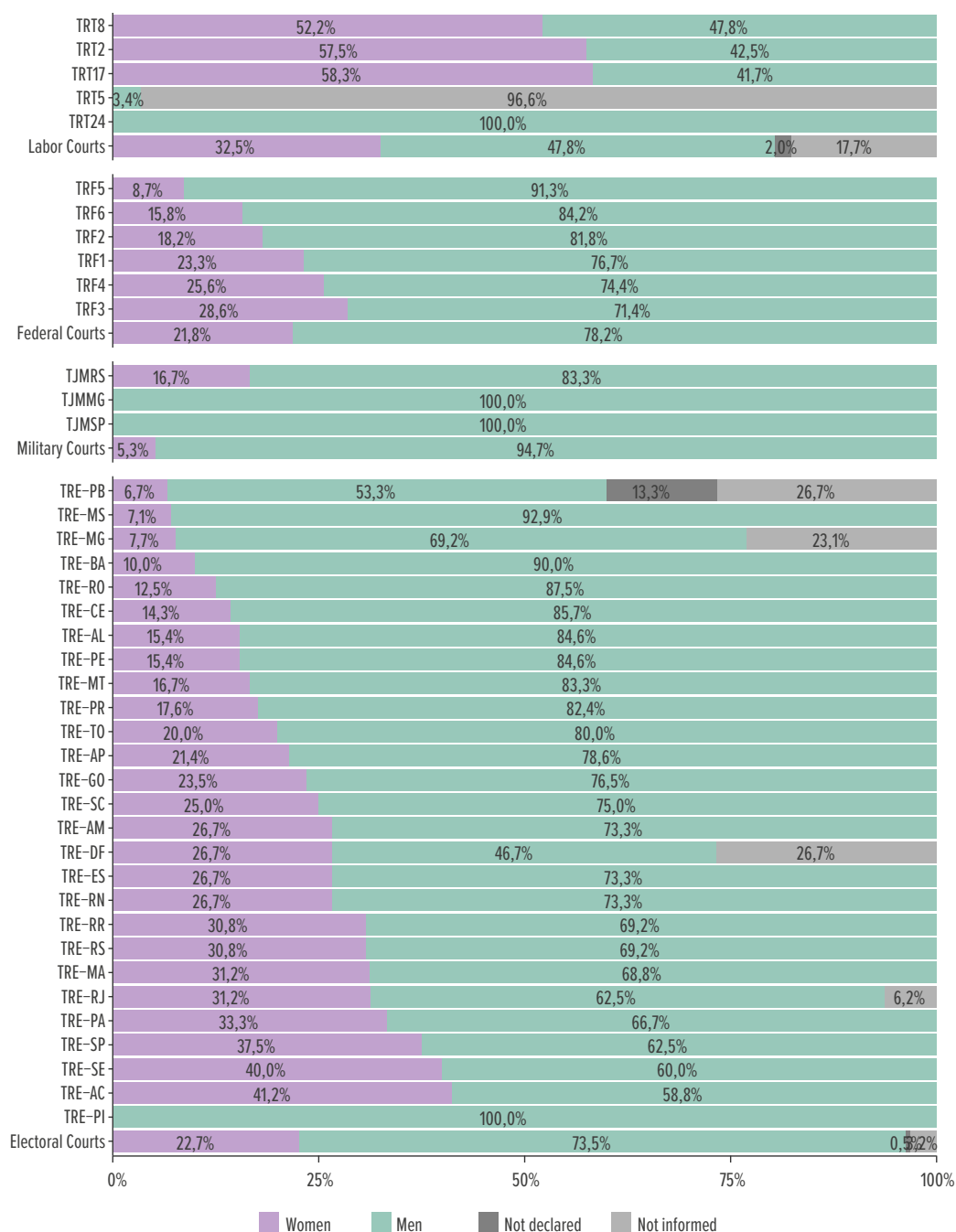
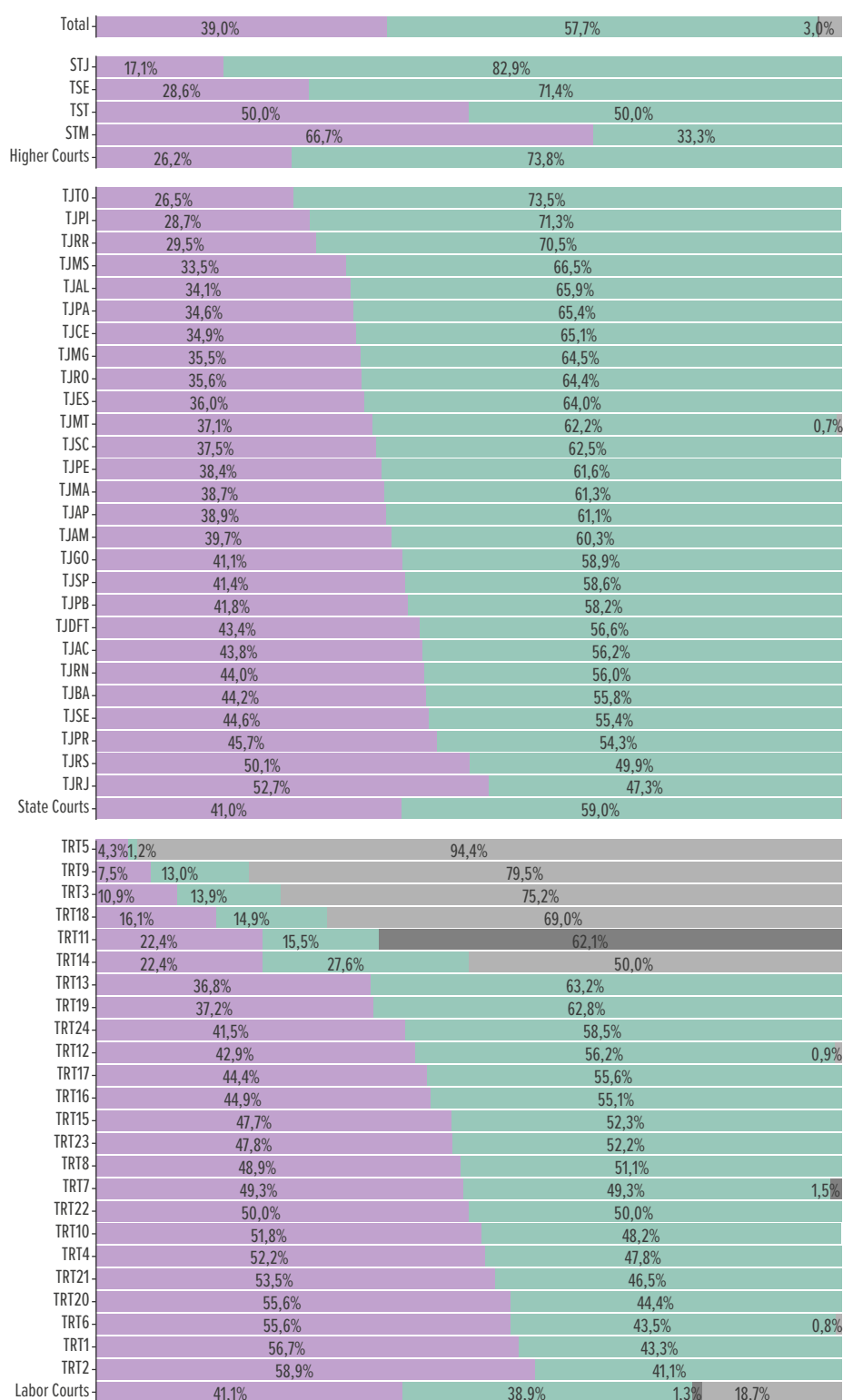


Figure 48 - Percentage of female judges in the first grade



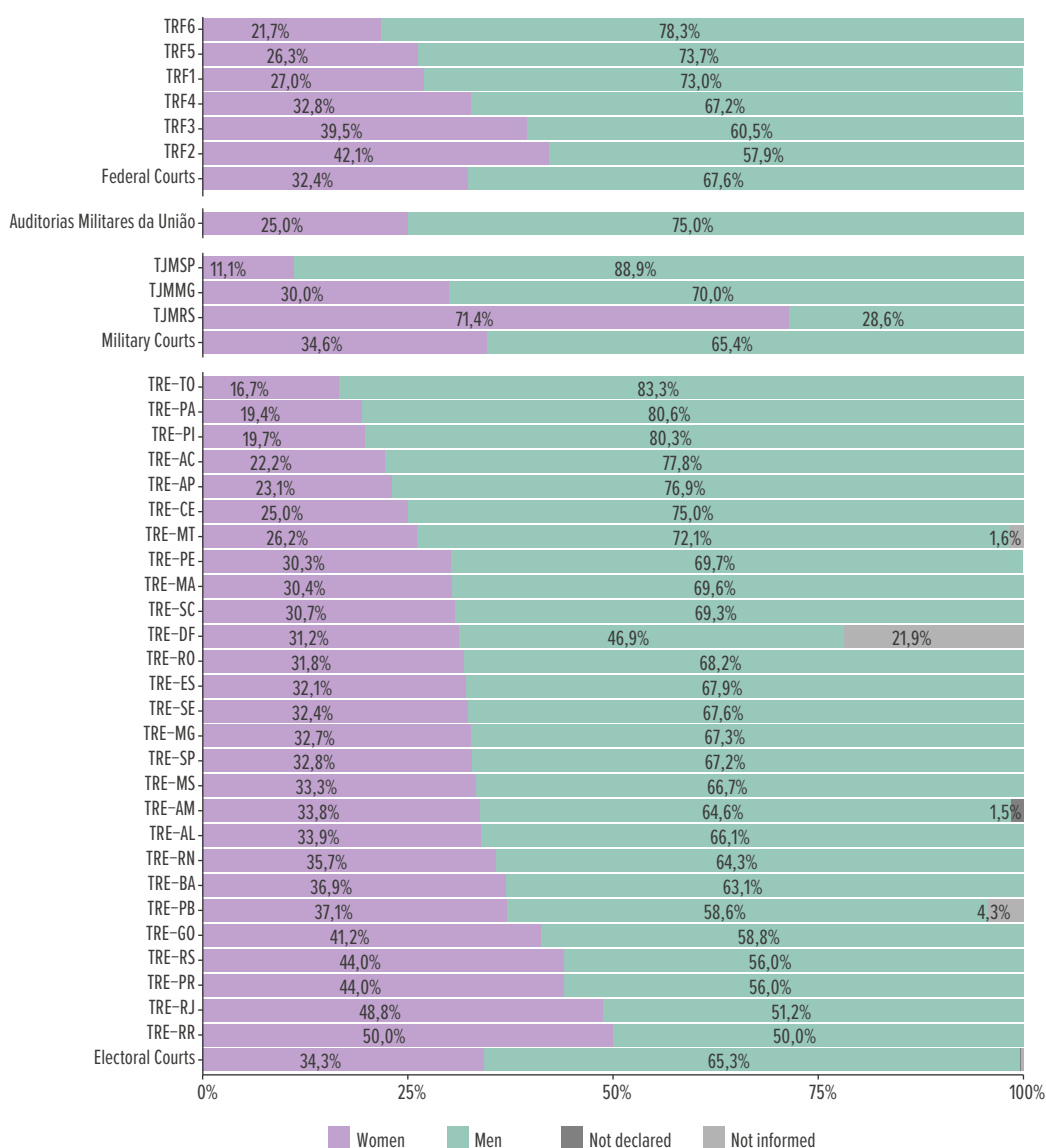
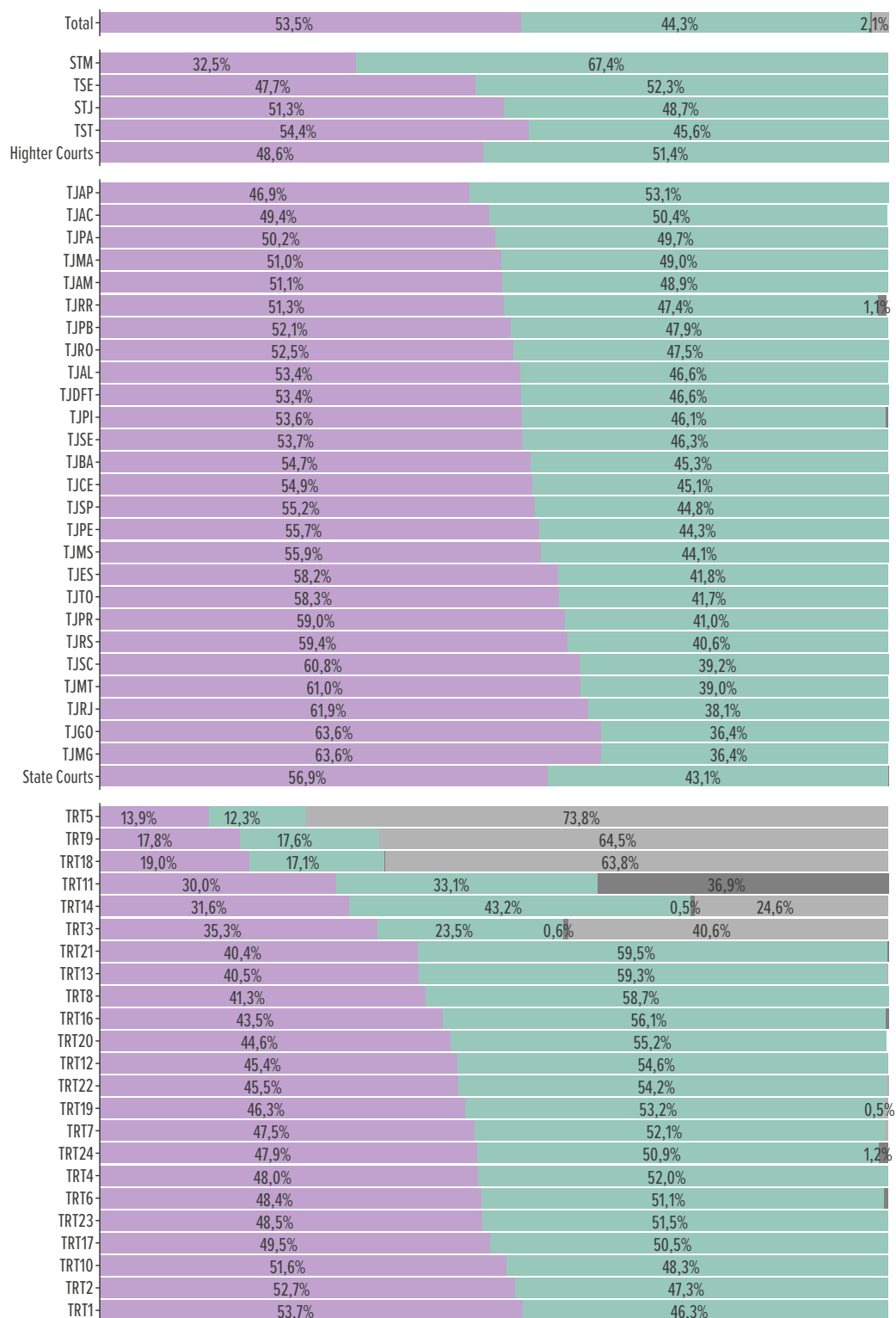
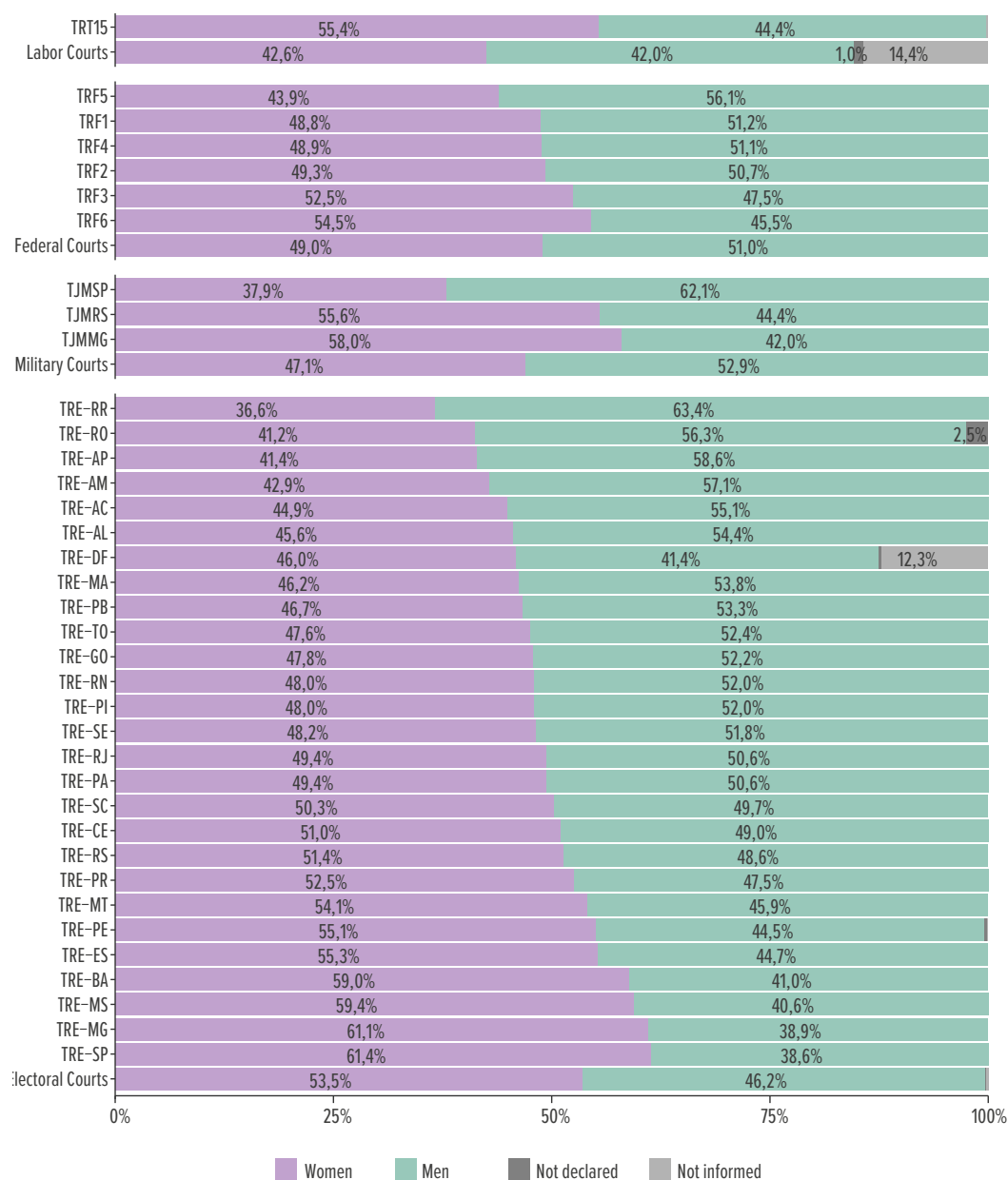


Figure 49 - Percentage of Female Servants in the Judiciary





4.3.2 ETHNIC-RACIAL PARTICIPATION

For the first time, the Justice in Numbers Report includes, within the personnel section, a topic specifically aimed at diagnosing the ethnic-racial profile of judges and civil servants in the Judiciary. The data also comes from the MPM system.

In 2023, through the National Pact of the Judiciary for Racial Composition, the courts were encouraged to update their internal staff registration systems in order to update the most recent self-declared race/color records. According to the Racial Ethnic Diagnosis of the Judiciary (CNJ, 2023), in 2023 there was 21.1% missing data among judges and 29.1% missing data among civil servants.

The Pact is an important movement promoted by the CNJ, in which programs, projects and initiatives are developed in all segments of the Judiciary and at all levels of jurisdiction, with the aim of combating and correcting racial inequalities, through affirmative, compensatory and reparatory measures, to eliminate structural racism within the Judiciary.

Due to the fact that there are still a number of records with no information on race/color, the figures presented in this section consider the percentage of black people in relation to the total number of racial records, excluding missing data from the calculation denominator.

This methodology is adopted in order to arrive at the percentage of black people that is closest to reality, because otherwise an underestimated percentage of black people in the workforce would be calculated by adding the missing information to the denominator, i.e. it would be the same as assuming that the entire group of missing data was made up of white people, which would not be true.

The registration options follow the race/color classification recommended by the IBGE, with one caveat: both black and brown were added to the term “black” to indicate that the respondent should be aware that self-identifying as “black” or “brown” would imply self-identifying as “black”. These are the classifications adopted:

- ▶ Yellow;
- ▶ White;
- ▶ Indigenous;
- ▶ Black;

- ▶ Brown/Black and
- ▶ Not declared by the respondent.

The “undeclared” option should only be filled in when the individual has updated their functional records, but expressly chooses not to share the data or to self-declare their race/color.

Unlike unreported data, these records were taken into account when calculating the racial participation indicator, as they characterize the sending of some information. Only missing data (not sending the information or sending it without filling it in) was excluded.

It can be seen that in the case of magistrates’ records, 4.3% of the respondents chose not to self-declare and 13% of the records still lacked data.

In the case of civil servants, 4.6% preferred not to self-declare and in 10.7% of the records the information is pending. Although there has been significant progress in relation to the rate of missing data seen in the 2023 diagnosis, the percentage of people without a functional record in terms of race/color is still high.

As can be seen in Figure 50, the percentage of black people in the entire Judiciary is 14.3%, of which 12.4% are brown and only 1.8% are black.

The justice segments with the highest percentages of black magistrates are the Electoral Justice (18.1%) and Labor Justice (15.9%). This is followed by State Justice (13.1%) and Federal Justice (11.6%).

The segment with the lowest percentage of black judges is the State Military Court (6.7%), where the data from the TJM-SP and TJM-RS are not shown in Figure 50, as they do not even have a record of a judge with the racial classification “Black”. For this reason, the total for the segment differs from the figure presented by the TJM-MG, since white judges or judges from other racial categories are included. In the Federal Military Court, there are 23.1% black first-degree judges.

In the Higher Courts, there are records of black magistrates in the STJ and TST. In the TSE and STM, much of the data is missing or registered as “White”, which is why the figures are not represented.

It should be remembered that, like the graphs in the previous section on female participation, Figure 50 considers the auxiliary judges working in the higher courts and the ministers. The separation by position can be seen in Figure 51, concerning ministers and judges in the higher courts and other courts, respectively, and in Figure 52, concerning judges.

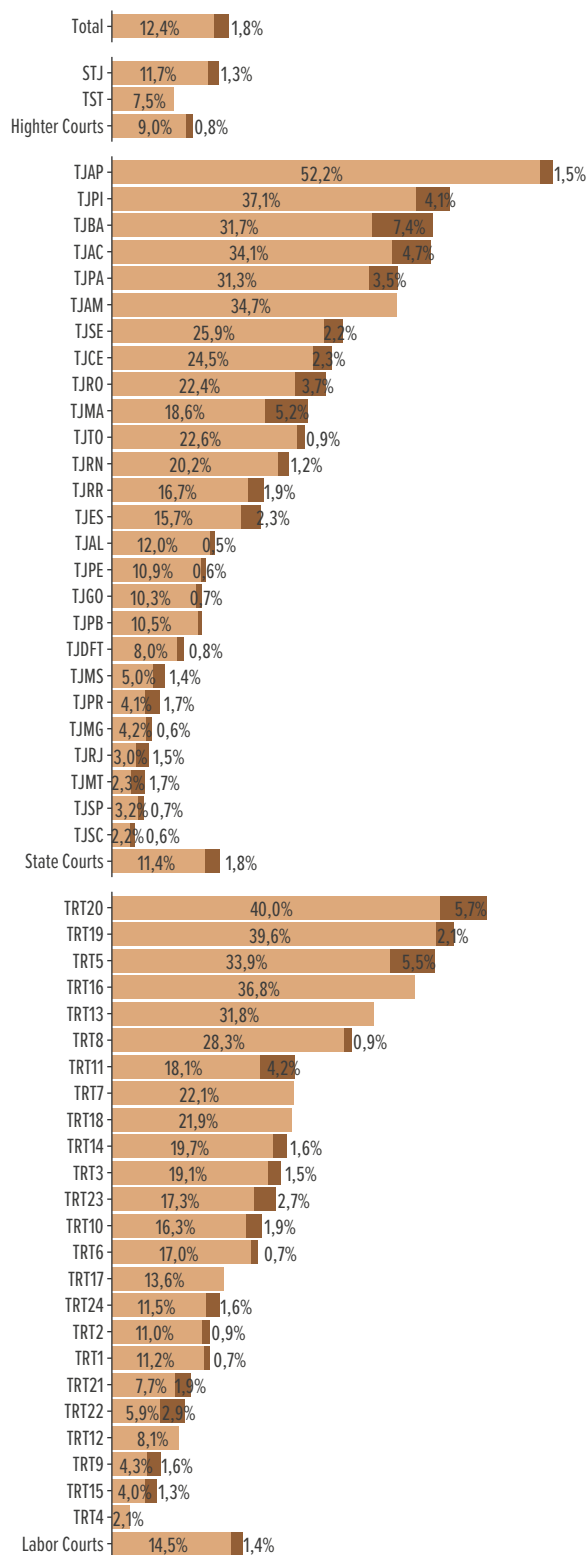
There is a certain relationship between geographical regions and the percentage of black magistrates, with higher rates in states in the north and northeast, such as Amapá (TJAP and TRE-AP), Piauí (TJPI), Sergipe (TRT20) and Bahia (TJBA, TRT5, and TRE-BA).

On the other hand, in the south-central courts, the rates tend to be lower, as in the case of Rio Grande do Sul (TRT-4), São Paulo (TJSP and TRE-SP), Santa Catarina (TJSC and TRE-SC), and the TRF4, which covers the three southern states.

In all segments, there is a lower percentage of black magistrates occupying positions in high courts than in the first level of jurisdiction: State Justice, with 8.7% in the second level and 14% in the first level; Labor Justice, with 13.5% in the second level and 16.3% in the first level; Federal Justice, with 9.3% in the second level and 11.8% in the first level; and State Military Justice, with no record of a black judge in the second level and 11.5% in the first level.

Figure 53 shows that the percentage of civil servants working in the Judiciary is 27.1%, thus revealing a higher level of racial composition in this category of professionals. The segment with the highest percentage is the Electoral Court, with 37.5% blacks, 4.2% of whom are black. Next are the Superior Courts (32.8%), the Federal Courts (28.1%), the State Courts (26%), the State Military Courts (24.8%) and, finally, the Labor Courts (24.2%).

Figure 50 - Percentage of black magistrates in the judiciary



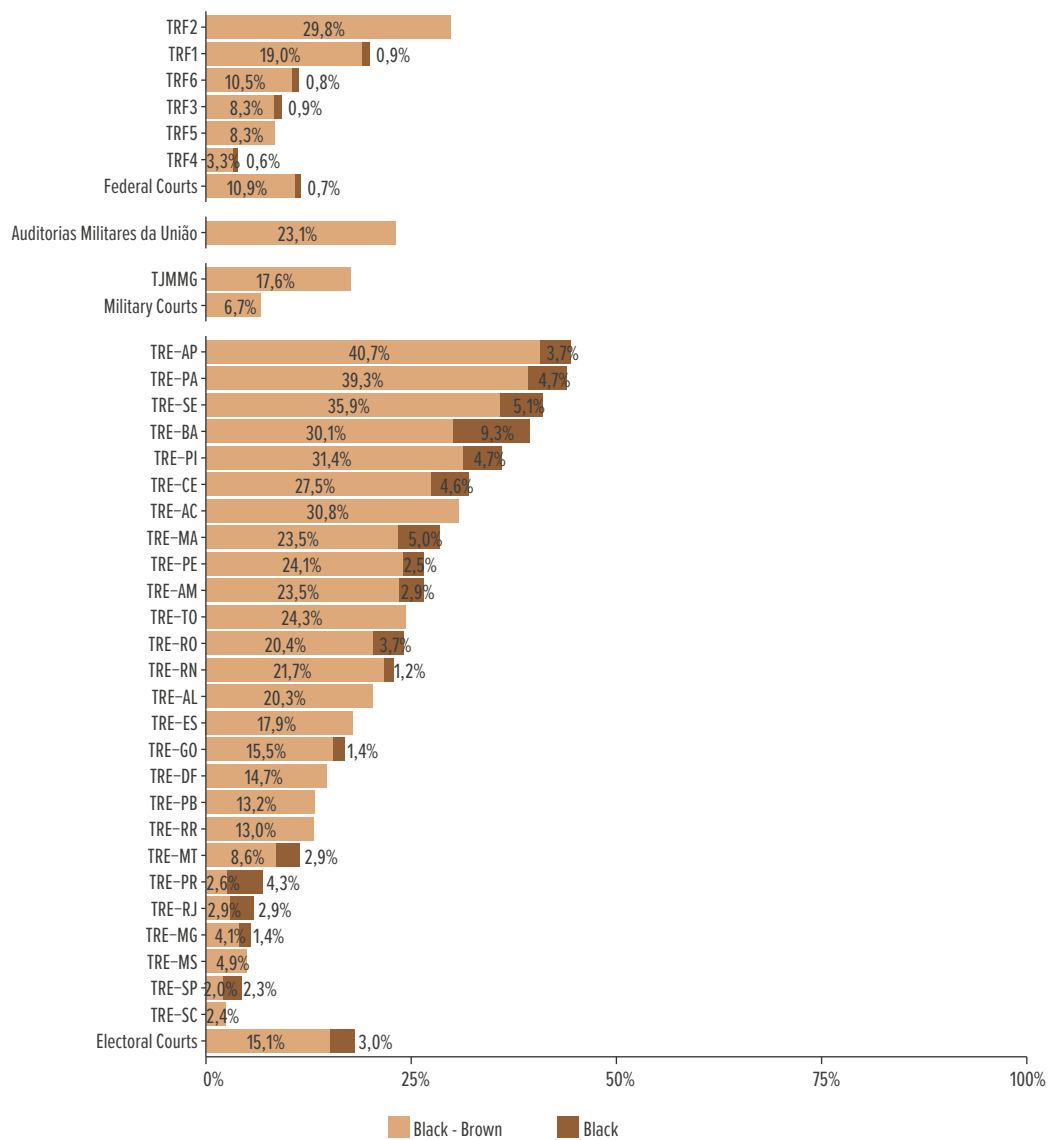
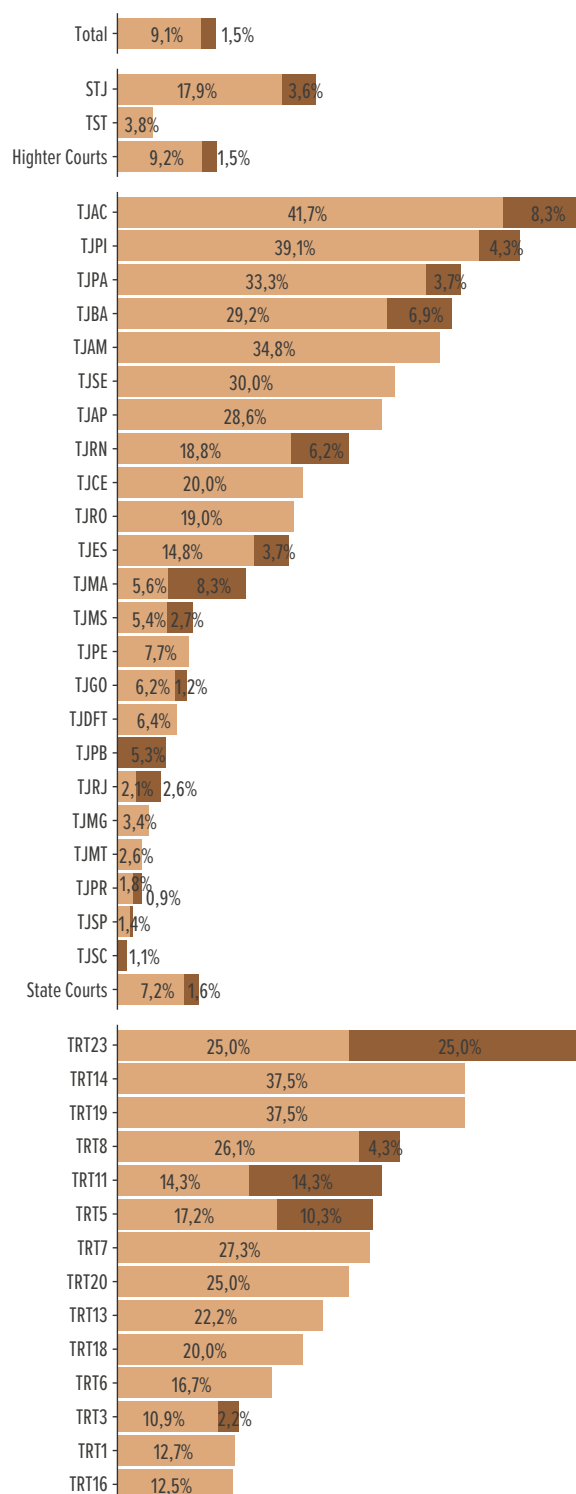


Figure 51 - Percentage of black ministers in the Superior Courts and black judges in the Courts of Justice, Federal Regional Courts, Regional Labor Courts, Regional Electoral Courts and Military Justice Courts



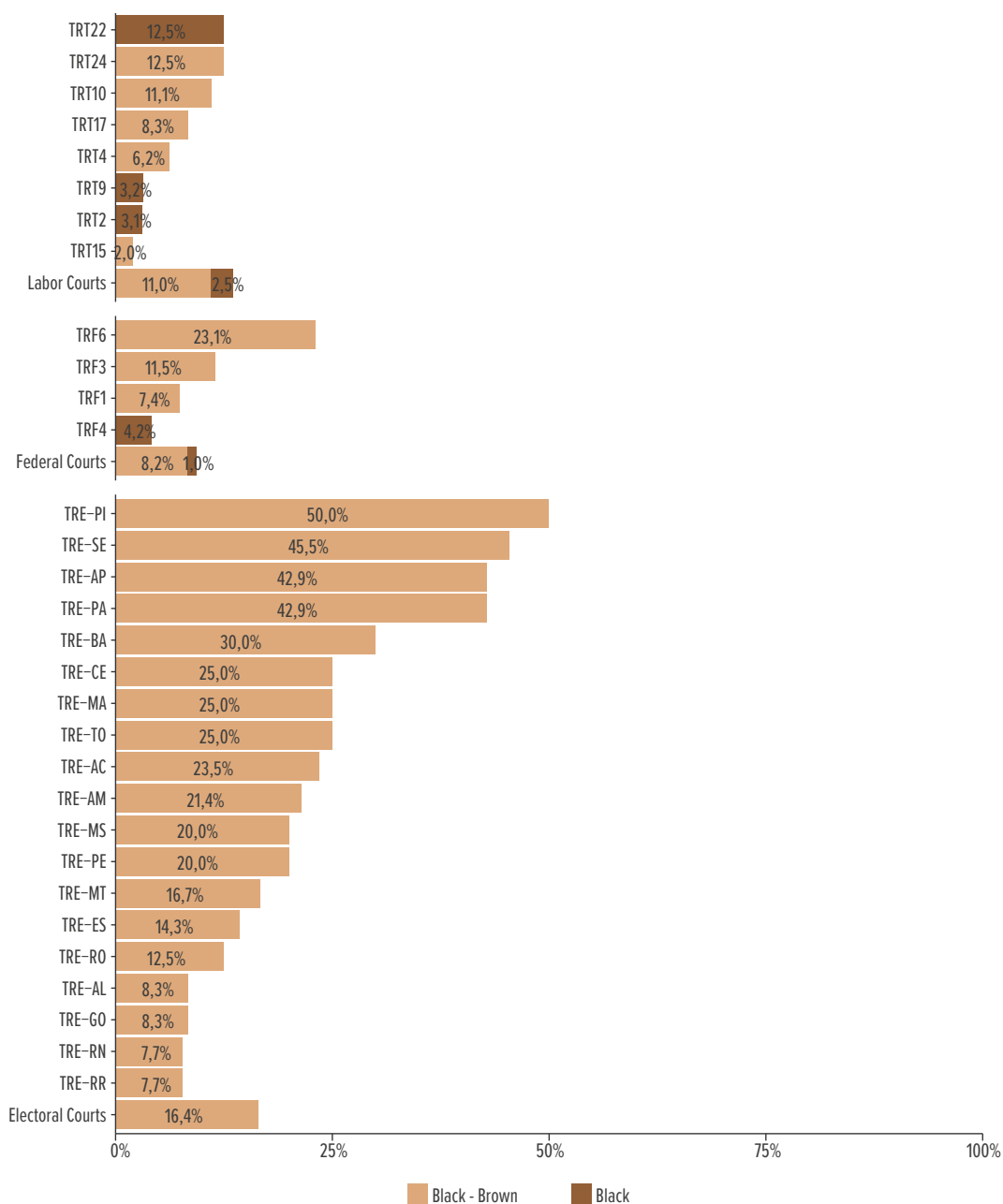
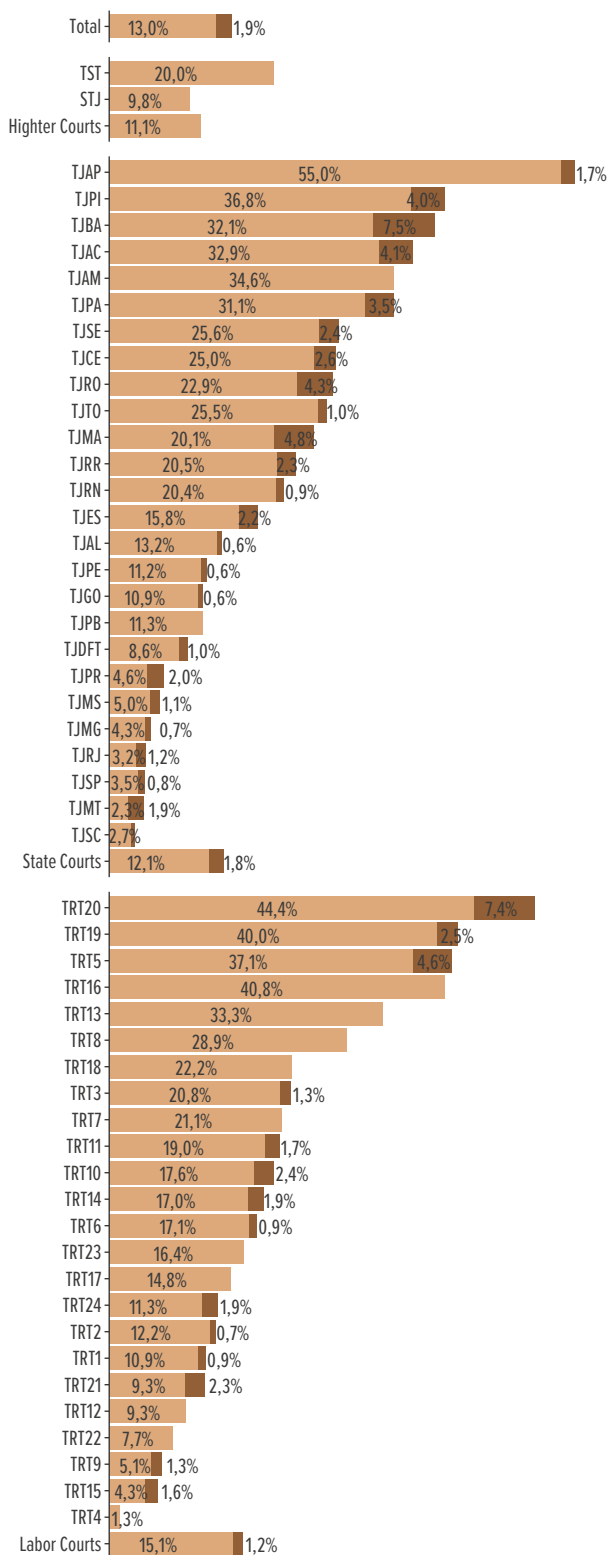


Figure 52 - Percentage of black judges in the first grade



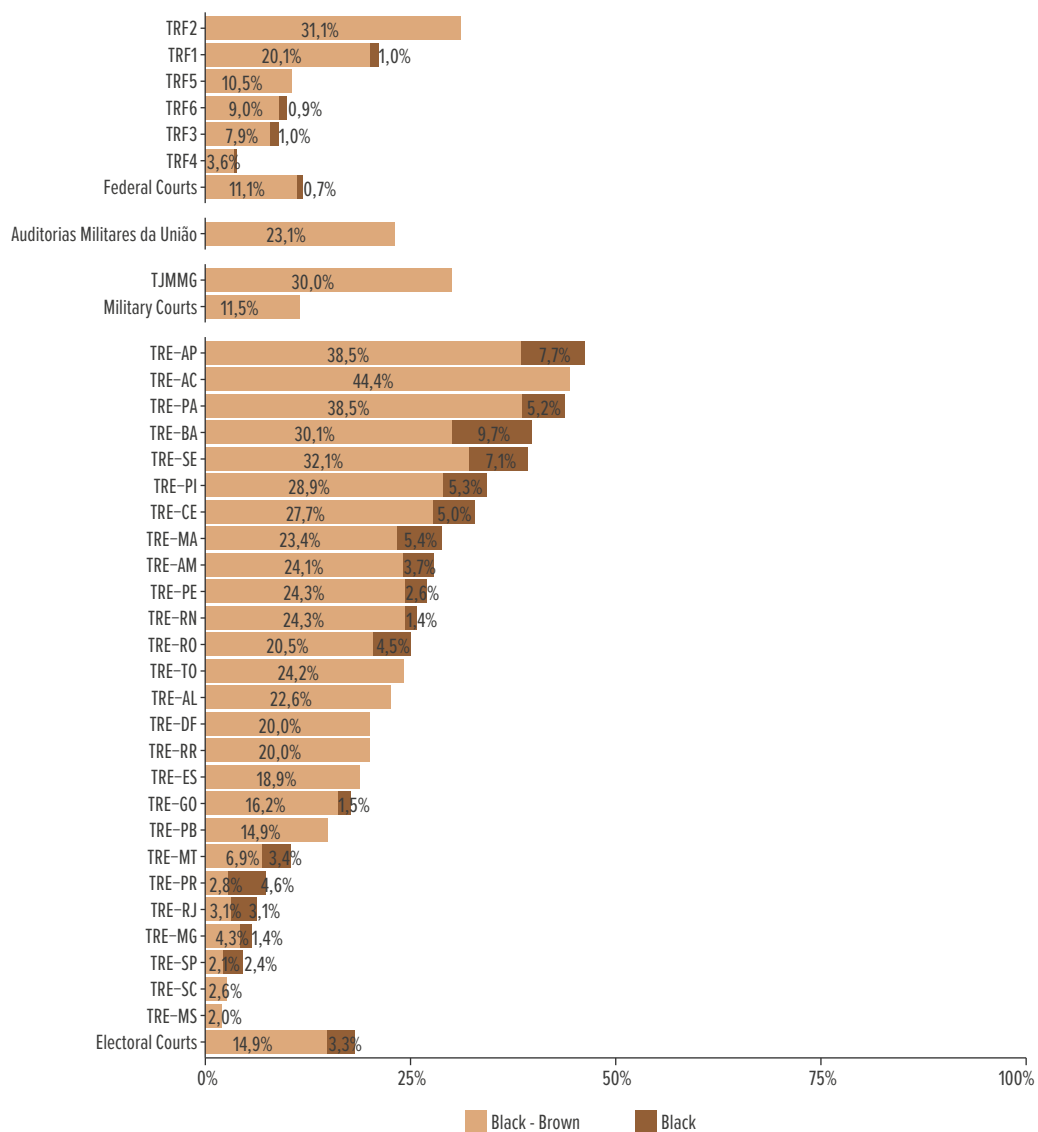
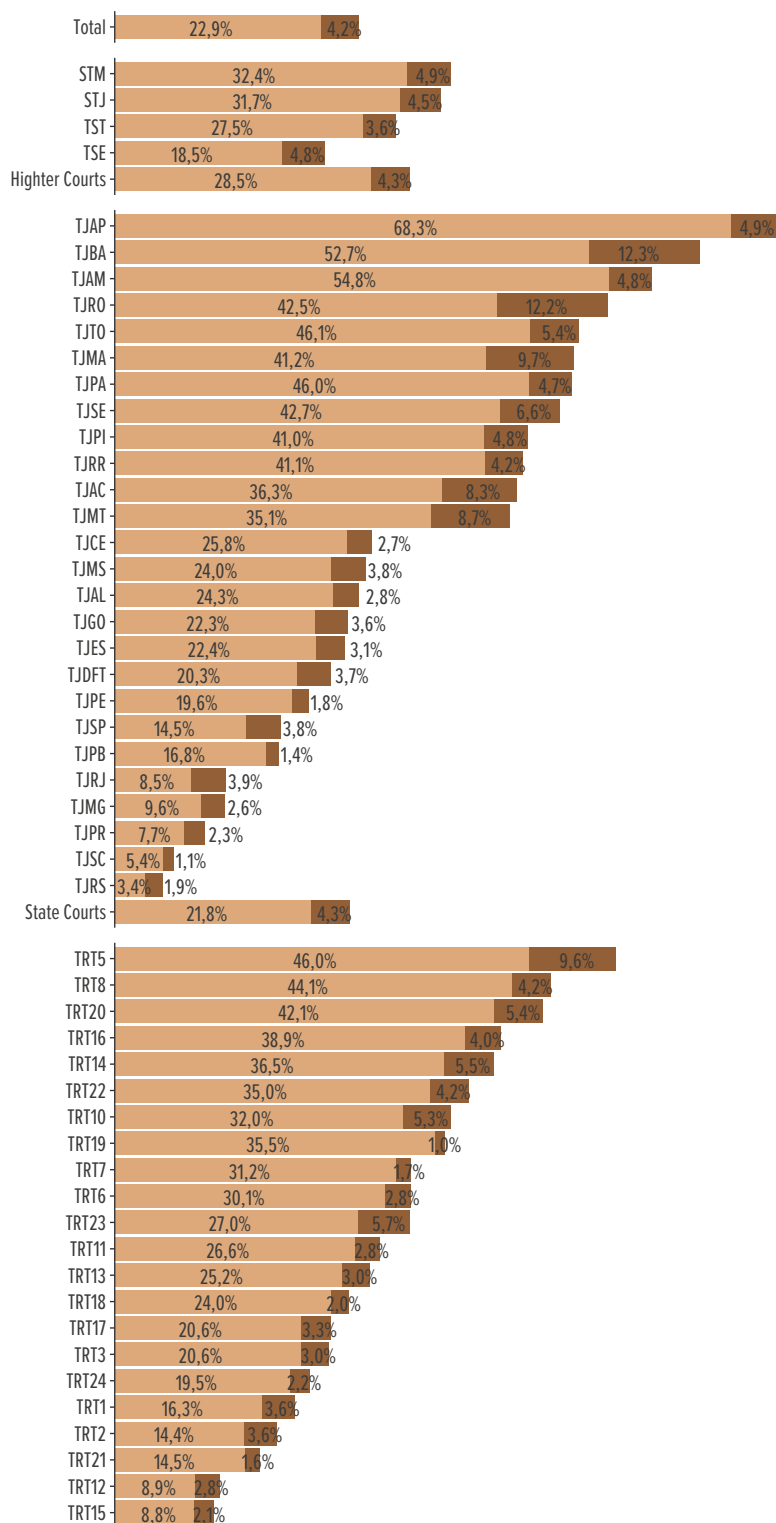
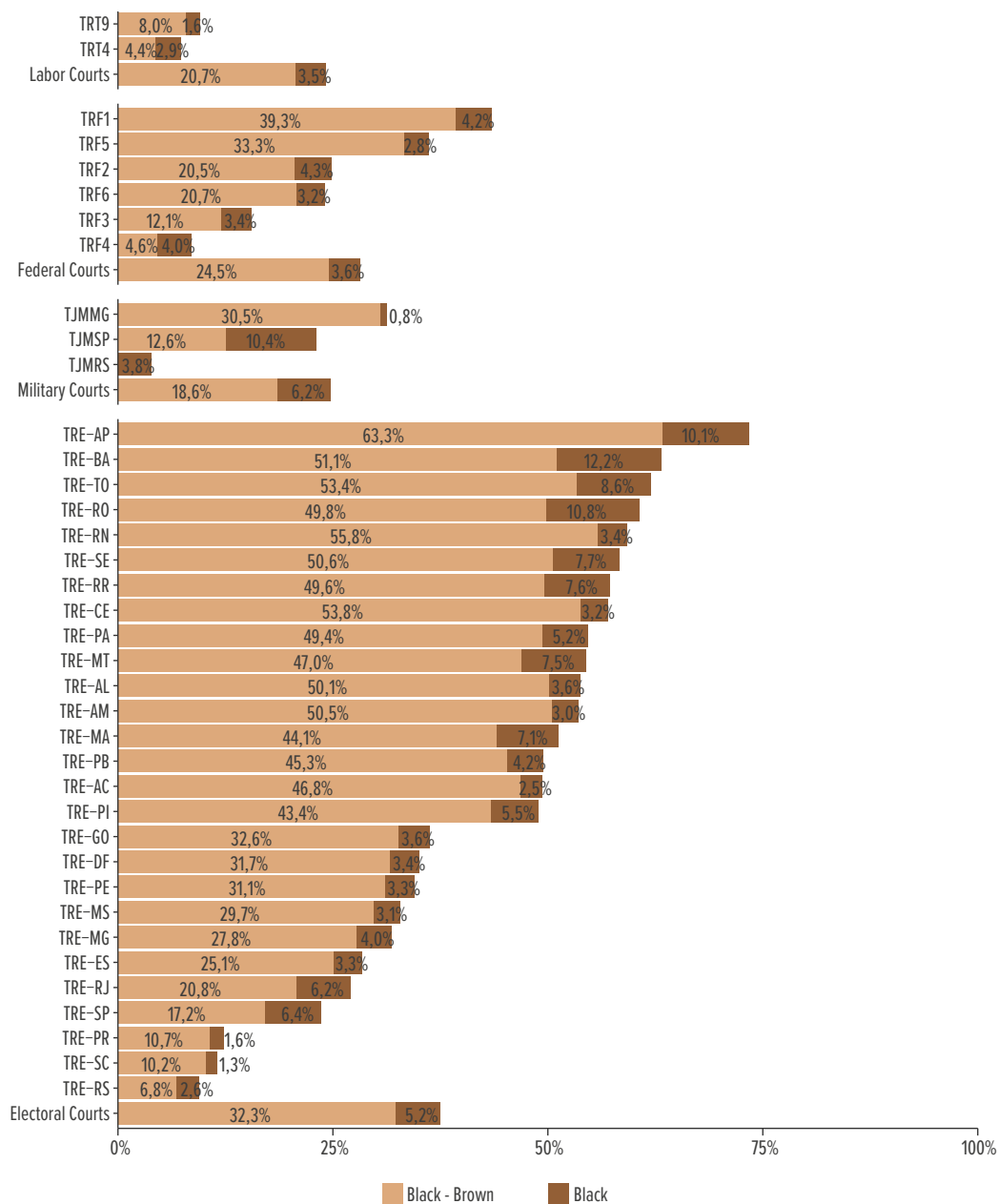


Figure 53 - Percentage of black civil servants in the Judiciary





5 JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT

This chapter presents general data on the number of cases and litigation and the results of the main performance indicators for each segment of the justice system.

The chapter is divided into three topics: 1) litigation, which shows the procedural flow and the productivity and performance indicators consolidated by court and by segment of the judiciary; 2) prioritization policy for the first level, comparing data from the first level with the second level of jurisdiction¹⁵; and 3) execution bottlenecks, which compares the knowledge and execution phases in the first level.

It is important to clarify that all the procedural data for the years 2020 to 2023, presented from this chapter onwards, has undergone a profound transformation in the production and generation of statistics. Until the publication of “Justice in Numbers 2021” (base years 2009 to 2020), the courts supplied the information using manual typing systems. As a result, they were subject to errors in interpreting glossaries, calculations and even typing.

After an intense reorganization effort with the courts, procedural data started to come from DataJud, established by CNJ Resolution 331/2020, in 2020.

This means that the information has become more reliable, and the Judiciary’s statistical systems can use a single source of data since all the calculations and sources of information are now stored and processed by the CNJ’s DPJ. It also allows the extraction of data by various forms of segmentation, whether by theme, situation, or judging body, among other variables.

The DataJud Statistics Panel (available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/painel-estatistica>) is an important tool for accessing the information presented in this document, in addition to the other panels and information available on the website of the Judicial Research Department.

The Statistics Panel allows dynamic examination of the data and provides an Application Programming Interface (API) to consult the microdata, using the case number, according to the unique procedural numbering standard established by CNJ Resolution 65/2008, as long as the case is not confidential.

15 In order to evaluate the item - policy of priority attention to the first level of jurisdiction (CNJ Resolution 219) - the first level is considered to be: ordinary courts, special courts and appeal panels; the second level includes the regional uniformity panels of the Federal Court.

The Public API, whose requirements and details are available at <https://datajud-wiki.cnj.jus.br/>, provides access to all public judicial proceedings (without secrecy), with various information by procedural movement, under the terms of CNJ Ordinance No. 160/2020.

For the production of this report, statistical elements from the former Justiça em Números system regarding procedural information up to 2019 were taken into account, in addition to statistics from calculations and extractions made through DataJud for the years 2020 onwards.

It is also worth reiterating the dynamic behavior of the Statistics Dashboard, which is updated monthly. In contrast, this report is static and has information generated from the consolidated database in March 2024.

Therefore, some figures may differ from those presented in the latest editions of the DataJud Report and Statistics Panel, given the possibility that the courts may revise their data volume due to ongoing sanitation and qualification efforts.

The CNJ also has the constant support of the Technical Support Committee, which is designed to support the systematization and standardization of DataJud (Ordinance CNJ/SEP n. 9/2021) and promote ways of improving the calculations of the indicators¹⁶.

The Circumstantiation Terms (TCO) began to be computed in the national judicial statistics from the edition of the Justice in Numbers Report 2023 (base year 2022), with retroactive calculations applied to 2020.

The change stems from studies carried out by the parameterization committee, approved by the CNJ Plenary, due to the peculiarities of criminal justice, especially in the special criminal courts, which greatly affect the workload. However, until then, they were not included in calculating the courts' workload.

The change also complies with the provisions of the annexes to CNJ Resolution 76/2009, which stipulates that the cases excluded from the calculation of the group of variables for new cases are only those that can be resolved by an order of mere expedient. It was therefore decided to include the terms of reference in the calculation of official judicial statistics since, although they deal with investigative procedures are not included in the hypothesis presented since they are procedures resolved by decision and not by order.

16 More details of the regulations and the collegiate body's duties can be found at <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/3944>.

Thus, the data for the years 2009 to 2019, fed manually through the Justice in Numbers system, remained unchanged, as they were reported in aggregate by the Courts. The methodological changes only have an impact on the statistics for 2020 onwards, as they are extracted from DataJud.

Another improvement that impacts the historical series from 2020 onwards concerns the calculation in the second level of jurisdiction and in the higher courts. Until 2019, the data was aggregated and there was no separation between the knowledge and execution phases. With the implementation of DataJud, the methodology is now unified, so the original processes - of knowledge of the second degree - that have started execution are now accounted for separately and in both phases.

In the following topics, indicators will be presented by level of jurisdiction and by phase (knowledge and execution). First, however, the conceptualization necessary for a correct understanding is briefly described:

- ▶ 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 takes into account the number of positions filled minus the average number of magistrates on leave during 2023.

- ▶ New cases per civil servant: an indicator that relates the total number of new cases of knowledge and extrajudicial execution divided by the number of civil servants in the judicial area, not including judicial executions.

Similarly, the average number of civil servants on leave during 2023 is deducted when calculating the number of civil servants in the judicial area.

- ▶ Workload per magistrate: an indicator that calculates the average workload of each magistrate in 2023 based on the sum of cases dismissed, cases pending, internal appeals heard, and internal appeals pending. It is then divided by the number of magistrates in office.

It should be clarified that the workload includes all cases, including foreclosures¹⁷.

¹⁷ Unlike new cases per Magistrate, when only extrajudicial executions and new cases of knowledge are computed.

- ▶ Workload per civil servant: same procedure as the previous indicator, but divided by the number of civil servants in the judicial area.
- ▶ IPM (Magistrates' Productivity Index): indicator showing the average number of cases disposed of per acting magistrate.
- ▶ IPS-Jud (Judicial Staff Productivity Index): an indicator that shows the average number of cases disposed of per judicial staff member.
- ▶ IAD (Demand Fulfillment Index): an indicator that verifies whether the court has been able to dispose of cases in at least an equivalent number to the number of new cases. Some international articles call it the *clearance rate*¹⁸. Ideally, this indicator should remain above 100% to avoid increasing pending cases.
- ▶ Congestion Rate: an indicator that measures the percentage of cases that remained pending resolution until the end of the base year concerning what was processed (sum of those pending and those dismissed).

Not all cases can be closed in the same year due to legal and procedural deadlines to be met, such as cases filed at the end of the base year measured.

In the IPM, IPS-Jud, workload, new cases per magistrate and civil servant indicator, and the sum of the days of absence and leave provided by law are not considered in the calculation base. Thus, the denominator uses the average number of judges and civil servants who remained active throughout each reference year's financial year.

It should be noted that this methodology came into force in the 2015 base year and that, until 2014, only judges on leave for more than six months were deducted when calculating the indicators. The number of effective services used by civil servants at the end of each base year was used. These changes can impact the historical series and should be considered when reading the data.

¹⁸ Resolution rate (ratio of cases disposed of to cases filed), translated from "[...] clearance rate (ratio of cases disposed of to cases filed)". DAKOLIAS, Maria. Court performance around the world: a comparative perspective. The World Bank, 1999.

5.1 LITIGATION

The Judiciary ended 2023 with **83.8 million pending cases** awaiting - some definitive solution. Of these, 18.5 million, or 22%, were suspended, over-reserved, or in provisional archives, awaiting future legal situations. Disregarding these cases, **at the end of 2023, 63.6 million legal cases were in progress.**

The volume of suspended cases has grown yearly, with an increase of 1.6 million (9.4%) between 2022 and 2023 alone. Various situations can lead to over-suspended, suspended, or provisionally closed cases.

The figure of 18.5 million includes cases awaiting, for example, the judgment of a general repercussion in the Federal Supreme Court, the judgment of a repetitive appeal in the Superior Court of Justice, the judgment of an Incident of Assumption of Jurisdiction (IAC) or an Incident of Resolution of Repetitive Demands (IRDR) in the second degree of the Courts; the capture of a fugitive convicted defendant; the payment of a writ of payment or a small value requisition (RPV); the judgment of another case or incident.

2017 was the first year in the historical series in which the backlog, which had been growing since 2009, slowed down. For the first time, the volume of pending cases was reduced, a fact that was repeated in 2018 and 2019.

After this period, the stock returned to an upward trend until it reached its highest value in the historical series 2023. The growth from 2020 onwards is also due to the methodological change in the measurement of court cases, which began to consider the “*termos circunstancia-dos*” (procedures for crimes of lesser offensive potential that are dealt with by special courts).

As can be seen in the DataJud Statistics Dashboard, these cases had an impact of 1.2 million on the number of cases pending in 2023, which were not counted before 2020.

Another impact on the calculation methodology is separating the second-degree and higher courts between knowledge and execution, as described in the introduction and at the beginning of this chapter¹⁹.

In the Statistics Panel, it is also possible to identify that the cases dealt with under the Special Courts rite were the main culprits for the increase in the backlog in 2023.

¹⁹ Therefore, throughout this report, caution should be exercised when comparing 2020 to 2023 and 2009 to 2019 periods, as these are parts of the historical series that differ methodologically.

Pending cases have been steadily increasing, from 8.6 million in 2020 to 9.9 million in 2021, 10.4 million, and 11.7 million, i.e., an accumulated 3.1 million (35.5%) in three years. Of these cases, 6.9 million (58.7%) are from the State Courts, and 4.8 million (41.3%) are from the Federal Courts, with the increase occurring predominantly in the JEFs (an increase of 2.5 million).

The volume of cases pending before the second level (3.3%) and the Higher Courts (2.5%) grew to a lesser extent. On the other hand, there was a 483.7 thousand cases (0.7%) reduction in the number of ordinary first-degree cases.

Thus, since 2020, the judiciary has faced a series of pending cases, with an increase of 896,000 cases between 2022 and 2023 (1.1%).

The historical series of net pending cases (pending cases excluding those suspended, stayed or on provisional file), on the other hand, has shown repeated drops since the indicator began to be measured in 2015. Over 2015-2023, net pending cases accumulated a reduction of around 7.8%, with a further drop of 0.9% in the last year (Figure 54).

Figure 57 shows that the procedural backlog increased in the state courts, federal courts, and higher courts from 2023 to 2022.

In the State Courts, there was an increase of 308,000 cases (0.5%); in the Federal Courts, there were 690,000 cases (5.8%) and, in the Higher Courts, 21,500 cases (2.5%).

The Labor Court and the State Military Court remained practically stable, with a variation of only 0.1% and 2.5% of cases, respectively. The opposite occurred in the Electoral Court, with a reduction of 62.9%, which is to be expected in a non-election year.

In 2023, 35.3 million cases were filed in the entire Judiciary and 35 million were dismissed. There was a 9.4% increase in new cases, with a 6.9% increase in resolved cases. Both the demand for Brazilian justice services and the volume of cases disposed of had fallen in 2020, but rose again from 2021 onwards.

It should be noted that the total number of cases filed reached the highest level in the historical series last year. The number of cases closed in 2023 was the second highest in the historical series, with the number of cases settled only slightly lower than in 2019.

With regard to new cases, if only the lawsuits actually filed for the first time in 2023 are taken into account, without counting the cases in appeal and judicial executions (which result from the end of the knowledge phase or the outcome of the appeal); 22.6 million original lawsuits were filed in 2023, equivalent to 5.8% more than the previous year (Figure 55).

This data is interesting to show that access to justice has grown since the end of the pandemic and that 2023 was the year with the highest point in the historical series in terms of demands coming before the courts.

The increase in the stock (896,000) was greater than the difference between the number of new cases (35.3 million) and the number of cases dropped (35 million). This is because there have been cases that have returned to the case file (pending cases), without appearing as new cases. These are situations in which the case, after the first dismissal, is reactivated and is again counted as a pending case.

These hypotheses include cases of sentences annulled in the higher court, referrals and returns of files (for example, due to issues of jurisdiction), and cases being returned to the lower court to await judgment of repetitive appeals or general repercussions, among other causes. In 2023 alone, 1.7 million cases were reactivated.

It should be clarified that the Judiciary's Statistics System is defined from the perspective of the workload generated by court cases. In other words, an "appeal" is a "new case" for a judge, just as the start of a sentence is a new case for a criminal court. According to the glossary in CNJ Resolution 76/2009, cases are considered to be dismissed:

- ▶ Referred to other competent judicial bodies, provided they are linked to different courts;
- ▶ Referred to higher or lower courts;
- ▶ Archived definitively;
- ▶ In which there has been a final decision and liquidation, compliance, or execution has begun.

Only one discharge is calculated per case and phase/instance (knowledge or execution phase, first or second degree).

Pending cases, on the other hand, are all those that were initiated but were never closed or that, after the first closure, were resumed.

In the same way, when counting the number of new cases, we also consider the entries in the phase/instance dimension on the date the case starts for the first time. Thus, a case that begins the enforcement phase can be both a new enforcement case and one that has been withdrawn from knowledge.

On the other hand, judgments include all decisions in the case, even if they occur more than once in the same phase/instance. Judgments and other final decisions of the second level and higher courts are also counted among sentences.

Therefore, a “judgment” is considered all the movements in the “193 - judgment” hierarchy of the unified procedural movement tables²⁰, except those referring to resolving motions for clarification. The other decisions are measured in the “Decisions” variable.

To calculate productivity, this report does not include interlocutory decisions. 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>.

The statistics on decisions, which have no impact on the productivity indices in this report, also include monocratic decisions on the (in)admissibility of special or extraordinary appeals handed down by the court’s presidency or vice-presidency.

For a better understanding of how cases are counted 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 Unified Procedural Tables (TPU)²¹ of the CNJ, in order to identify whether or not that judicial process is a new case; the procedural phases (knowledge or execution) and the situation it is in.

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 dropped case.

Inquiries, pre-procedural complaints, administrative procedures, including those of the Electoral Court, letters precatory, of order and rogatory, and classes of an incidental nature are examples of procedural classes that are not counted as new cases.

As for “internal appeals,” regardless of whether they are filed separately or not, they are not considered “new cases,” there are specific variables to measure them, which also impact the workload.

On the other hand, if the class of the main case file changes to an internal appeal, it continues to be counted as a pending case until it is resolved, even if it does not appear as a new case.

²⁰ Available at https://www.cnj.jus.br/sgt/consulta_publica_movimentos.php

²¹ The Procedural Tables were established by CNJ Resolution 46/2008 and can be consulted at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sgt>.

It should be noted that injunctions and mandamus actions are included in new cases and the calculation of indicators.

In addition, it should be clarified that appeals to higher courts are considered new cases in the second level or higher courts, with the consequent dismissal in the lower court. In these cases, the proceedings are classified as “new appeal cases.”

In criminal proceedings, the starting point is the receipt of the complaint or the change in class from an investigative procedure to a criminal action, without considering the periods that were processed as inquiries.

Having clarified these points, the data by court segment (Figures 59 and 60) show that the judiciary's overall result almost directly reflects the performance of the State Courts, which account for 77.3% of pending cases.

The Federal Court concentrates 15% of the cases and the Labor Court 6.5%. The other segments together account for 1.1% of pending cases. The Electoral Court has seasonal procedural movements, with highs especially in election years (2012, 2014, 2016, 2018...),

2020, 2022), and to a greater extent in municipal election years (2012, 2016, 2020). For these reasons, the evaluation by the justice segment is of the utmost importance.

In 2023, 33.2 million cases were heard, an increase of 3.4 million cases (11.3%) compared to 2022, proving to be a year of high productivity. In addition, productivity accumulated 40.3% over 14 years, even after the downturn suffered in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 56).

As explained above, judgments are considered sentences and final decisions in the second-degree or higher courts, including rulings.

The difference between the volume of pending cases and the volume each year is striking, as shown in Figure 57. In the State Courts, the backlog is equivalent to 2.4 times the demand; in the Federal Courts, 2.5 times; and in the Labor Courts, 1.3 times.

In the State Military Court, although the stock is close to the number of new and dropped cases, since 2020, the backlog has exceeded demand, and after the 2020 high, the number of pending cases has gradually decreased.

In the Higher Courts, the ratio is around 1.2 (pending over new cases). Only in the Electoral Court is there less backlog than new cases. Still, it should be remembered that the figures are highly impacted by the elections, 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 judges and civil servants was maintained, it would take approximately 2 years and 5 months of work to bring the backlog to zero. This indicator can be referred to as “Turnaround Time”.

The turnaround time of the backlog is calculated by the ratio of pending cases to those discharged. In the State Courts, the result is 2 years and 7 months; in the Federal Courts, it is 2 years and 10 months; in the Labor Courts, it is 1 year and 4 months; in the State Military Courts, it is 1 year and 1 month; and in the Superior Courts, it is 1 year and 2 months, as can be seen in Figure 61.

The courts with the longest turnover times are TRF3, with 4 years and 10 months, and TJSP, with 3 years and 7 months, the only ones over three and a half years. On the other hand, disregarding the electoral justice system, which generally has low values, the shortest turnover times are in the following courts: TRT22 (8 months), TRT13 (9 months), TRT3 (9 months), and TRT8 (9 months), all under a year.

Figure 54 - Historical series of pending cases

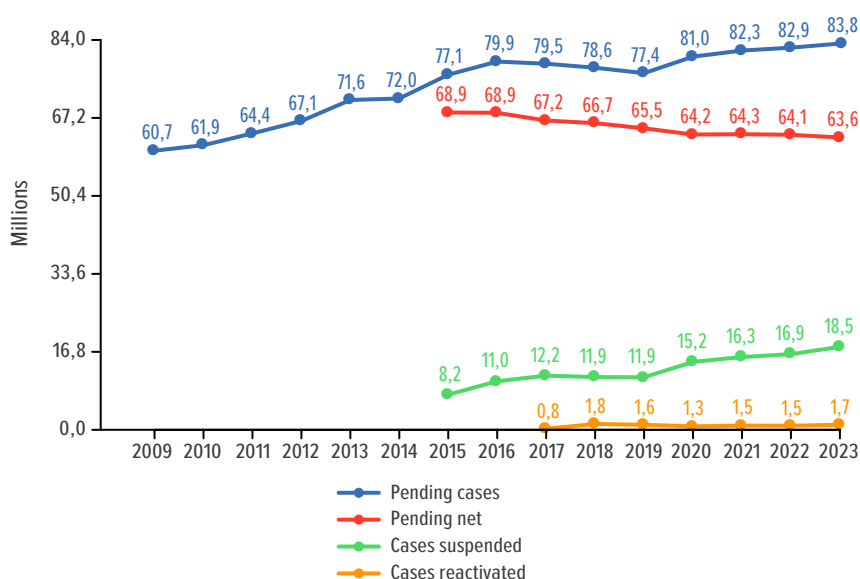


Figure 55 - Historical series of new cases and dismissed cases

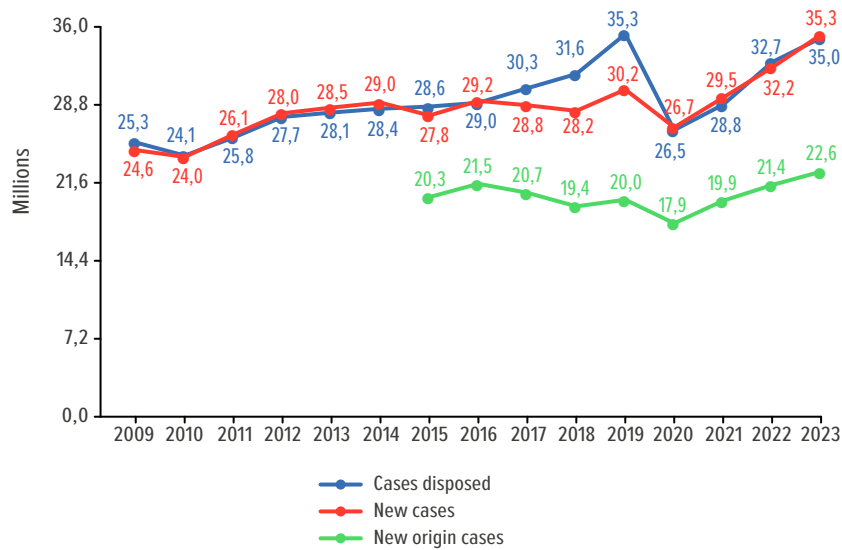


Figure 56 - Historical series of judgments and decisions

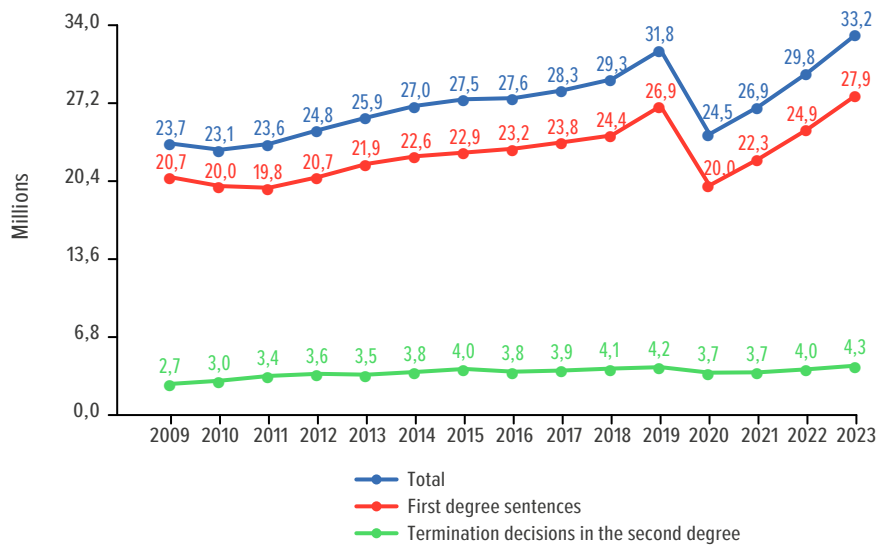


Figure 57 - Historical series of procedural movements by justice branch.

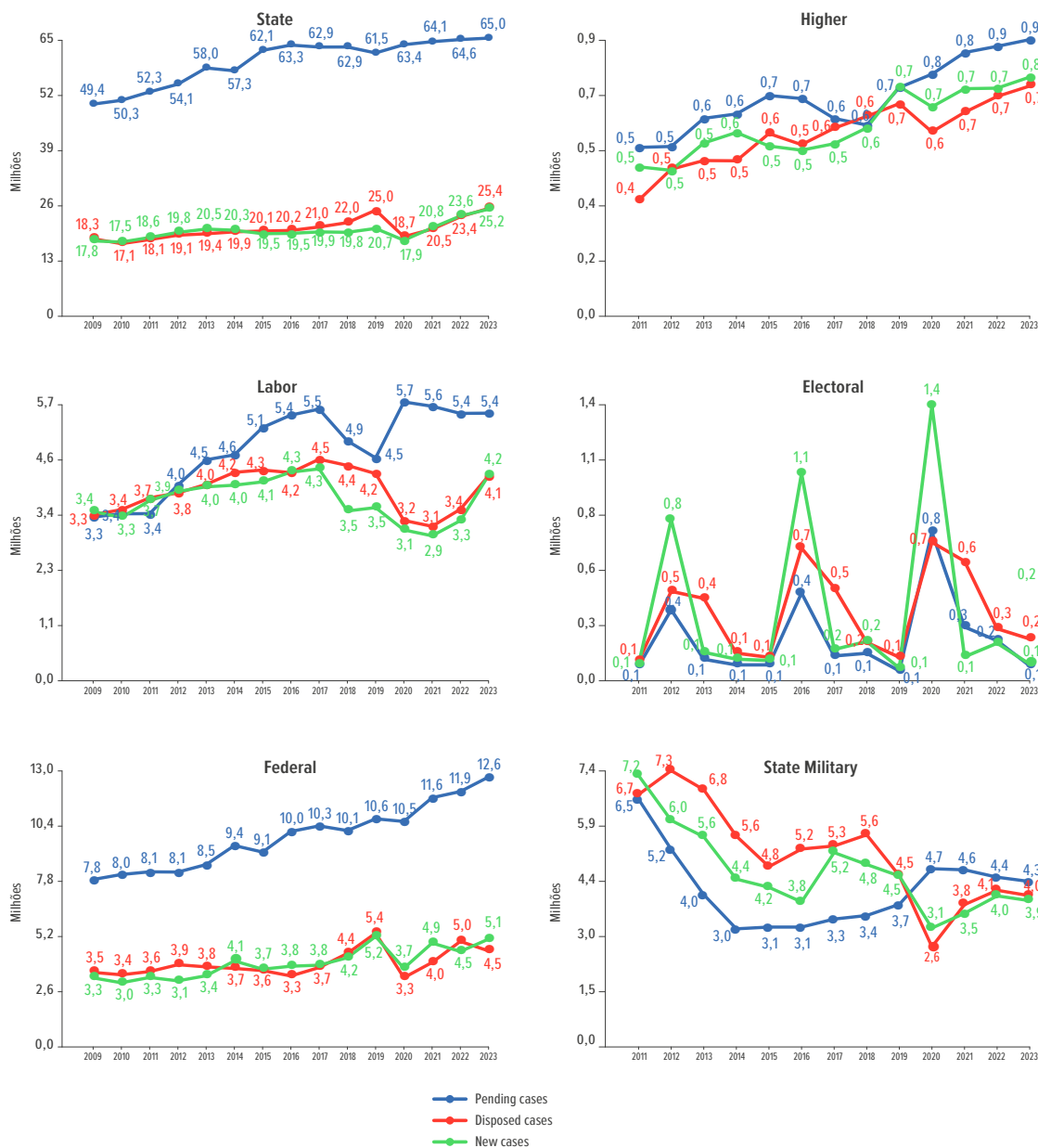


Figure 58 - Historical series of judgments and final decisions b justice branch.

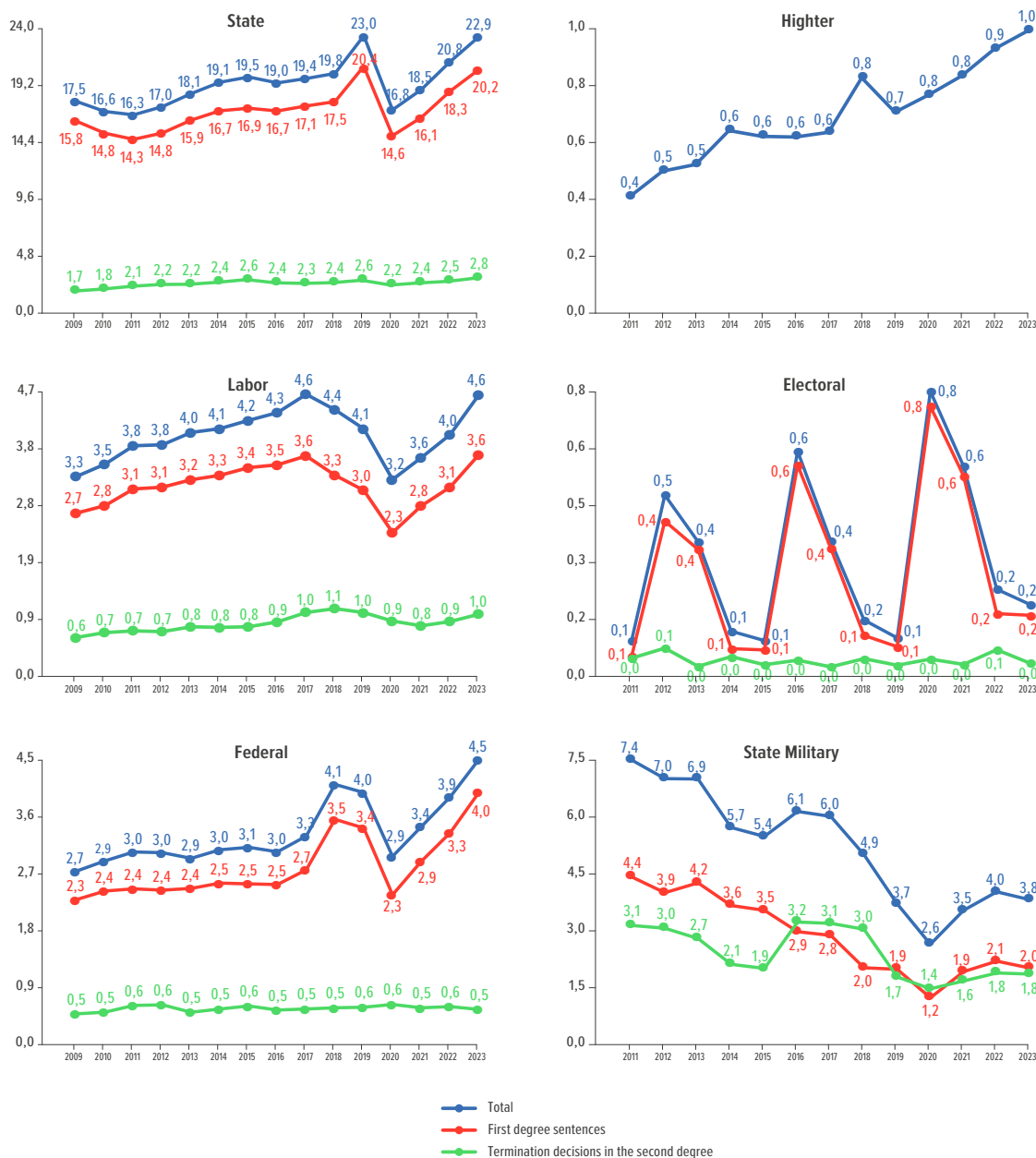


Figure 59 - New cases justice branch

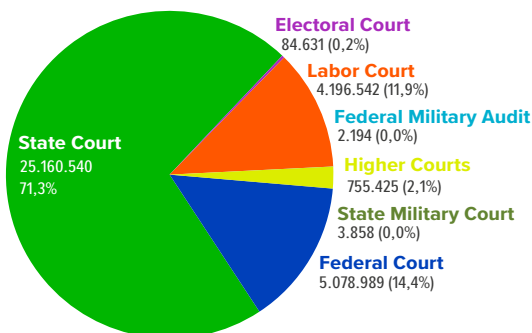


Figure 60 - Pending cases by justice branch

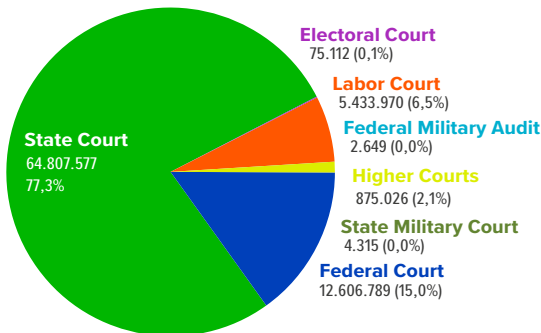
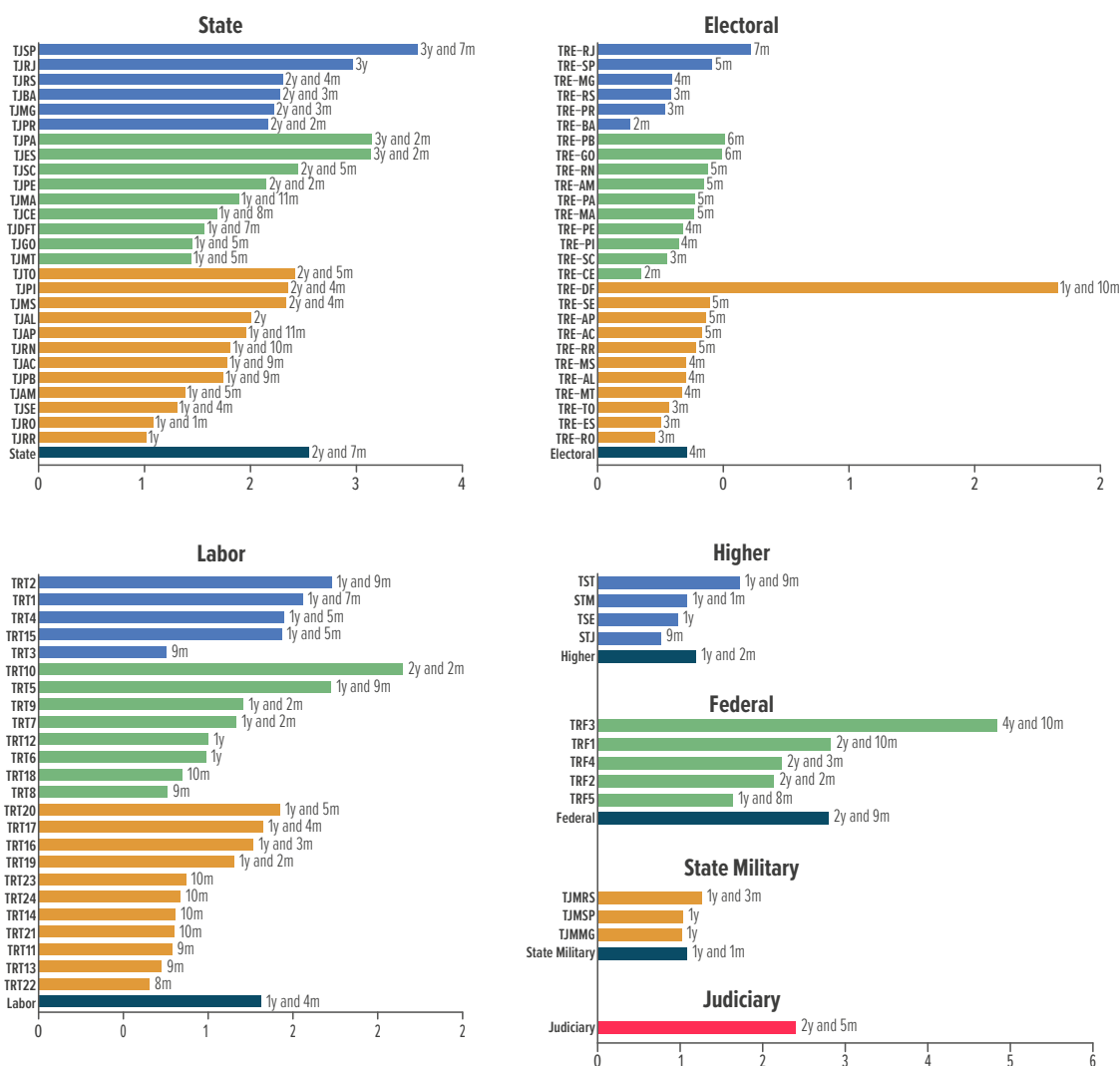


Figure 61 - Collection turnover time by court



5.1.1 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

This section deals with the population's demand for justice services and the granting of free legal aid by the country's judiciary.

On average, for every thousand inhabitants, 143 filed a lawsuit in 2023, according to Figure 62. There was an 8.4% increase in the number of new cases per thousand inhabitants in 2023 compared to 2022. In this indicator, only lawsuits involving knowledge and the enforcement of extrajudicial executive titles are computed; judicial enforcements initiated are excluded from the calculation base.

The same data from the court can be seen in Figure 64. The state of Minas Gerais, despite having large courts (TJMG, TRT3, and TRE-MG), is, among those of the same size, the one with the lowest demand per hundred thousand inhabitants, except for the TRE-MG, which ranks third.

In the State Courts, the TJRO is the most demanded court (15,510) and the TJPA is the least demanded (5,040). In the Labor Court, the indices vary from 466 (TRT16 - Maranhão) to 2,510 (TRT2 - São Paulo). In the Federal Court, the only court with a demand of more than 3,000 cases per 100,000 inhabitants is the TRF of the 4th Region, which covers the states of the country's Southern Region.

Figure 63 relates the number of cases filed and granted free legal aid to the number of inhabitants. There was a decrease in the historical series in 2020, with fluctuations until 2023, reaching 2,487 cases filed with free legal aid per 100,000 inhabitants. The information by court is shown in Figure 65

Figure 62 - Historical series of the number of new cases per thousand inhabitants

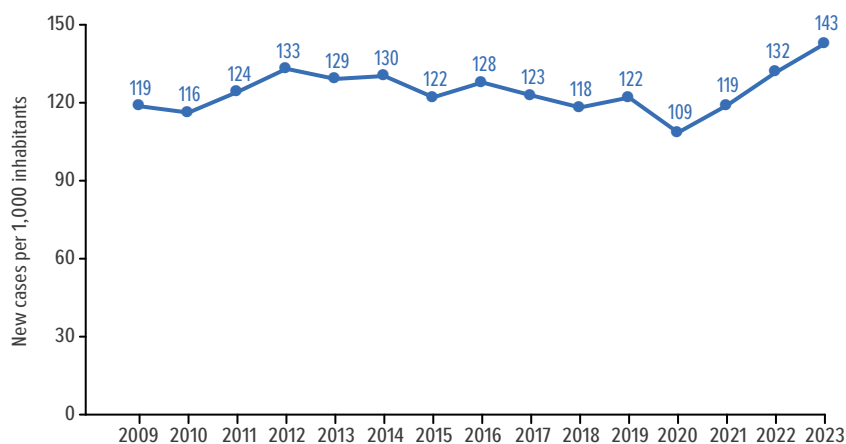


Figure 63 - Historical series of the number of cases closed with free legal aid per hundred thousand inhabitants

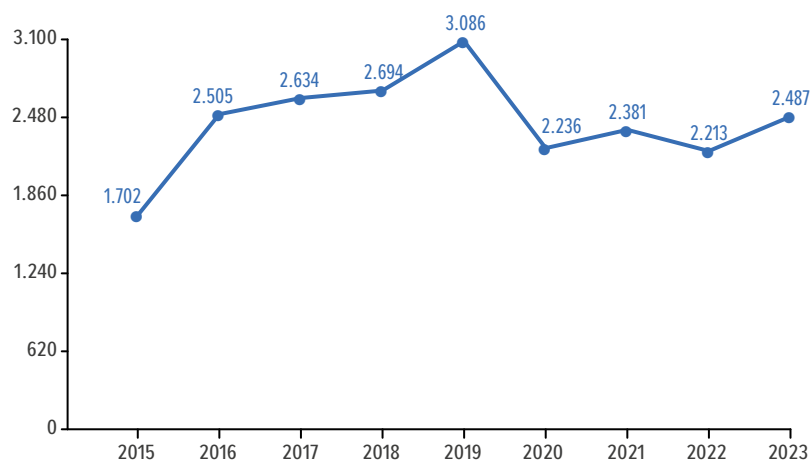


Figure 64 - New cases per hundred thousand inhabitants by court.

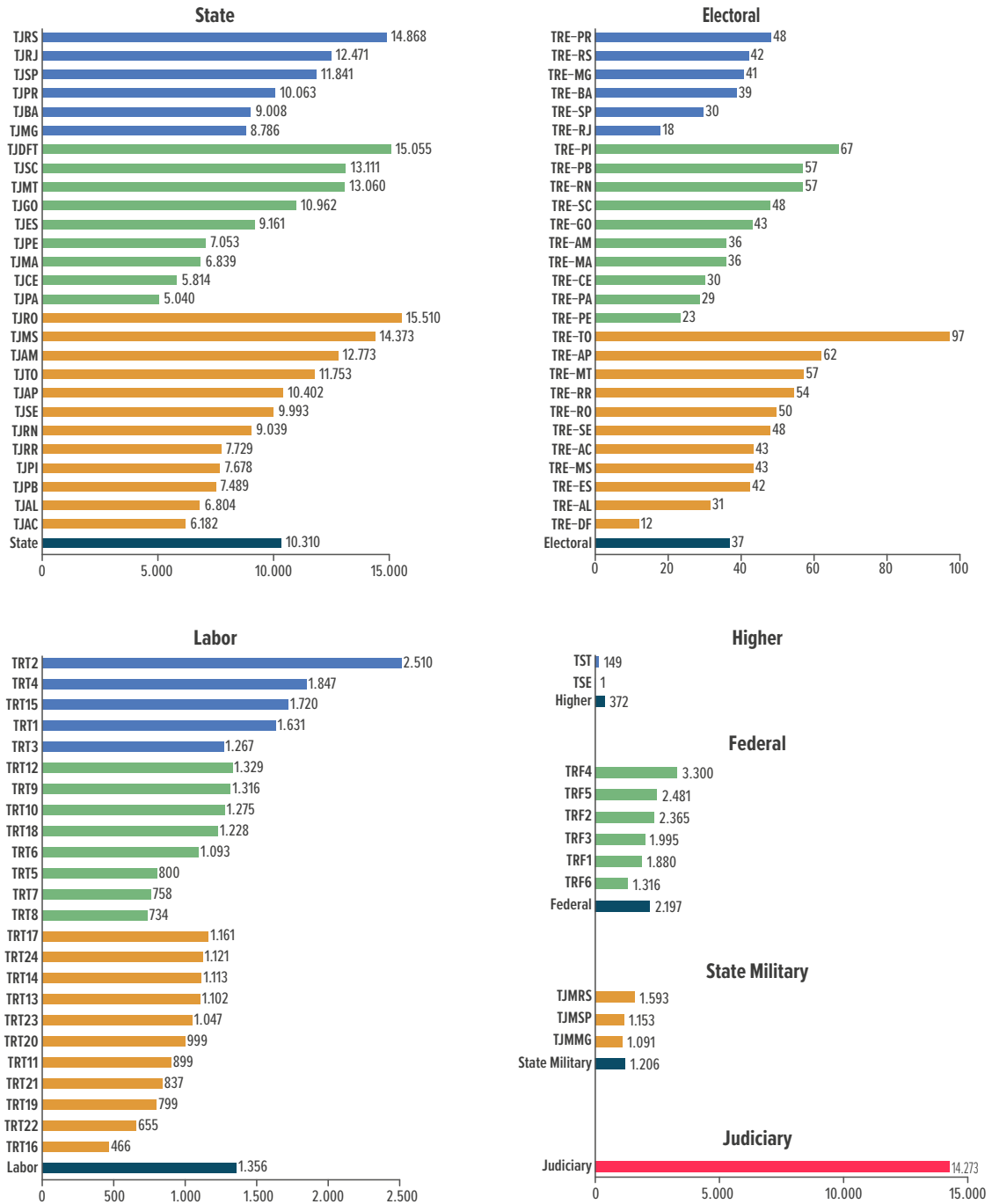
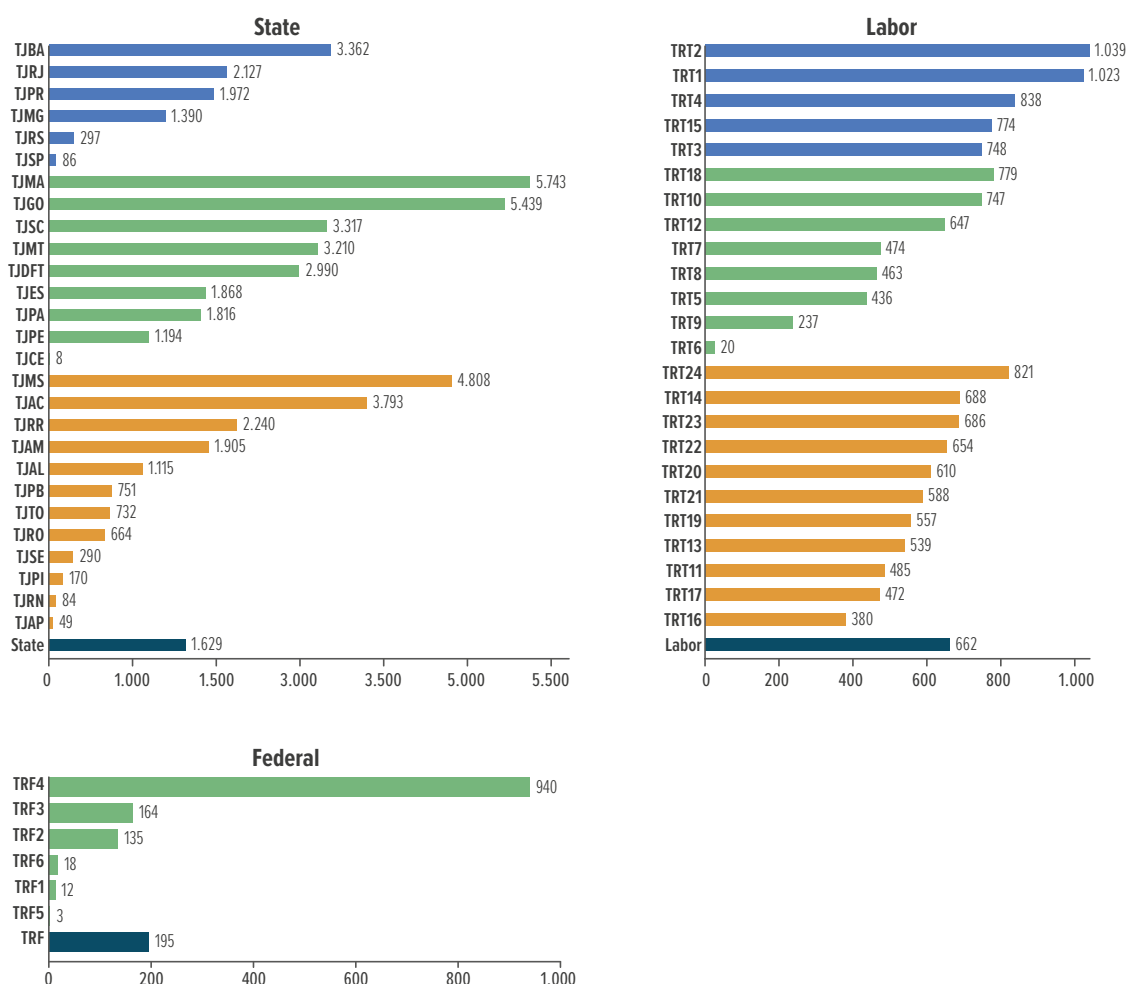


Figure 65 - Number of cases closed with free legal aid per 100,000 inhabitants by court



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. Given the absence of court fees in criminal actions and Special Court cases, these cases are removed from the calculation base.

The historical series of AJG grants shows growth between 2015 and 2018, with a subsequent reduction until 2020 and some fluctuations in the following years. The rate varied from 27% in 2015 to 35.7% in 2018, reaching a percentage of cases resolved with the benefit of 27.2% in 2023, an increase of 0.7 percentage points over the previous year (Figure 66).

Figure 67 shows the results by court. There is a great deal of variability in the data, as this information is difficult to ascertain both by the courts and by the CNJ using DataJud. One of

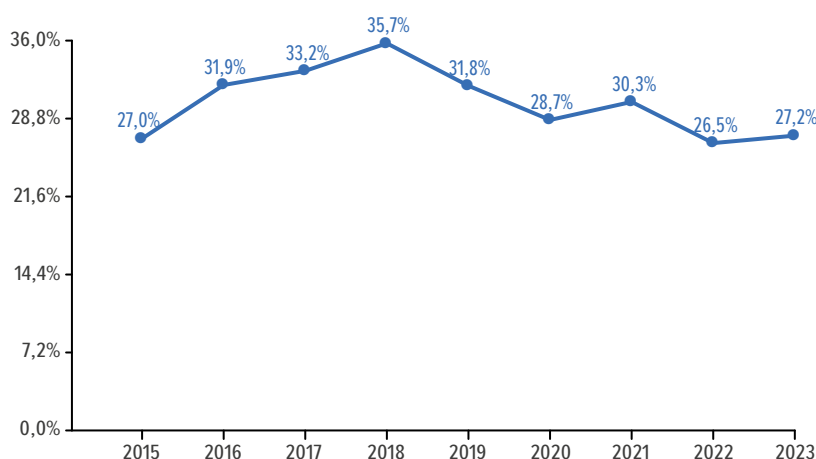
the obstacles is the lack of use of the specific movement of the decision for gratuity of justice (code 797 - Concession of Gratuity of Justice)²².

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 there is no update of the field when there is a rejection.

Thus, the field, which is unique, covers two different situations (request and grant), 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.

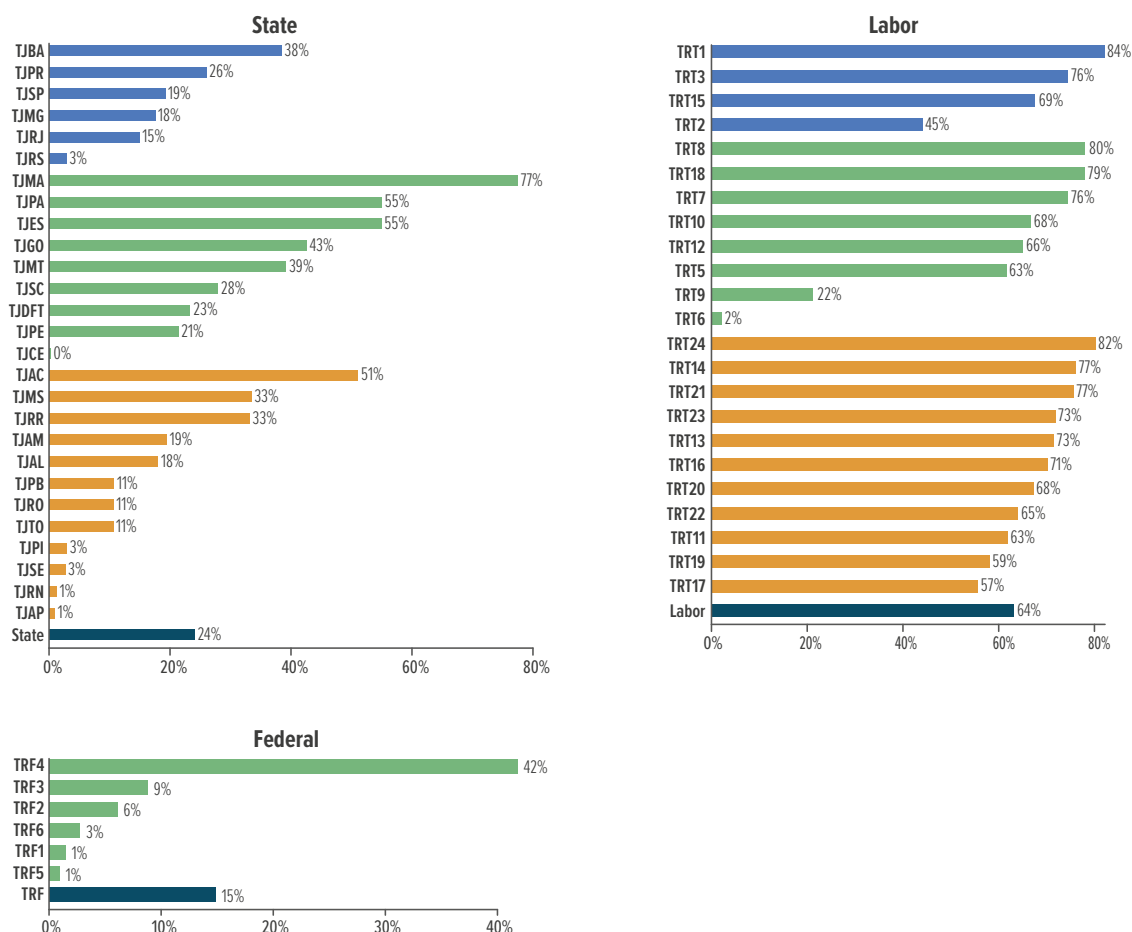
As of 2024, the DataJud remittance data model now includes new specific fields on costs and gratuity of justice. This is intended to improve the quality of information on AJG.

Figure 66 - Historical series of the percentage of free justice cases definitively closed



²² This suggests that, in AGJ cases, another TPU movement code should be indicated that is more in line with the main purpose of the court decision, forgetting that as many TPU movements as determined in the decision/judgment commands can and should be indicated.

Figure 67 - Percentage of free justice cases definitively closed by court



5.1.2 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS

This topic presents the Productivity Indices and the workload of judges and civil servants in the judicial area.

The Magistrates' Productivity Index (IPM) and the Servants' Productivity Index (IPS-Jud) are calculated by dividing the volume of cases disposed of by 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 main cases and internal appeals.

The IPM and IPS-Jud varied positively over the last year, by 6.8% and 5% respectively. Workloads have also increased. For magistrates, the average number of cases under their management

was 7,210 in 2023 (an increase of 3%). For civil servants working in the judicial area, there was an increase of around 1.3%, with an annual load of 594 cases per person.

Figure 68 shows the MPI's historical series. This indicator has grown since 2014 and reached its highest value in 2019. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the reduction in cases, there was a drop in 2020.

In 2023, productivity was like that seen in 2019 and reached the second-highest level in the historical series. In 2023, there were 2,063 cases disposed of per magistrate, an average of 8.2 cases disposed of per working day of the year, excluding vacation and recess periods.

Figure 69 shows the magistrate's workload in its gross and net versions, i.e., with and without the inclusion of suspended, stayed, or provisionally filed cases as part of the backlog. These cases total 18.5 million (22% of pending cases). Like the gross workload, the net workload also grew (2%): the total workload of judges was 7,210, and the net workload was 6,121.

Figure 70 shows the historical series of the IPM and the workload by court segment in the same graph. The distance between the two lines is due to the workload backlog being counted, which, depending on the justice segment, can correspond to a little more than double the flow of incoming and outgoing cases.

The Electoral Court shows the natural seasonality of this segment, with a reduction in productivity compared to 2022 but an increase of 78.2% compared to the 2019-2023 quadrennium. In the other branches of justice, with the exception of the Federal Court, the productivity of magistrates increased.

Figure 71 shows the breakdown of the MPI by court. The differences in productivity within each branch of justice are striking: in the State Courts, the highest productivity is in the TJAM, with 3,025, while the lowest, in the TJAC, is 890, i.e., a difference of 2,135 cases disposed of per magistrate.

There are also differences in the Labor Courts. The highest figure was achieved in TRT1: 1,636, and the lowest in TRT10: 758. In the State Military Courts, only 108 cases were judged per magistrate in 2023. In the Federal Courts, the TRF5 was the most productive, with 3,629 cases disposed of per magistrate, and the least productive was the TRF6: 1,746.

Figure 68 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index

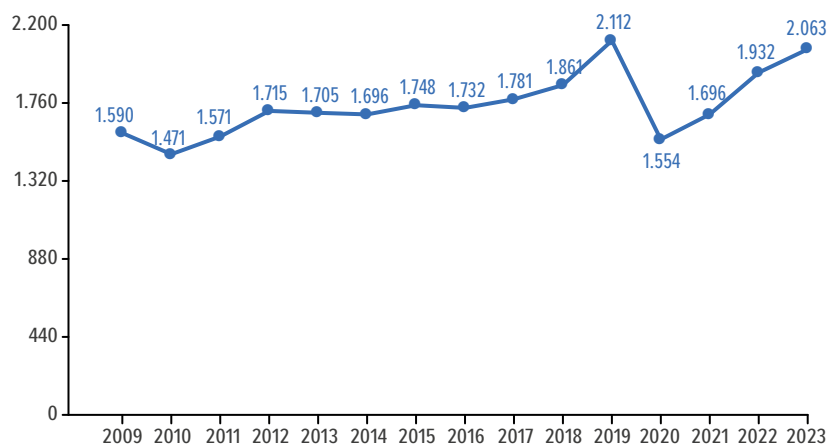


Figure 69 - Historical series of the workload of magistrates

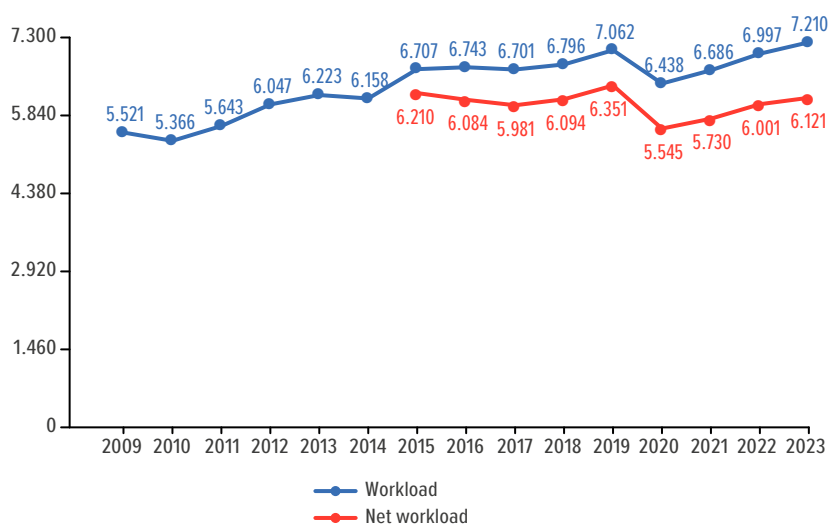


Figure 70 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of the judges' justice branch.

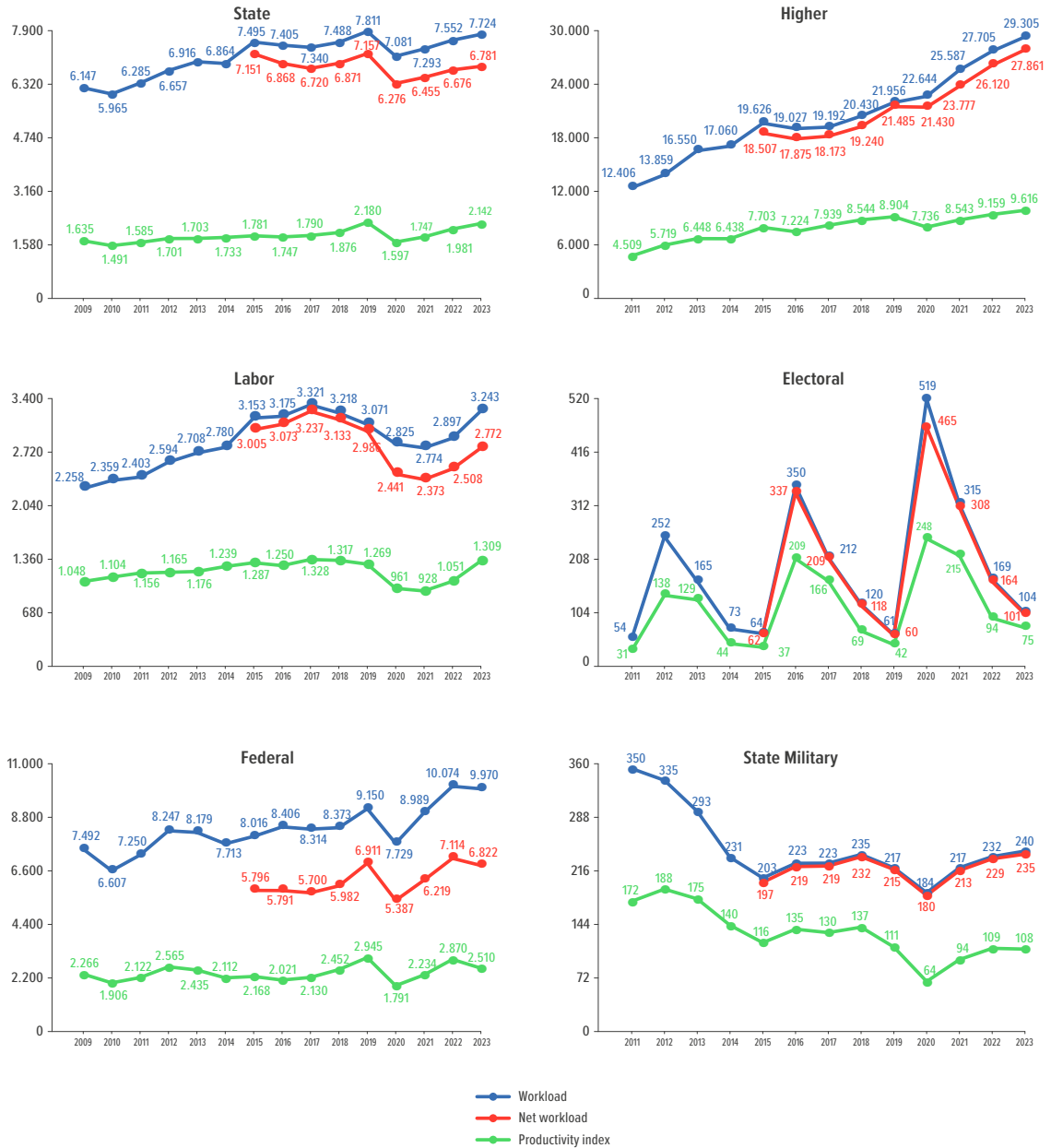
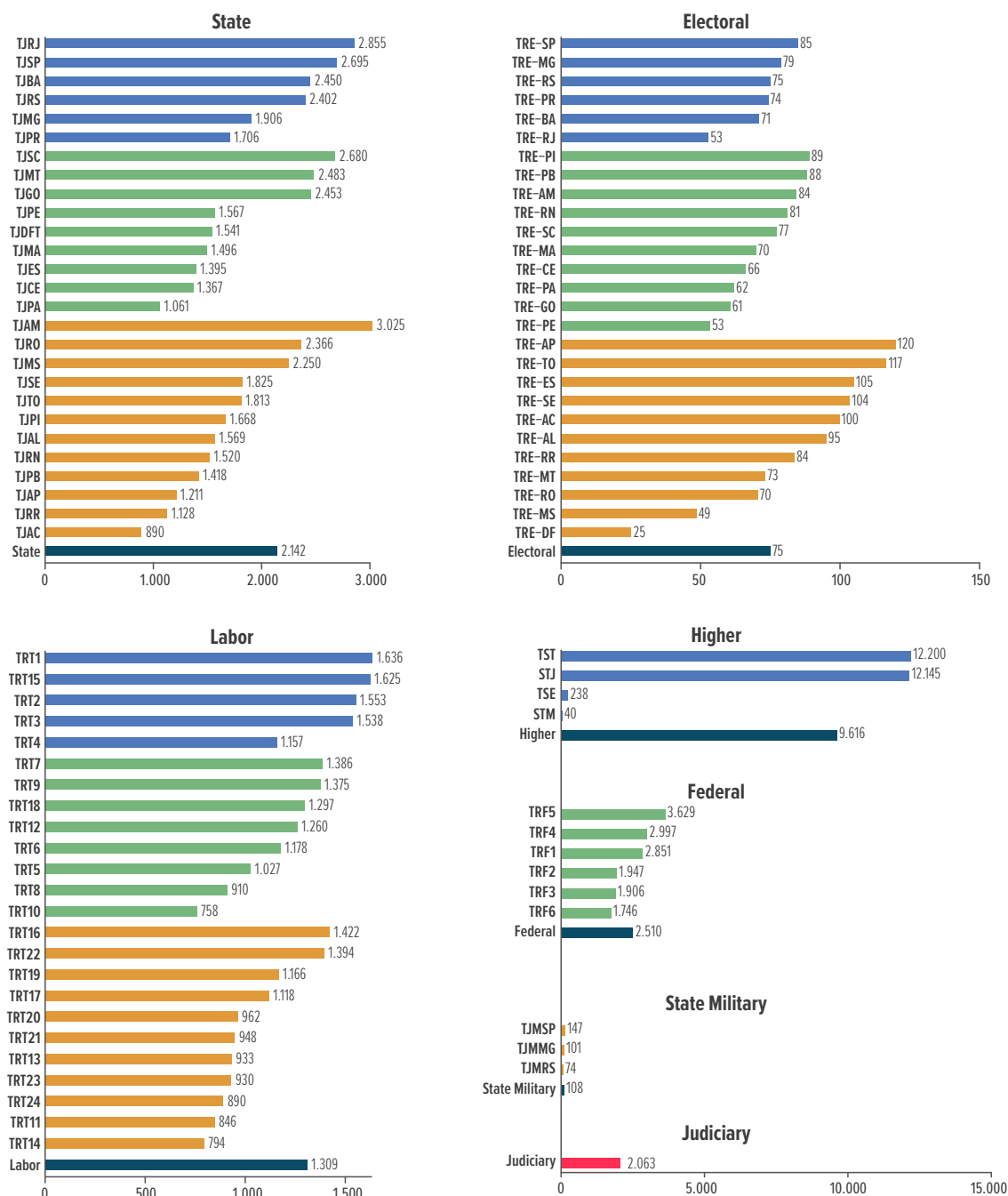


Figure 71 - Magistrates' productivity index by court.



Concerning the productivity indicators per judicial officer, during 2023, each officer downloaded an average of 170 cases - a 5% increase in productivity.

The workload was 594 cases, including the backlog and internal appeals. Disregarding pending cases that have been suspended or remanded or provisionally filed, the civil servants' workload increased from 503 to 504.

According to Figure 74, productivity per server increased by 6.3% in the State Courts, by 17.4% in the Labor Courts, and by 3.6% in the Higher Courts.

Considering the peculiarities of the Electoral Court, which holds municipal and presidential elections every two years, it doesn't make sense to analyze the annual variation of its indicators but only every four-year cycle. In this sense, compared to 2019, productivity increased by 86.1%.

As Figure 75 shows, the highest productivity rates are in the following courts: the State Courts, TJRS (306); the Federal Courts, TRF4 (267); the Labor Courts, TRT15 (192); and the electoral courts, TRE-PB (39).

On the other hand, the lowest productivity rates are in the State Courts, TJAC (61); in the Federal Courts, TRF2 (168); in the Labor Courts, TRT11 (92); and in the electoral courts, TRE-DF (3). In the State Military Court, the average productivity of judicial staff is only 17 per year.

Figure 72 - Historical series of the productivity index of civil servants in the judicial area in the Judicial Branch

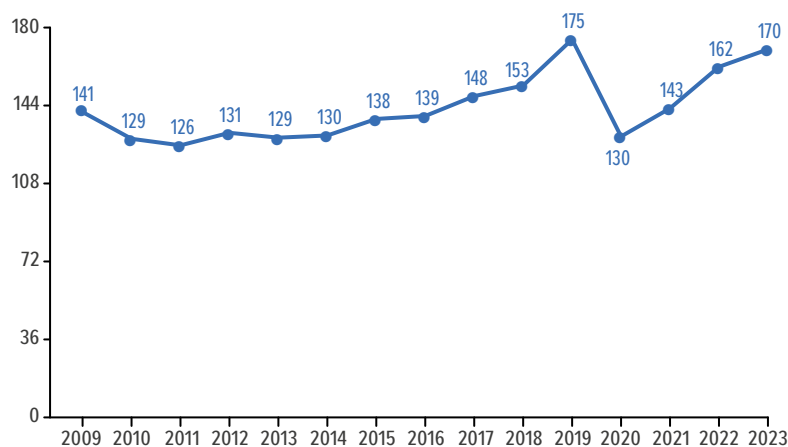


Figure 73 - Historical series of the workload of civil servants in the judicial area in the Judicial Branch

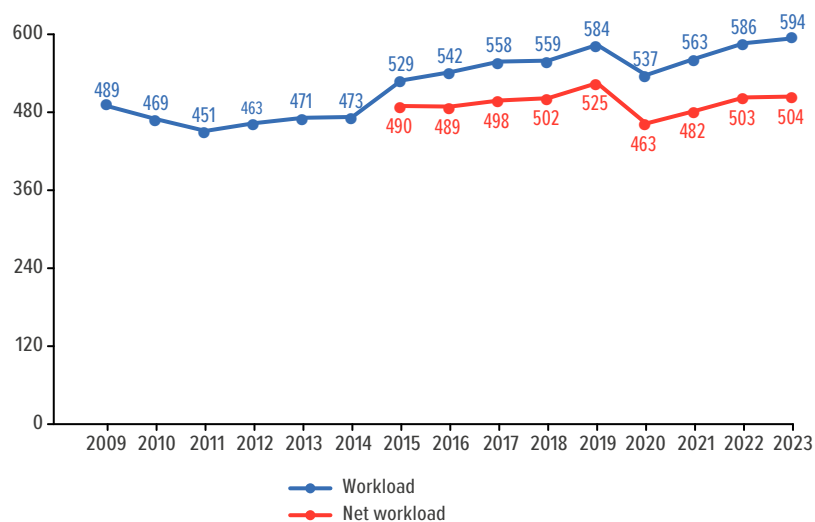


Figure 74 - Historical series of the productivity index and the workload of civil servants in the judicial area by the justice branch.

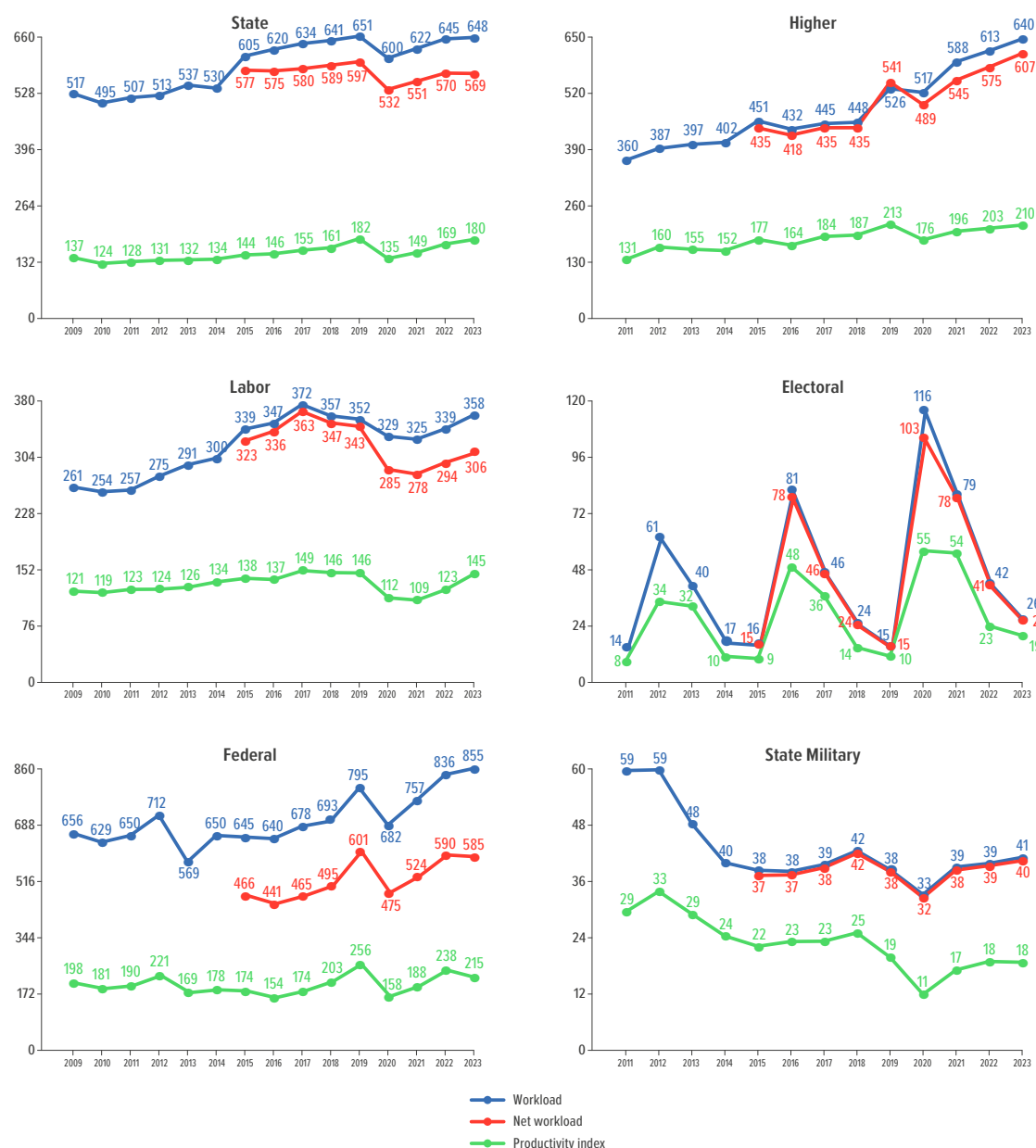
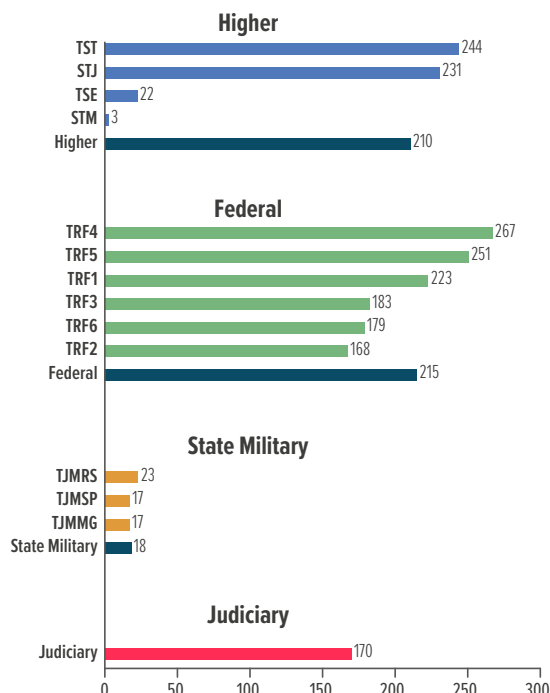
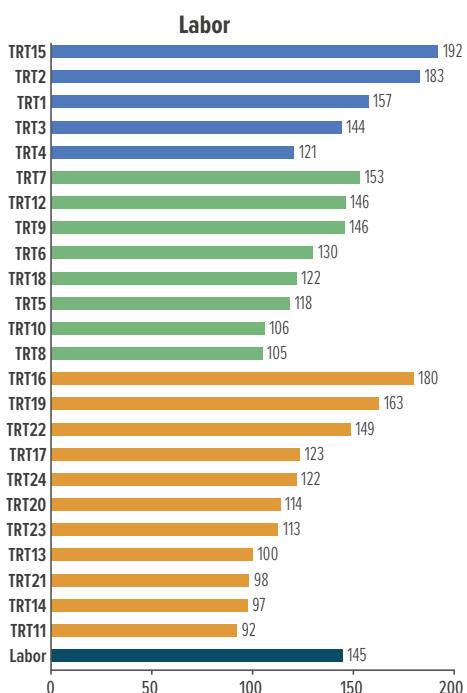
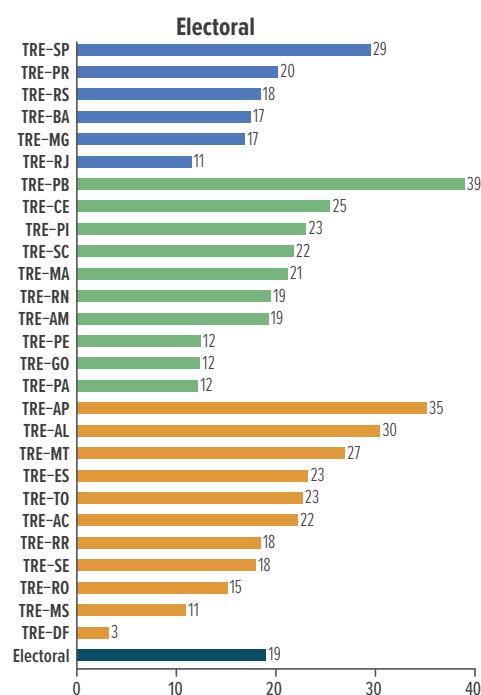
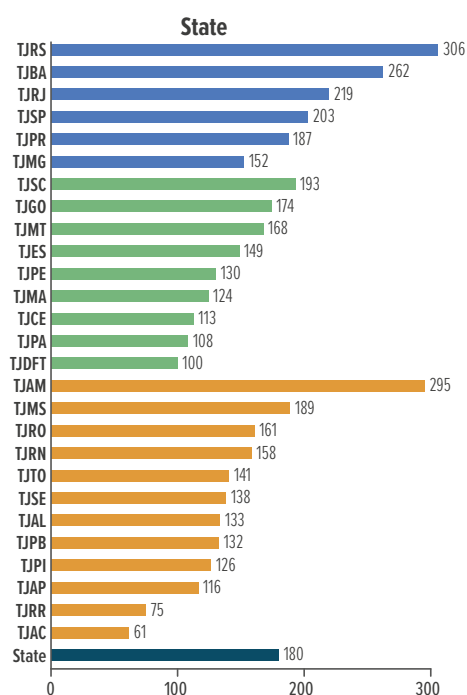


Figure 75 - Productivity index of civil servants in the judicial area by court.



5.1.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

This section presents the Judiciary's performance indicators, including the congestion rate and the Demand Response Index (DRI). The congestion rate measures the percentage of cases that remain unresolved, compared to the total processed in a year. The higher the rate, 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 the cases that have been suspended, placed on hold or provisionally filed. It should be noted that not all cases in progress are ready to be dropped. This is the case, for example, with criminal executions, which need to remain in the backlog for as long as the sentence is in progress, or a protective measure, which needs to remain open for as long as it is in force or the risk situation remains.

The IAD is an indicator that reflects the capacity of judicial units to deal with the volume of cases they receive. It is hoped that the IAD will always remain above 100% to avoid an increase in the backlog. Figure 76 shows the historical series of the three indicators from 2009 to 2023.

As the figure shows, 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 reached the highest value in the historical series, 75.4%. After this period, the congestion rate gradually fell until it reached 70.5% in 2023, the second lowest point in the last 15 years.

The congestion rate varies greatly between the courts (Figure 78). In the State Courts, with a congestion rate of 71.9%, the rates range from 50.4% (TJRR) to 78.2% (TJSP). In the Labor Courts, with a congestion rate of 56.7%, the rates start at 39.5% (TRT22) and reach 68.2% (TRT10), and in the Federal Courts, with a congestion rate of 73.6%, the lowest rate is in the TRF5 (62.1%) and the highest in the TRF3 (82.9%).

As a rule, the justice segments managed to reduce their congestion rates, with a drop of 1.6 percentage points in the State Courts, 4.4 percentage points in the Labor Courts, and 0.5 percentage points among the higher courts.

The opposite situation occurred in the Federal Court, which saw an increase of 3.1 percentage points, and in the State Military Court, with an increase of 0.3 percentage points. In the Electoral Court, when considering the previous four-year period (2023 and 2019), there was a 3.5 percentage point reduction in the congestion rate (Figure 77).

The net congestion rate is calculated excluding cases that have been suspended, remanded or provisionally filed. In 2023, the rate was 64.5% and registered a reduction of 1.7 percentage points compared to 2022.

In Figure 76, the lines of the net and gross congestion rates are practically parallel throughout the historical series, although it is possible to begin to see a detachment between the indicators due to the increase in suspended cases.

In 2015, the difference between the gross and net congestion rates was 2.3 percentage points, in 2020 this difference increased to 4.6 percentage points and last year the net congestion rate was 6.1 percentage points lower than the total rate (70.5%).

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 13.2 percentage points, and the Labor Court, with a reduction of 8 percentage points, as shown in Figures 77 and 78.

The Demand Fulfillment Index (DFI) was 99.2% in 2023, which, because it didn't reach 100%, contributed to an increase in the backlog of 896,000 cases (1.1%). In the Federal Court, in the Labor Court and among the Superior Courts, the rates were below the minimum desirable level, which is 100%.

State courts saw a 100.9% drop in new cases, with 16 of the 27 courts registering rates above 100%. In the Electoral Court, all the courts had an indicator above 100%. In the Labor Courts, only 10 of the 24 courts managed to reach 100%. In the Federal Court and among the Superior Courts, only the TRF6, the TSE and the TST achieved more than 100%. Finally, in State Military Justice, only one court did not reach 100% (Figure 79).

It should be remembered that the year 2023 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 76 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the demand response index

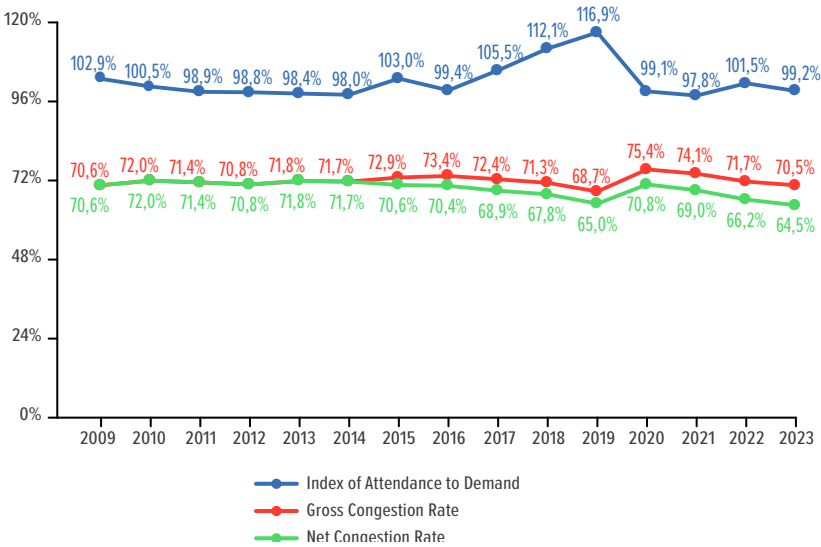


Figure 77 - Historical series of the congestion rate and the demand response index, by branch of justice

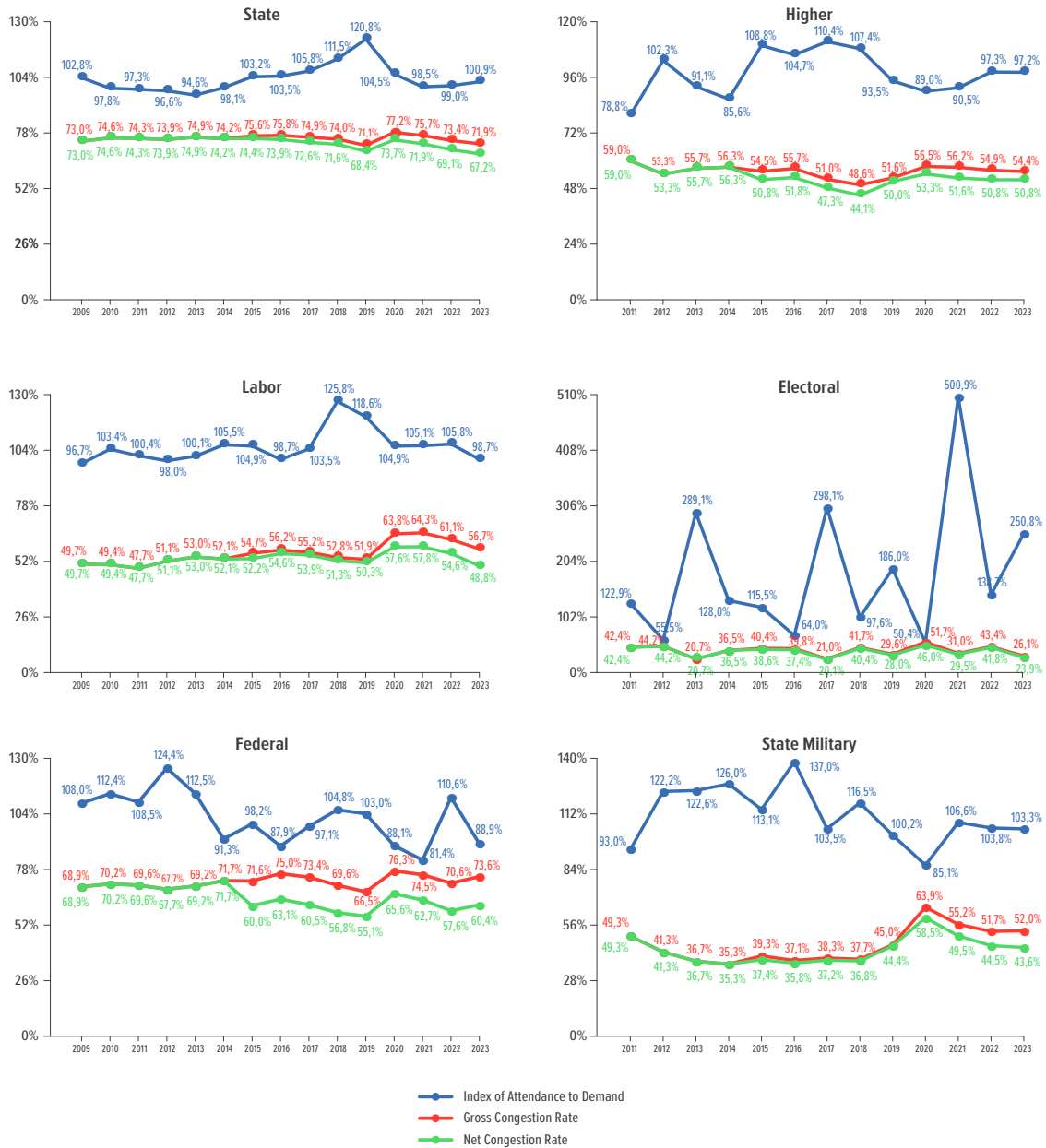


Figure 78 - Total and net congestion rate by court.

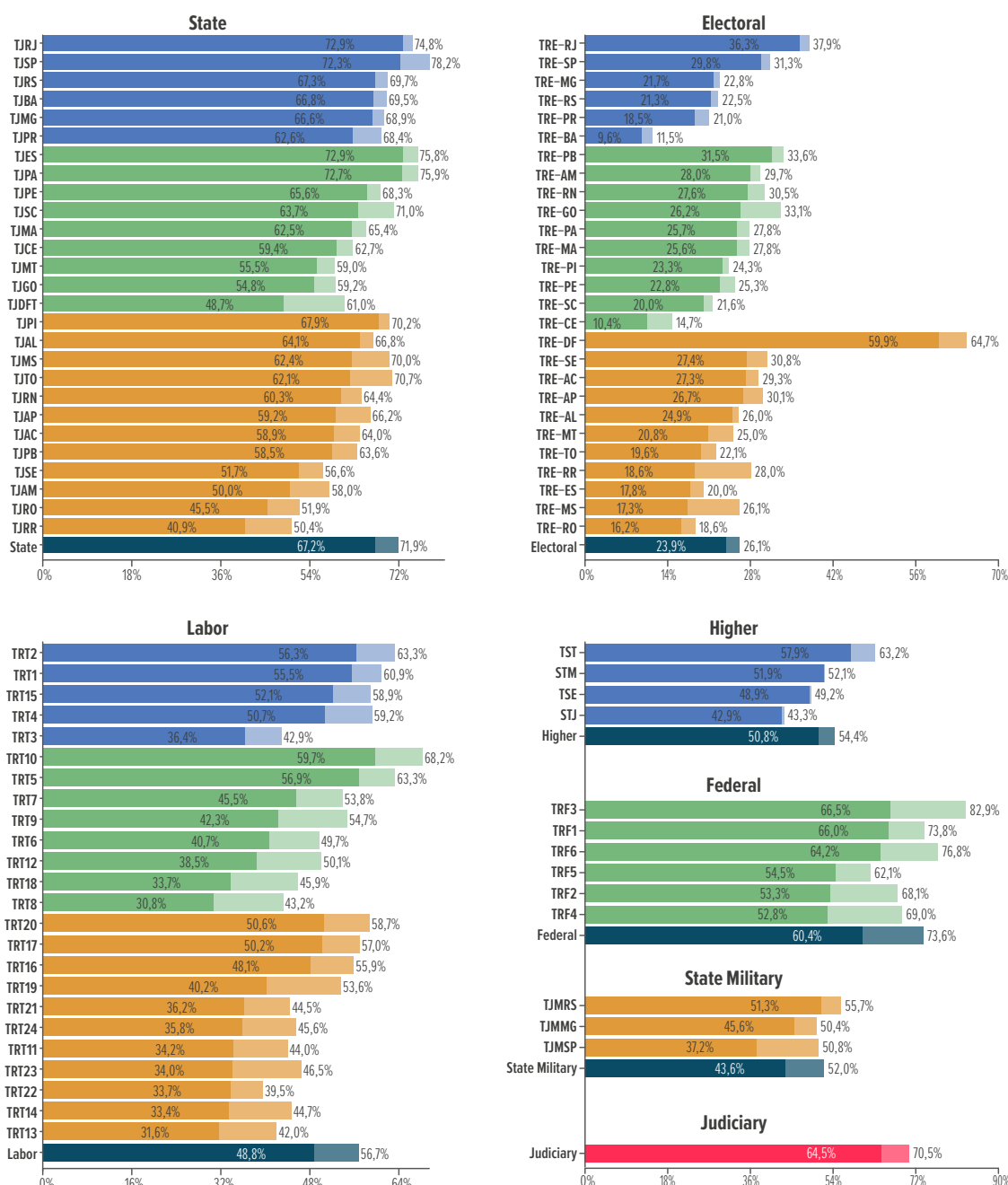
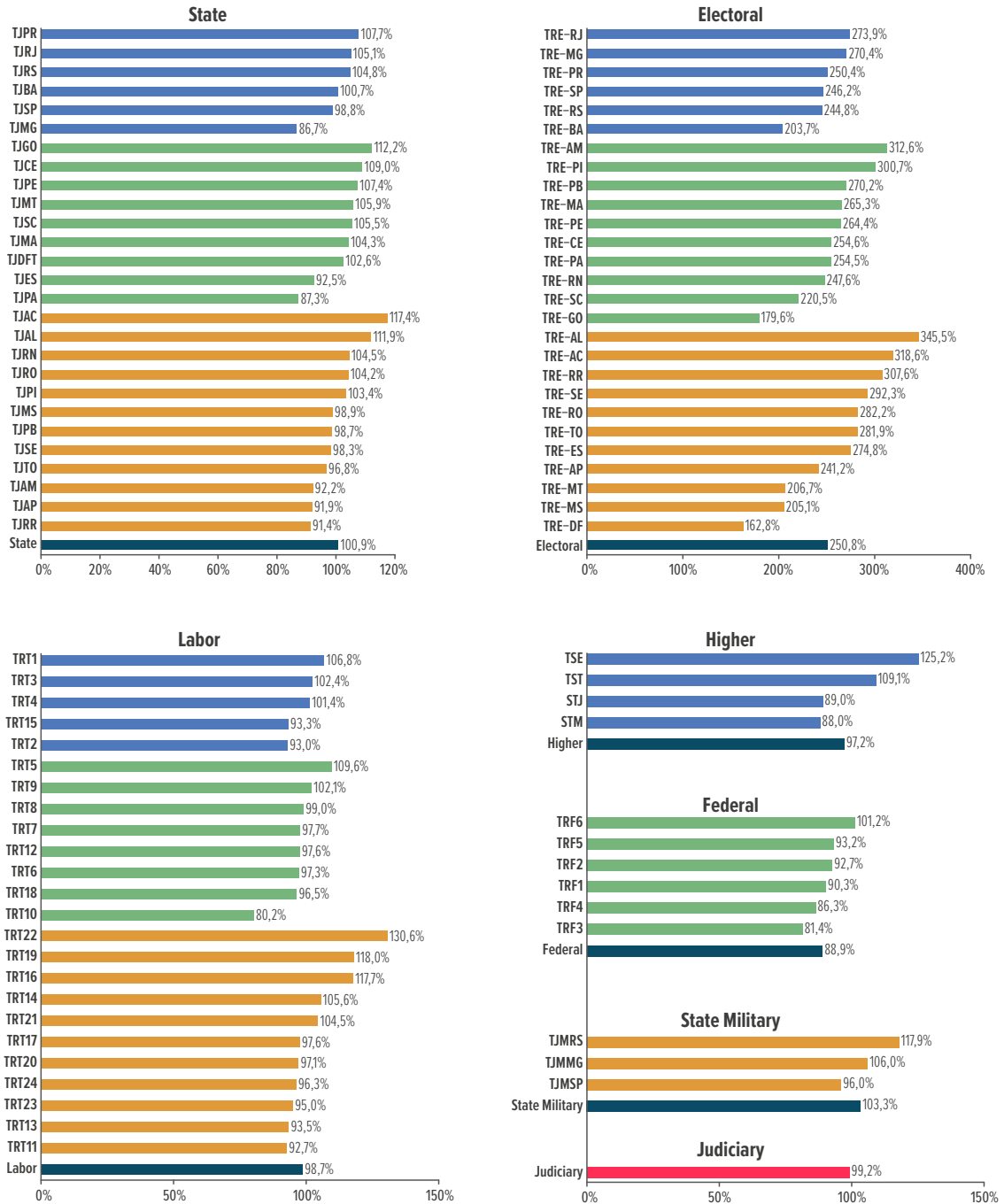


Figure 79 - Demand Response Index by court.



5.2 NATIONAL POLICY TO PRIORITIZE THE FIRST GRADE

This section aims to compare the results of the first level²³ and the second level, based on the main performance indicators, segmented according to the size of each court, in order to understand how the distribution of personnel by level of jurisdiction takes place, and also how this distribution can affect the overall results.

The National Council of Justice initiated the National Policy for Priority Attention to the First Degree of Jurisdiction by Resolution CNJ 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 the judicial services of the first instance in Brazilian courts.

Along the same lines, the CNJ published two other basic 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 civil 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 capacity of judicial units. The rules were recently improved with the publication of CNJ Resolution 553 of April 11, 2024.

In 2019, the CNJ launched the Policy Monitoring Panel which makes it possible to monitor the application of CNJ Resolution 219/2016 in a dynamic way, with data displayed by court. The Dashboard displays information on the number of civil servants, the values of commissioned positions and the values of commissioned functions that should be allocated to each level of jurisdiction, compared to the current staffing.

5.2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY LEVEL OF JURISDICTION

Articles 3 and 12 of CNJ Resolution 219/2016 determine that the total number of civil servants in the areas of direct support for judicial activity and the allocation of commissioned positions

²³ For the purposes of this section, the first degree is considered to be the sum of the common courts, the special courts and the appeal panels

and of first- and second-degree positions of trust must be proportional to the average number of cases (new cases) distributed to each level of jurisdiction over 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 level of jurisdiction in relation to the percentages of the second level in the following aspects: number of civil servants in the judicial areas; new cases and cases in progress; expenses incurred; commissioned positions and commissioned functions.

In the first level of jurisdiction, the Judiciary concentrates 94% of the procedural backlog; 86.4% of the cases filed in the last three years; 84.3% of the civil servants working in the judicial area; 71% of the number of commissioned positions; 52% of the amounts paid to commissioned positions; 81% of the number of commissioned functions; and 58% of the amounts paid for the exercise of functions of trust.

Figure 80 shows that the Electoral Court and the State Military Court have proportionally more civil servants working in the judicial area than the procedural demand in the first level of jurisdiction, demonstrating greater adherence to the CNJ Resolution n. 219/2016, although this does not apply to the Electoral Court.

In the Federal, Labor and State Courts, on the other hand, the proportion of civil servants is lower than new cases in the first level. The Federal Court, with the biggest difference, has an 8.8 percentage point difference between what was expected (proportion of new cases) and what was realized (proportion of civil servants). For the Labor Court, with 76.8% of new cases and 75% of civil servants in the first degree, the difference is 1.8 percentage points between what is required and what is practiced.

In total, considering all justice segments, there are 86.4% of new cases to 84.3% of civil servants in the first degree, a difference of 2.1 percentage points to be achieved.

As for commissioned positions, the difference is more pronounced. 71.4% of expenditure on commissioned positions is allocated to the first degree, a difference of 15 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 civil servants in the first instance. Expenditure on positions of trust in the first instance represents 80.7%, i.e. 5.6 percentage points short of what is required.

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 civil servants working in the judicial area in the first and second levels of the judiciary.

In 2023, 8 years later, the proportion of civil servants in the first instance has decreased (84.3%). The three-year average of new cases has fallen to 86.4%, which means that the apparent progress in meeting the requirements of the resolution is, in reality, the effect of the reduction in the proportion of procedural demand in the first instance, and not the reallocation of civil servants from the second to the first instance, a movement that was expected with the publication of the rule.

Figure 81 reveals a scenario of stagnant numbers, with the proportion of civil servants in the first grade following a straight line, with a subtle decline. The proportion of commissioned positions and positions of trust in the first grade, analyzed together, show that there was an increase in the first years of the policy (2015-2018), when it went from 71.6% to 76%. However, since 2018, it has remained between 76% and 77%.

Figure 82 shows that the percentage of civil servants working in the first-degree judicial area varies greatly between courts. In the State Courts, the percentages range from 71% (TJTO) to 92% (TJAC). In the Labor Court, the variation is from 58% (TRT22) to 84% (TRT8).

As for the positions and commissioned functions directed at the first level, when analyzed together, the percentages are lower and only 12 courts had a percentage above 86.4%, which corresponds to the average number of new cases in the three-year period and the minimum expected level (Figure 83).

Art. 11 of CNJ Resolution No. 219/2016 determines that the total number of civil servants working in the areas of indirect support for judicial activity (administrative support) must correspond to a maximum of 30% of the total number of civil servants, with civil servants working in judicial and magistrates' schools and in the areas of information technology being excluded from the calculation base.

As shown in Figure 81, the year 2023 recorded a similar percentage to the other figures in the historical series, reaching 18.3% of people working in the middle area.

Figure 84 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: the Court of Justice of the State of Amapá, the Regional Labor Court of the 10th Region (DF/TO); the 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 levels of jurisdiction, nor does it apply to the Electoral Court, since its activity is predominantly administrative and not jurisdictional, although the figures are represented in the aforementioned graph.

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.

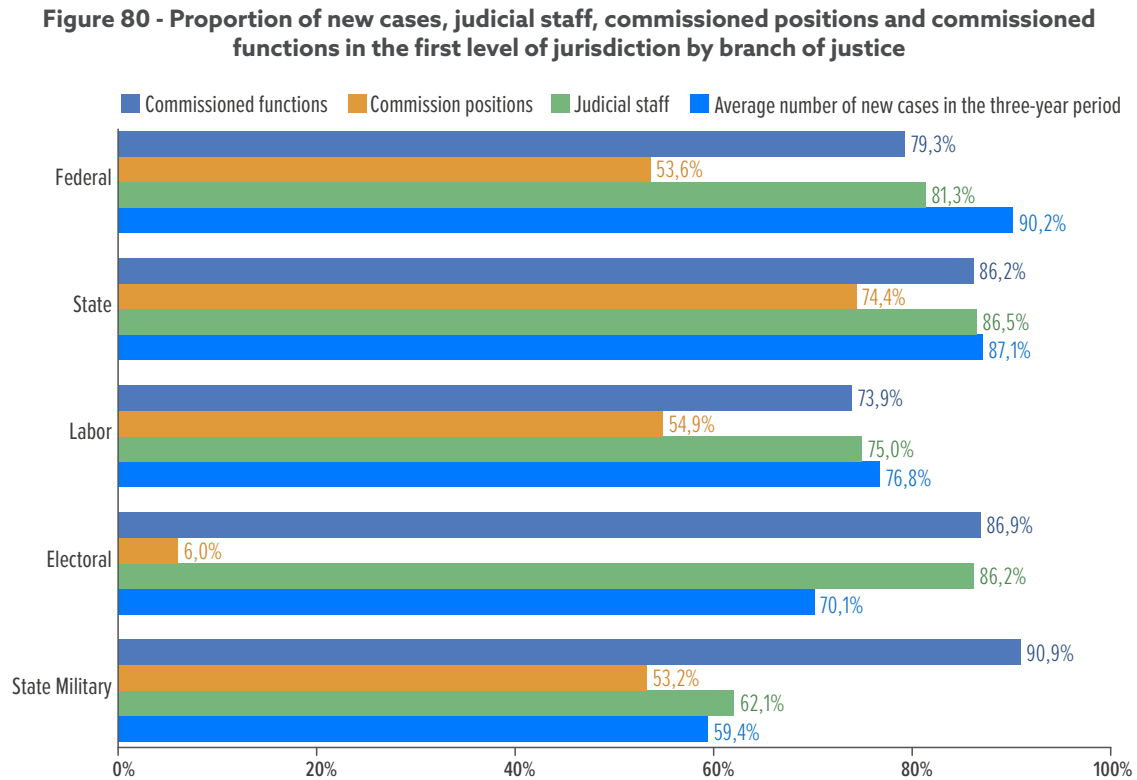


Figure 81 - Historical series of the percentage of civil servants in the administrative area, civil servants in the judicial area of the first degree and positions and functions in the first degree

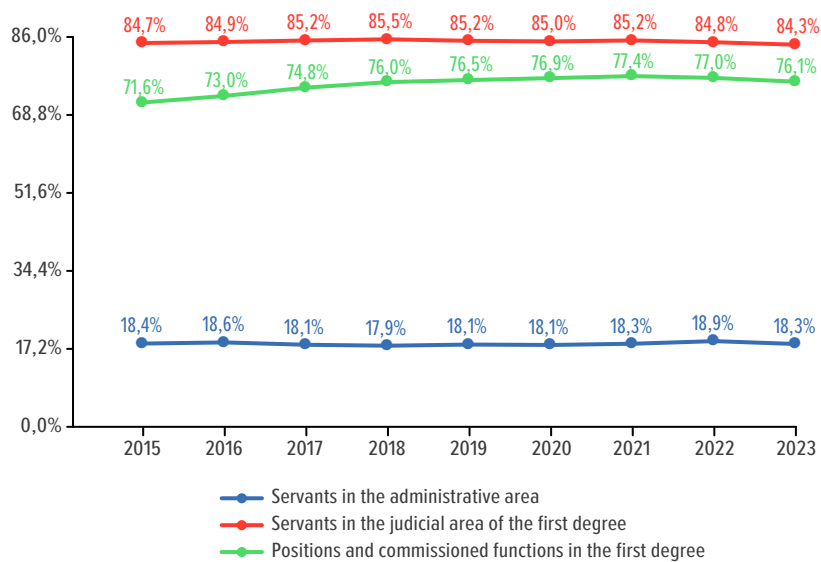


Figure 82 - Percentage of civil servants in the first-degree judicial area by court

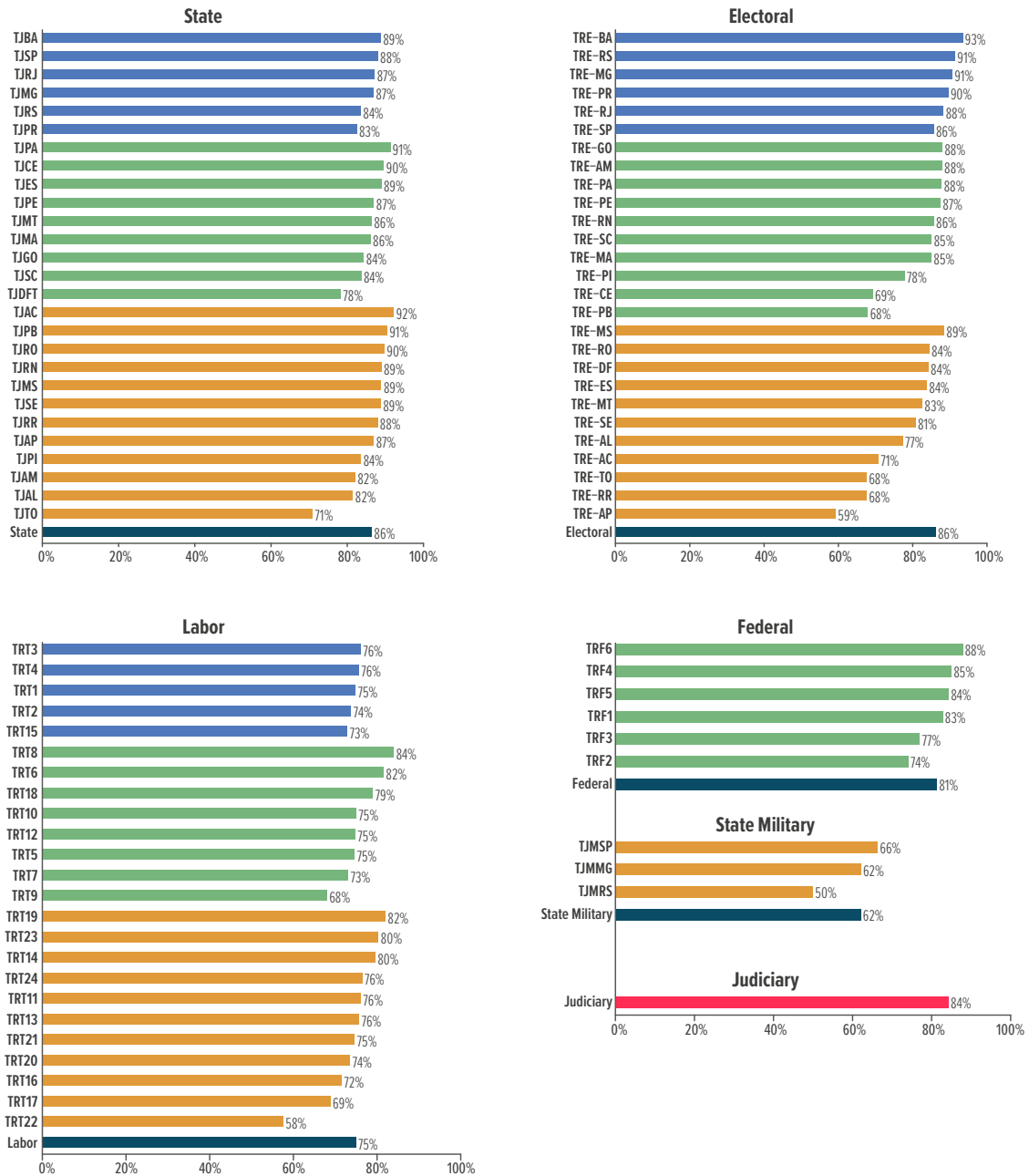
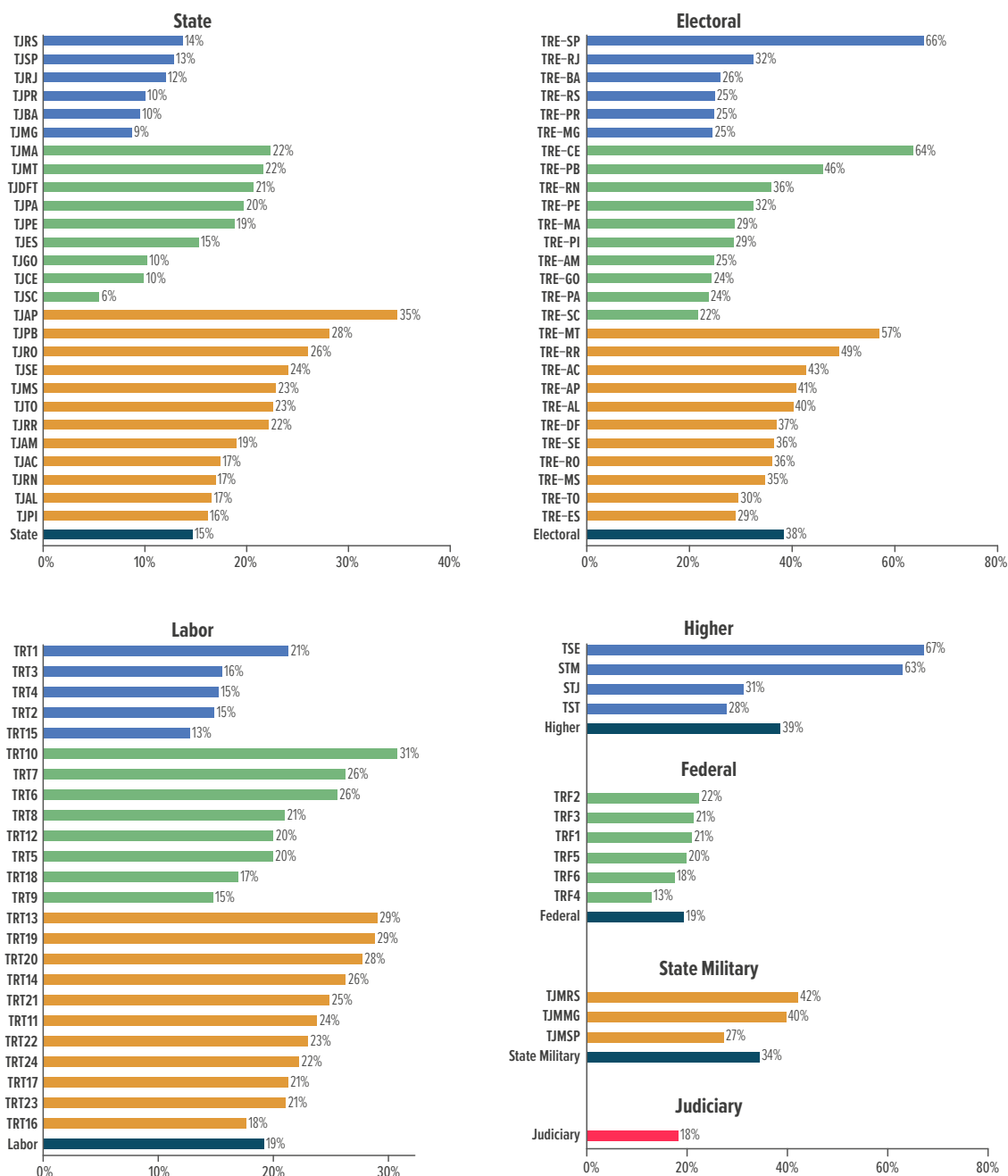


Figure 83 - Percentage of commissioned positions in the first level by court



Figure 84 - Percentage of civil servants in the administrative area by court



5.2.2 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS

The indicators for new cases per civil servant and per magistrate, shown in Figures 85 to 88, disregard judicial executions that have been started, in accordance with the criteria of CNJ Resolution 76/2009. These graphs show the effect of the Prioritization Policy seen in the previous section.

New cases per civil servant, which were lower in the second level between 2009 and 2016, practically matched in 2017 and, for the first time in 2018, the procedural demand per civil servant in the second level exceeded the demand in the first level.

In 2023, there were 146 new cases per civil servant in the second level and 138 new cases per civil servant in the first level. This means that, if judicial executions are excluded, there has been progress, but it is not possible to conclude that the policy has been complied with, as the proportion of civil servants in the first level has remained relatively constant (Figure 87).

The first level of jurisdiction has the highest workloads per judge and per civil servant in the judicial area. With regard to the indicators for new cases per magistrate and per civil servant, the opposite is true: in 2023, the indices for the second level exceeded those for the first level, as shown in Figure 86. This situation stems from the weight of the backlog in the calculation of the workload.

The number of new cases per magistrate in the second level exceeds that of the first level in 42 out of 60 (70%) courts - excluding the Electoral Court. The information varies greatly by court, and in some cases there are differences of more than 100% between the levels of jurisdiction (Figure 85). A similar situation occurs in the calculation of new cases per civil servant (Figure 88), in which 42 of the 60 courts have a higher indicator for the second degree than for the first.

Figure 85 - New cases per magistrate by court

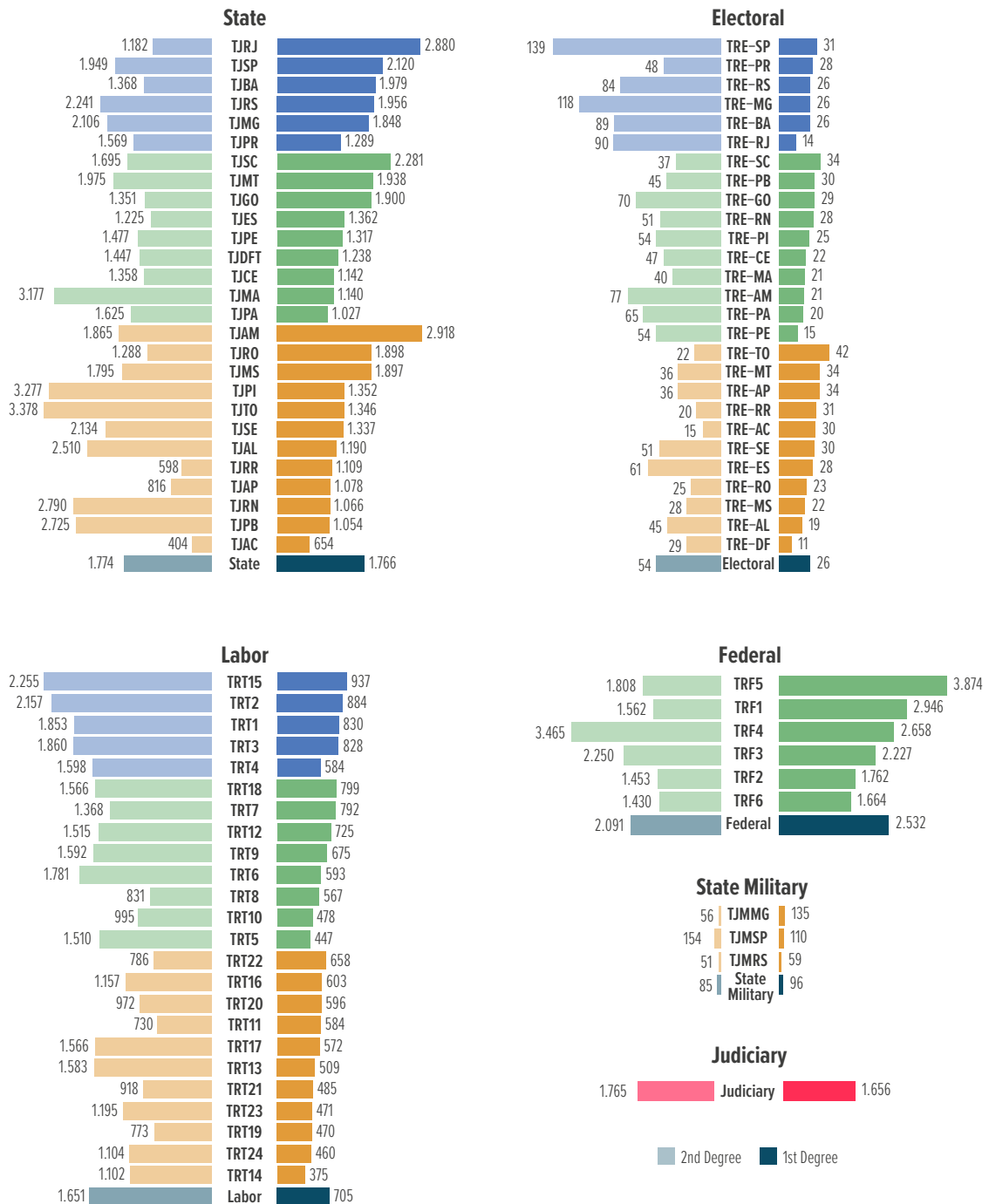


Figure 86 - Historical series of new cases per magistrate

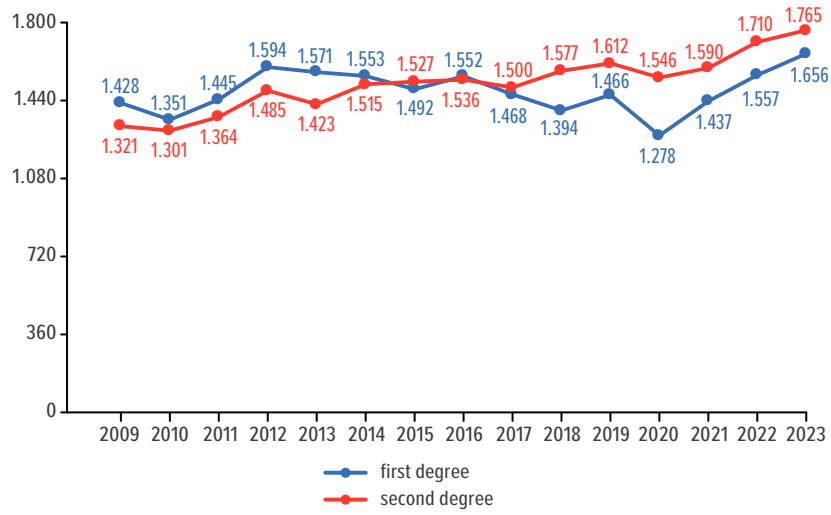


Figure 87 - Historical series of new cases per judicial officer

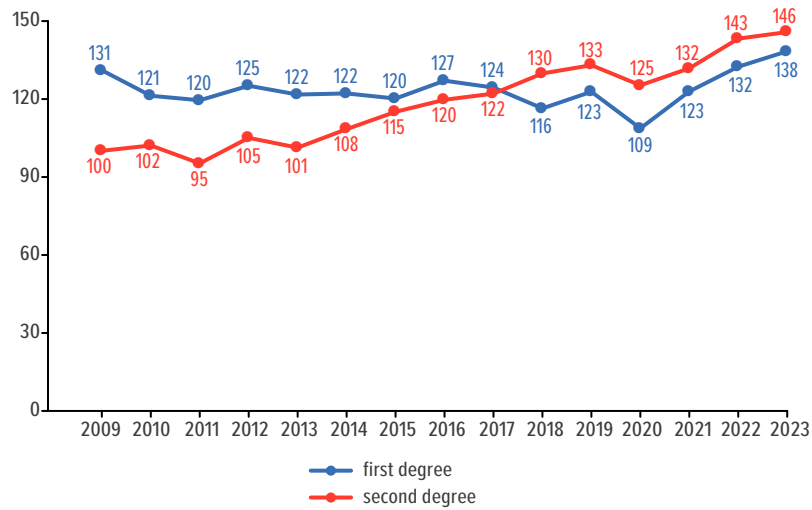
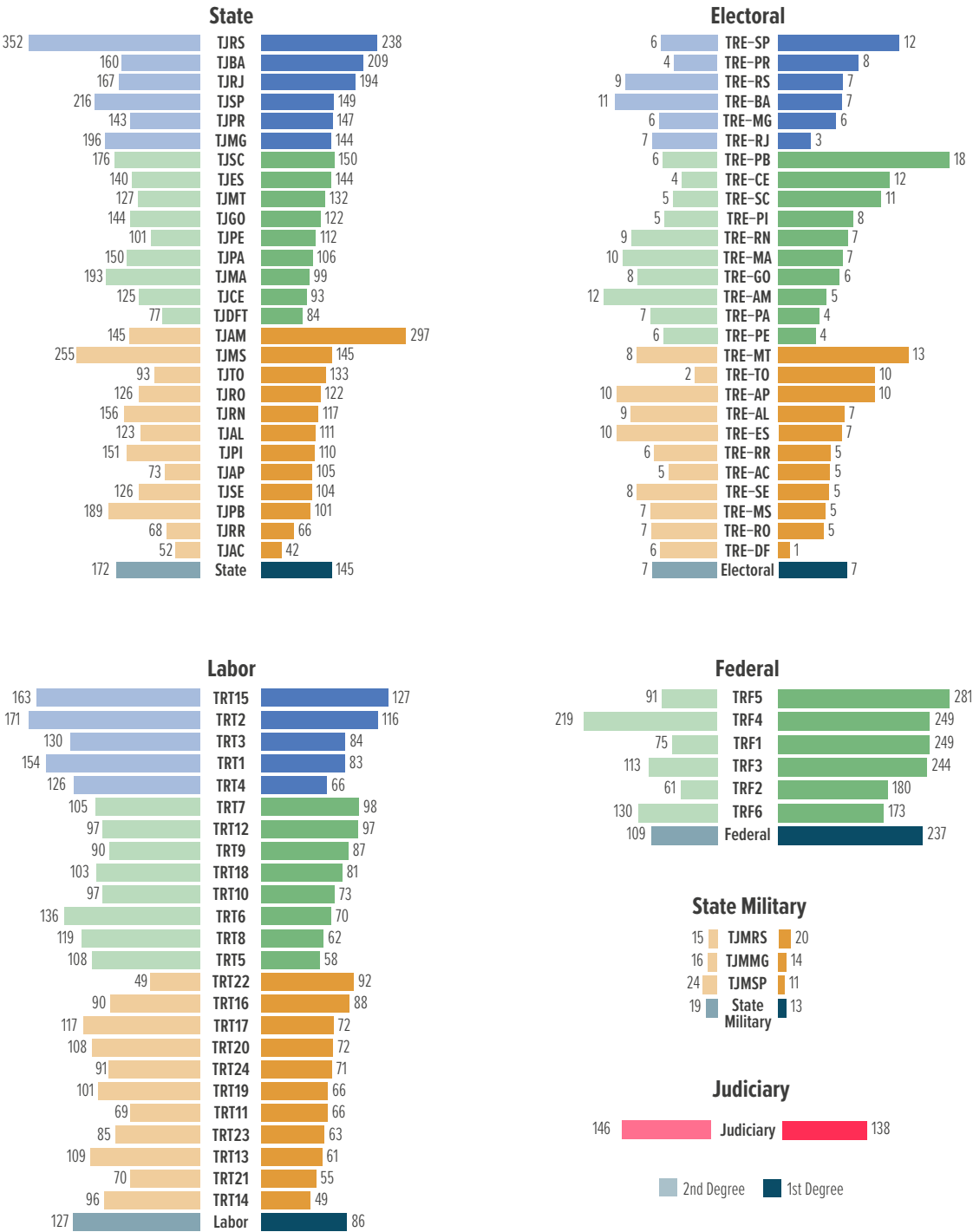


Figure 88 - New cases per judicial officer by court.



Regarding the workload of judges, which takes into account cases in progress and internal appeals, there is a greater distance between the figures by level of jurisdiction. According to Figure 90, the workload of the second level is 3,734, equivalent to 48.3% of the workload of the first level judges (7,738).

In the last year, the index has risen in the first and second degrees, both gross and net. In the second degree, the workload indicator registered an accumulated increase of 28.3% over 14 years (2009 to 2023).

In the first degree, the numbers showed successive increases, with a downturn in 2020 due to the covid-19 pandemic, but since 2021 there has been a resumption of growth and the highest value in the historical series was already reached in 2023: from 7,470 to 7,738 last year. A similar pattern can be seen in the historical series of the workload of civil servants in the judicial area (Figure 91).

The data per court shown in Figure 89 and Figure 92 regarding the workload of judges and civil servants, respectively, reveals the differences between courts and between justice segments.

In the State and Federal Courts, the workload in the first level is more than double that in the second level. In the Labor Courts and the State Military Courts, the workload in the first level also exceeds that of the second level, but with closer values.

Figure 89 - Judges' workload, by court and by level of jurisdiction.

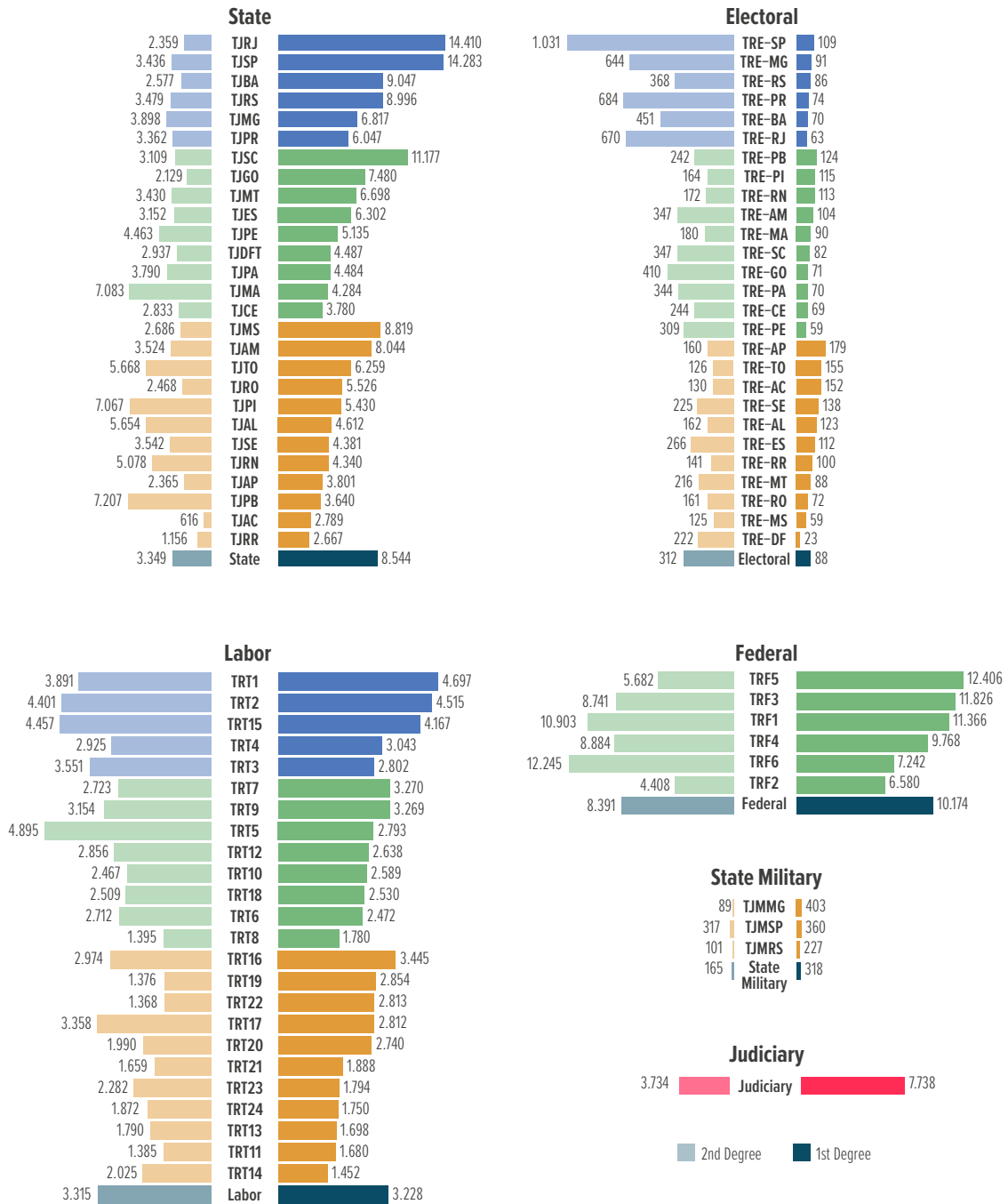


Figure 90 - Historical series of magistrates' workload by level of jurisdiction

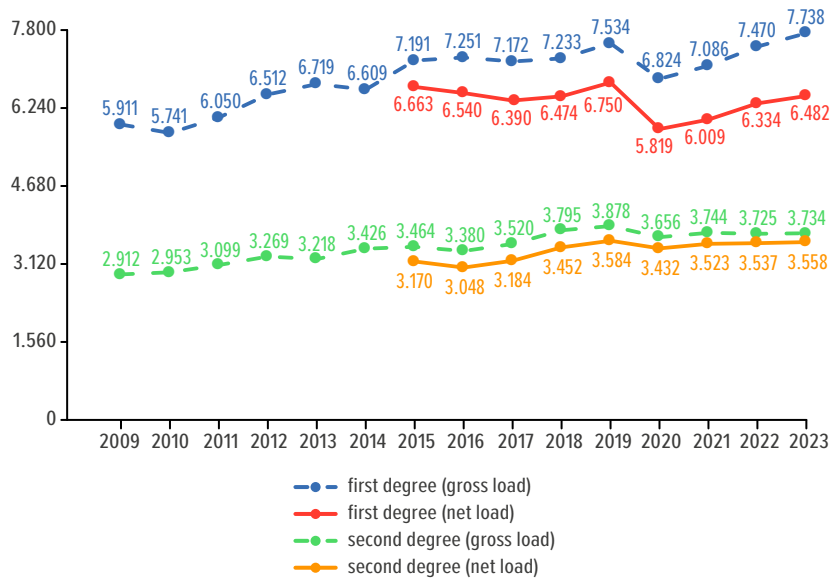


Figure 91 - Historical series of judicial staff workload by level of jurisdiction

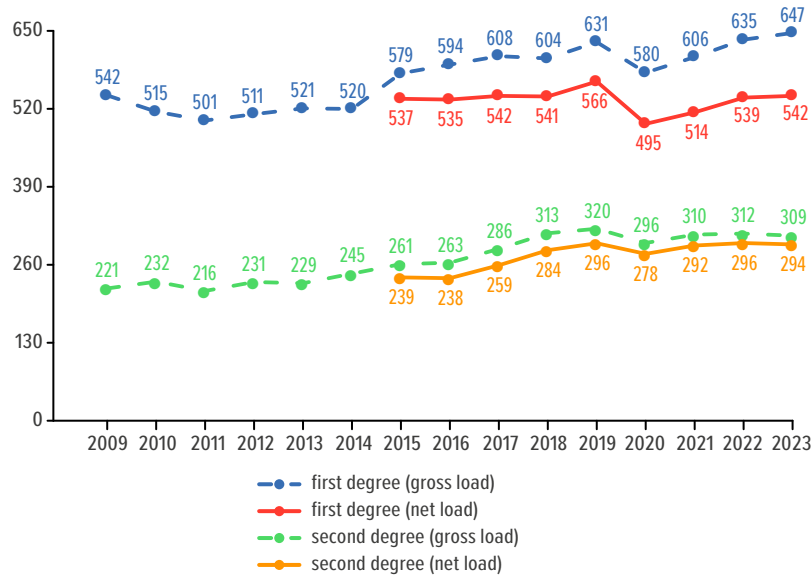
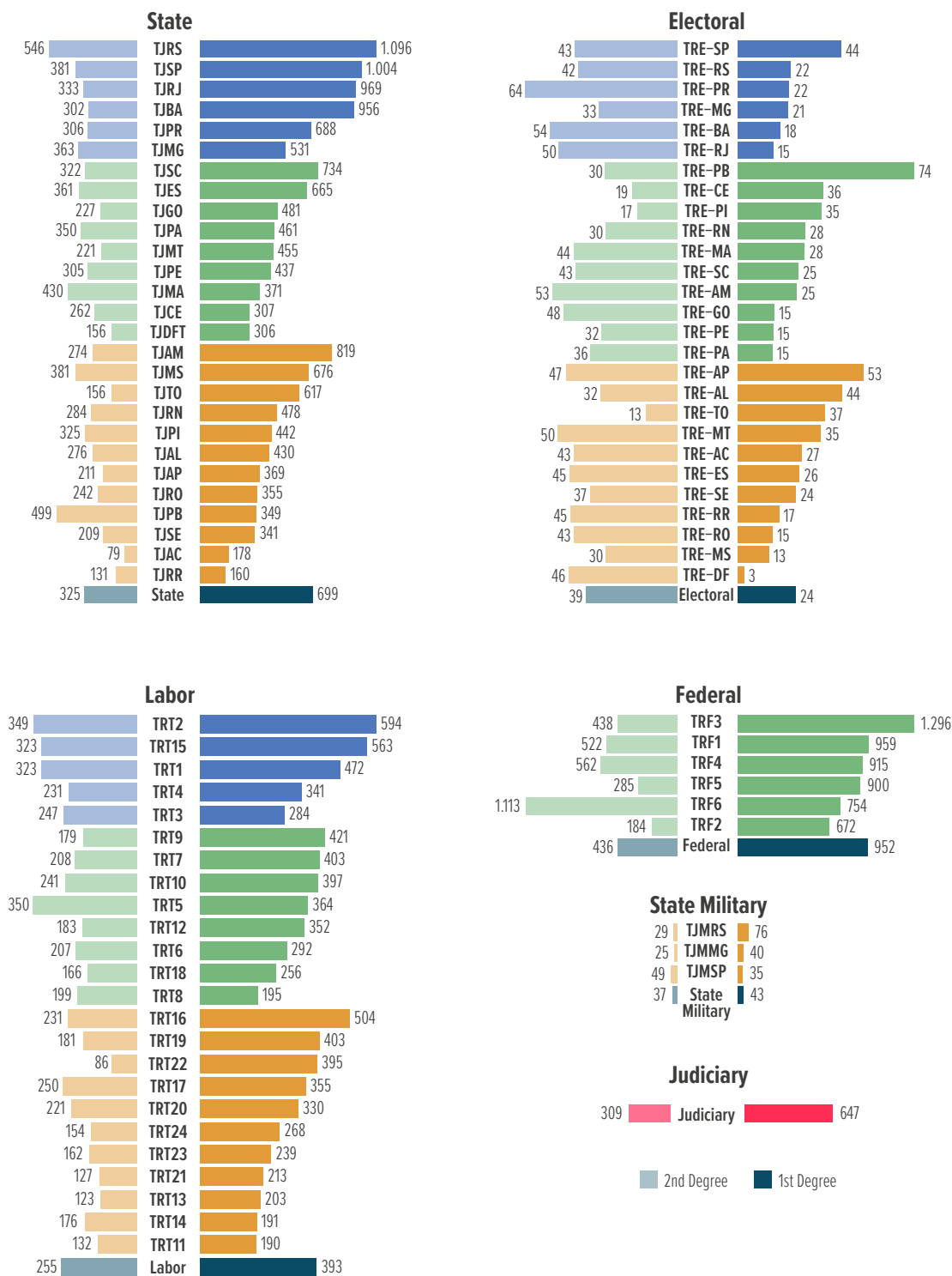


Figure 92 - Workload of civil servants in the judicial area, by court and by level of jurisdiction.



With regard to the productivity indicators for judges and civil servants in the judicial area, measured by the ratio between the total number of cases disposed of and the total number of people working during the year, it can be seen that the productivity of the first degree - IPM of 2,088 and IPS of 174 - was higher than that of the second degree: IPM of 1,712 and IPS of 141.

The figures vary greatly between courts, even within the same segment. Of the 60 bodies (with the exception of the Electoral Court), the majority, 32, have higher productivity per magistrate at first level than at second level (Figure 93). More often than not, the productivity per civil servant of the first degree exceeds that of the second degree, with this situation occurring in 45 courts (Figure 96).

Some courts stand out for the difference in productivity between the levels: in the TJRJ, the IPM of the first level is 3,396, while in the second level, productivity is equivalent to less than half, at 1,128.

On the other hand, the TJPB has a first-degree IPM of 1,291, while the second-degree productivity is more than double, at 3,086 cases per judge (Figure 93).

In the historical series, the productivity of both judges and civil servants rose in the first degree and remained almost constant in the second degree (Figure 94). In the first level, the MPI increased by 8% and in the second level it increased by 0.1%.

As for the IPS, there was a 6.1% increase in the first degree, as opposed to a 1.2% decrease in the second degree. Another interesting highlight: in the years 2021 and 2022, the IPM and IPS-Jud figures practically matched each other between the first and second degrees and, since 2022, the curves have once again become detached, with the first-degree indicators surpassing those of the second, as in the rest of the historical series.

Figure 93 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI), by court and by level of jurisdiction.

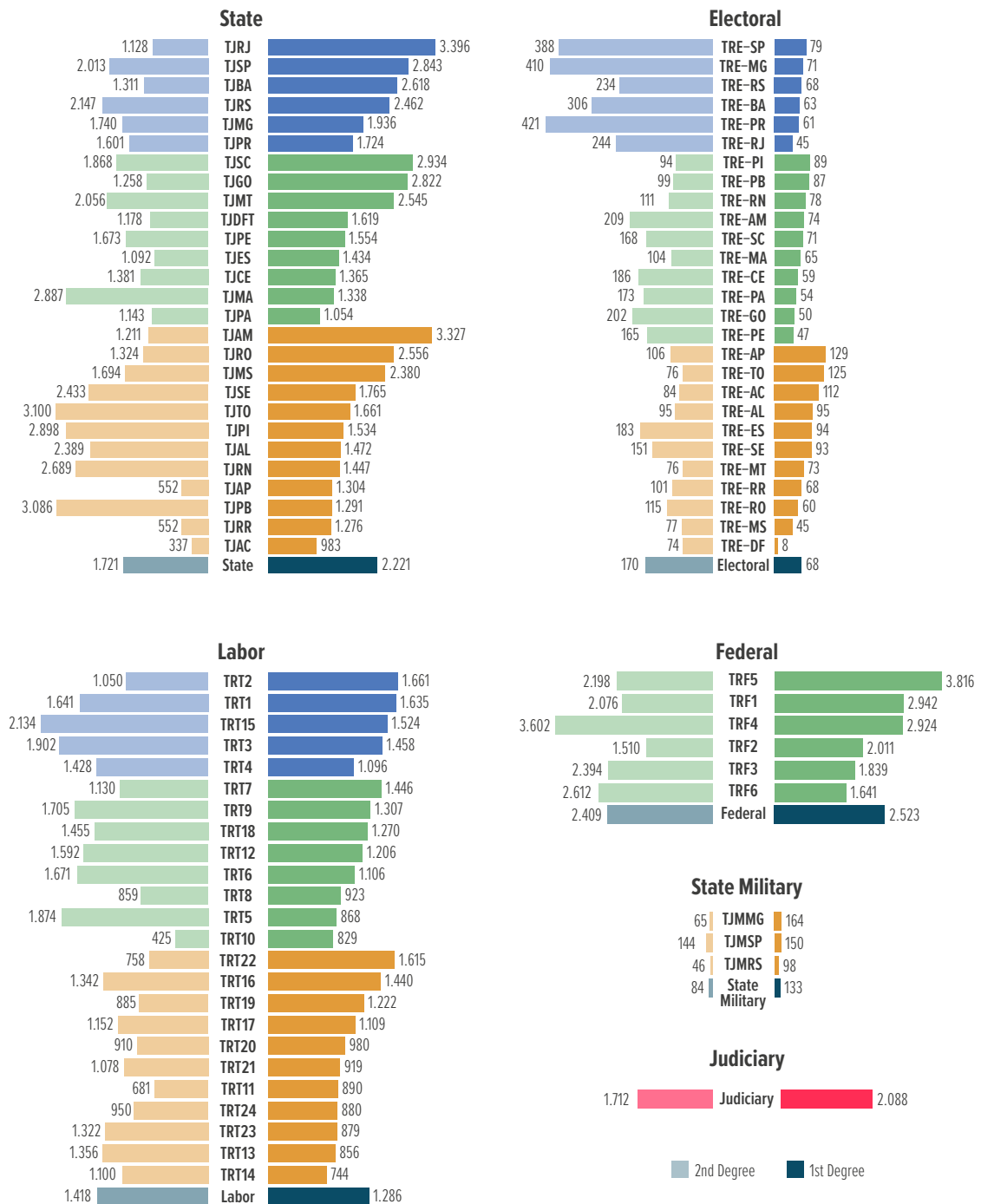


Figure 94 - Historical series of the Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) by level of jurisdiction

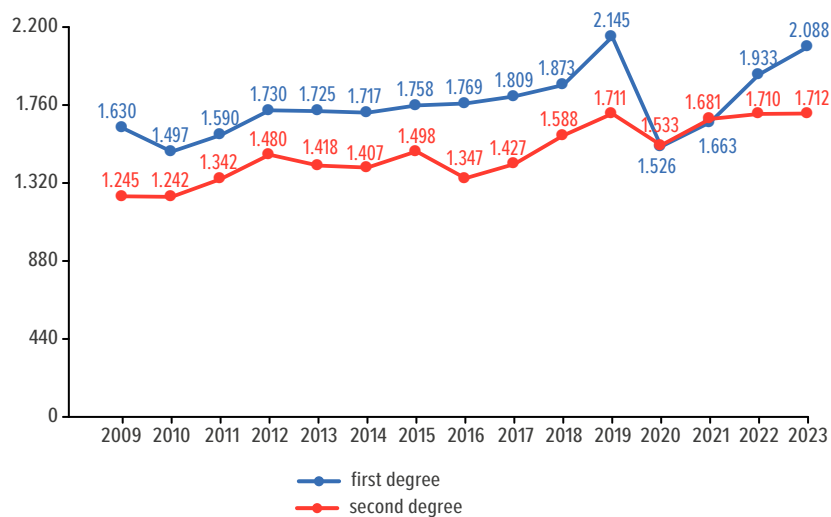


Figure 95 - Historical series of the Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS- Jud) by level of jurisdiction

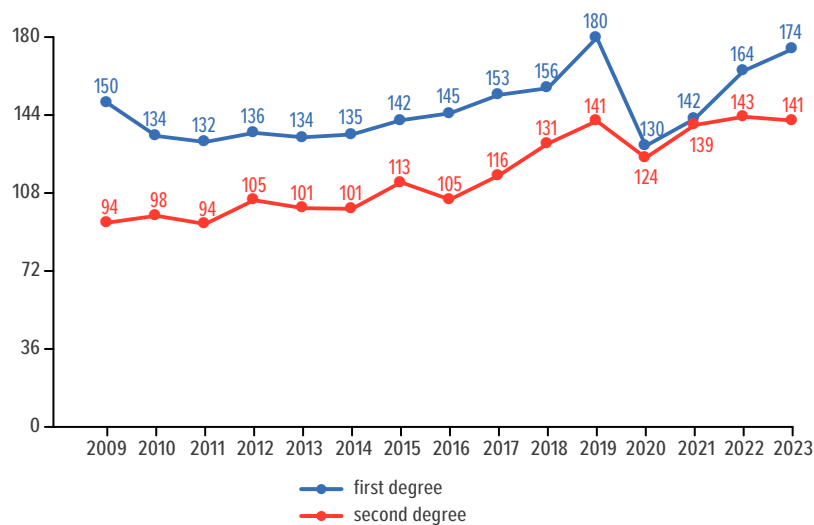
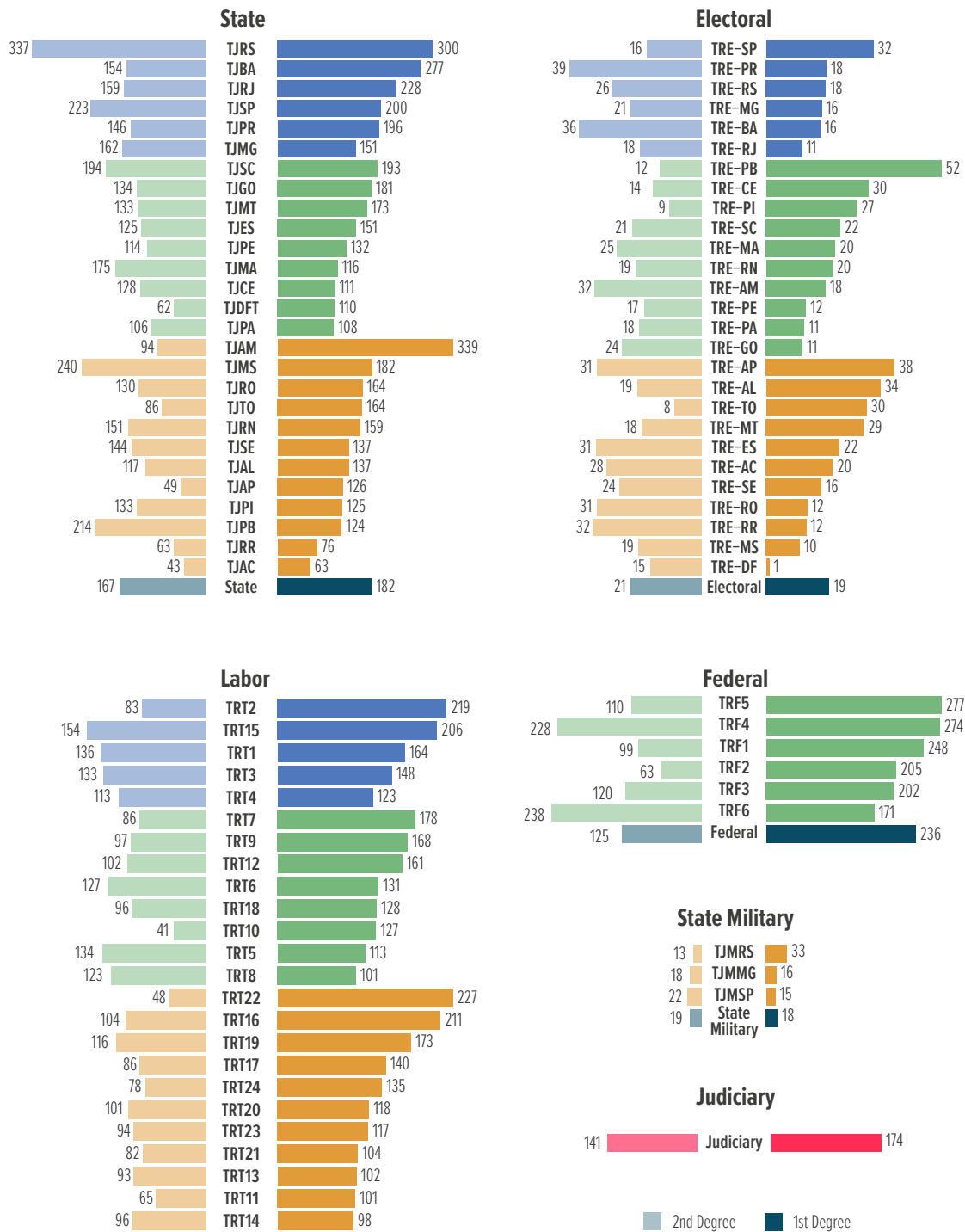


Figure 96 - Judicial Staff Productivity Index (IPS-Jud), by court and by level of jurisdiction.



5.2.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Figure 98 compares the Demand Response Index (DRI) between the first and second levels. It can be seen that only in 2012, 2013, and 2021 did the indicator for the second degree exceed that of the first degree. In 2023, the IAD in the second degree was 97%, a reduction of 2.9 percentage points from the previous year.

In the first degree, with a reduction of 2.3 percentage points, the IAD reached 99.6% and was lower than the expected level of 100%. In other words, in the first level, the number of cases disposed of was slightly lower than the number of new cases in 2023.

Figure 99 shows the comparative data for the Congestion Rate, with significant differences between the two instances, both in the gross and net rates. In gross congestion, the difference between the instances is 22.6 percentage points, and in the net version, 19.2 percentage points.

Since 2020, there has been a drop in the first-degree congestion rates, whether suspended/withdrawn cases are considered (gross and net). In the first degree, the net version reached the lowest value in the historical series in 2023. In the second level, the congestion rate remained practically constant, both in gross and net terms.

With the best results, the second level has a net congestion rate of 47% and a stock-like demand. In the first level, the stock equals 2.6 times the number of new cases.

In a hypothetical situation, with no new demands and current productivity maintained, it would take 1 year to clear the backlog and 2 and 7 months to clear the backlog (turnover time).

An analysis of the IAD by justice segment and by a court (Figure 97) shows that in 30 out of 60 (50%) courts (except the Electoral Court), the IAD for the first degree exceeds 100%. In the second degree, 25 (41.7%) bodies achieved 100% or more in the DAI. In 12 bodies, the IAD was higher than 100% in both levels of jurisdiction: TJCE, TJMT, TJPE, TJPR, TJRO, TJSC, TRT16, TRT19, TRT21, TRT3, TRT5 and TRT9.

With regard to the Congestion Rate (Figure 100), it can be seen that all segments of the justice system, with the exception of the Electoral Court, had a higher rate in the first degree than in the second degree, although in a few courts (6 out of 60) the opposite is true: TJAM, TJAP, TRF1, TRF6, TRT10 and TRF6, with a higher rate in the second degree.

Figure 97 - Demand Response Index (DRI) by court.

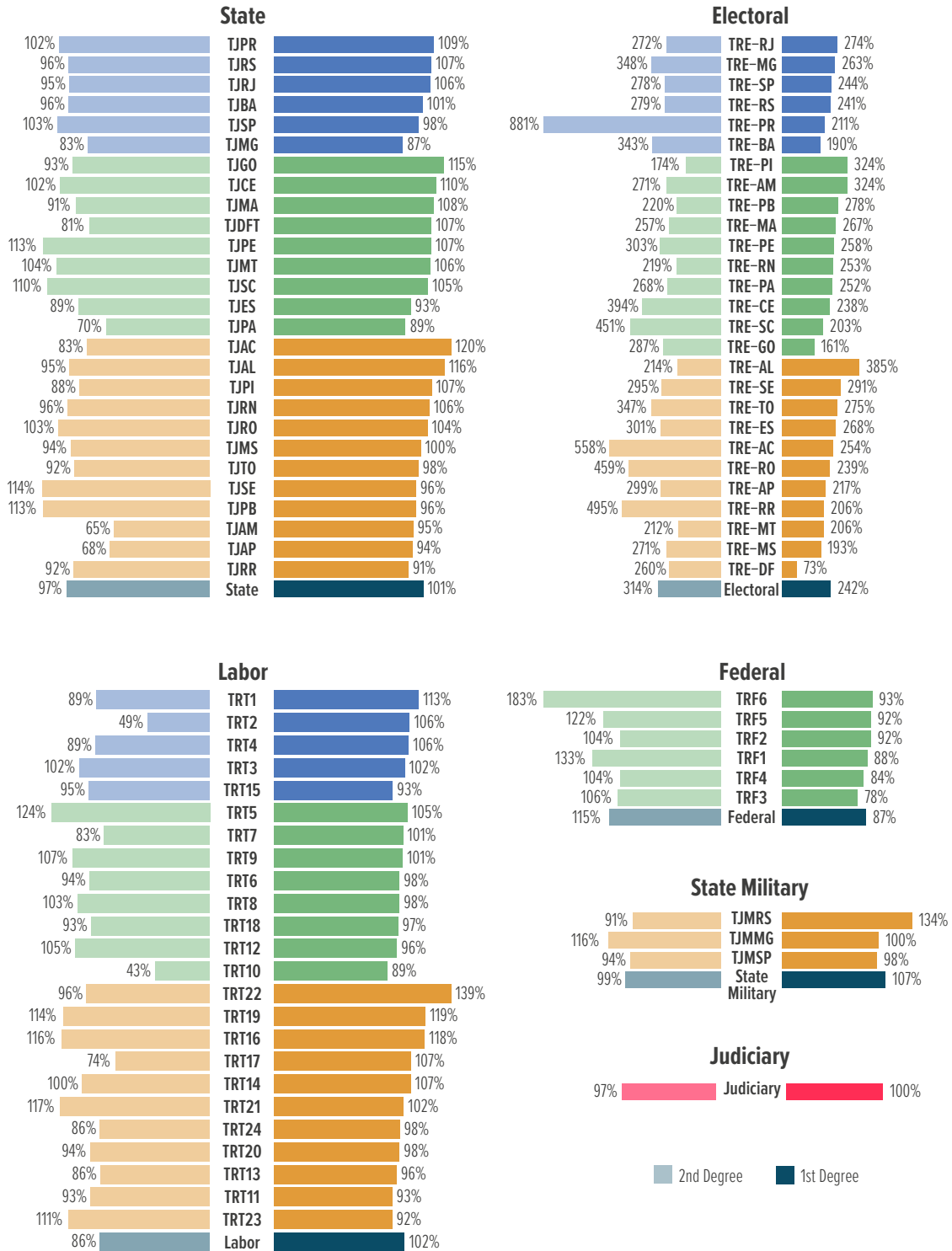


Figure 98 - Historical series of the demand response index

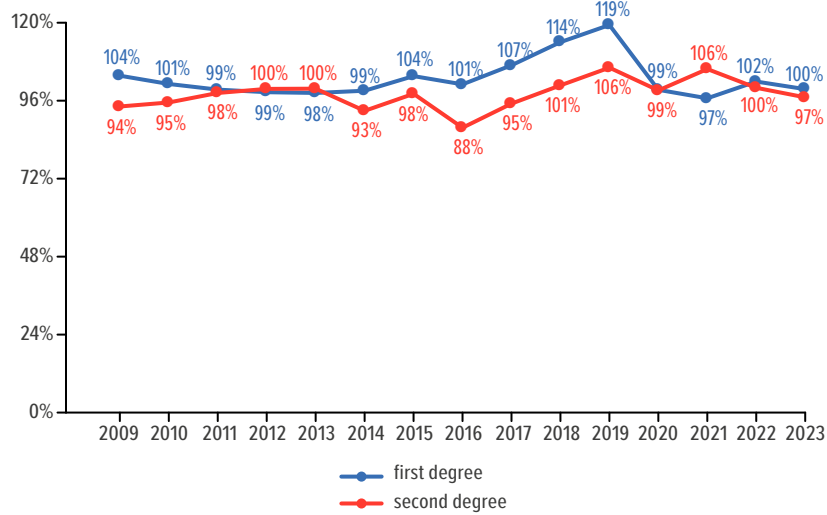


Figure 99 - Historical series of the congestion rate

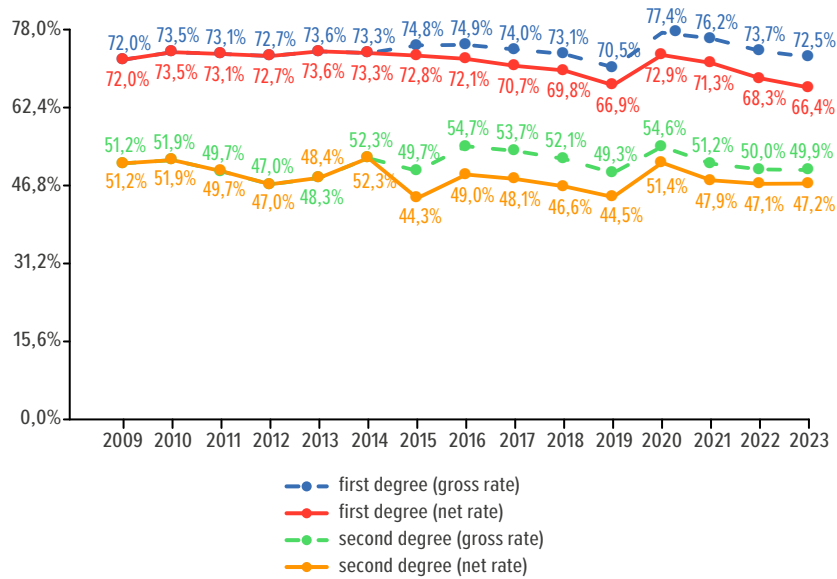
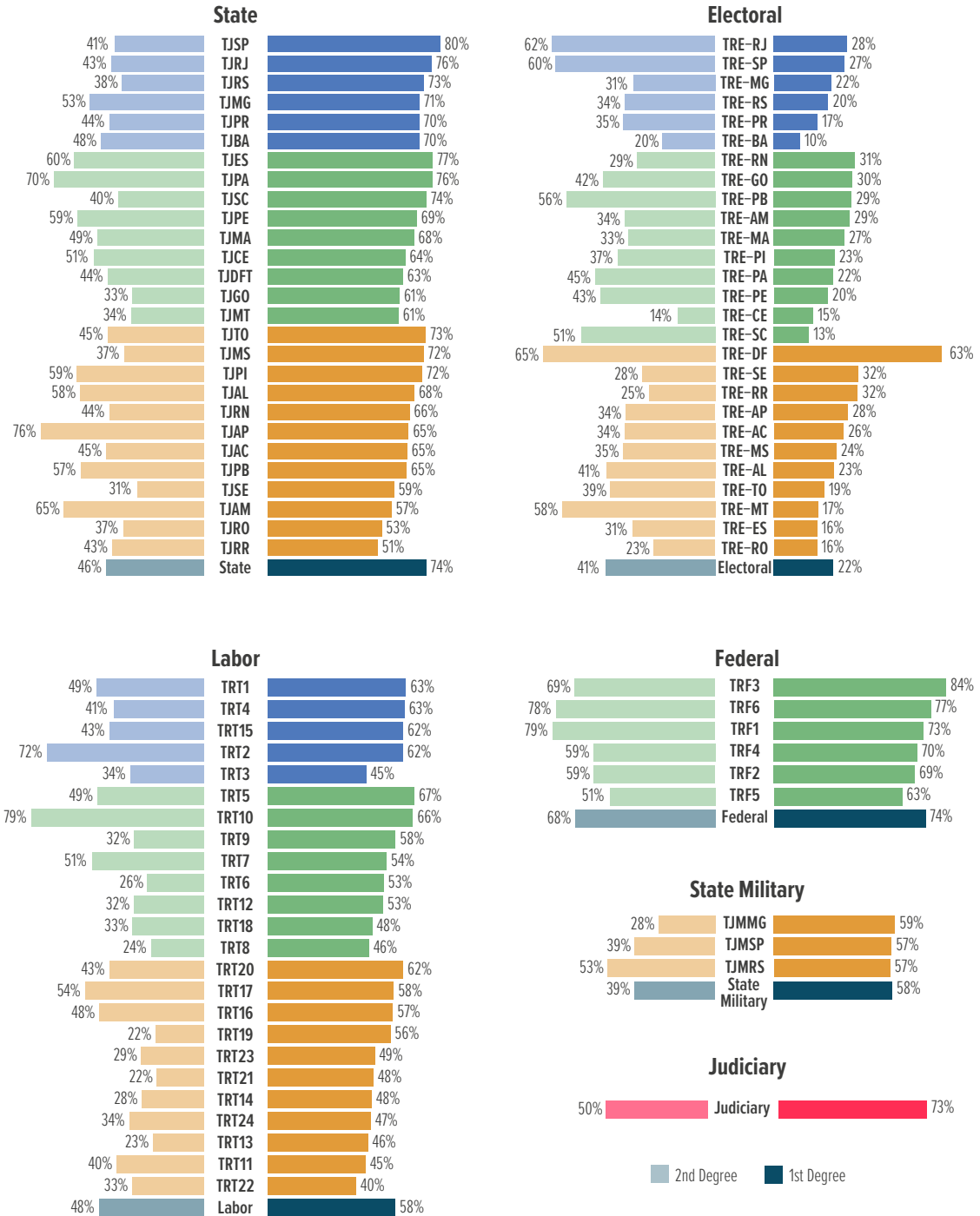


Figure 100 - Congestion rate by court.



5.3 EXECUTION BOTTLENECKS

This section is intended to analyze cases in the execution phase, which make up a large part of the cases in progress and are the most time-consuming stage in the national judiciary, as will be seen below. The information presented here, however, refers only to the first level (ordinary courts and special courts).

The first level of the Judiciary had a backlog of 78 million cases pending disposal at the end of 2023, more than half of which (56.5%) were in the execution phase.

Figures 101 and 102 show the historical series of new, pending and dropped cases, differentiated between knowledge and execution cases.

The data shows that, despite the fact that almost twice as many cases are brought before the Judiciary as are executed, when we look at the backlog, the situation is reversed, with execution being 36.1% higher.

In enforcement, the curves for cases disposed of and new ones are almost parallel, with a small gap between them in 2009 and 2017, with disposals being slightly lower than demand.

From 2018 until 2023, the figures become almost equal, which shows advances in enforcement productivity over the last 6 years. By 2023, 342,000 more cases had been discharged than the total number of new cases. In the knowledge phase, the curves remained similar only until 2014.

Then, from 2015 to 2019, there is a detachment, with an annual increase in productivity and a reduction in new cases. In 2020, for the first time, the curve of cases disposed of in the knowledge area remains below the curve of new cases in the knowledge area, a fact that is repeated in 2021 and 2023.

Cases pending in the execution phase showed an upward trend between 2009 and 2017 and remained almost stable until 2020. Between 2021 and 2023, the stock rose again, registering an increase of 0.2% in the last year (Figure 102). Cases pending in the knowledge phase fluctuate more, with an increase in the stock in 2015 and 2016, with a drop between 2017 and 2019.

Since then, there have been two successive increases, with 2.1% in the last year. Despite the fluctuations, 2023 reached the highest stock in the historical series in both the knowledge and execution phases.

Figure 103 shows new, pending and discharged enforcement cases, including criminal judicial enforcement (of custodial sentences and non-custodial sentences), non-criminal judicial enforcement and enforcement of extrajudicial executive titles, broken down into tax and non-fiscal.

Most enforcement cases are tax foreclosures, which account for 59% of the enforcement stock. These cases are mainly responsible for the Judiciary's high congestion rate, representing approximately 31% of all pending cases and congestion of 88% in 2023.

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. Furthermore, as a rule, debts are brought to court after all administrative means of collection have been exhausted, making recovery difficult.

In this context, the analysis of the net and gross congestion rates is relevant because, in the execution phase, 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 enforcement is significant mainly in the State, Federal and Labor Courts, corresponding to 55.7%, 40.2% and 58.3% respectively of the total backlog in each branch, as shown in Figure 104.

In some courts, execution consumes more than 60% of the backlog. This is the case of the following courts: TJDF, TJSP in the State Courts; and TRT10, TRT12, TRT13, TRT14, TRT16, TRT18, TRT19, TRT20, TRT21, TRT22, TRT23, TRT24, TRT5, TRT6, TRT7, TRT8, TRT9 in the Labor Courts.

On the other hand, enforcement does not seem to be such a serious problem in some courts, such as the following, where the enforcement backlog represents less than 30% of the body's backlog: TJPI (17%), TJCE (24%), TJAP (28%), TJMA (28%).

Figure 105 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 indices is 15.8 percentage points, with a rate of 64.8% in knowledge and 80.6% in execution.

The highest rate in the execution phase is in the TJPA, for State Justice, with congestion of 88.4% in execution and 68.4% in knowledge; TRT5, in Labor Justice, with congestion in execution of 80.7% in execution and 47.2% in knowledge; and TRF1, in the Federal Court, with congestion of 87.6% in execution and 68.7% in knowledge.

Figure 101 - Historical series of new and dropped cases in the knowledge and execution phases

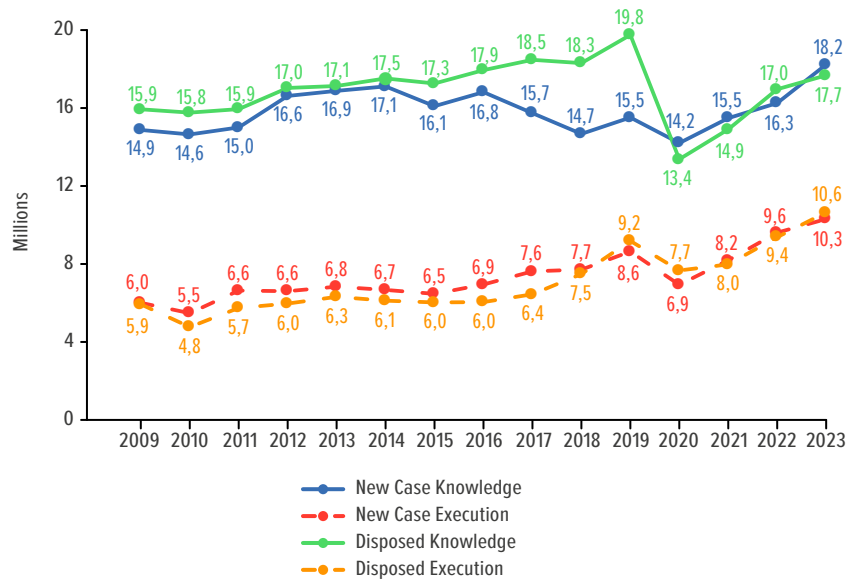


Figure 102 - Historical series of pending cases in the knowledge and execution phases

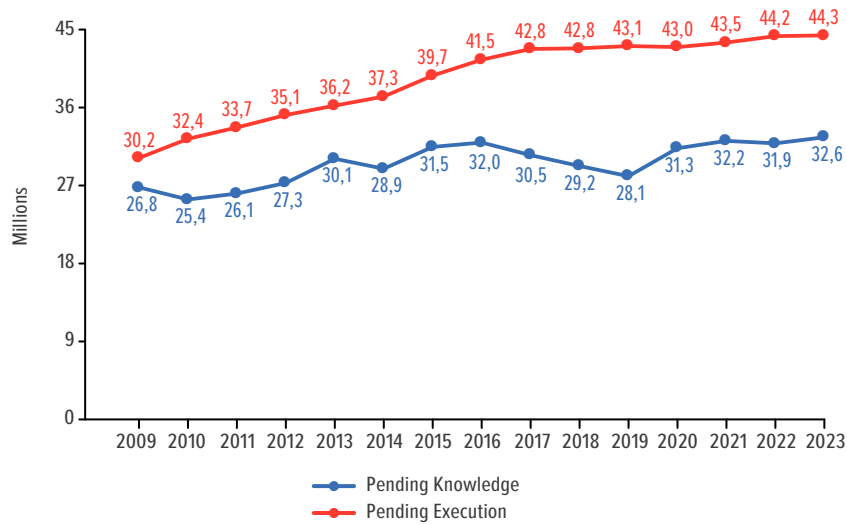


Figure 103 - Judiciary procedural data

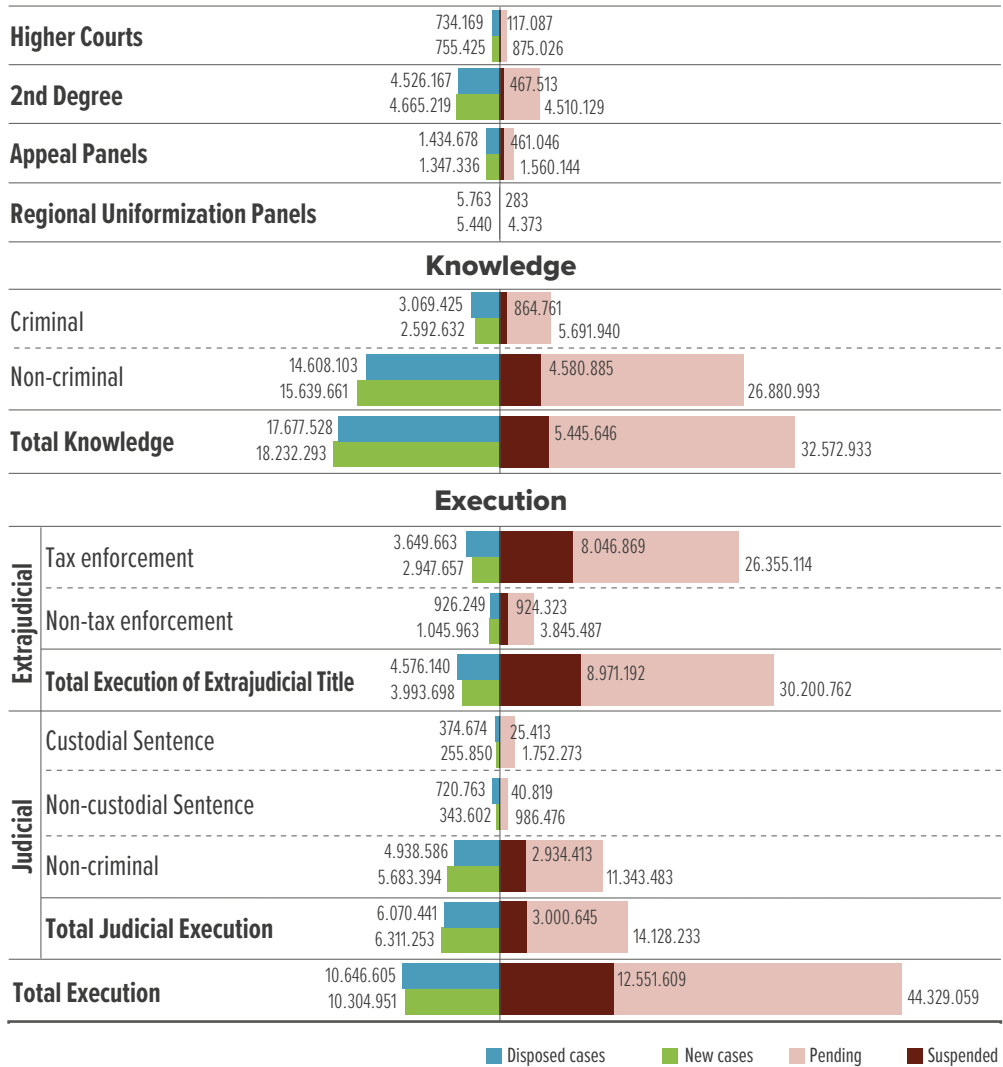


Figure 104 - Percentage of cases pending enforcement concerning the total stock of cases by court.

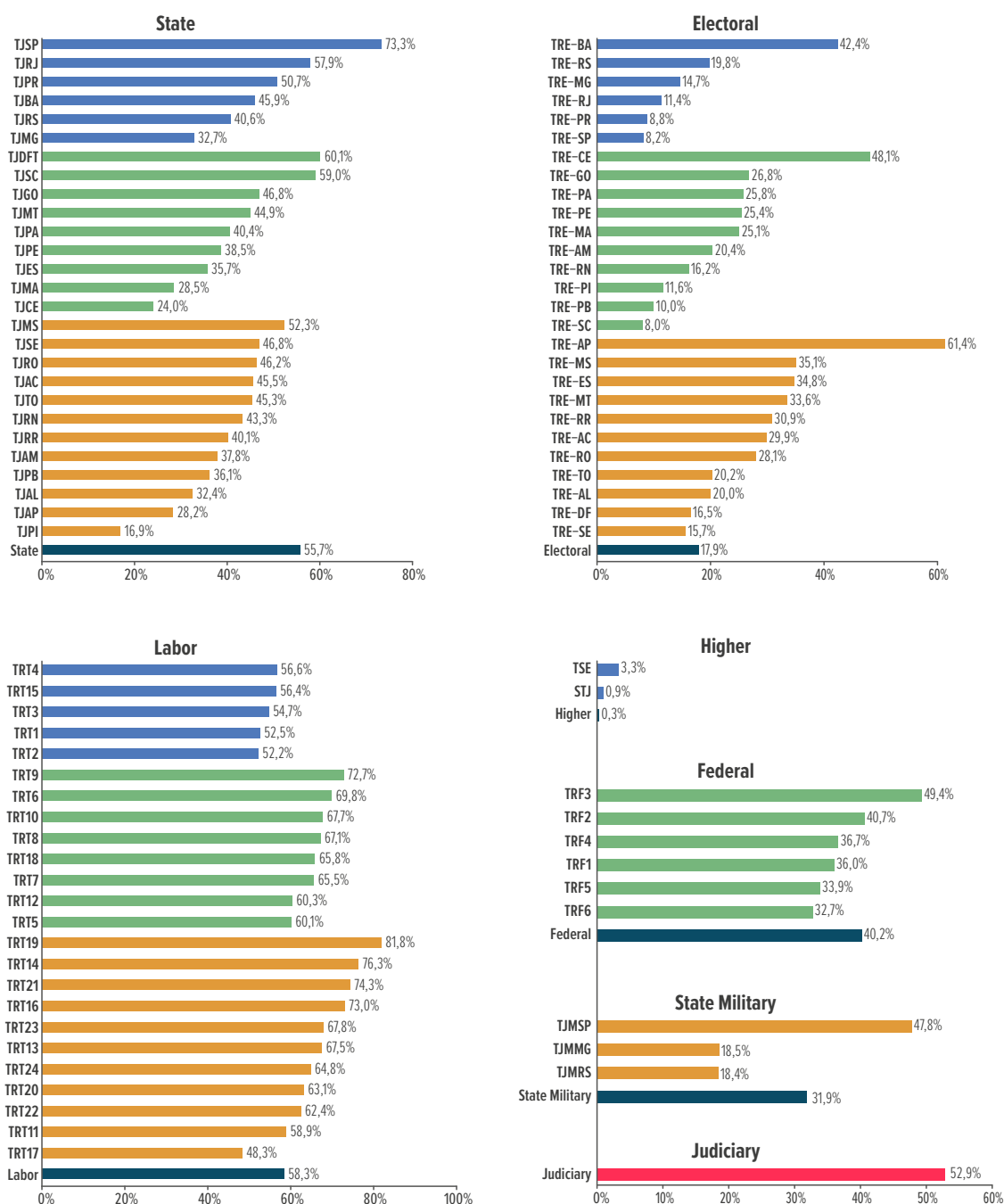
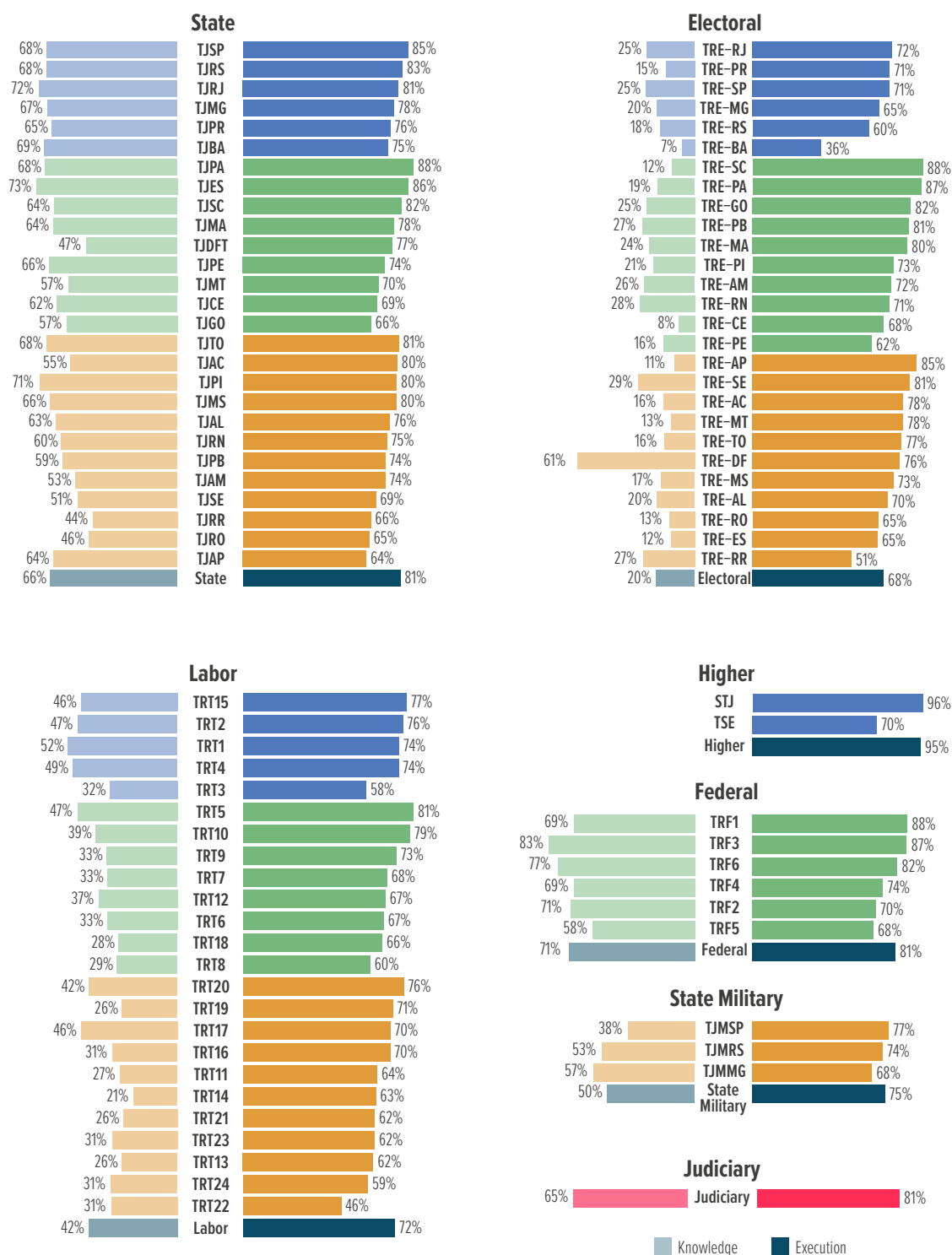


Figure 105 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the 1st instance by court.



Looking at the congestion rates in knowledge and execution in the first degree, it can be seen that, among the segmentations shown in Table 4, the non-criminal knowledge phase, which covers civil cases, infractions, family, business, etc., has the lowest congestion rate and is also the phase with the highest demand, with 15.6 million, 44.3% of new cases. Tax enforcement has the highest congestion rate (87.8%).

It is important to clarify that the congestion rate in criminal enforcement should be read with caution, because high figures do not characterize the low efficiency of the Judiciary; they only mean that executions are being carried out, since as long as the sentence is being carried out, the case must remain in the backlog.

As such, the congestion rate for this phase cannot be evaluated as a performance indicator. It should also be noted that the number of cases in 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, pending cases and new cases by type of case, year 2023

Classification	Congestion Rate	Pending cases	New Cases
Criminal Knowledge	65%	5.691.940	2.592.632
Non-Criminal Knowledge	64,8%	26.880.993	15.639.661
Total Knowledge	64,8%	32.572.933	18.232.293
Tax enforcement	87,8%	26.355.114	2.947.657
Extrajudicial non-fiscal enforcement	87,3%	3.171.081	595.628
Non-Criminal Enforcement	69,7%	11.343.483	5.683.394
Non-Privative Execution of Liberty	57,8%	986.476	343.602
Imprisonment	82,4%	1.752.402	255.850
Total Execution	80,6%	44.329.059	10.304.951
Grand Total	70,5%	83.805.438	35.282.179

5.3.1 *PRODUCTIVITY RATES IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES*

This topic is aimed at comparing productivity indicators between the knowledge and execution phases in the first level, considering only the courts and special courts, thus 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 of in this phase in relation to the total number of first-degree judges; and productivity in the execution phase refers to the number of cases disposed of in this phase in relation to the same first-degree judges. In this way, the total indicator will always correspond to the sum of the two phases.

In 2023, the productivity of judges in the knowledge phase was 1,242 and the productivity in the execution phase was 771. Among civil servants, the IPS was 104 in knowledge and 62 in execution.

It can be seen that the number of cases disposed of is always higher in the knowledge phase, both in the historical series (Figure 107) and by court (Figure 106). The IPM and IPS-Jud in the knowledge phase are almost double the value of these indicators in the execution phase.

Only three courts have the opposite situation, with higher productivity of judges and judicial staff in the execution phase: TJSP, TRF3 and TRT22 (Figures 106 and 109, respectively).

The IPM and IPS-Jud historical series, shown in Figures 107 and 108 respectively, show that there was an increase in productivity in both the knowledge and execution phases, with a variation of 4.8% and 14.8% in the productivity of judges in knowledge and execution, respectively. The productivity of civil servants rose by 3% in the knowledge phase and 12.2% in the execution phase.

Figure 106 - Magistrate productivity index in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first level by court

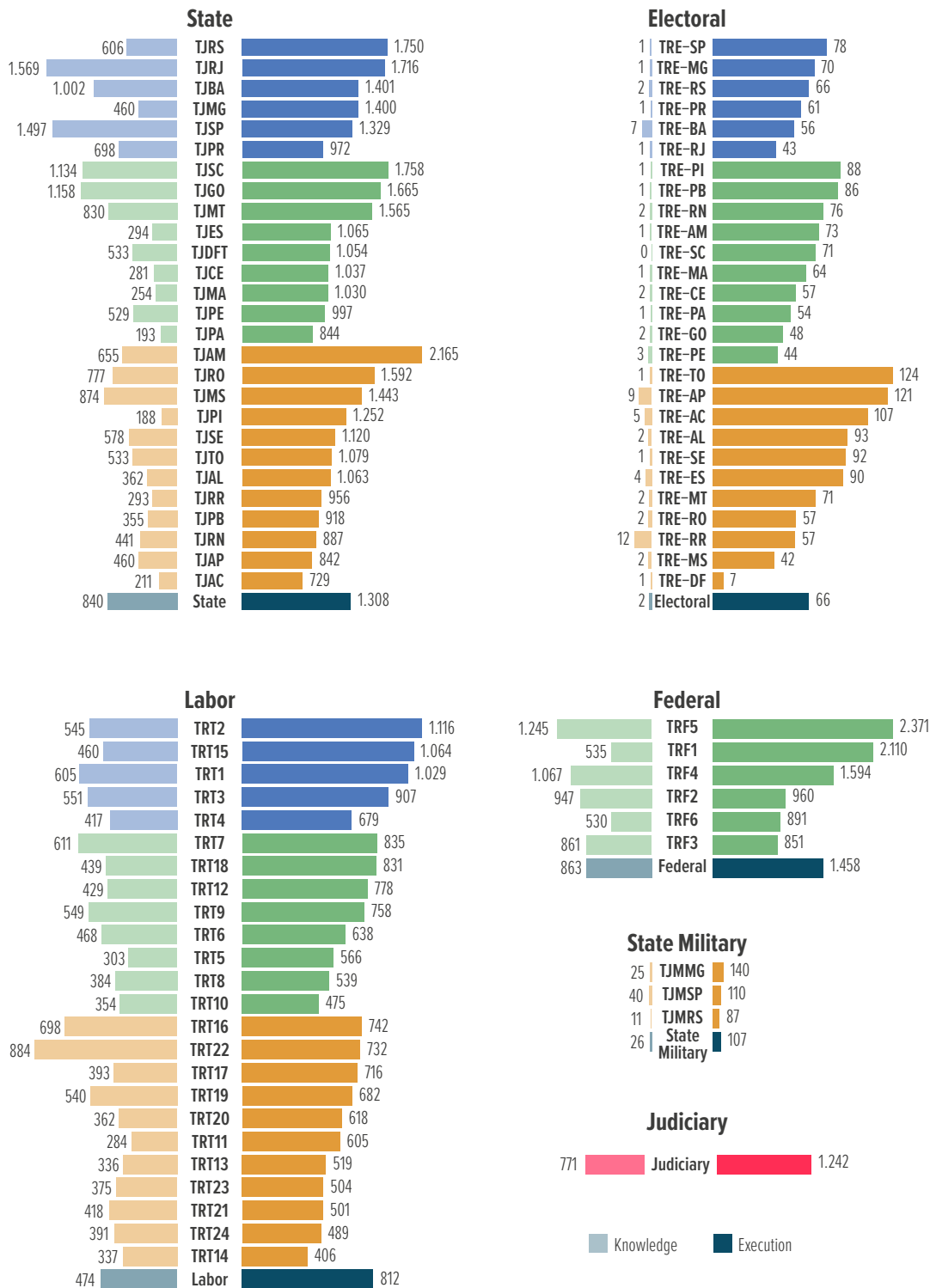


Figure 107 - Historical series of the magistrates' productivity index (MPI)

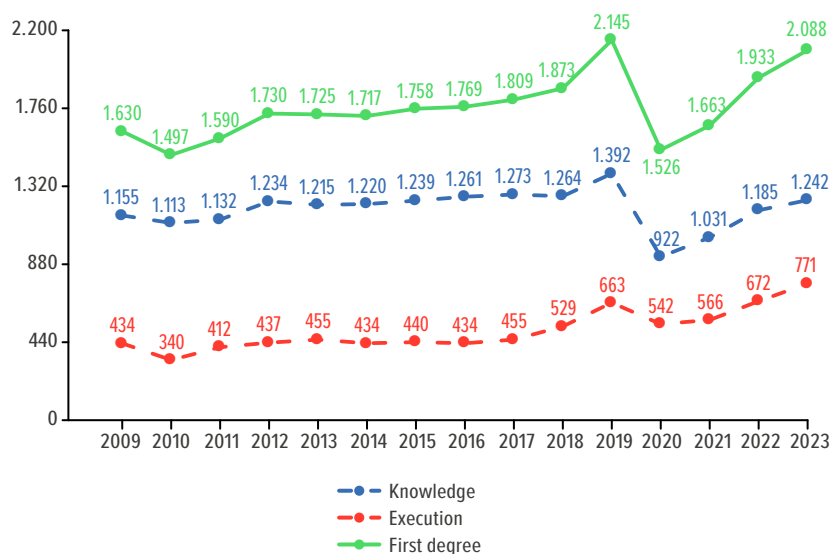


Figure 108 - Historical series of the productivity index of civil servants in the judicial area (IPS-Jud)

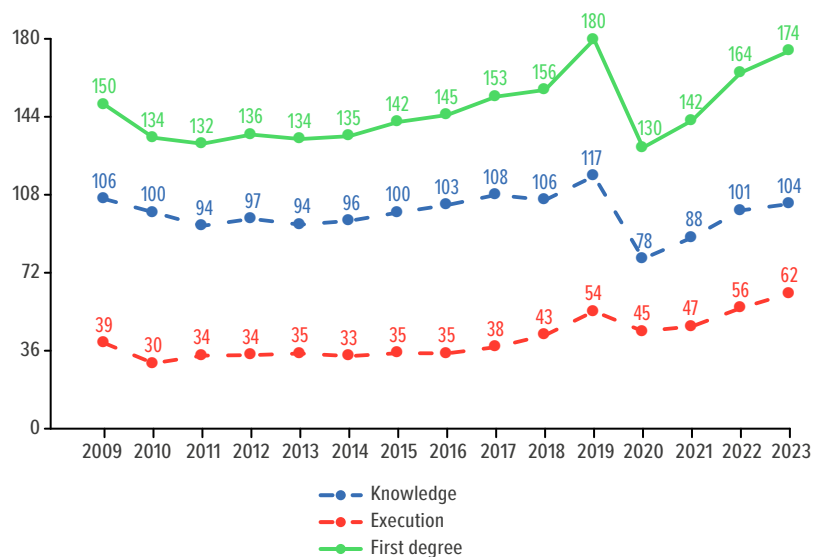
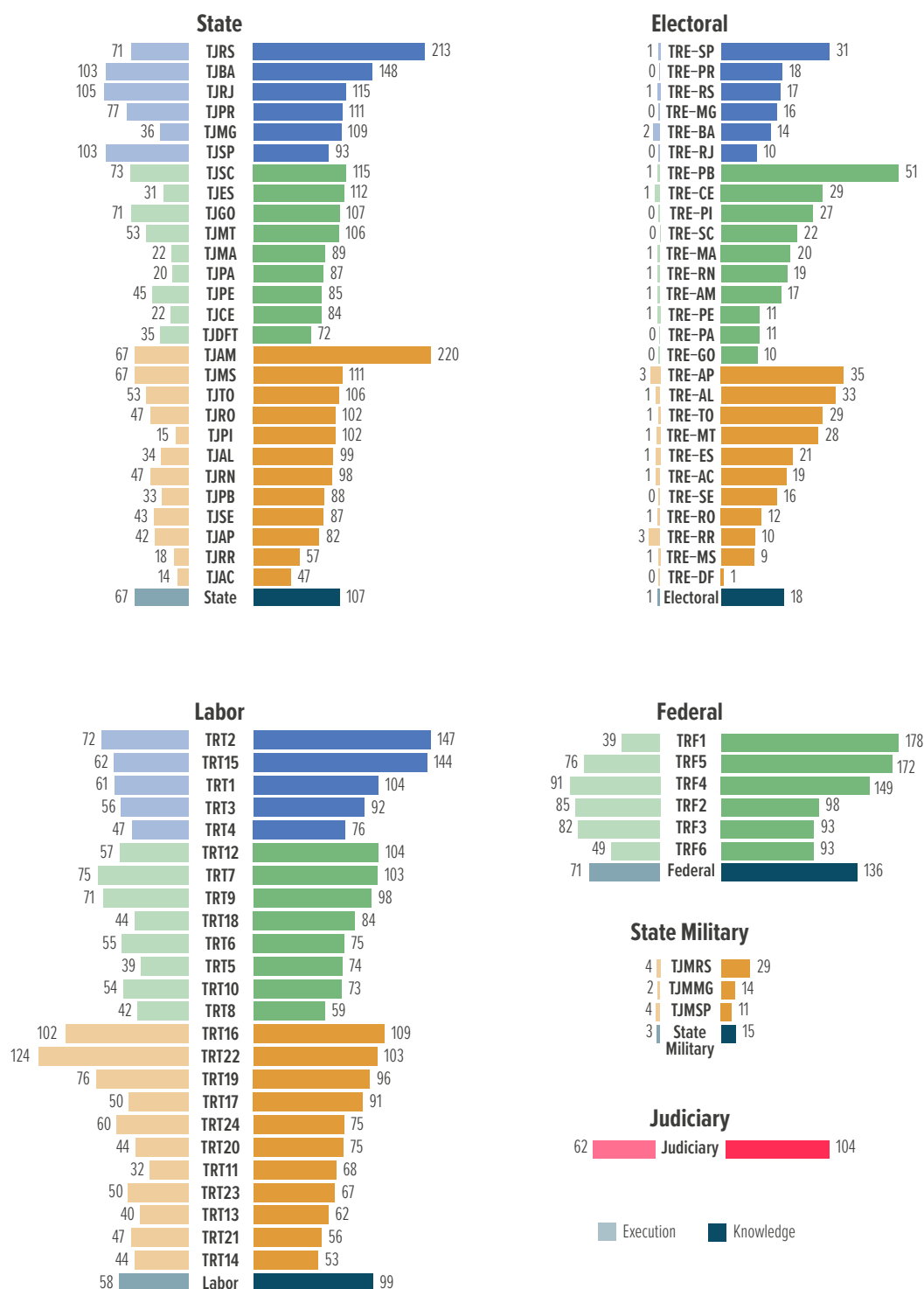


Figure 109 - Productivity index of judicial staff in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree by court.



5.3.2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXECUTION PHASES

This topic compares the performance indicators between the knowledge and execution phases in the first level, considering the Congestion Rate and the Demand Response Index (DRI).

Figure 110 shows that the IAD in the knowledge phase was higher than 100% throughout the historical series from 2009 to 2019, with a significant reduction in the following year, and despite the increase in 2022, it remains below the minimum desired level of 100%. In addition, the IAD in knowledge, which was historically higher than the IAD in execution, had an inverted behavior in 2020, 2021 and 2023.

Thus, in 2023, the IAD in the knowledge phase was lower than that in the execution phase, reaching 97% and 103.3%, respectively. This factor led to an increase in the last year in the number of cases pending in the knowledge phase (2.2%), which was higher than in the execution phase (0.2%).

The indicators by court can be seen in Figure 111, which shows that all the Federal Courts had a low IAD in the knowledge phase, with the TRF3 standing out, with only 49% of new cases disposed of. In the execution phase, the Federal Court had an ADI above 100%, with 128%.

Although, in consolidated terms, the IAD in knowledge was below 100%, in state courts the indicator reached this level, with seventeen of the 27 courts above 100%.

The Labor Court shows positive results in the knowledge phase and negative results in the execution phase, with an ADI of 115% in the knowledge phase and 86% in the execution phase. While in the knowledge phase only two courts have an ADI below 100%, in the execution phase the figure rises to twenty, out of the 24 TRTs.

Figure 110 - Historical series of the demand response index

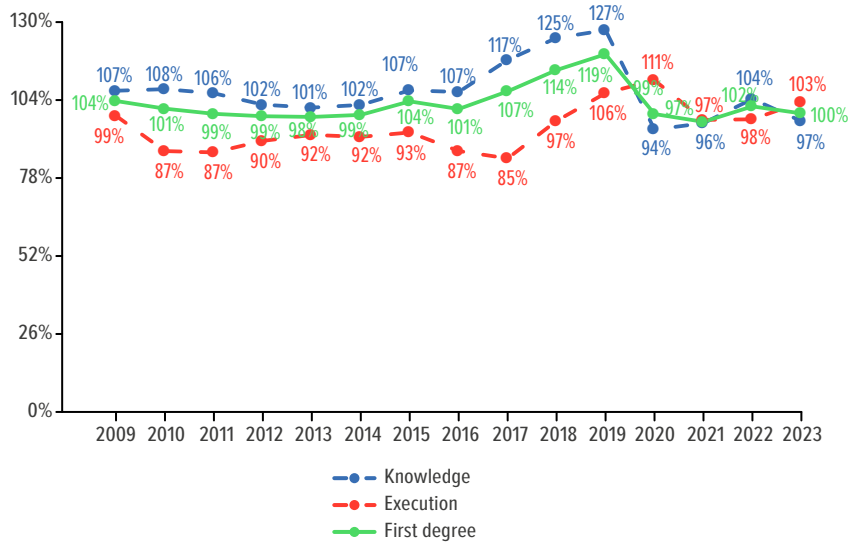
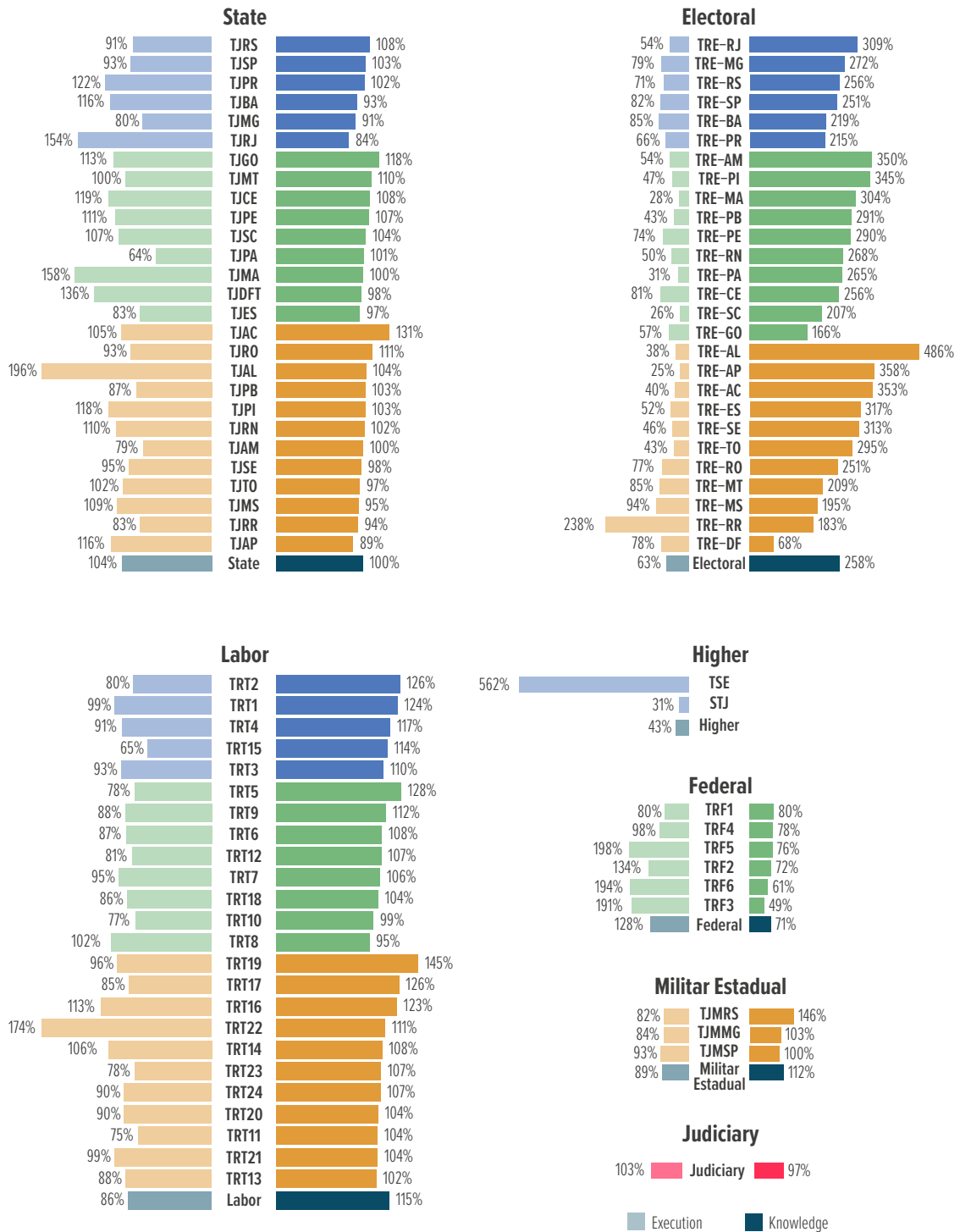


Figure 111 - Demand Response Index in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first level, by court.



The historical series of the congestion rate shown in Figure 112 points to relatively stable enforcement figures until 2017, with a downward trend from 2021 onwards, both in terms of the gross rate and the net rate.

In the knowledge phase, there was a considerable increase in the index in 2020 and successive decreases after 2021. Disregarding execution cases, the congestion rate for the first level of the judiciary drops from the current 72.5% to 64.8%. Removing the suspended, stayed and provisional cases, the net congestion rate reaches 60.5% 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 16 percentage points in total and which varies greatly by court.

Disregarding the Electoral Court and the State Military Court, the biggest difference is 45 percentage points in the TRT19. Only two courts have the opposite situation, with greater congestion in knowledge: TJAP and TRF2.

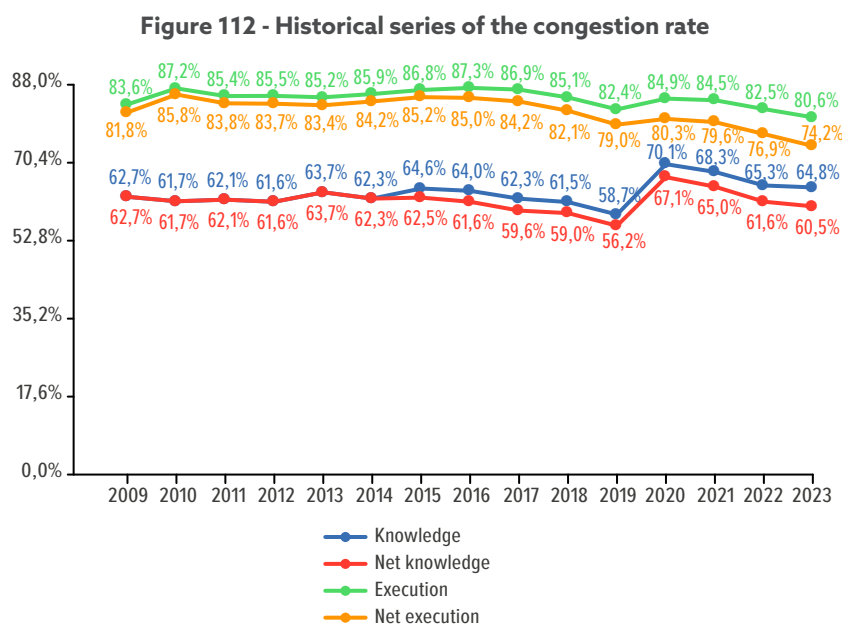
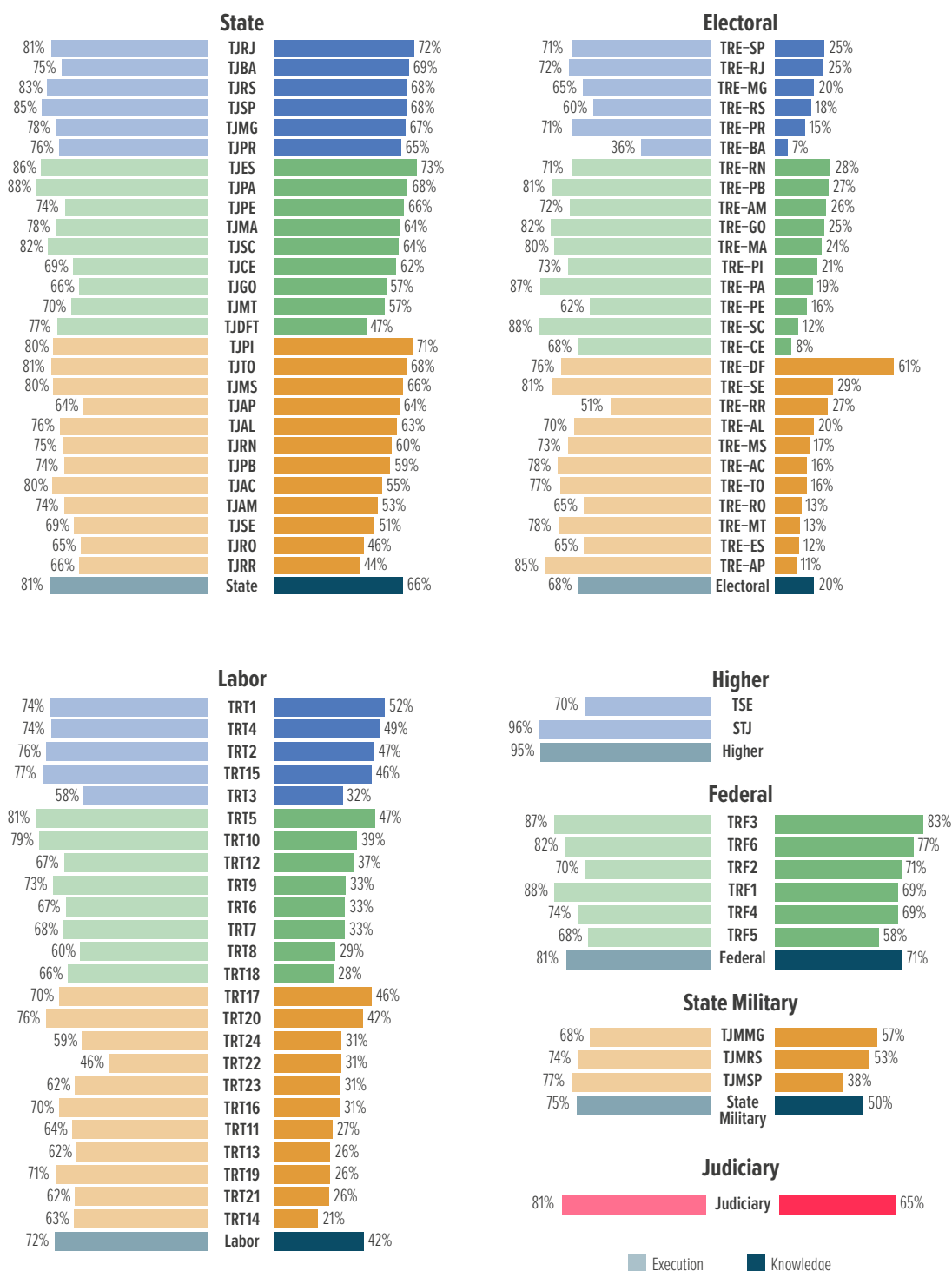


Figure 113 - Congestion rate in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first degree, by court.



5.4 E TAX FORECLOSURES

With the publication of CNJ Resolution No. 547 on February 22, 2024 - which instituted measures to deal with pending tax foreclosures (topic 1184 - General Repercussion/STF) - it is appropriate to include a specific provision in the Justice in Numbers Report 2024 to address the problem of these foreclosures, which have been identified as the main factor slowing down the Judiciary.

Historically, tax foreclosures have been pointed out as the main factor slowing down the Judiciary. The tax enforcement process reaches the Judiciary after attempts to recover the tax credit 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 council. Old debts or debts with previous collection attempts are brought to court and, as a result, are less likely to be recovered.

To tackle the situation, the CNJ has launched a number of initiatives in coordination with the Federal Regional Courts and Courts of Justice. In October 2023, the CNJ, the TRFs, the PGFN and the CJF signed CNJ Joint Ordinance No. 7/2023, which aims to facilitate the batch extinction of tax foreclosures whose active debt certificates have already been extinguished by prescription or for another reason, based on data exchanges between the institutions.

In February 2024, the CNJ approved CNJ Resolution 547/2024, which determines, among other measures, the extinction of tax foreclosures with a filed value of less than R\$ 10,000.00 (ten thousand reais), provided that there are no assets pledged and no useful movement for more than a year.

In addition to these two measures, joint acts were also signed between the CNJ, the TJCE and the Prosecutor's Office of the Municipality of Fortaleza (Joint Ordinance 8/23); between the CNJ, the TJBA, the TCE/ BA and the Municipality of Salvador (Technical Cooperation Agreement 24/23); and between the CNJ, the AGU, the PGFN, the TJSP and the TJBA, with the possibility of the other TJs joining (Joint Ordinance 5/24), in order to facilitate the batch extinction of tax foreclosures.

Tax enforcement cases represent approximately 31% of the total number of pending cases and 59% of the foreclosures pending before the Judiciary, with a congestion rate of 87.8%. In other words, out of every hundred tax enforcement cases that were heard in 2023, only 12 were dis-

missed. Disregarding these cases, the Judiciary's congestion rate would fall by 5.8 percentage points, from 70.5% to 64.7% in 2023.

The biggest impact of tax foreclosures is in the state courts, which account for 86% of the cases. The Federal Court accounts for 14%, the Labor Court for 0.16% and the Electoral Court for just 0.01%.

Similarly, the impact of these cases on the backlog is more significant in the State and Federal Courts. In the Federal Court, tax enforcement cases account for 33% of its total first-degree backlog; in the State Court, 34%; in the Labor Court, 1%; and in the Electoral Court, 3%.

According to Figure 114, of the total of 26.4 million tax foreclosures pending, 12.8 million (48.5%) are in the São Paulo State Court; 3.3 million (12.4%) are in the Rio de Janeiro State Court, and 1.6 million (6.1%) are in the Federal Regional Court of the 3rd Region (SP/MT).

Together, these three courts hold 67% of the tax foreclosures in progress in the country and 23% of the total cases in progress in the first level of the Judiciary. In short, two out of every three tax foreclosures were being processed in these courts.

In percentage figures, although tax foreclosures represent around 34% of the first-degree backlog, Figure 115 shows that only three courts have a percentage higher than this average: TJSP (54%), TJRJ (49%), and TRF6 (44%).

Figure 116 shows that the 0.2% increase in pending foreclosures is mainly due to the increase in judicial foreclosures, which rose by 28.6% last year. Tax foreclosures have seen successive reductions since 2018, with a reduction of -2.3% last year.

The total number of tax foreclosures in progress returned to 2012 levels. New tax enforcement cases also fell by 21.9% in 2023 compared to 2022.

The congestion rate in tax enforcement has remained relatively stable over the years, increasing by 0.9 percentage points and culminating at 87.8% in 2023 (Figure 117).

It is interesting to note the negative impact caused by tax foreclosures on congestion rates since, excluding these cases and even maintaining all other foreclosures, the Judiciary's congestion rate would be 64.7% instead of the current 70.5% (Figure 117).

The Federal Court has the highest congestion rate for tax enforcement (87.9%), followed by the State Court (87.9%) and the Electoral Court (83.4%). The lowest is in the Labor Court (75%), as seen in Figure 118.

The turnover time for these cases is 7 years and 2 months, so even if the judiciary stopped receiving new tax foreclosures, it would still take that long to clear the existing backlog.

Figure 114 - Total tax executions pending, by court.

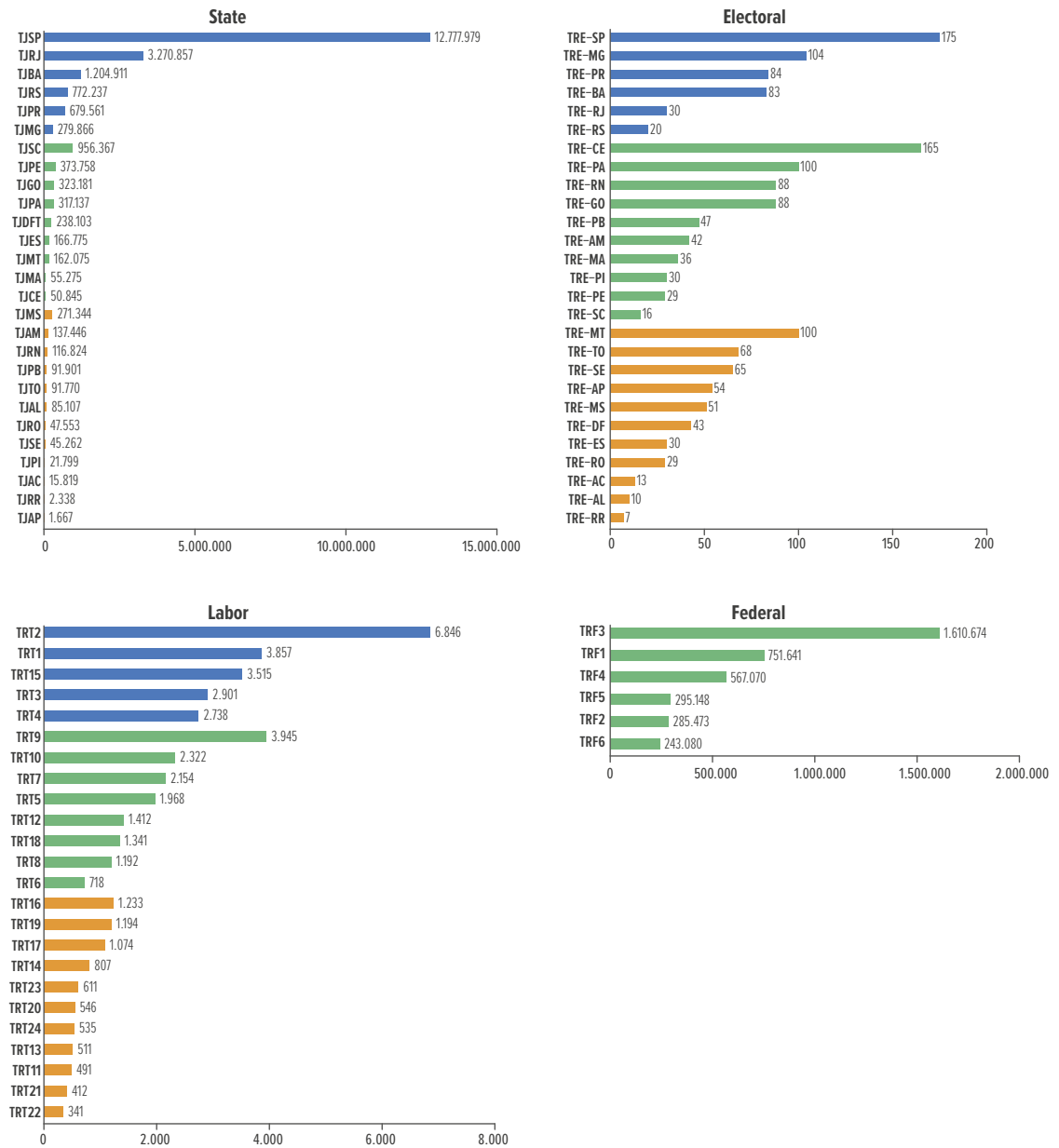


Figure 115 - Total tax foreclosures pending in relation to total cases pending in the first level, by court.

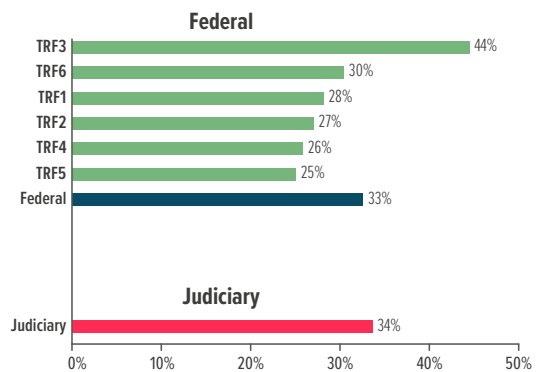
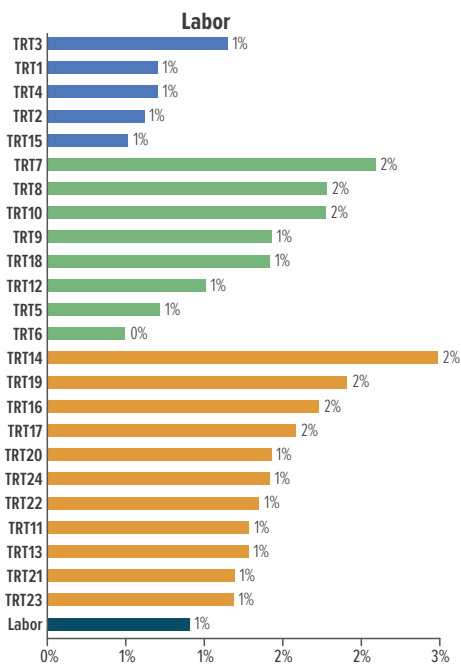
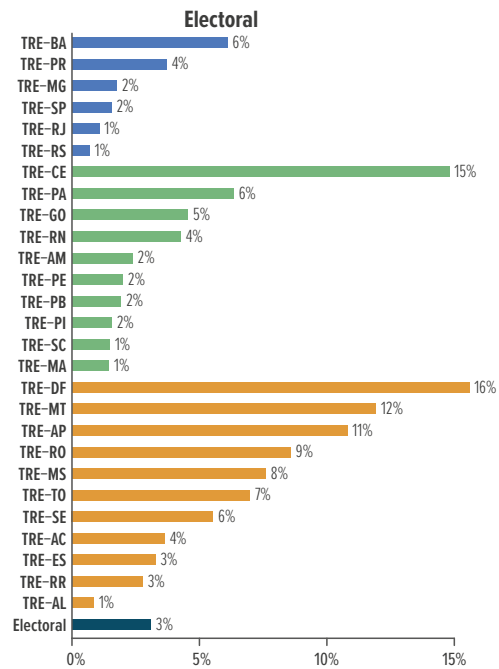
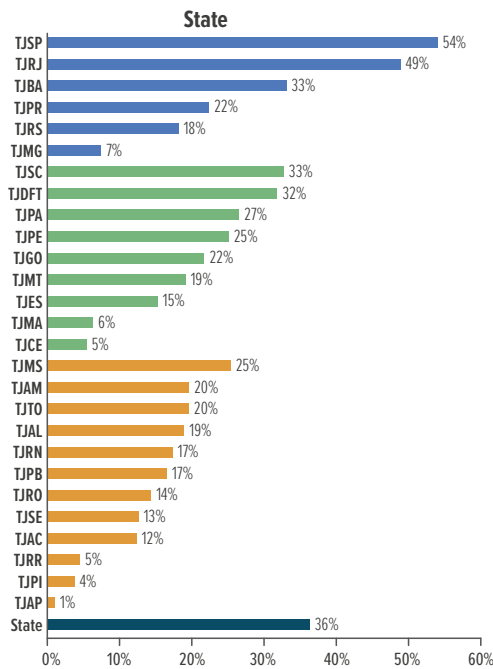


Figure 116 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement on new and pending cases

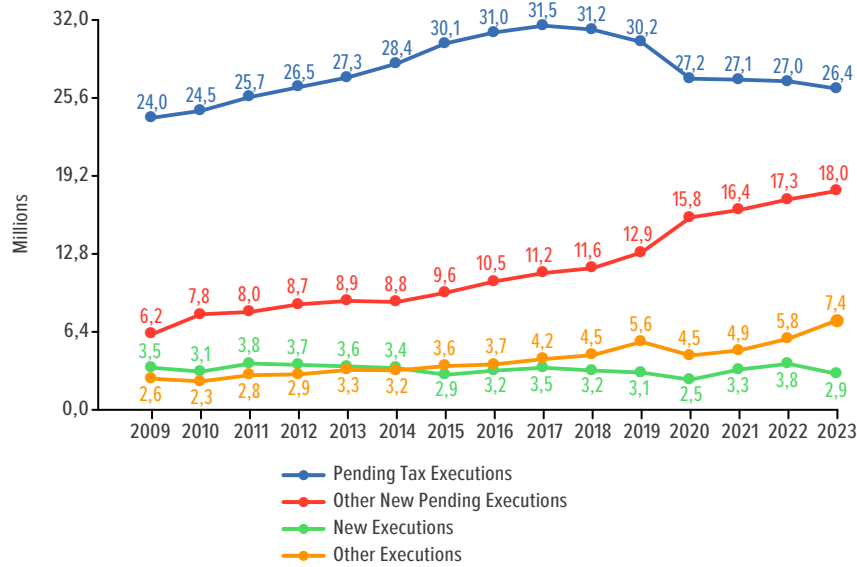


Figure 117 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement on the total congestion rate

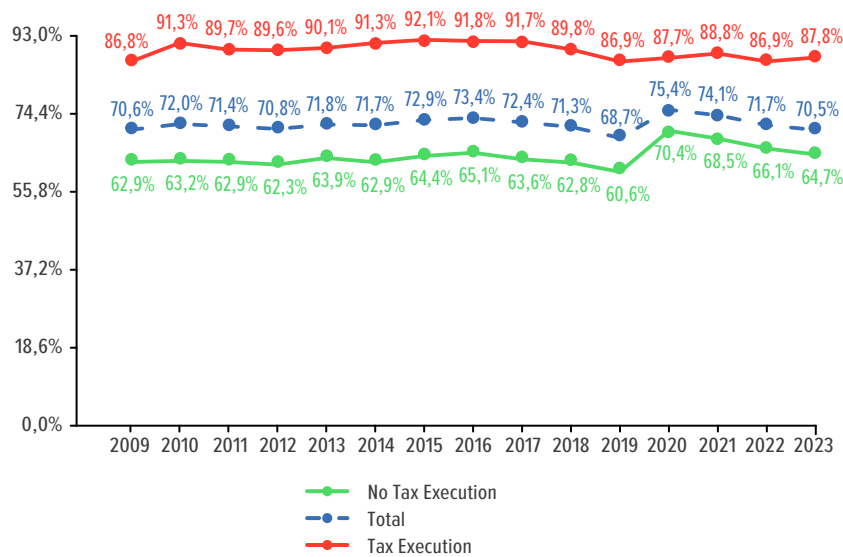
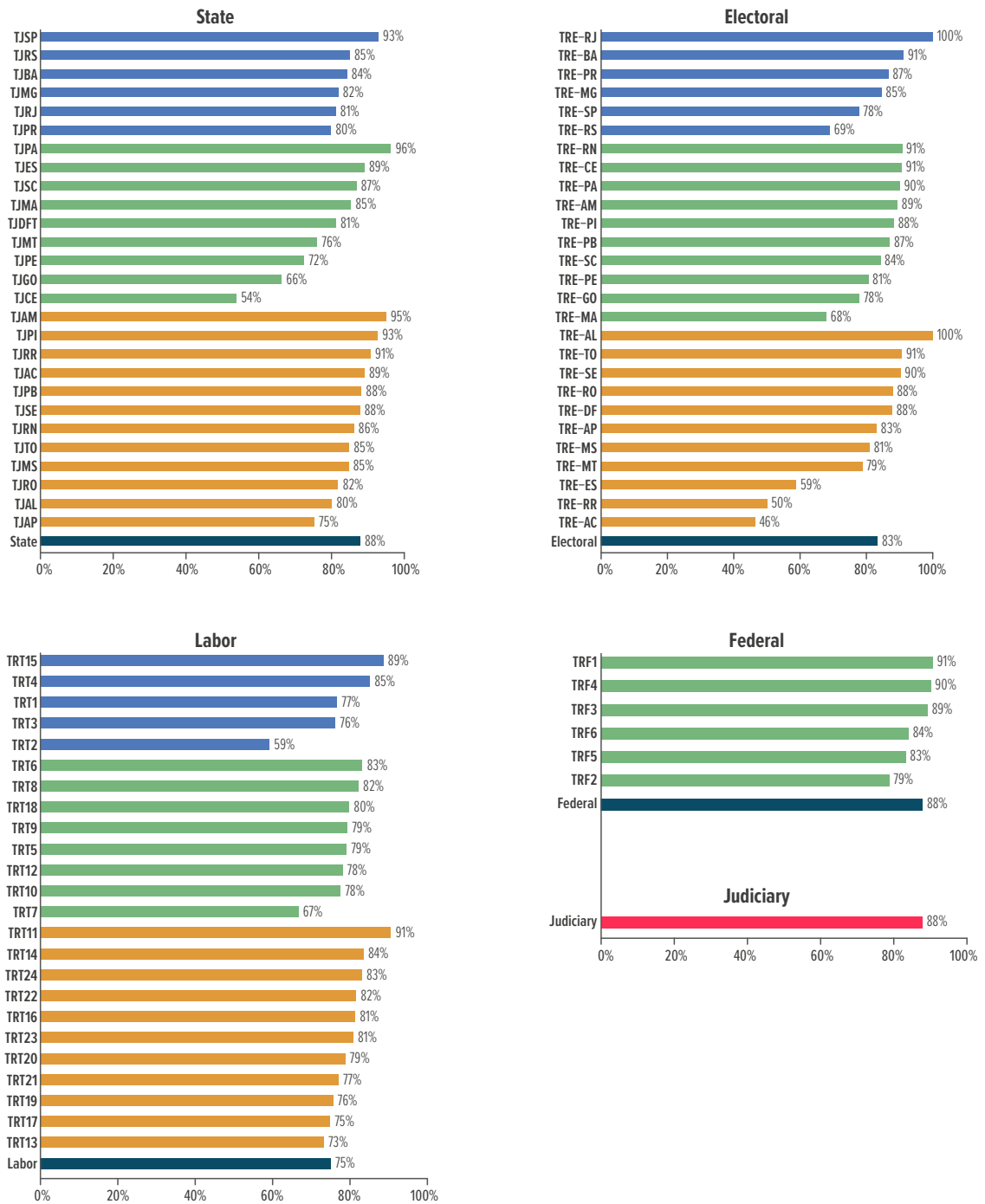


Figure 118 - Congestion rate in tax enforcement, by court.



The average time for tax enforcement proceedings to be discharged in the Judiciary is 7 years and 9 months. Figure 119 shows that the time taken to dispose of tax foreclosures increased compared to the previous year. This may have been due to the disposal of very old foreclosures, which impacted the indicator's average.

If tax foreclosure cases are disregarded, the average time to process the case would go from 2 years and 7 months to 2 years and 1 month in 2023 (Figure 119). The time it takes to process a case when tax foreclosures are disregarded has increased successively since 2020.

Labor courts have the most extended processing times for tax foreclosure cases, on average 12 years and 5 months (Figure 120). The State Courts take an average of 7 years and 2 months to hear a tax enforcement case, while the Federal Courts take 10 years and 11 months. The Electoral Court's average duration is 6 years and 10 months.

Considering the state, federal and labor courts, the court with the longest tax enforcement processing time is the TRF6 (15 years and 1 month). It should be noted that the TRF6's cases were referred by the TRF1 only after its creation, which took place in August 2022. However, the processing time considers the date on which the tax execution began, regardless of whether the case was distributed by the TRF1 or the TRF6²⁴.

The TJRR's result is noteworthy, with an average processing time of just 2 years and 6 months.

Figure 121 shows that the average time taken to clear the tax enforcement backlog in the Judiciary is 6 years and 9 months, a slight increase on the previous year.

If tax enforcement proceedings were disregarded, the average time taken to process the backlog would fall from 4 years and 3 months to 3 years and 1 month in 2023 (Figure 121). The time taken to process the backlog, when tax foreclosures are disregarded, has decreased in the last two years.

As was seen in the average time taken to dispose of cases, the labor courts also have the longest processing times for tax foreclosure cases, on average 10 years and 4 months (Figure 122).

The tax enforcement backlog in the State Courts averages 6 years and 6 months, while in the Federal Courts, it averages 8 years and 4 months. In the Electoral Court, the average backlog is 6 years and 5 months.

24 It should be noted that the TRF6 cases were only referred by the TRF1 after it was created in August 2022. However, the time taken to process the cases takes into account the date on which the tax foreclosure began, regardless of whether the case was assigned to TRF1 or TRF6.

Considering the state, federal and labor courts, the court with the longest tax enforcement backlog is the TRT16 (12 years and 6 months). Another noteworthy result is that of the TJRR, which recorded a backlog of only 1 year and 5 months.

Figure 119 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement on the processing time of the case that was dismissed



Figure 120 - Time taken to process the case in tax enforcement, by court.

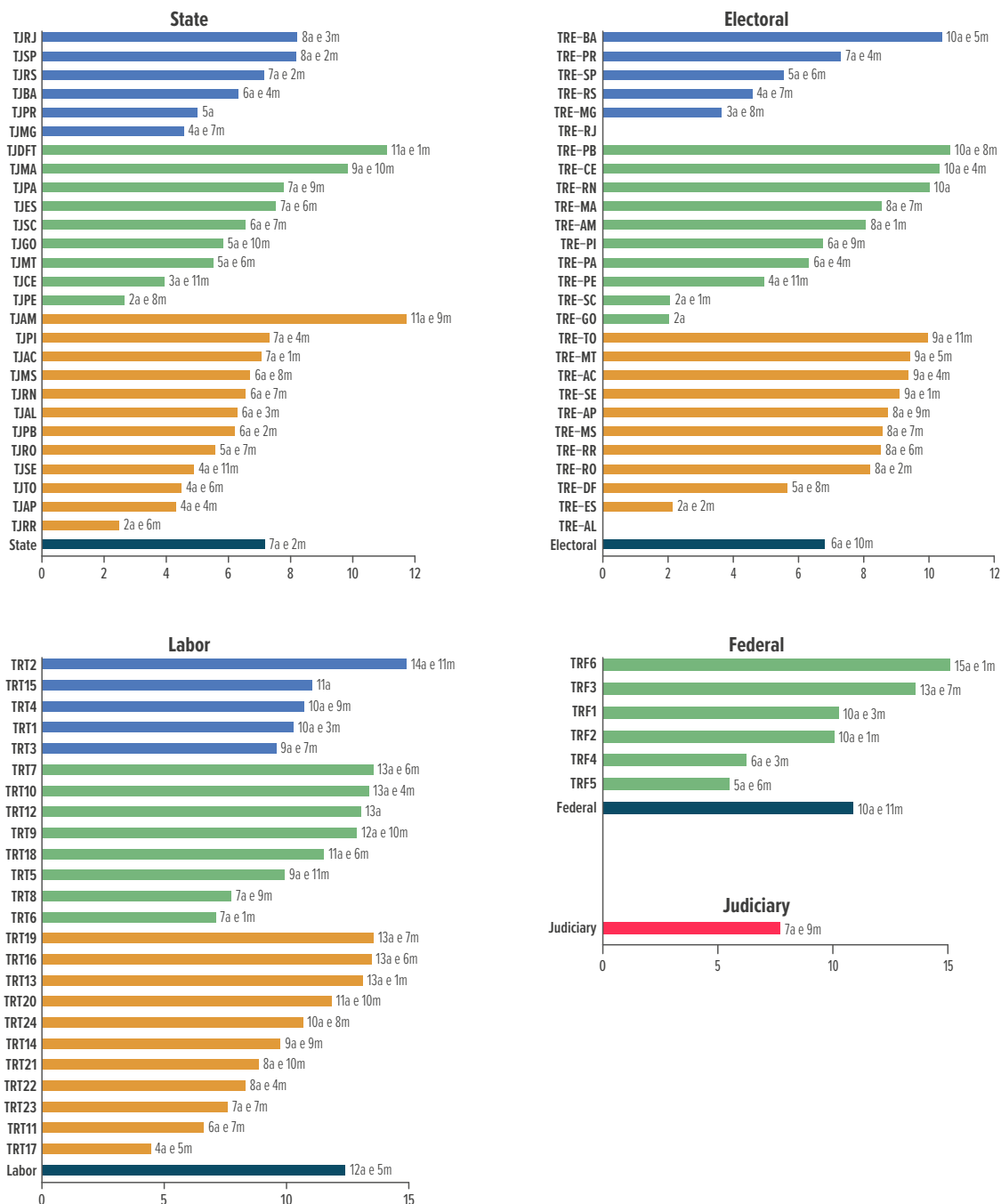


Figure 121 - Historical series of the impact of tax enforcement at the time of the acquis

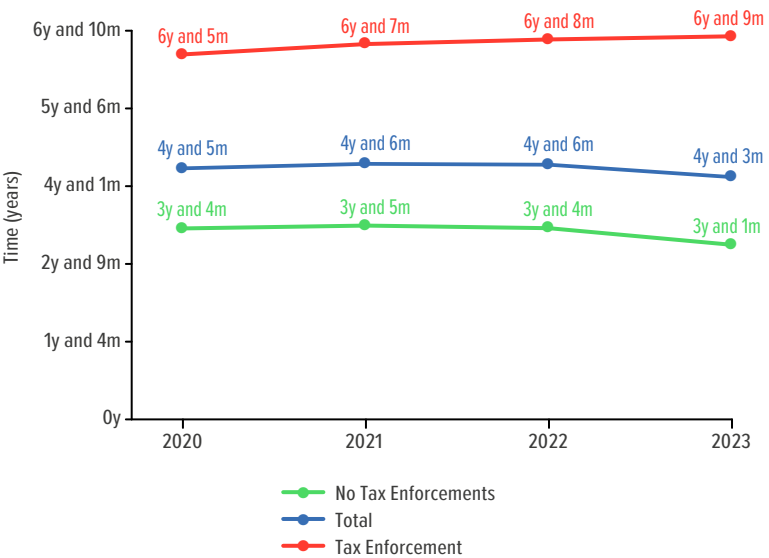
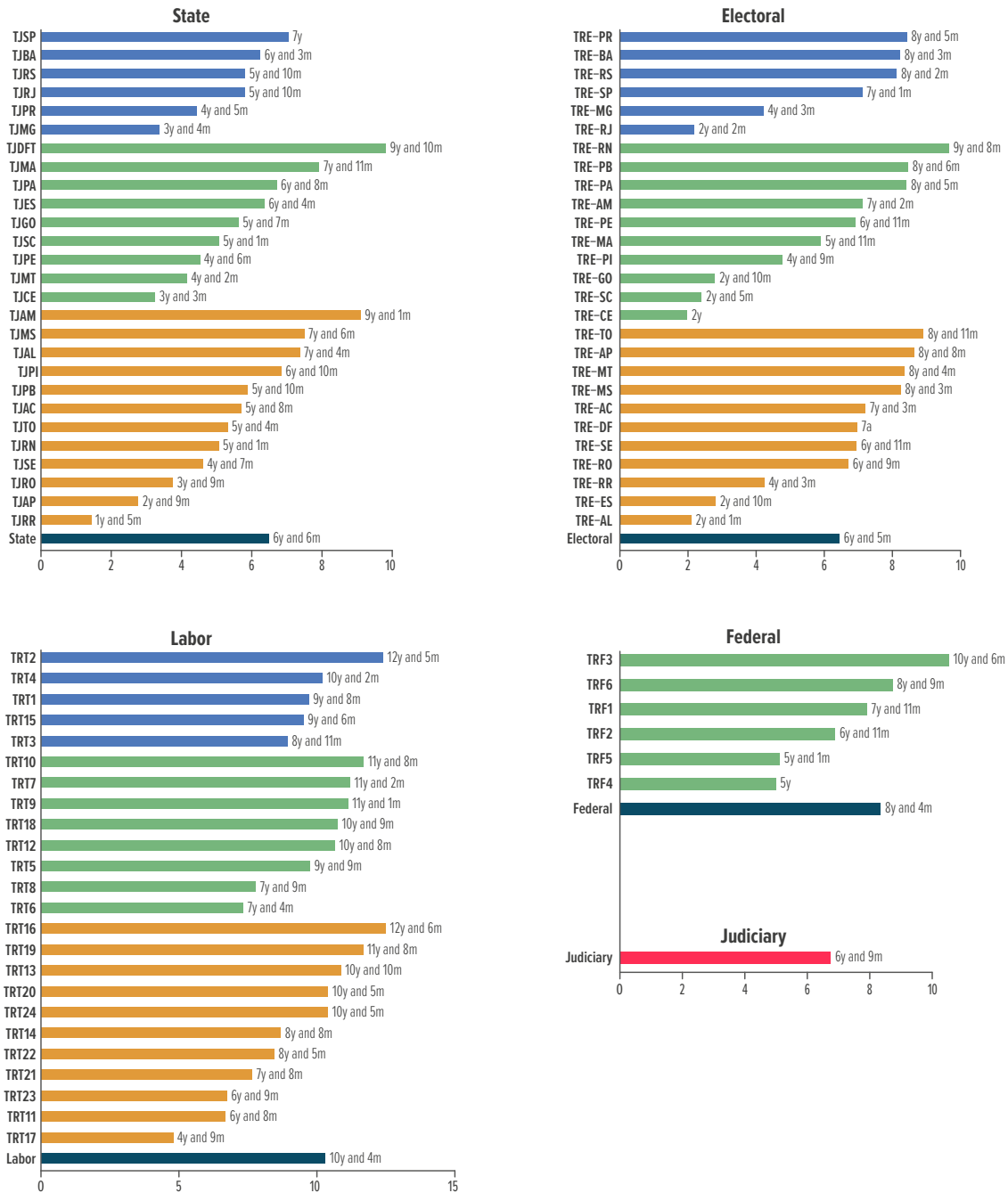


Figure 122 - Time taken to process the tax enforcement backlog by court.



6 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 has also been measured through various data panels and procedural instruments to ensure compliance with CNJ resolutions.

This paradigm shift also took advantage of the 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.

The first law on the computerization of judicial proceedings, Law No. 11,419 of December 19, 2006, was enacted in 2006. This law 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 using a Technical Cooperation Agreement n. 073/2009 signed between the CNJ, the Federal Justice Council and the TRFs.

In the following years, the rate of digitization of case files significantly increased. These milestones demonstrate the Judiciary's constant effort to modernize and make the processing of cases more efficient, in compliance with Amendment to the Constitution no. 45, of December 30, 2004, which added item LXXXVIII to art. 5 of the Federal Constitution, ensuring the reasonable duration of proceedings and the means that guarantee the speed of processing.

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

In this sense, in addition to the Judiciary having developed reactive measures specifically to the right of access to justice in the context of the pandemic, in this case, the 100% Digital Court and the One-Stop Shop It was also able to plan and structure prospectively through a strategic action of digital initiatives linked to the Justice 4.0 Program.

The Brazilian Judiciary shows that the Justice 4.0 Program has been one of the pillars contributing to this growing pace of computerization and modernization, with notable initiatives such as the Digital Platform of the Judiciary (PDPJ-Br), which makes it possible to disseminate the use of a marketplace for digital legal services and benefits the entire ecosystem of electronic procedural management systems, observing regional and technical peculiarities.

There is also the Digital Branch, 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 court allows procedural acts to be carried out remotely.

In short, the Brazilian Judiciary has offered a number of innovative and technological measures, providing opportunities for cooperation between procedural subjects, which will be detailed below. We should consider these innovative processes as an investment whose benefits will also be felt in the long term.

In future years, 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.

6.1 JUSTICE 4.0 PROGRAM

The Justice 4.0 Program: innovation and effectiveness in the delivery of justice 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 aimed at improving justice as a service, bringing it even closer to the needs of citizens and broadening 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 to increase governance, transparency and efficiency in the Judiciary, bringing it closer to the citizens and reducing expenses, and encompasses the following actions and initiatives:

- ▶ Implementing the Electronic Domicile, a solution that creates a virtual judicial address to centralize procedural communications, summonses and subpoenas electronically to legal entities and individuals.
- ▶ The Digital Platform of the Judiciary (PDPJ-Br) is a mechanism for collaborative development and multiservice provision of systems solutions.
- ▶ Consolidation of DataJud as the official source of the Judiciary Statistics System and development of tools for transparency and evidence-based judicial management.
- ▶ Codex platform, which allows the capture of procedural documents for applying 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 Court.
- ▶ Implementation of the Virtual Counter.
- ▶ Implementation of Digital Inclusion Points.

The use of these innovative measures began during the exceptional period of the pandemic and has been consolidated every year, increasing the judiciary's agility and efficiency.

6.2 100% DIGITAL COURT AND JUSTICE 4.0 HUB

The 100% Digital Court allows citizens to use technology to access justice without having to physically go to the courthouse since procedural acts will be carried out remotely. This initiative was regulated by Resolution 345/2020.

Through Resolution 385/2021, the Justice 4.0 Centers were also created, allowing the remote operation of court services to resolve specific disputes, without requiring the person to attend the court.

This new service model for the Judiciary aims to qualify the demands of the first-level courts, which are currently overloaded, a problem that mainly affects units in the countryside, where

there are few specialized courts and court cases involve different matters, such as family, recovery, bankruptcy, crime, health and business.

This measure aims to increase the speed and efficiency of judicial provision through the use of technology. It will allow services provided in person by other court bodies, such as adequate conflict resolution, compliance with orders, calculation centers, tutoring, and others, to be converted to electronic mode.

The 100% Digital Court 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. It also aims to promote a reduction in public spending. The plaintiff will choose this procedure at the time of filing the lawsuit, and the defendant may oppose this option up until the time of answering the lawsuit.

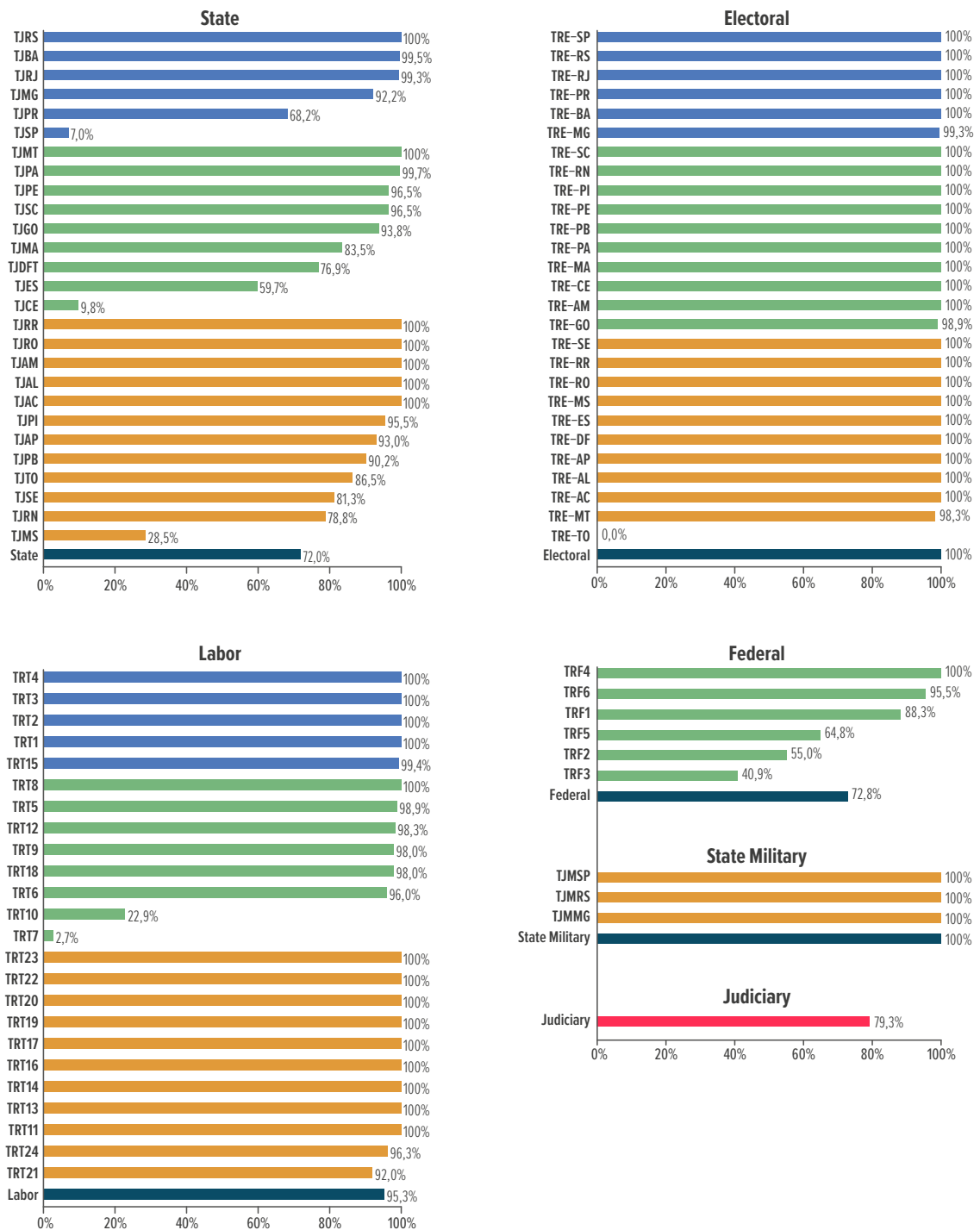
The CNJ monitors the data of the units registered as 100% digital, such as the Center for Justice 4.0 and those with a virtual counter through the Monthly Productivity Module (MPM) system, which consists of a register of judicial units, magistrates, civil servants and auxiliary staff.

In this context, a panel was developed to map the implementation of the 100% Judgment 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 123 shows the percentage of first-level judicial units with a 100% Digital Court, representing around 79.3% adherence. A total of 49 courts have already joined the 100% Digital Court.

The only ones that still have less than 90% of their units registered in 100% digital mode are TRE-TO, TJCE, TJDFT, TJES, TJMA, TJMS, TJPR, TJRN, TJSE, TJSP, TJTO, TRF1, TRF2, TRF3, TRF5, TRT10, TRT7.

Figure 123 - Percentage of first-level judicial units with a 100% Digital Court



According to data from the Implementation Panel, Justice Center 4.0 has 314 judicial units in operation. In the Justice 4.0 Center, cases are processed through the 100% Digital Court, which is completely virtual and aimed at handling specialized demands with jurisdiction over the entire territorial area located within the court's jurisdiction.

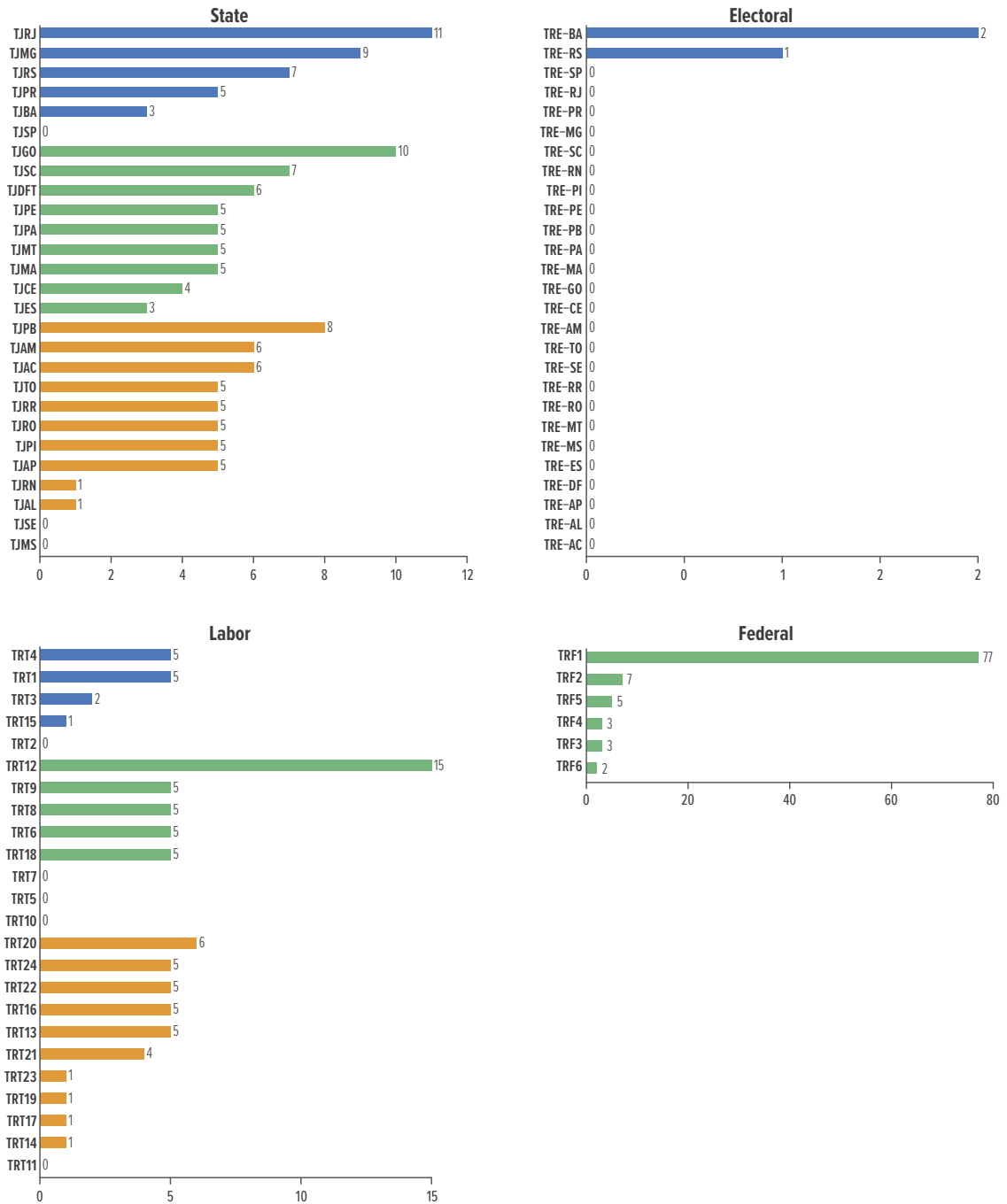
Figure 124 includes judicial units and support units. Justice 4.0 direct support units are those provided for in CNJ Resolution 398 of June 9, 2021, which, according to Article 1, may be set up by the courts to support judicial units in cases involving specialized issues due to their complexity, person or procedural stage.

This type of center can also be set up to help with repetitive cases or cases involving homogeneous individual rights, cases relating to mandatory precedents (IAC and IRDR); cases where national targets have not been met, and cases where there is a long delay in: i) holding a hearing or trial session or ii) drafting a judgment or vote.”

TRF1's figure stands out, with 77 Justice 4.0 Centers representing 24.5% of all the centers created in the national judiciary. However, according to the Implementation Map panel²⁵, only one TRF1 unit is specialized, which is in Oiapoque, and the others were created as adjuncts to the appeal panels.

²⁵ Panel available at https://paineisanalytics.cnj.jus.br/single/?appid=e18463ef-ebdb-40d0-aaf7-14360dab55f0&sheet=75c11f90-f69d-4281-8a6c-fd6bcb9ff500&lang=en-BR&theme=cnj_theme&opt=ctxmenu,currrel, accessed May 2024

Figure 124 - Number of Justice 4.0 Centers in the courts



6.3 VIRTUAL BALCONY

The aim of the Virtual Counter 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.

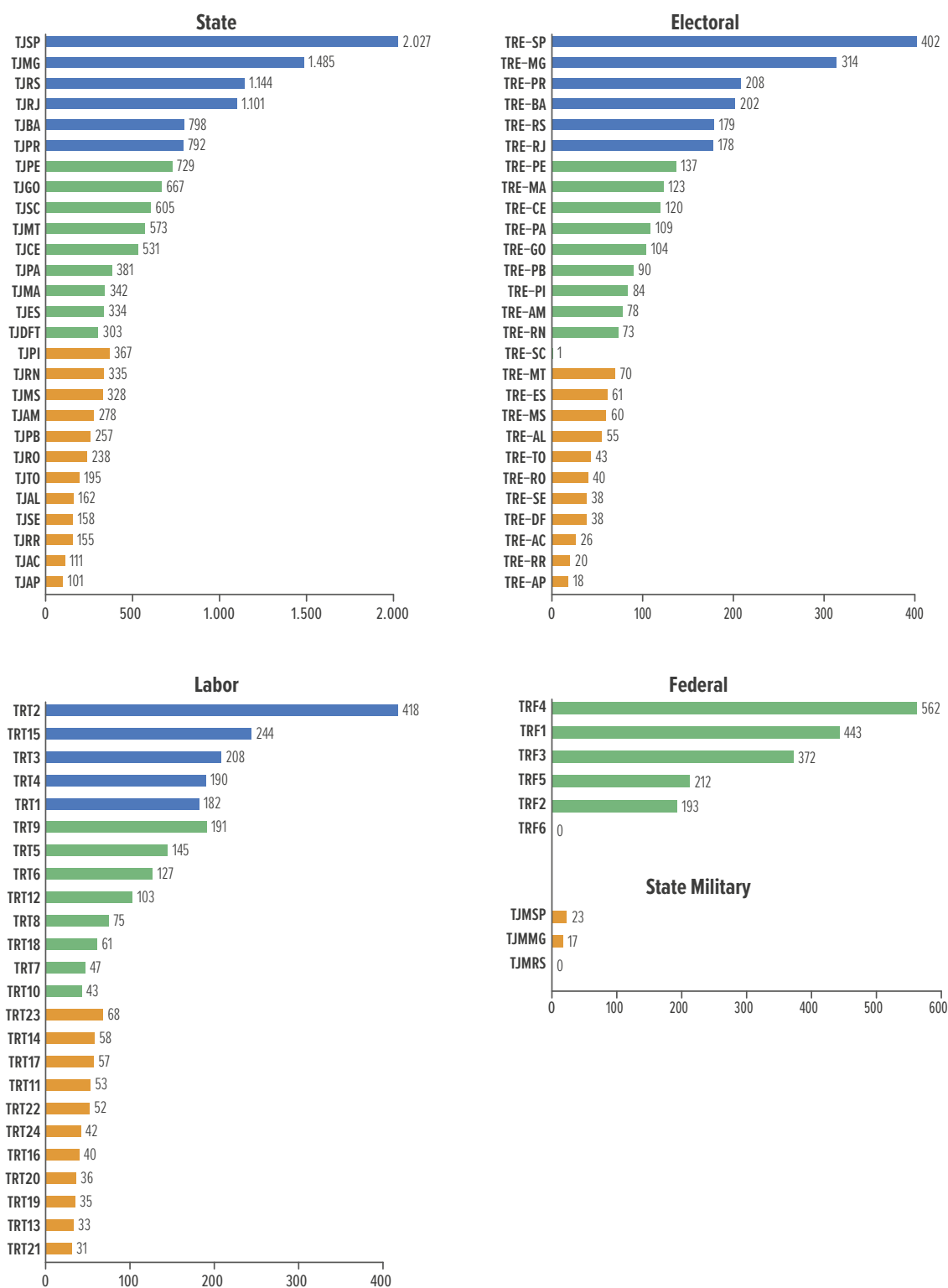
The initiative was regulated by CNJ Resolution No. 372/2021, in response to the need to maintain a permanent channel of communication between the courts and the court offices during public opening hours.

This measure makes it possible to simulate, in a virtual environment, the face-to-face service provided in the jurisdictional units. This is a successful experiment initiated by the Regional Labor Court of the 14th Region, which also considers the need to reduce the indirect costs of filing a lawsuit, 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 21,751 virtual counter points in operation. Naturally, the largest number is in the State Courts, with virtual counters in 14,497 units, followed by the Electoral Courts (2,871 units), the Labor Courts (2,542 units) and the Federal Courts (1,782 units).

Some virtual counter points can be used to 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.

Figura 125 - Quantidade de Balcões Virtuais instalados



6.4 THE JUDICIARY'S DIGITAL PLATFORM

The purpose of the PDPJ-Br is to encourage collaborative development between the courts, preserve the public systems in production, and consolidate the policy for the management and expansion of the PJe.

It was created by CNJ Resolution No. 335, of September 29, 2020, establishing the public policy for the governance and management of electronic judicial proceedings.

Thus, the rule 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 Brazilian Judiciary.

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 the flexibility to adjust 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 enables the provision of multi-services and can be adapted according to the specific needs and demands of the courts. In this way, it is recognized that, in addition to the PJe, there are other public and free systems. Thus, the development of platforms 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 herein lies another north of the proposed standardization.

The aim is to consolidate the policy for the management of electronic judicial proceedings in the Brazilian judiciary, integrating all the country's courts, ending the conflicts over which is the best system and maintaining the PJe system as the Electronic Proceedings system sponsored by the CNJ and the main driving force behind the new policy.

The main points stand out:

- 1) the definition of contracting private systems, maintaining the tradition of technological non-dependence;
- 2) the recognition that public systems, i.e. those developed internally by the courts, are valid and can conform to the public policy of consolidating the PDPJ-Br, with the premise that new developments will be carried out on the Platform model;

- 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).

6.5 CODEX

Codex is a national platform developed by the Rondônia Court of Justice (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 and 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-b5cbf1f64f15>, in April 2024 there were already 237.8 million cases in storage, including cases that had been withdrawn or were in progress.

6.6 STATISTICS PANEL

The “Statistics Panel” is part of the 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 electronic sites of the judiciary bodies. This will enable easy access to consolidated information and decision-making using current and reliable data, accessed at the following address: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/panel-statistica>.

It brings together open data, business intelligence panels and statistical reports relating to 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 a branch of justice, court, grade, and judging body, as well as the number of cases that have not moved for more than 100 days.

The panel also presents comparative tables between the courts and historical series, as well as provides information on the justice system’s performance indicators, such as the percentage

of electronic proceedings, the congestion rate, and the demand response index. In the Maps tab, data on cases and productivity is available in a georeferenced form.

On the dashboard, it is possible to identify bottlenecks in courts with higher or lower congestion rates, more or fewer concluded cases, and pending cases. By displaying procedural and productivity data, the tool assists the management of judicial units, ensuring efficiency and transparency in the judiciary's activities.

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, and the subjects of each action in progress, judged, and entered in the judiciary.

In 2023, the dashboard made it possible for judicial units to access their indicators for conciliation hearings held and the number of sentences passed, as well as having a tab with exclusive indicators for analyzing cases that have not been judged for more than 15 years, by procedure and by subject.

It is updated monthly based on the data available on DataJud. Collected automatically, the information is more consistent and detailed. On the subject of detail, this report provides, in Annex B, a step-by-step example of how to use both the Judicial Statistics panel and the Judicial Branch Personnel Data and Major Litigants panel to further assist the work of researching and understanding the Brazilian Judiciary.

6.7 DIGITAL INCLUSION POINTS (PID)

The Digital Inclusion Points (PID) were initially instituted by the CNJ Recommendation

n. 130/2022. Then, on June 22, 2023, a new regulation was issued, which detailed and improved the rules for creating and installing PIDs by the bodies of the Judiciary: CNJ Resolution No. 508/2023.

The PID consists of a room or space equipped with computers and cameras and available for citizens to access. The spaces must function as facilitators of practice of procedural acts, such as depositions of parties, witnesses and other collaborators of justice, by videoconference system, as well as assisting in the service through the Virtual Counter, established by CNJ Resolution 372/2021.

The aim of the PIDs is to make public utility services available to citizens at the municipal, state, and federal levels and in all three branches of government²⁶.

Preferably, the PIDs should be created in partnership between courts from more than one justice segment that has jurisdiction in the same localities, setting up support points for the population in cities, towns, villages, and districts that are not the seat of a district or physical unit of the Judiciary.

As already seen in the chapter on diagnosing the structure of the Judiciary, the challenge is to create points of access to justice in the 3,074 Brazilian municipalities that are not the seat of a district, even though they only account for 11.7% of the resident population.

According to CNJ Resolution 508/2023, IDPs are classified into four levels according to the services they offer:

- ▶ PID level 0: with virtual attendance of only 1 (one) branch of the Judiciary.
- ▶ PID level 1: with virtual assistance from at least 2 (two) branches of the Judiciary.
- ▶ PID level 2: with virtual assistance from at least 2 (two) branches of the Judiciary and at least 1 (one) of the following bodies: Public Defender's Office, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Prosecutor's Office and/or Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Police, Municipalities and other direct and indirect public administration bodies at any level;
- ▶ PID level 3: with virtual service for at least 3 (three) branches of the Judiciary and at least 2 (two) of the following bodies: Public Defender's Office, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Prosecutor's Office and/or Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Police, Municipalities and other bodies of the direct and indirect public administration of any level, as well as a room and equipment for face-to-face service aimed at carrying out medical expertise.
- ▶ PID level 4: with virtual assistance from at least 4 (four) branches of the Judiciary and at least 3 (three) of the following bodies: Public Defender's Office, Public Prosecutor's Office, Public Prosecutor's Office and/or Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Police, Municipalities and other bodies of the direct and indirect public administration at any level, as well as a room and equipment for face-to-face medical examinations, and citizenship services with the cooperation of private entities and civil society.

26 Information available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas-e-servicos/ponto-de-inclusao-digital-pid/>. Accessed May 2024

The page <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas-e-servicos/ponto-de-inclusao-digital-pid/> details some information about the project, which includes a dashboard listing the PIDs already installed²⁷.

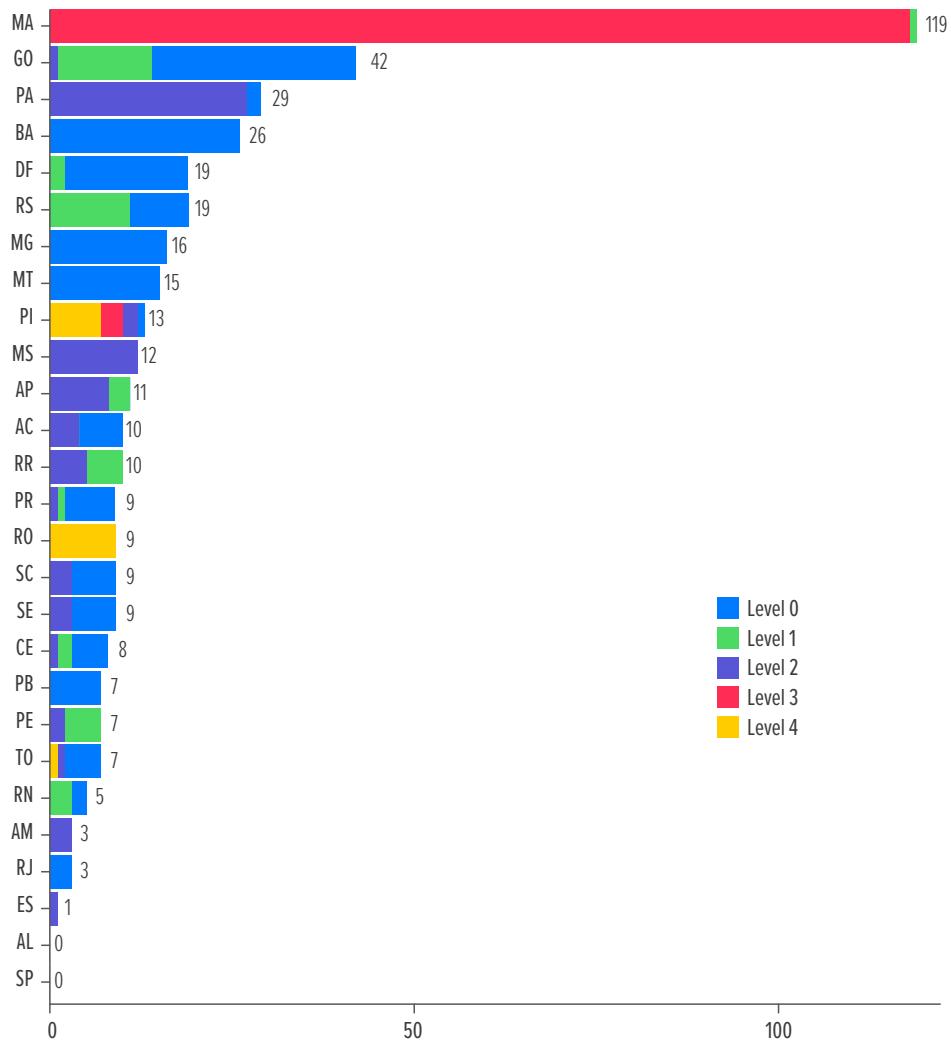
As shown in Figure 126, in April 2024, 418 PIDs were cataloged, of which 119 (28%) were located in the state of Maranhão. The state's initiative is noteworthy because it is shared between courts from different justice segments, namely: TJMA, TRE-MA, TRF1, and TRT 16. Most of these are level 3, i.e., they combine three branches of justice in partnership with two other bodies from outside the Judiciary.

The most frequent type of PID is level 0, which is more elementary and does not share a structure with other parts of the Judiciary. There are 160 (38%) PIDs in this category. Due to the structure created in Maranhão, the second most frequent type of PID is level 3, with 121 installations.

However, apart from Maranhão, the only state with a level 3 IDP structure is Piauí, with 3 IDPs. In addition to these, there are 74 (18%) level 2 IDPs; 46 (11%) level 1 IDPs; and 17 level 4 IDPs, which is the one with the largest structure. The following states have level 4 IDPs: Rondônia (9), Piauí (7) and Tocantins (1). The states of Alagoas and Sao Paulo do not have PIDs installed - or not registered with the CNJ.

²⁷ Until April 2024, the panel contained partial data from the Electoral Court, which had not yet been asked to respond to the registration form

Figure 126 - Number of PIDs installed



6.8 MAJOR LITIGANTS PANEL

The Major Litigants Panel aims to identify the biggest litigants in the judiciary and subsidize any judicial policies aimed at reducing litigation. The panel contributes to improving judicial management and compares 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 is 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 the Dashboard at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/grandes-litigantes>.

Based on data from Panel²⁸, the most demanded entity is the INSS (National Social Security Institute), with 3.8 million social security cases, which represents 4.5% of the national backlog. In second place is Caixa Econômica Federal (CEF), which has 2.4 million cases in progress, of which 1.8 million are suspended (76.8%).

The entities that lead the ranking of those who sue the courts are the Ministry of Finance (2 million, 2.42%), the TJSP and the municipalities of São Paulo and Guarulhos (Figure 127). This information corresponds only to the first level of jurisdiction, as the parties may be reversed in the appellate courts. On the dashboard it is possible to consult the information for both courts.

Figure 128 shows the volume and percentage of new and ongoing cases in the panel of major litigants, according to the segment of activity. It is interesting to note that the Public Authorities are in first place in both the passive and active segments, with 11.7% of the cases in progress against the public administration, defense and social security, and with 29.5% of the pending cases filed by the public administration.

28 Panel available at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/datajud/grandes-litigantes>. Accessed May 2024.

Figure 127 - Proportion of pending cases in the largest litigants in the passive and active sides

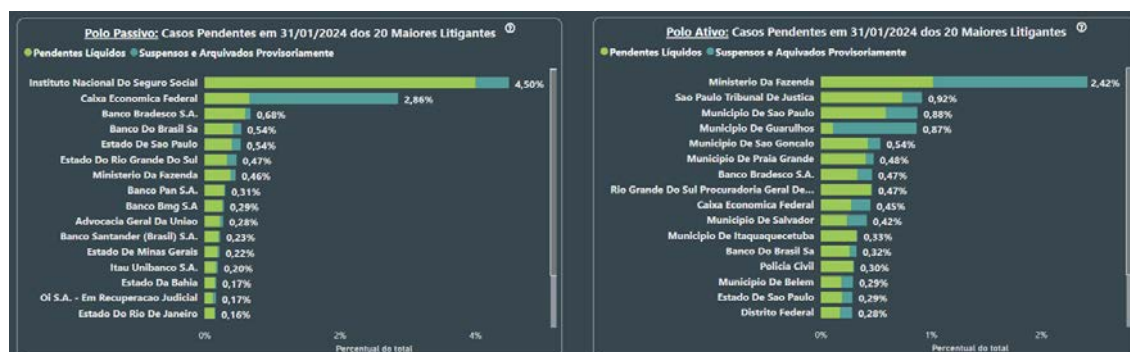
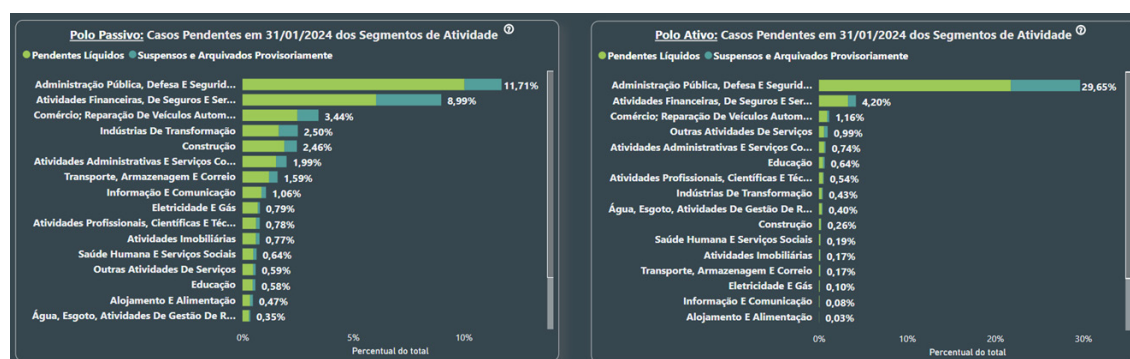


Figure 128 - Proportion of pending cases in the largest litigants, according to activity segment



6.9 JUDICIARY PERSONNEL DATA PANEL

The Judiciary Personnel Data Panel was developed to allow monthly monitoring of the number and profile of judges and civil servants in each body of the Judiciary, including the Courts and Councils. Before its creation, the number of professionals was only available once a year, with information sent to the CNJ in aggregate form by the Justice in Numbers system.

Thematic surveys, such as those on female participation or racial/ethnic profiling, required specific diagnoses and data collection, which meant that the comparability of results over time was methodologically compromised, as they involved different procedures for obtaining the database.

With the new Monthly Productivity Module (MPM), developed in 2023, it became possible not only to quantify the professionals who work in the judiciary, but also to understand the profile according to gender, race/color, date of birth, position held and date of entry.

Through the MPM, the CNJ receives monthly updates of the records of each magistrate and civil servant, which allows it to monitor the evolution of some CNJ policies, such as a) CNJ Resolution No. 400/2021 - gender composition and racial composition in the staff and auxiliary staff; b) CNJ Resolution No. 512/2023 - affirmative action for Indigenous people in competitive examinations for permanent positions and the judiciary; c) CNJ Resolution No. 106/2010 - affirmative action for women in access to the second degree of the judiciary. 512/2023 - reservation for indigenous people in competitions for permanent positions and the judiciary; c) CNJ Resolution 106/2010 - gender affirmative action in the access of female magistrates to the second level of jurisdiction of Brazilian courts; and d) CNJ Resolution 203/2015 provides for the reservation for black people.

The panel is available at the following link <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/painel-mpm-personal/> and will be detailed in Annex B.

6.10 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 the physical modalities 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 from all the country's courts. Functionalities include the ability to consult and acknowledge communications, obtain the full content of communications, as well as the option to activate e-mail alerts with each new communication.

In addition, companies have the option of integrating their systems with the Domicílio Judicial service via API, allowing for automated consultation of updated information. The tangible benefits include simplification and speed in obtaining information for 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 optimizes resources and time for 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.

6.11 INDEX OF ELECTRONIC PROCESSES

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

The level of computerization 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 form by court, only new cases were calculated, and judicial executions were excluded.

However, with the implementation of DataJud and the preparation of this report from that database, given the existence of electronic systems specific to the execution phase, such as SEEU (Sistema Eletrônico de Execução Unificado - Unified Electronic Execution System), all the executions discussed here were considered. In addition, using DataJud, it was possible to calculate not only the percentage of new electronic cases, but also the percentages of pending and dismissed 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 130, 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 2023 due to the great progress in the virtualization of second-degree cases. The detailed evaluation by court and instance is shown in Figure 133.

6.11.1 NEW ELECTRONIC CASES

During 2023, only 0.4% of all new cases were filed physically. In just one year, 35.1 million new cases were filed electronically (Figure 129).

Not all of these cases are processed in the PJe, as CNJ Resolution 185/2013, which established the PJe, opened up the possibility of using another electronic processing system if the court approved a request proposed by the court in plenary session. The requirement, in the case of authorization, is that the courts adopt the National Interoperability Model (MNI).

In the 15 years covered by the historical series, 253.3 million new cases were filed electronically with the Judiciary. The growth curve in the percentage of new electronic cases is notorious, and in the last year the increase was 0.4 percentage points. The percentage of adherence has already reached 99.6%.

The historical series separated by level of jurisdiction shown in Figure 130 shows that historically the first level was the pioneer in implementation compared to the second level, and since 2020 the curves have been equal. Both jurisdictions already have a high virtualization rate, with 99.6% in the first level and 99.4% in the second level.

The Federal Court, Electoral Court, Labor Court and Superior Court segments stand out for having a 100% virtualization rate for new cases, as can be seen in Figure 132.

In the Electoral Court, the PJe began to be adopted in 2017. At the time, it was still restricted to a few courts, but quickly began to be used by all Regional Electoral Courts and the TSE, reaching 100% digitization in 2020 (Figure 131). The State Military Courts began implementing the Electronic Judicial Process (PJe) at the end of 2014, and made progress last year, reaching 99.4% of new electronic cases, with the São Paulo Military Court of Justice having the lowest rate (98.7%).

State courts have a 99.4% rate of new electronic cases and only the Espírito Santo Court of Justice stands out for having an indicator of less than 95%, with 89.9% of cases filed electronically.

Figure 133 shows the data both by court and by level of jurisdiction, where it can be seen that the percentage of virtualization of new cases in the second level is 99.4% and that in the first level of jurisdiction it is 99.6%.

Figure 129 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic processes

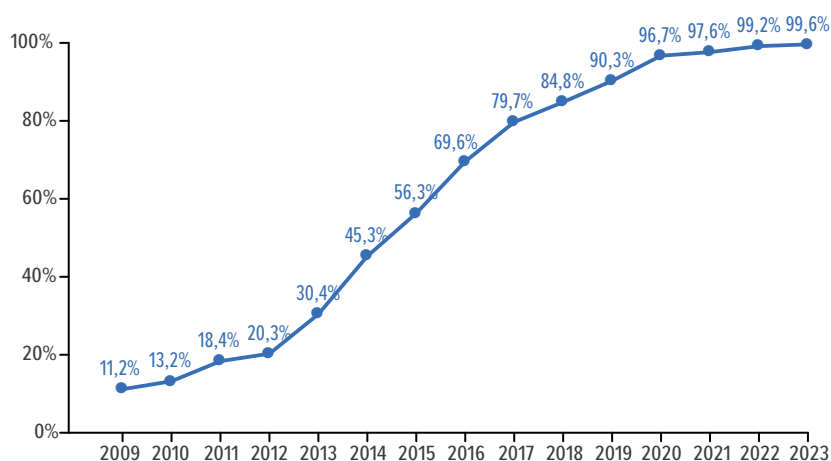


Figure 130 - Historical series of the rate of new electronic cases by level of jurisdiction

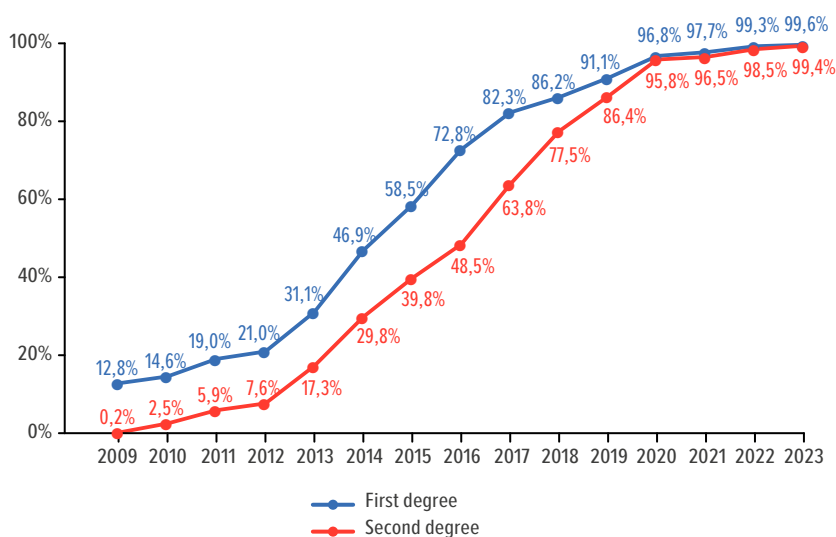


Figure 131 - Historical series of the percentage of electronic proceedings by branch of justice

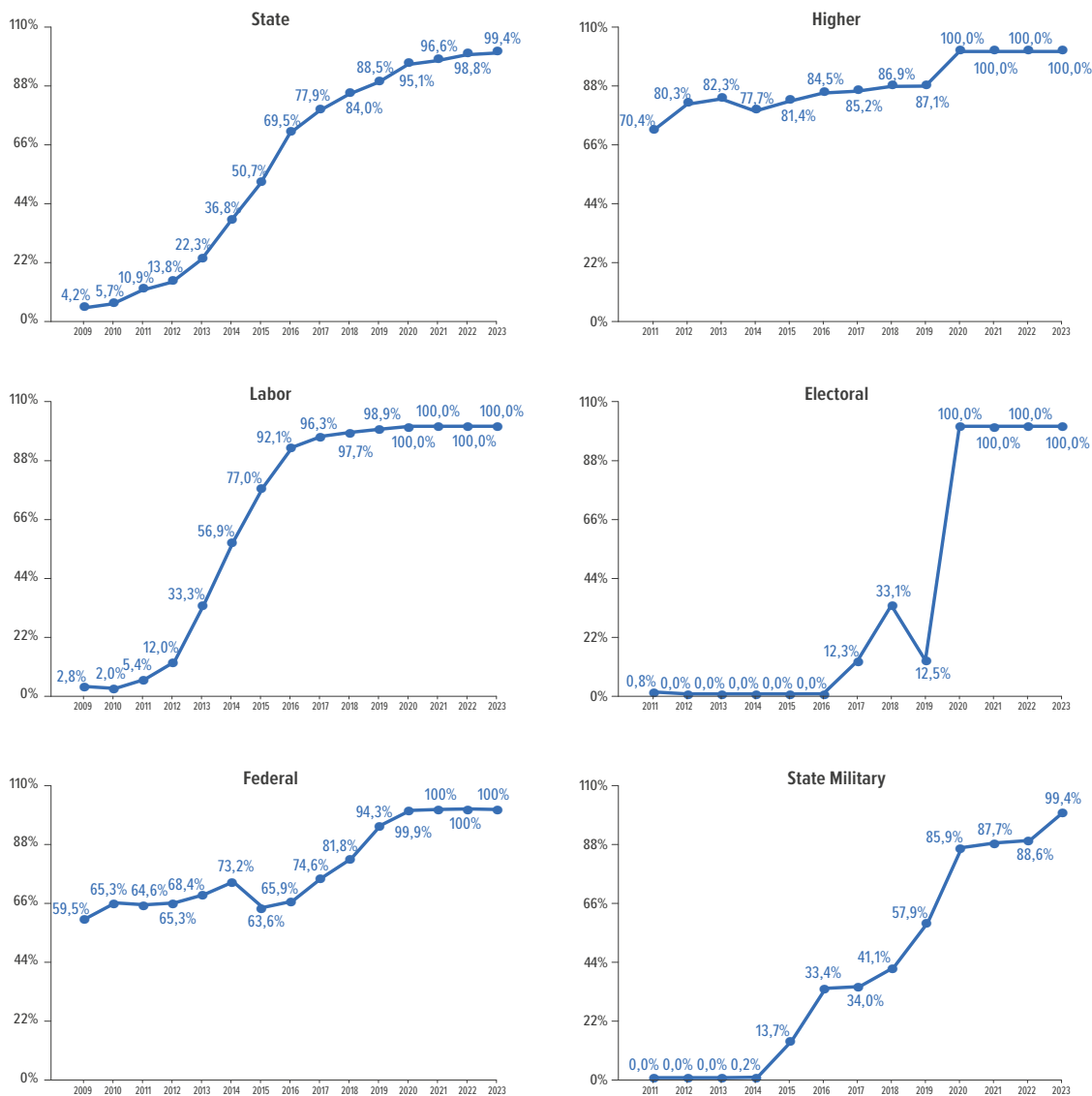


Figure 132 - Percentage of new electronic cases by court.

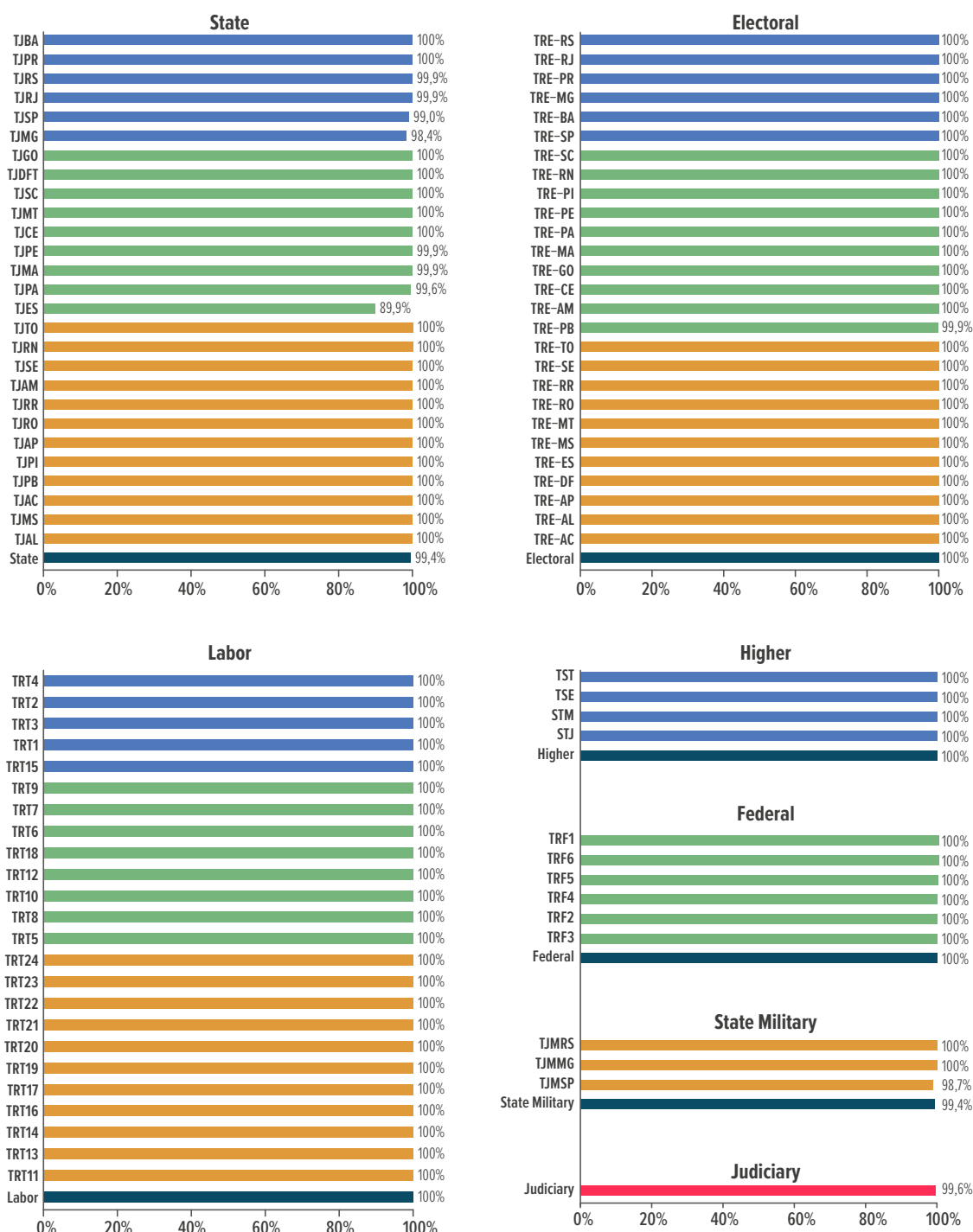
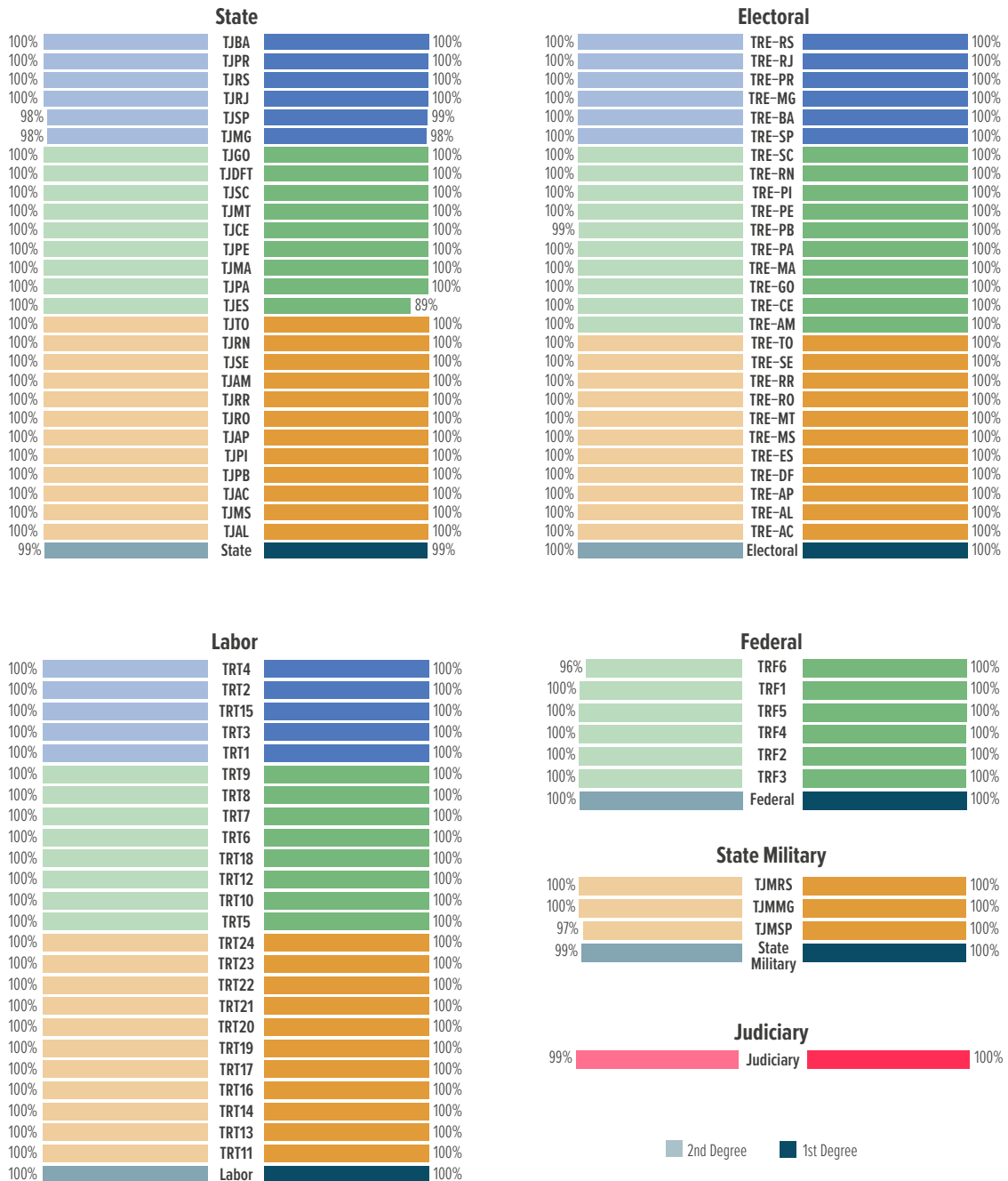


Figure 133 - Index of new electronic cases, by court and level of jurisdiction.



6.11.2 *PENDING ELECTRONIC PROCESSE*

CNJ Resolution 420 of September 29, 2021, established a timetable for all bodies of the Judiciary to digitize the physical procedural collection so that it can be processed in electronic systems. The rule also prohibited the entry of new cases from March 2022. Thus, according to the provisions of Article 3, the courts have the following deadlines for completing digitization:

- I – Until 12/31/2022, in the courts that, on September 30, 2021, have a physical backlog of less than 5% (five percent) of the total number of cases in progress;
- II – Until 12/31/2023, 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 12/31/2024, 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 12/31/2025, 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 134 and 135 show that 90.6% of the cases being processed were electronic at the end of 2023, with indicators of 92% in the second level, 90.4% in the first level and 100% in the Higher Courts.

The Electoral Court and the Labor Court stand out for having several courts with 100% electronic proceedings in both the first and second degrees. The following courts still have 20% or more physical cases in progress: TJES (76.1%), TJSP (76.7%) and TRF3 (76.5%).

Figure 134 - Percentage of pending electronic cases, by court.

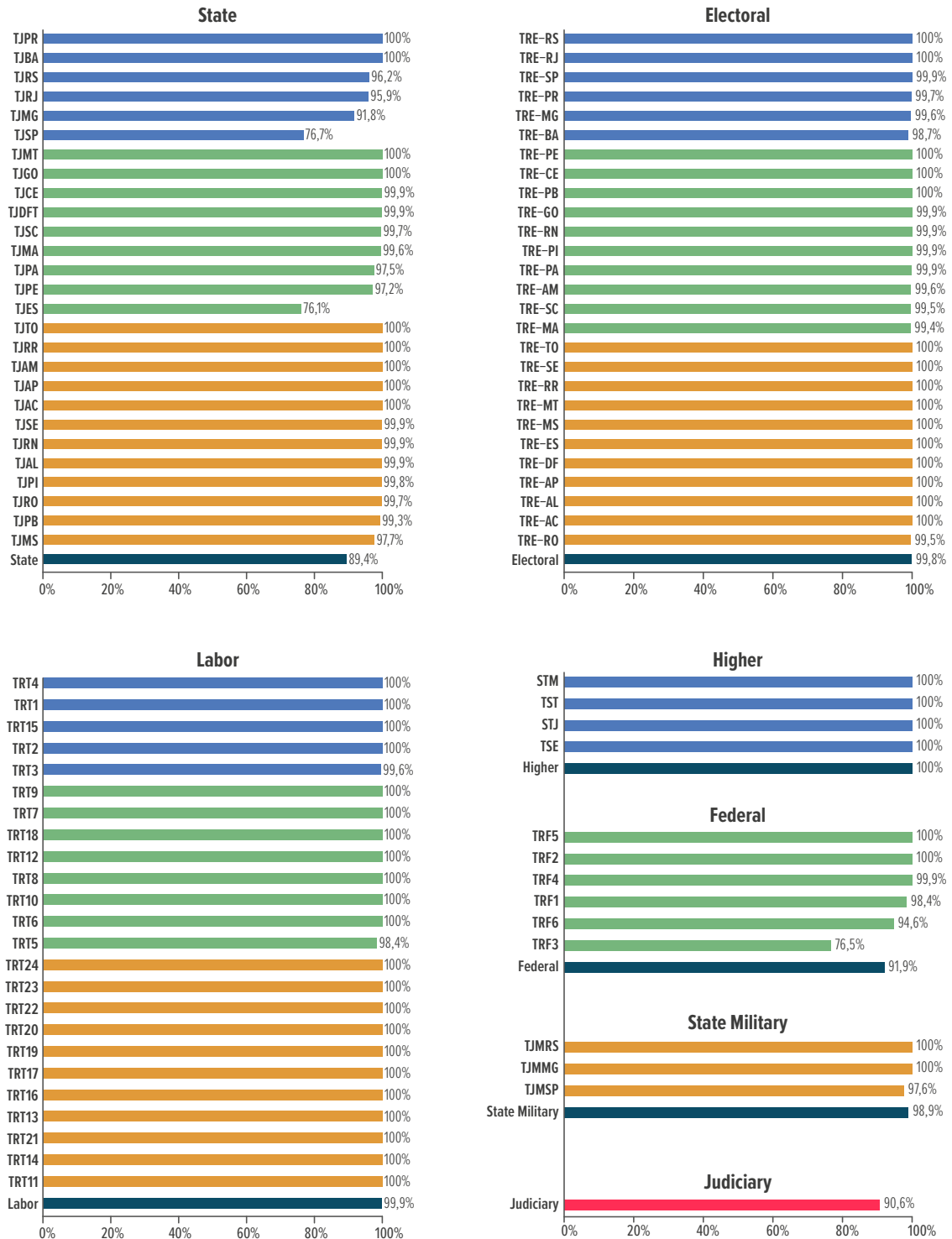


Figure 135 - Percentage of pending electronic cases by court and level of jurisdiction.

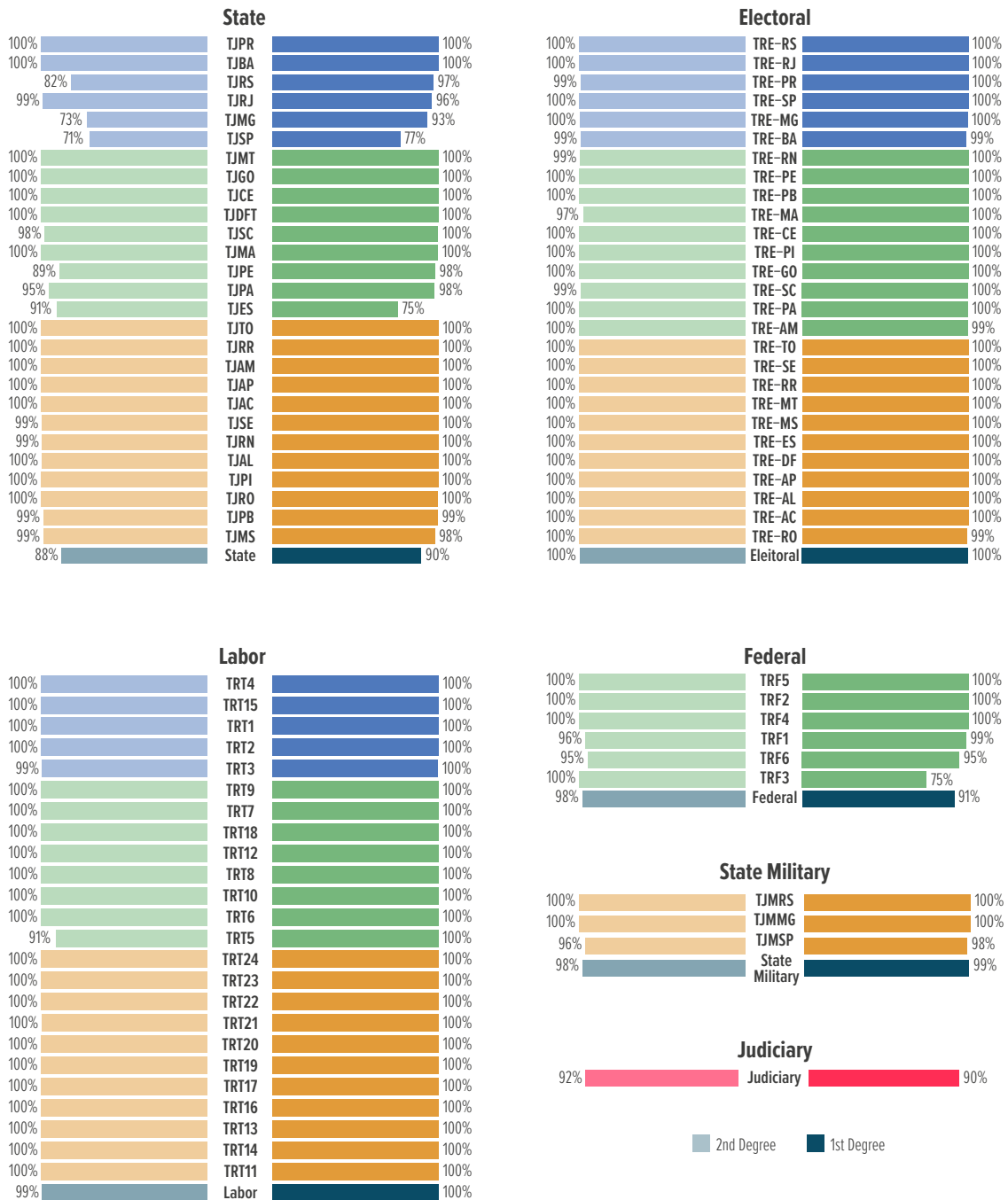


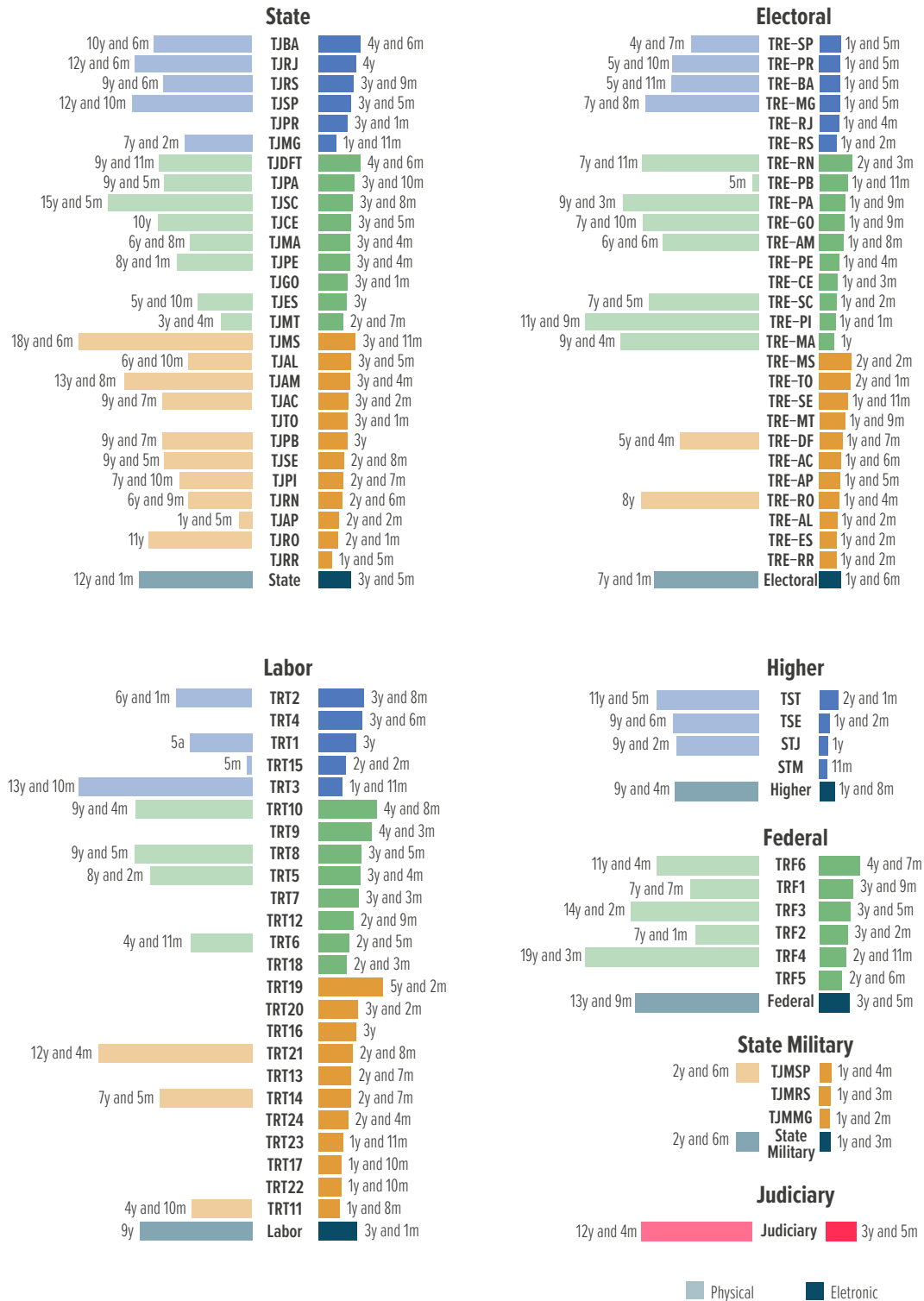
Figure 136 shows a comparison between the processing time for physical and electronic files. The impact on procedural speed of electronic processing is noteworthy, which, with an average

time of 3 years and 5 months, represents almost a third of the time taken to process physical cases (12 years and 4 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, there are notable differences in processing times, such as: TJES (physical - 5 years and 10 months and electronic - 3 years); TRF3 (physical - 14 years and 2 months and electronic 3 years and 5 months); TJSP (physical - 12 years and 10 months and electronic 3 years and 5 months); and TJMG (physical - 7 years and 2 months and electronic 1 year and 11 months).

Figure 136 - Average time of pending electronic and physical cases by court.



6.11.3 *ELECTRONIC DROPPED PROCESSES*

Regarding the electronic cases disposed of, shown in Figures 137 and 138, the rate of virtualization at the time of disposal was higher than that of the backlog and lower than that of new cases, with 96.3% of electronic cases disposed of in 2023.

The second level had a rate of 97.4%, the first level 96.1%, and the higher courts 100%. The Labor Courts stand out for having almost all the courts with 100% electronically downloaded cases in both the first and second degrees. Although the State Courts had 95.1% of cases disposed of electronically, the Espírito Santo State Court of Justice had an indicator of only 84.7% in the second level and 66.8% in the first level.

The fact that the percentage of cases disposed of electronically is higher than the percentage of cases pending electronically shows the efficiency resulting from the digitization of cases, allowing these cases to be more representative in the final resolution of ongoing lawsuits.

Figure 137 - Percentage of electronic cases closed by court.

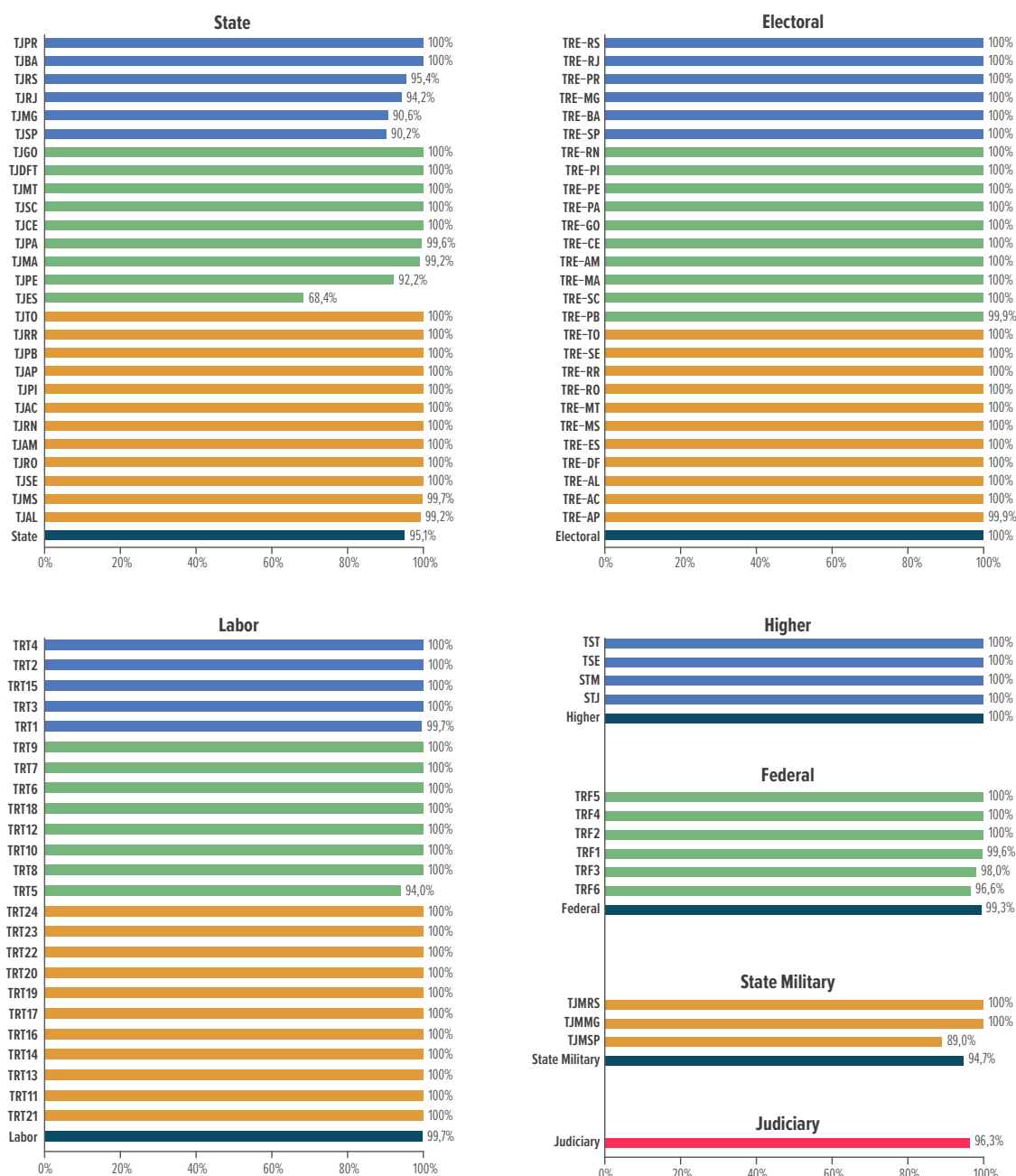
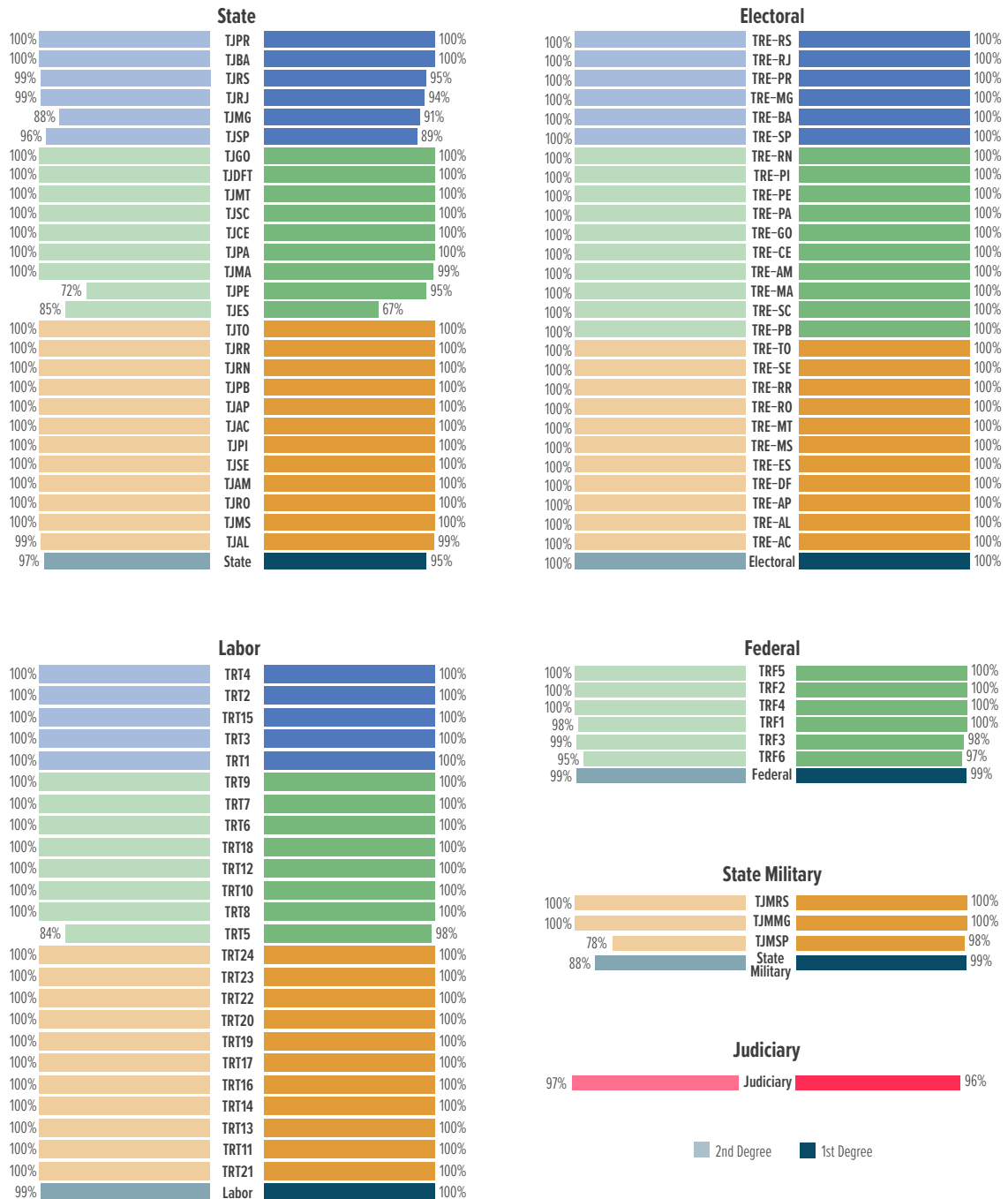


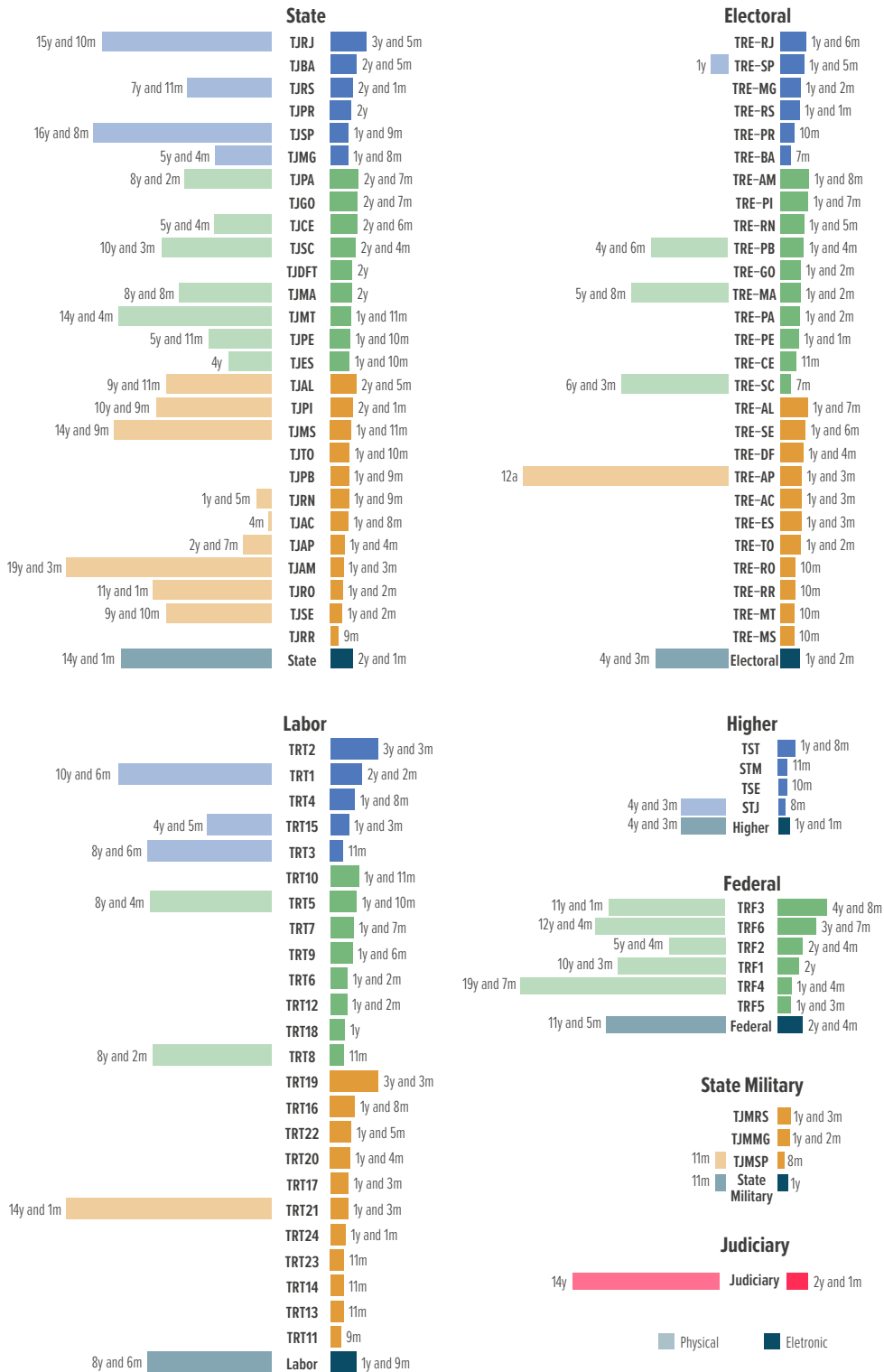
Figure 138 - Percentage of electronic cases disposed of by court and level of jurisdiction.



According to Figure 139, the cases resolved in 2023 had an average processing time of 2 years and 1 month in electronic cases and 14 years in physical cases. Even in the courts with the highest number of disposals in physical cases, there are significant differences in the form of processing. The following courts stand out, for example:

- ▶ TJES: average time for electronic proceedings: 1 year and 10 months; average time for physical proceedings: 4 years and 68% electronically downloaded.
- ▶ TJMSP: average time for electronic proceedings: 8 months; the average time for physical proceedings: 11 months and 89% electronically downloaded.
- ▶ TJSP: average time for electronic proceedings: 1 year and 9 months; average time for physical proceedings: 16 years and 8 months and 90% electronically downloaded.

Figure 139 - Average time taken to dispose of electronic and physical cases by court.



7 CONCILIATION INDEX

Since its inception, the CNJ has been studying solutions to reduce the backlog of cases and prevent legal disputes, encouraging appropriate conflict resolution, including conciliation and mediation. With regard to these forms of resolution, it should be remembered that in 2006, the Movement for Conciliation was implemented, which became the programs: National Conciliation Week and the Conciliar é Legal Award.

Through CNJ Resolution 125/2010, the National Judicial Policy for the Adequate Treatment of Conflicts of Interest was officially instituted within the scope of the Judiciary, creating the Judicial Centers for Conflict Resolution and Citizenship (Cejuscs), 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.

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. 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 award regulations for 2023 are set out in CNJ Ordinance 91/2023, which describes the indicators and establishes the methodology for calculating a synthetic indicator, called the “Conflict Composition Index (ICoC)”. These are the components used in the latest Conciliar é Legal awards:

- ▶ Total number of conciliation and mediation hearings held in the pre-procedural and knowledge phases, about the sum of pre-procedural procedures received and new non-criminal knowledge cases.
- ▶ Total number of cases with judgments and final decisions ratifying agreements, about the total number of conciliation and mediation hearings, considering pre-proceedings and non-criminal cases.
- ▶ Total number of cases with judgments and final decisions approving settlements, concerning the total number of cases with judgments and final decisions, considering non-criminal cases of first-degree and special courts;

- ▶ Total number of cases with judgments and final decisions approving settlements, concerning the total number of cases with judgments and final decisions, taking into account non-criminal knowledge cases at the second level and appeal panels.
- ▶ Total number of cases with judgments of enforcement of non-tax extrajudicial executive titles homologating an agreement, concerning the total number of cases with judgments of enforcement of non-tax extrajudicial executive titles; and
- ▶ Total number of non-criminal cases with judgments in judicial execution or in compliance with a judgment ratifying an agreement, concerning the total number of non-criminal cases with judgments in judicial execution or compliance with a judgment.
- ▶ ICoC: weighted average of the indicators described above, previously standardized, so that the lowest value is equal to 0 (zero) and the highest value is equal to 1 (one), with a weight equal to one for the first two indicators, and a weight equal to three for the others.

At the end of 2023, there were a total of 1,930 Cejuscs installed, most of them in the State Courts, with 1,724 units (89.3%). In the Labor Courts, there are 129 Cejuscs (6.7%) and, in the Federal Courts, 77 Cejuscs (4%). 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 1,724 by 2023. In short, over 9 years, the structure has basically quintupled.

Figure 140 shows the percentage of judgments approving settlements, compared to the total number of judgments and final decisions handed down. In 2023, there were 12.1% of judgments approving settlements, a figure that registered a subtle decrease compared to the previous year.

In the enforcement phase, judgments ratifying agreements accounted for 9.1% in 2023, with a notable growth curve, since the figure more than doubled over the course of the historical series, with an increase of 5.6 percentage points between 2015 and 2023.

This result may be due to the CNJ's encouragement of conciliation in the execution phase²⁹. In the knowledge phase, conciliation was 17.8%, slightly lower (0.2 percentage points) than in 2022.

²⁹ We can mention, among others, Resolution 358/2020 (Regulates the creation of technological solutions for the resolution of conflicts by the Judiciary through conciliation and mediation), Recommendation 120/2021 (Recommends the adequate treatment of conflicts of tax nature, when possible through self-composition) and Resolution 471/2022 (Provides for the National Judicial Policy for Adequate Treatment of the High Litigiousness of Tax Litigation within the scope of the Judiciary).

There were no significant variations in the second or first grade conciliation indicator compared to the previous year, with an increase of 0.1 percentage points in the second grade and a reduction of 0.2 percentage points in the first grade.

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

The number of homologation sentences has increased by around 32.2% over 8 years, from 3 million homologation sentences in 2015 to 4 million in 2023. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 386,500 judgments (10.8%).

Figure 140 - Conciliation Index historical series

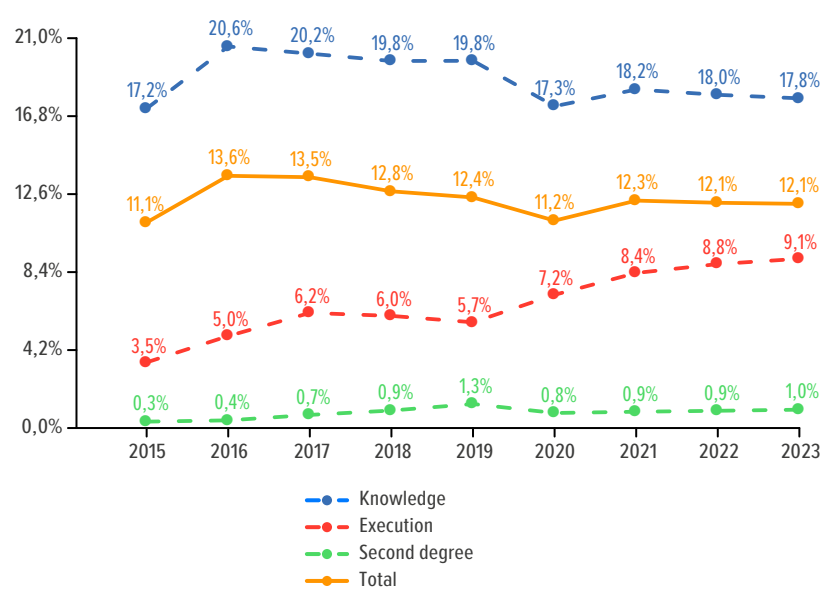
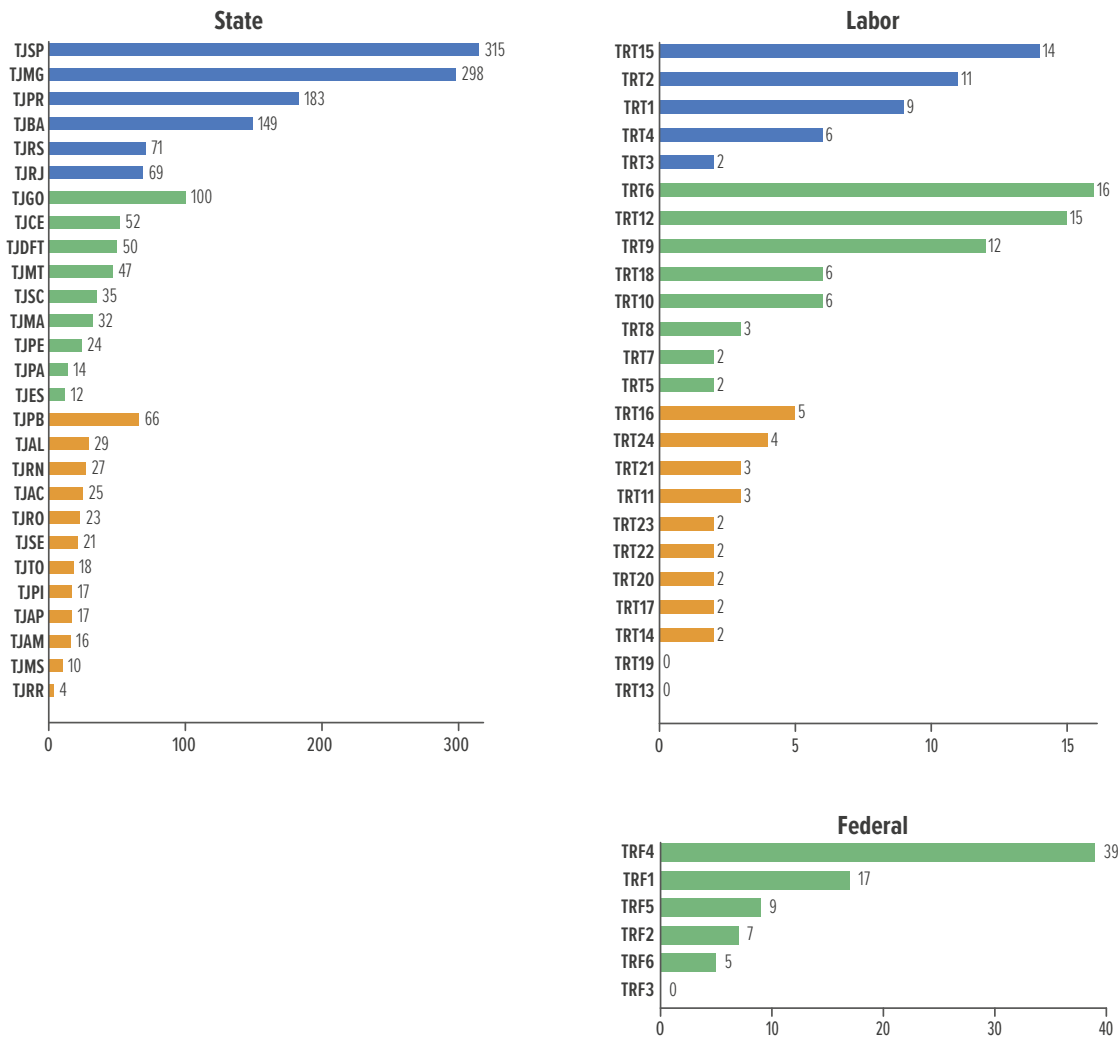


Figure 141 - Judicial Conflict Resolution Centers, by court



According to Figure 142, the court that does the most conciliation is the Labor Court, which resolved 20.2% of its cases by agreement - a figure that rises to 36.5% when only the first-degree knowledge phase is analyzed. The TRT18 had the highest conciliation rate in the Judiciary, with 26.8% of judgments approving settlements.

When considering only the knowledge phase of the first degree, the highest percentage is seen in the TRT24, with 48.1%. In the State Courts, the highest conciliation rate in the knowledge phase is at the TJRR, with 22.9%, and in the Federal Courts the best performance is at the TRF1, with 26.9% of knowledge cases conciliated.

Figure 142 - Conciliation rate by court.

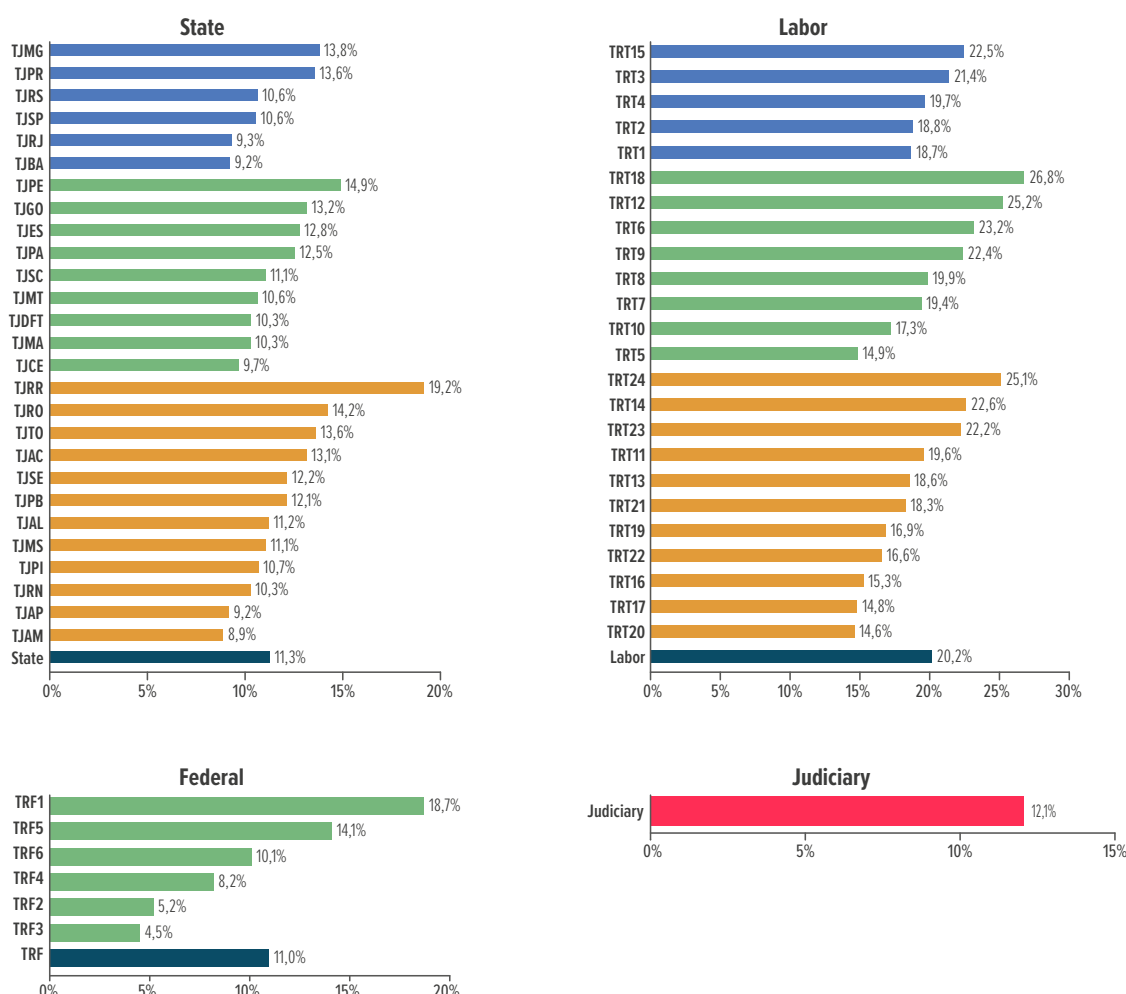


Figure 143 illustrates the conciliation rate in the non-criminal knowledge phase in the special courts and the first-degree (common court). The Labor Courts have the highest percentages in the common courts (36.5%), with TRT24 having the highest conciliation rate (48.1%), followed by TRT9 (47.1%) and TRT12 (46.2%).

The Federal Court has the highest conciliation rate in the Special Courts, with 20.5% conciliation in the non-criminal knowledge phase. The TJMS had the highest conciliation rate in the Special Courts in 2023, with 31.7%.

Conciliation rates tend to be lower at the second level —only 1% of non-criminal judgments in this jurisdiction were approved by agreement. Also, at this level, the Labor Court has the highest conciliation rate (1.9%).

According to Figure 144, the TRT13 had the highest percentage of conciliation in the second level in 2023 (8.7%), 3.7 percentage points higher than the TRT20 (5%), which is in second place.

Considering the enforcement of non-tax extrajudicial executive titles assessed for the Courts of Justice and the Federal Regional Courts, the conciliation rate was 26.8% (Figure 145).

The State Courts stand out for having the highest conciliation rate in these cases, equivalent to 27.4%, with the TJRS (44%) and TJRO (41.6%) showing the highest figures. In the Federal Court, the indicator was 8.6%, with the highest percentage seen in TRF4 (11.6%), followed by TRF3 and TRF5 with 8.1%.

Figure 146 shows the conciliation rates for cases in the judicial execution phase in the Special Courts and in the first level of the courts³⁰.

The Federal Court has the highest percentage of conciliation in the courts (31.8%), with the TRF5 and TRF1 having the highest rates, 49% and 46.4%, respectively.

In the first level, the state courts have the highest conciliation rate (11.5%), which is very close to the figure observed in the labor courts (10.7%) and the federal courts (9.7%). Among the courts, the one with the highest percentage of conciliation in the first degree of judicial enforcement proceedings is the TRF5, with 27.1%, standing out for having a value 8.6 percentage points higher than the TJAM indicator (18.6%), which reached the second highest value.

The Federal Regional Courts also have the lowest conciliation rates: TRF2, with 2.7%, and TRF6, with 4.8%.

Finally, Figure 147 shows the rate at which hearings are held, measured by the ratio between the total number of conciliation and mediation hearings held in the pre-procedural phase and in the cognizance phase, concerning the sum of pre-procedural procedures received and new non-criminal cognizance cases.

Not all new non-criminal cases can be heard at conciliation hearings and that, where appropriate, the hearings will not always occur within the same year as the start of the action. Therefore, the indicator may even exceed the 100% level because the numerator and denominator are made up of different universes. The division by new cases is only intended to create a parameter that allows comparisons between the courts.

30 Criminal execution cases were excluded.

The rate of hearings held in 2023 was 49.5%. The State Courts achieved the highest rate, with 63.5%, followed by the Labor Courts, with 51.5%, and the Federal Courts, with 4.2%. The figures vary greatly between the segments and within each branch of justice.

In the state courts, the TJSE has twice as many hearings as new cases, while in the TJSP, the ratio was only 22%.

Similarly, in the Labor Courts, TRT18 had 70% of hearings above the number of new cases, while TRT2 had a ratio of 23%.

The Federal Court has the lowest rates, ranging from 2.3% (TRF5) to 5.5% (TRF4).

Figure 143 - Conciliation rate in the non-criminal knowledge phase in the Special Courts and the first degree, by court

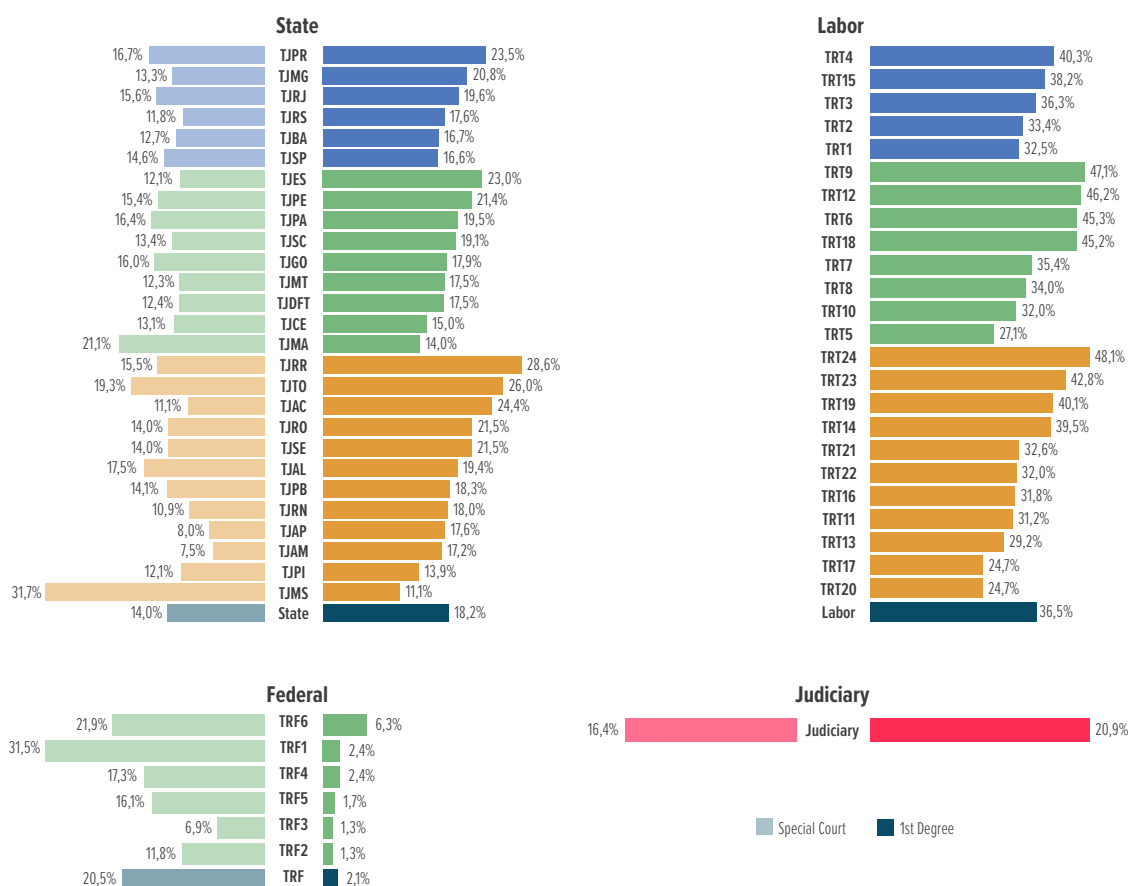


Figure 144 - Conciliation rate for non-criminal cases in the second level by court.

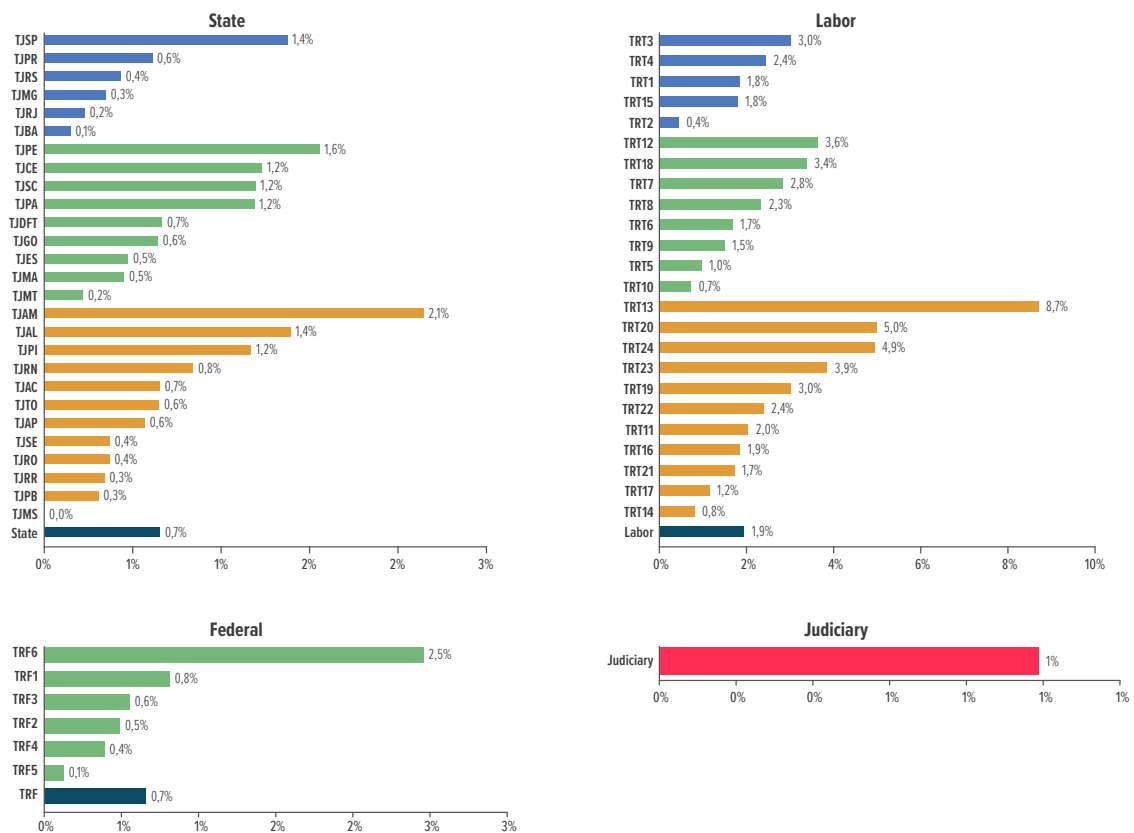


Figure 145 - Conciliation rate for non-tax enforcement cases by court.

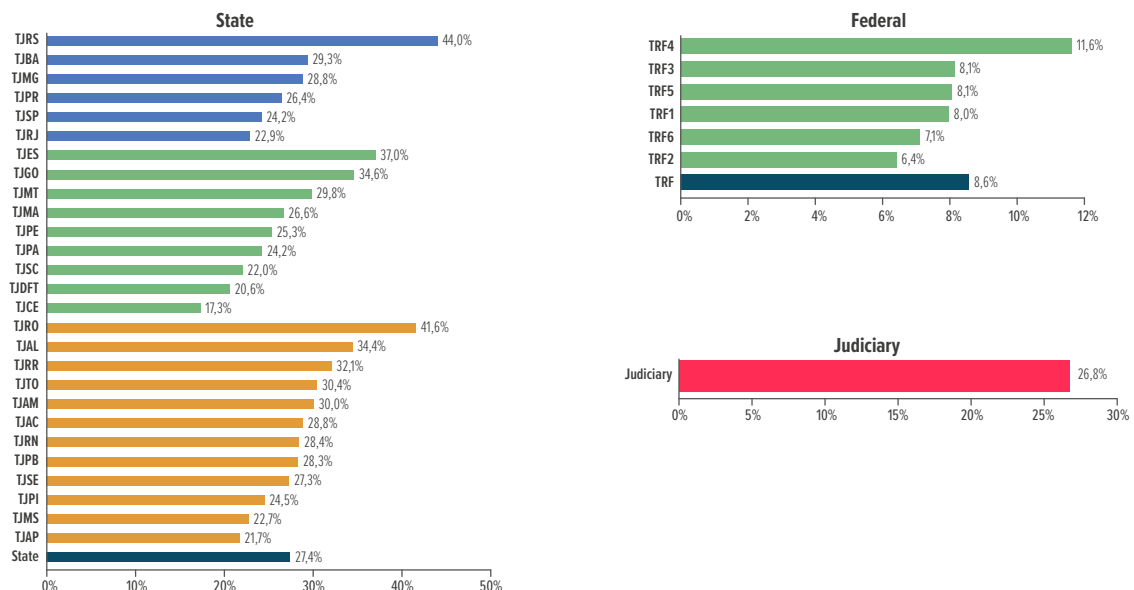


Figure 146 - Conciliation rate for judicial enforcement cases in the Special Courts and in the First Level by court.

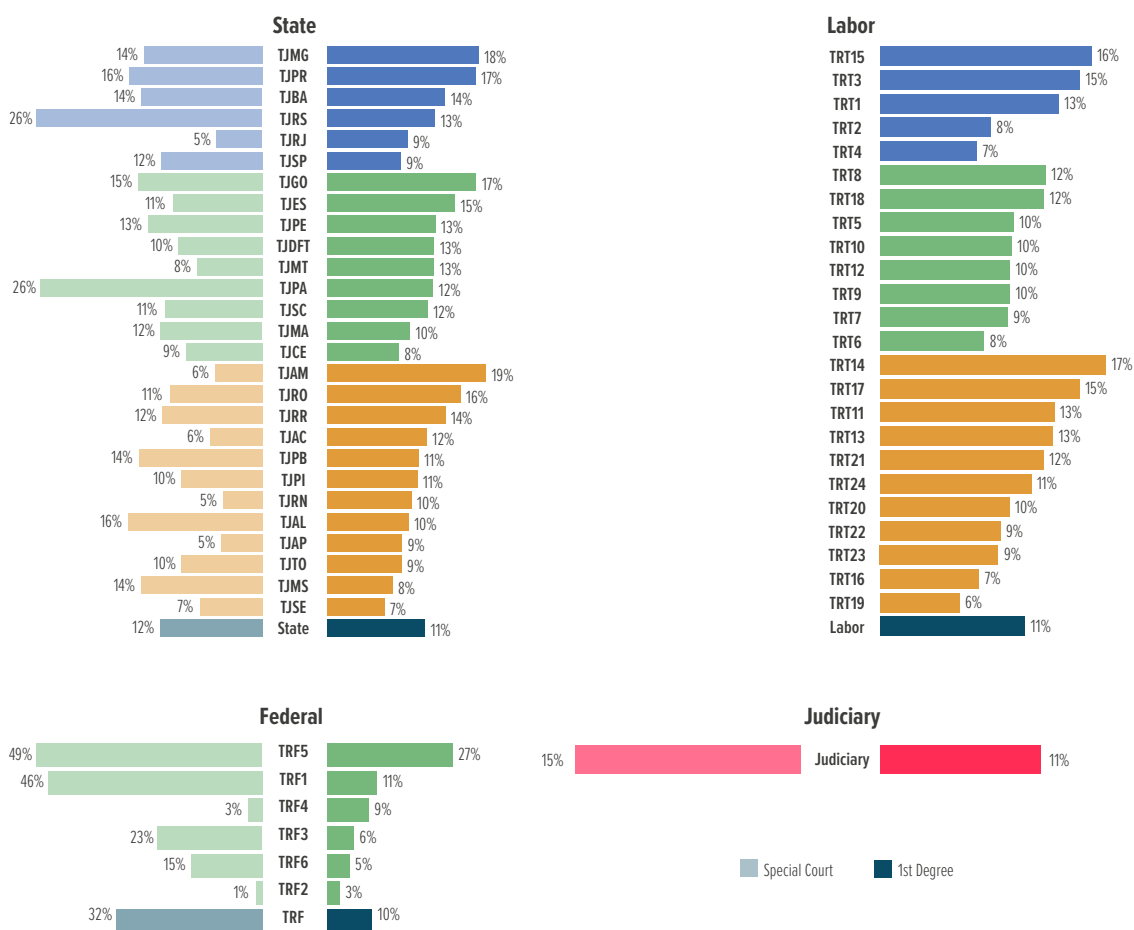
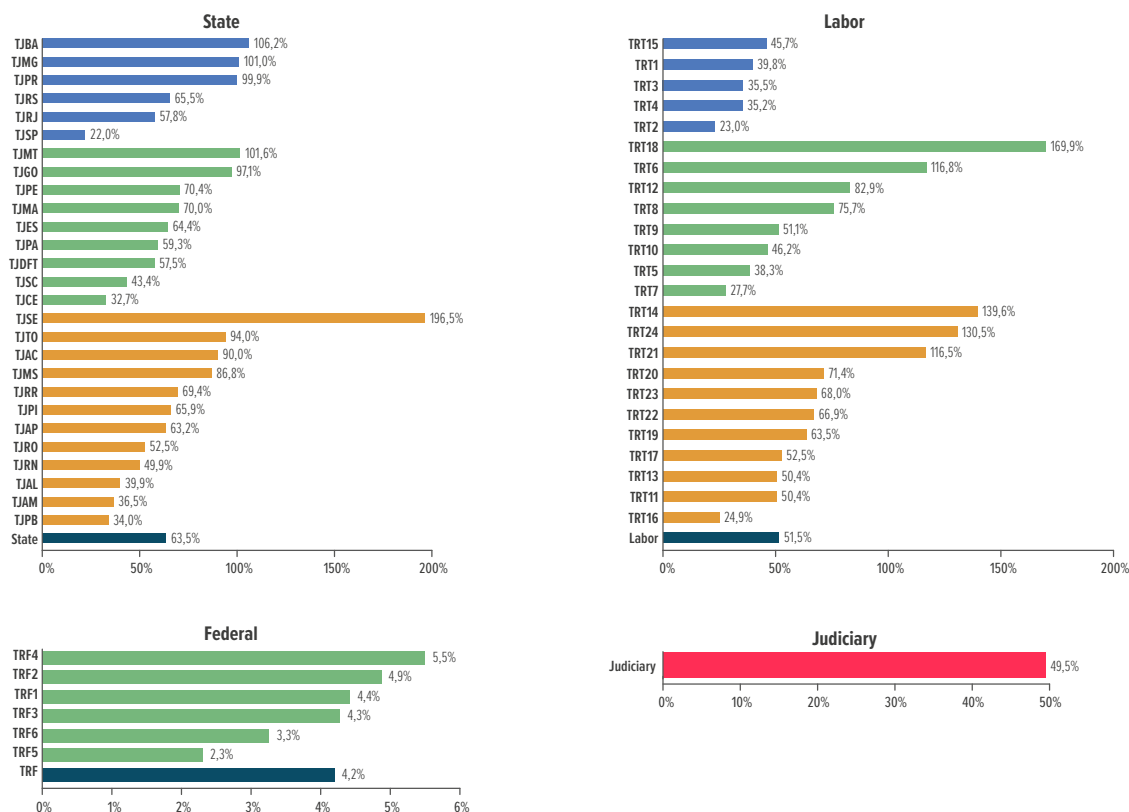


Figure 147 - Percentage of conciliation hearings per new case by court.



8 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL APPEALABILITY

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

Since the 2023 report, the external appealability indicator has been reformulated in order to improve its measurement. Until the Justice in Numbers Report 2022 (base year 2021), the 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, 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 reviewing jurisdiction concerning the body that issued the decision and the number of cases with final judgments or judgments in the second level.

The external appealability index includes, for example, appeals, special appeals (Resp) and extraordinary appeals (RE). Due to the methodological change, the historical series of external appealability is only represented from 2020 onwards.

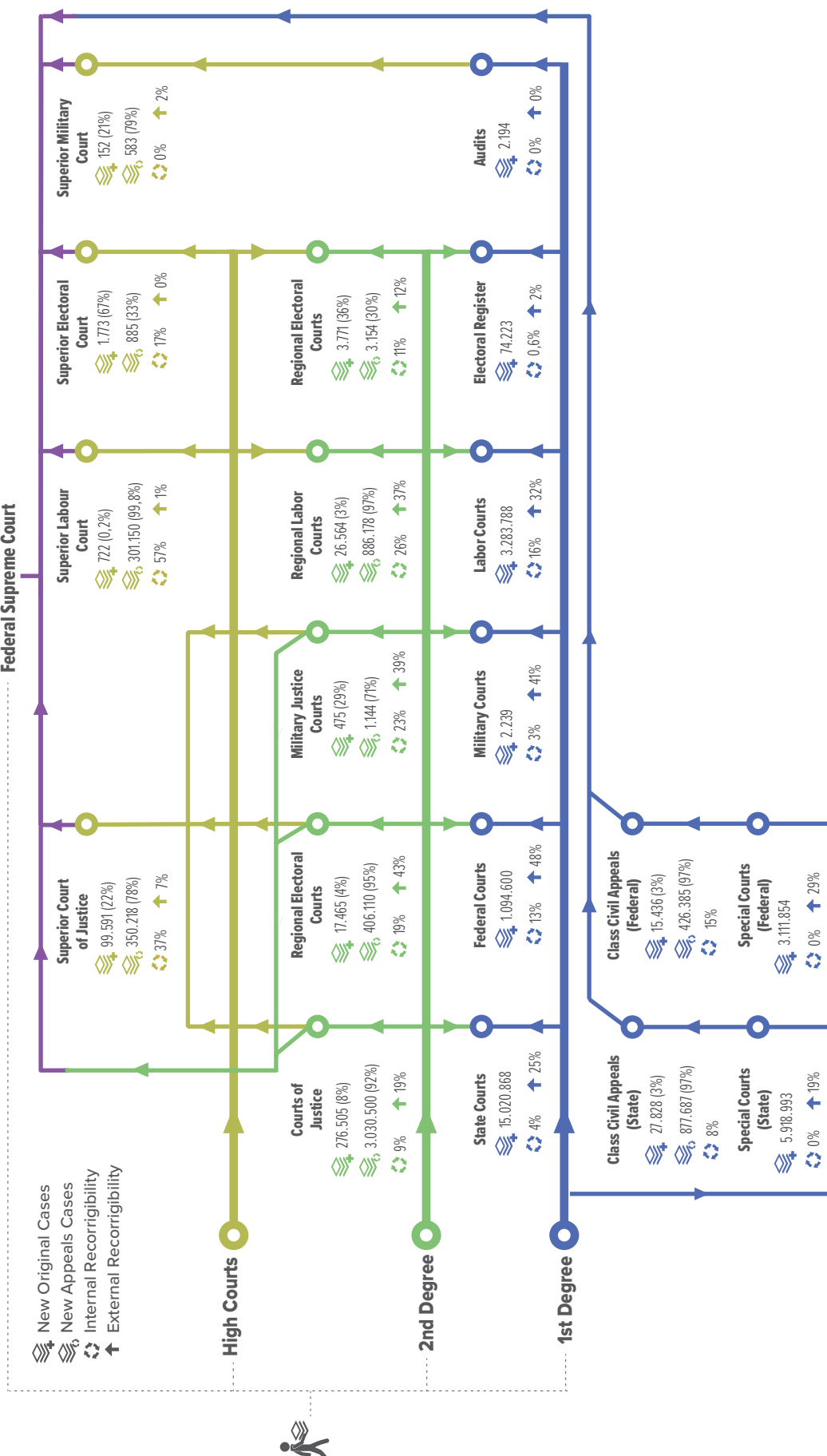
The indicators presented in this chapter can be summarized as follows:

- ▶ External appealability: computes the number of cases with appeals forwarded from the first level 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, concerning the number of cases sentenced at the lower level.
- ▶ Internal appealability: computes the number of internal appeals filed, i.e. those that will be judged by the judge or body that issued the appealed decision, in relation to the number of final judgments at the second level and sentences handed down.

The diagram shown in Figure 148 illustrates the flow of the appeals system in the Judiciary. The circles correspond to the instances and courts 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 instance/court, the number of new original and appeal cases is shown, as well as the percentages of internal and external appeals.

Figure 148 - Diagram of appealability and procedural demand
Federal Supreme Court



The Higher Courts end up dealing predominantly with eminently appealable cases, which account for 86.4% of their procedural demands. A similar situation occurs in the lower courts.

The Labor Courts and the Federal Courts are the segments with the highest proportion of new second-degree cases on appeal: 97.1% and 94.6%, respectively. In the State Courts, the proportion is 91.5%; in the Military Courts, 70.7%; and in the Regional Electoral Courts, 30.3%.

The rate of external appeal tends to be higher between the second level and the higher courts than between the first level and the second level. 25% of first-degree judgments during the knowledge phase and 7% of first-degree judgments during the execution phase reach the second-degree courts, while 26% of second-degree decisions reach the higher courts.

The figures vary significantly between the courts. The Electoral Court has the lowest rates, with appealability in the knowledge phase from the first to the second level corresponding to 2%, and from the second level to the TSE, equal to 12%.

In the state courts, appealability to the second level was 19%. Appealability from the second level to the higher courts is highest in the Federal Court, which registered a rate of 43%, followed by the Labor Court, which had a rate of 37%.

It is interesting to note that the appealability rates of the State Courts are lower than those of the Federal and Labor Courts, which may be related to the fact that the Union's costs are lower than those charged in the States, as illustrated in Figure 28 and in the Diagnosis of Procedural Costs Practiced by the Courts (CNJ, 2023).

The appealability of the special courts to the appellate panels is lower than that of the ordinary courts to the second level, both in state and federal courts. Of the judgments handed down by the JEFs in the knowledge phase, 29% reach the appeal panels, while of the decisions handed down by the federal courts, 48% reach the TRFs. In the state courts, external appealability is 19% in the Special Courts and 25% in the state courts.

The data presented in Figure 149 show that the external appealability indicator for the second level once again exceeded the indicator for the first level knowledge phase this year, reaching 26.2% for the second level and 25.1% for the first level knowledge phase and the Special Courts, respectively.

In other words, about one in every four cases judged was referred on appeal from the first to the second level and, likewise, just over one in every four cases went from the second level courts to the higher courts.

Figure 151 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 2023, with rates above 35%, at 43%, 39% and 37% respectively, but showing a downward trend from 2021 onwards.

As for internal appealability, it is more frequent in the second instance and in the Higher Courts, compared to the first instance. Internal appealability at second instance is 1.8 times more frequent than at first instance.

Figure 150 considers the historical series of internal appeals judged by the body of the court that issued the appealed decision or by the units of the first degree and special courts.

It should be noted that, as of 2020, internal appealability was calculated by Datajud and the national parameterization may have caused the indicator in the second level to fall in 2020. As of that date, the calculation of appeals in the execution phase of the first level, which had not been measured before, also began.

Figure 152 shows the internal appealability indicators by justice segment. It can be seen that the calculations using the Datajud parameters, from 2020 onwards, had a significant impact on reducing the second-degree indicators of the State and Federal Courts. Of specific note are the internal appealability rates of the Higher Courts, with a rate of 46% in 2023.

Motions for clarification filed at the first level account for 8% of decisions and sentences and are more common in the Federal Court (17.2%). In the second level, the following are internal appeals: aggravated appeals, motions for clarification, pleas of unconstitutionality and incidents of uniformity of jurisprudence.

Internal appealability in the second level significantly exceeds that of the first level, representing 14% in the second level and 8% in the first level. The TRTs have the highest internal appeal rate in the second level, with a percentage of 26%.

Figure 149 - Historical series of external appealability index

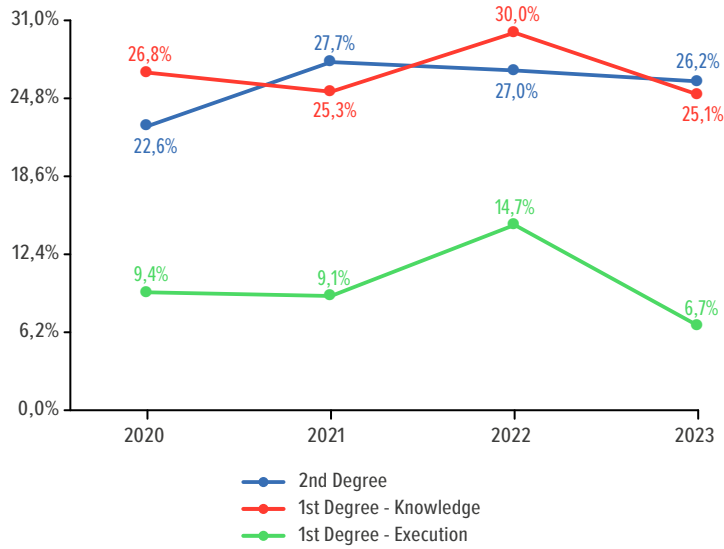


Figure 150 - Historical series of internal appeal indexes

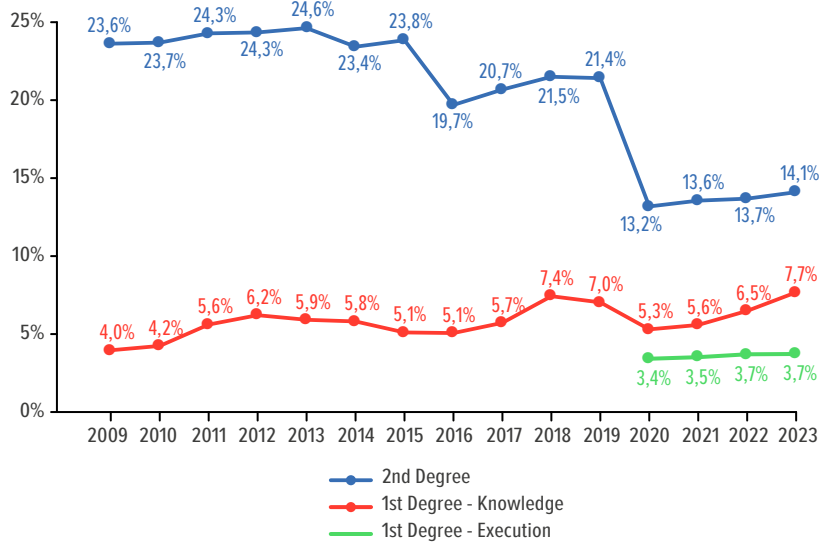


Figure 151 - Historical series of external appealability rates by branch of justice

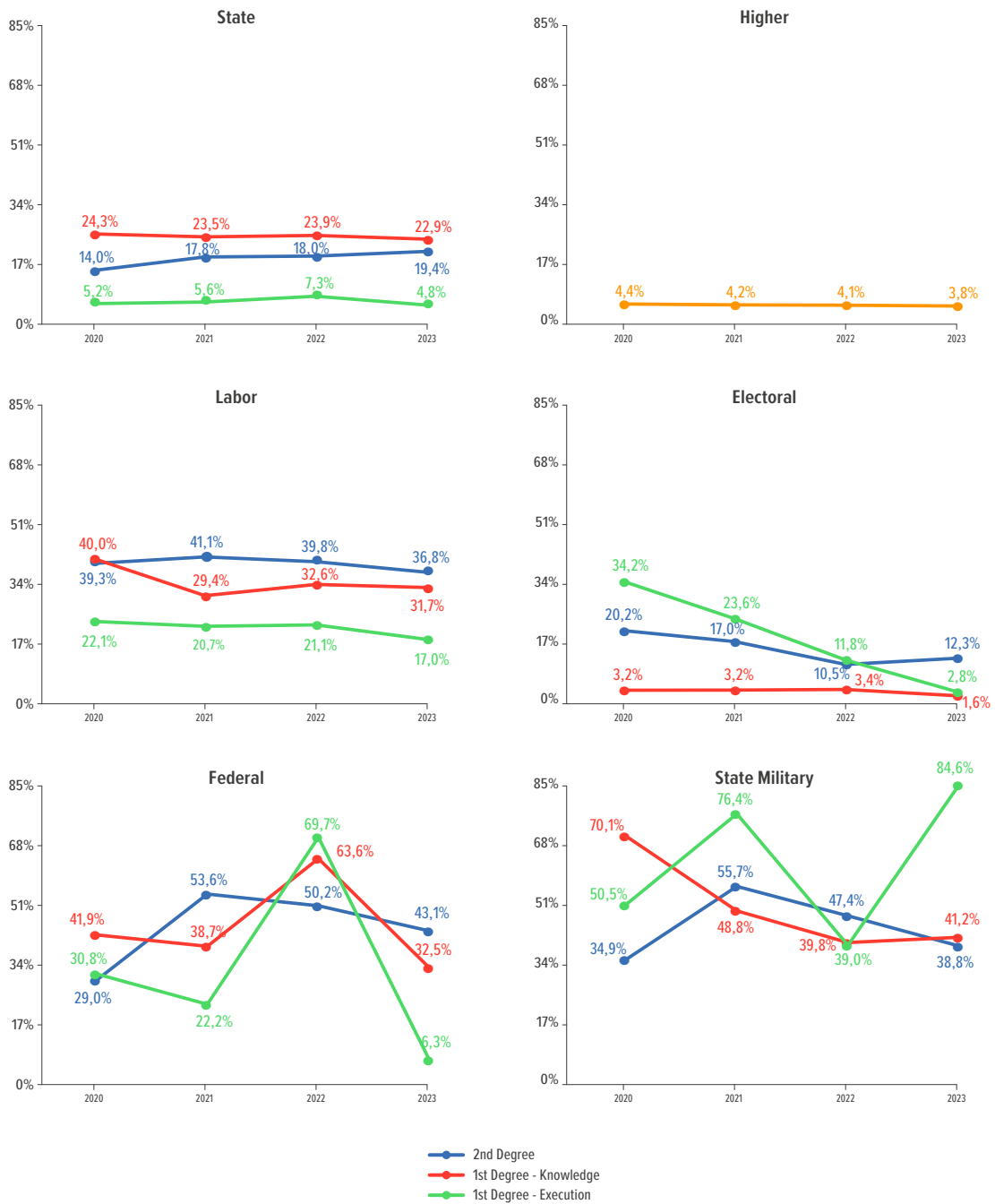
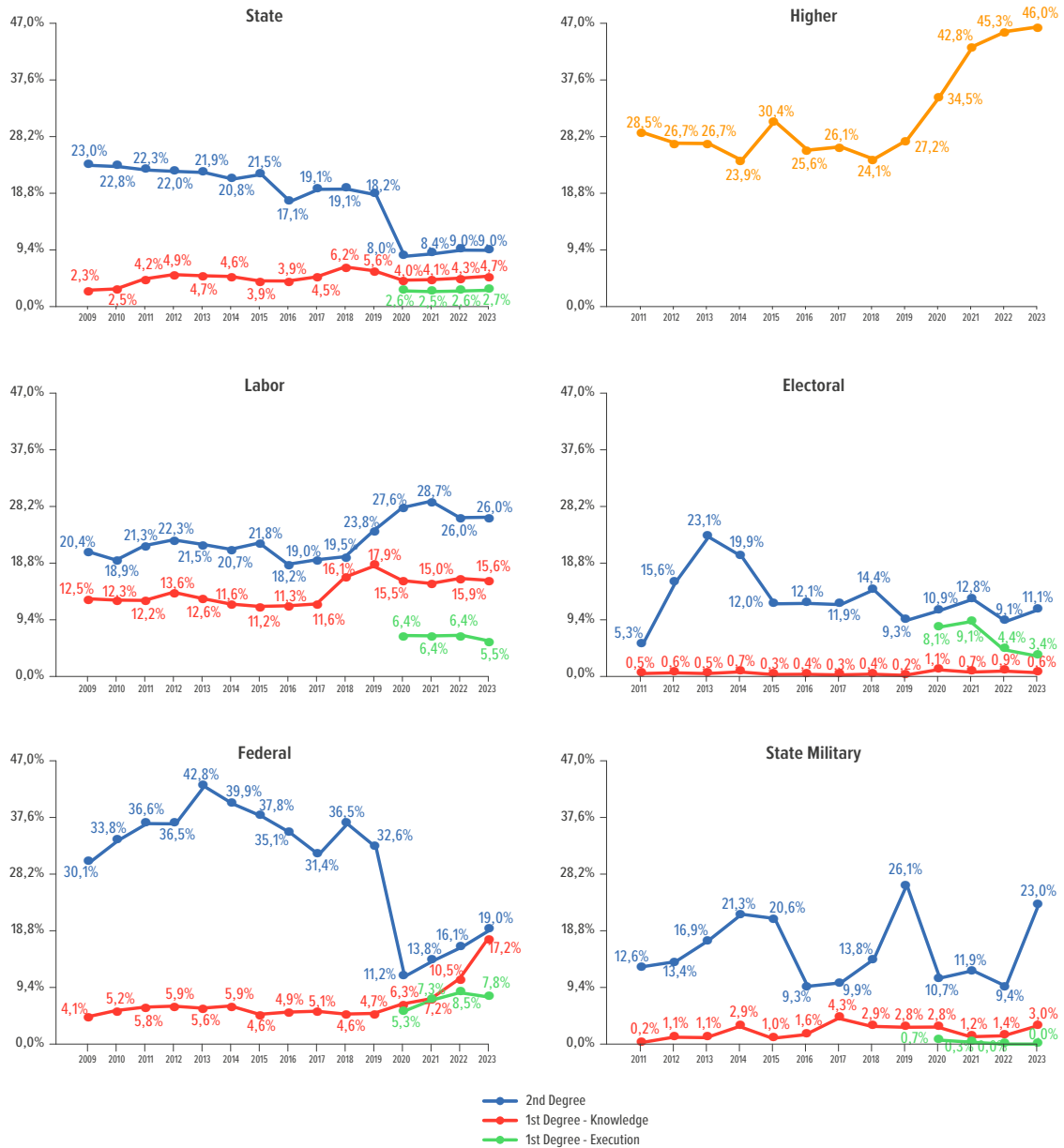


Figure 152 - Historical series of internal appealability rate by branch of justice



Figures 153, 154, and 155 show, respectively, the external and internal appealability indices of the second level, the knowledge phase of the first level, and the execution phase of the first level.

Figure 153 shows great variations between the courts, which may indicate a lack of use of appropriate movements according to the unified procedural tables and the parameterization of DataJud.

Concerning internal appealability at the second level, and considering only the segments of the State, Federal and Labor Courts, the TRF5 had the highest rate of internal appealability at the second level in the Judiciary (43%), and several courts had very low values, even close to zero.

The data in the Labor Courts is more uniform, probably because it is an organized segment in which all the courts use similar methods to process the data and the “from-to” relationship between any local movements and the national ones (Figure 153), with the exception of the information provided by the TRT13.

There are also wide variations in external first-degree appealability in the knowledge phase (Figure 154), with the highest rate in the TRF4 (46%) and the lowest in the TJRR (10%), taking into account the labor, federal, and state segments. In the execution phase, the highest first-degree external appealability is in the TRT14 (31%).

Regarding internal appealability at the first-level, the TRF5 had the highest rate of internal appealability in both the knowledge phase (68%) and the execution phase (34%).

Figure 153 - Internal and external appealability rates in the second level by court.

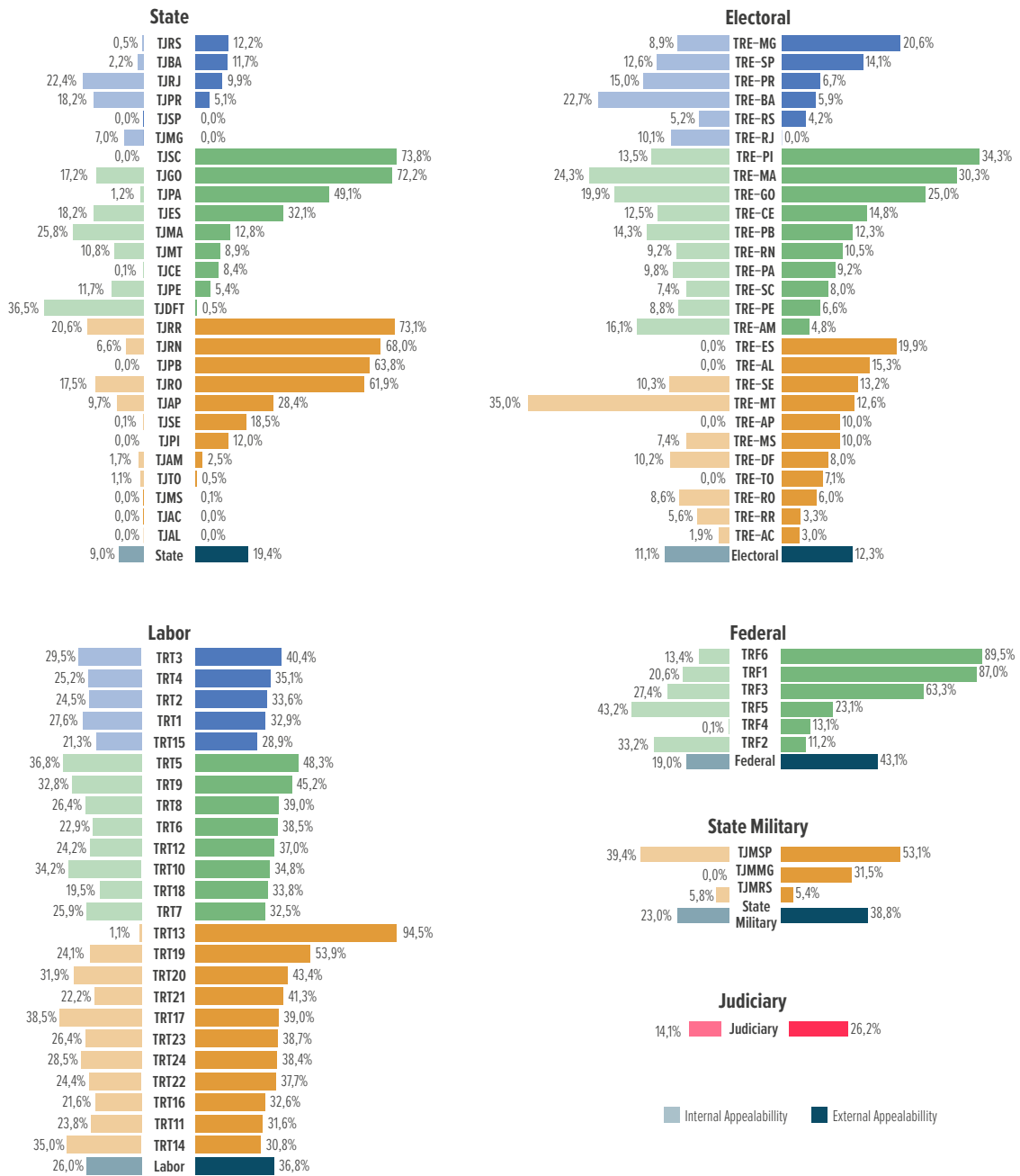


Figure 154 - Internal and external appealability rates in the knowledge phase of the first level by court.

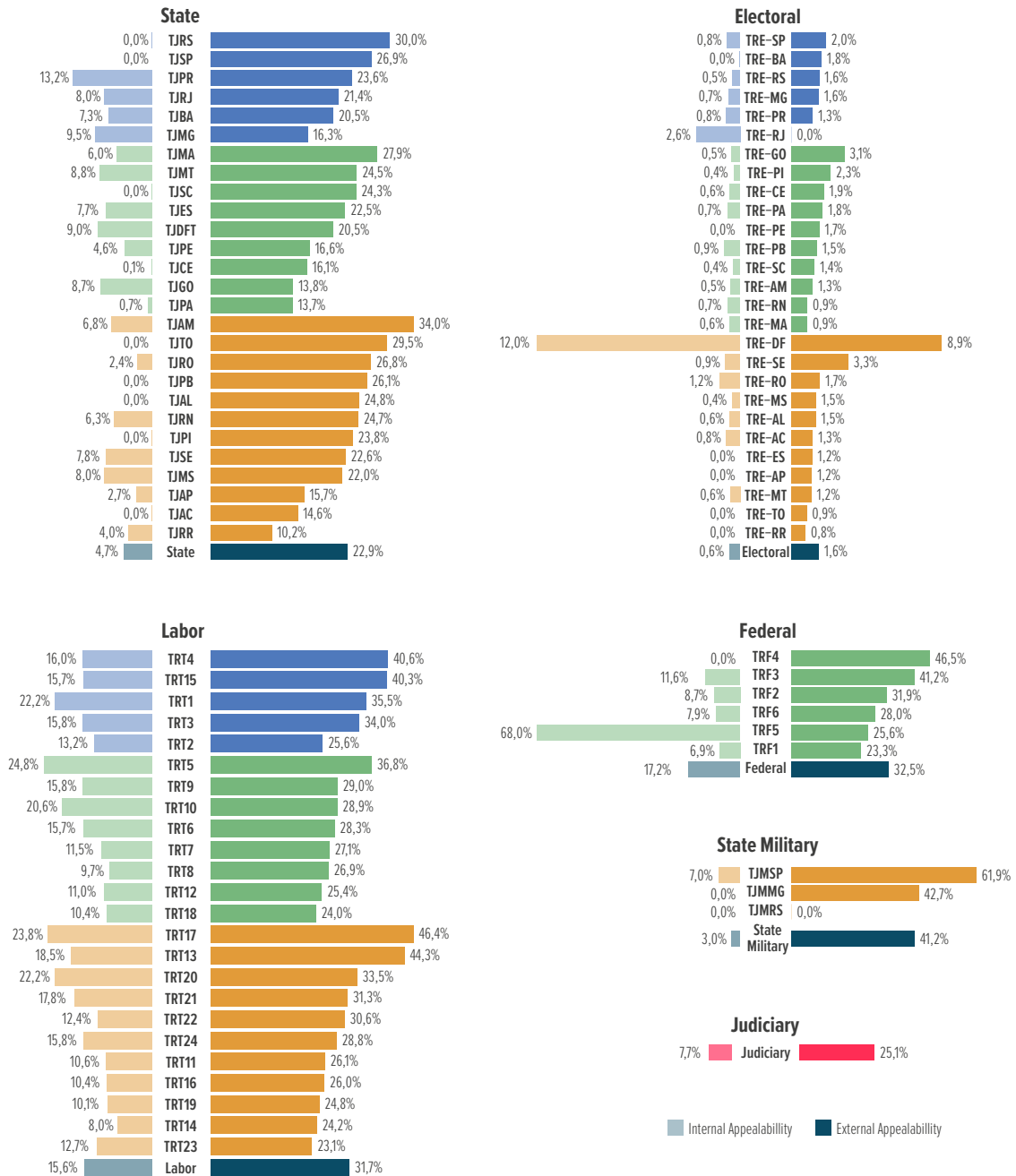
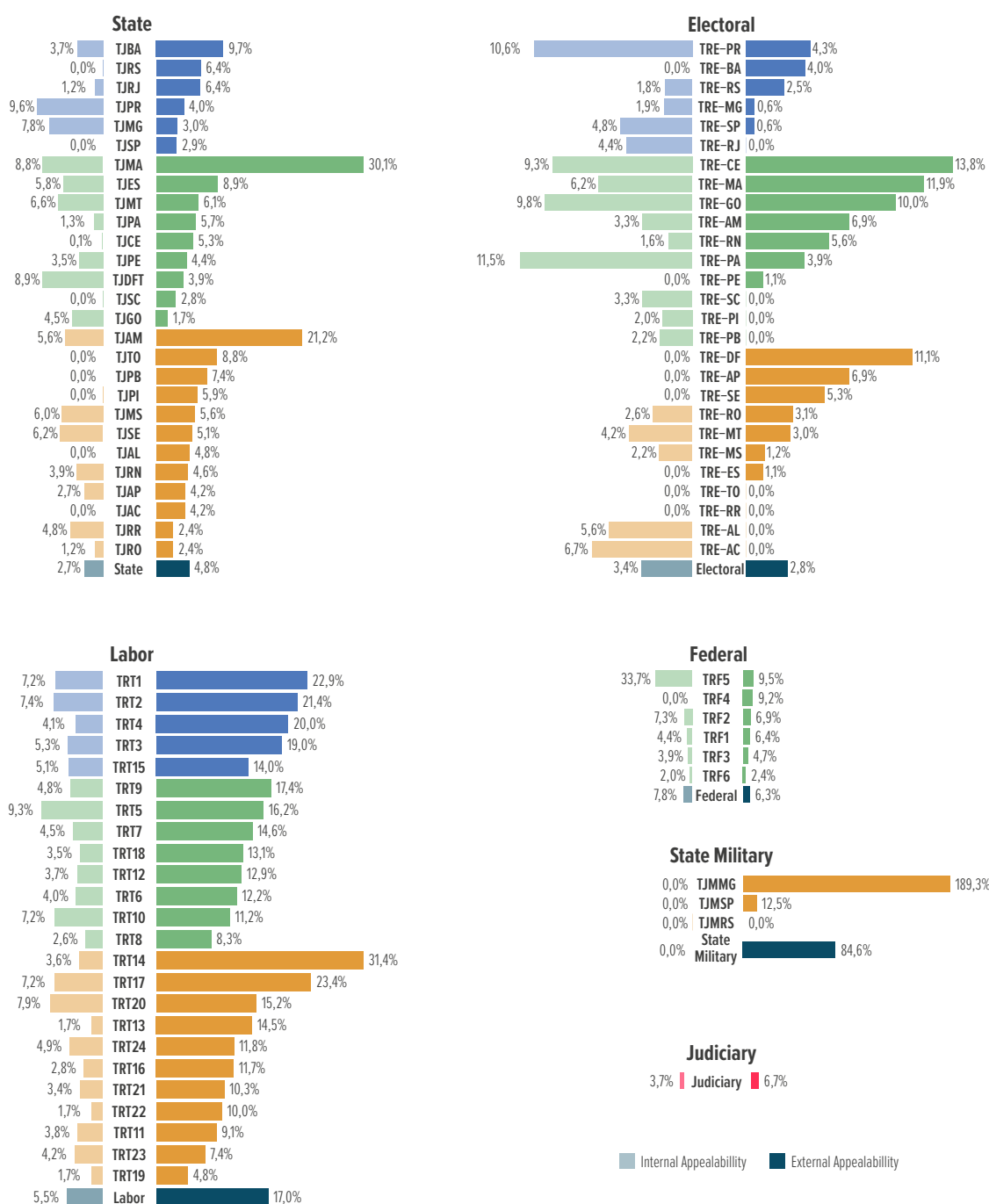


Figure 155 - Internal and external appealability rates in the execution phase of the first level by the court.



9 PROCESSING TIMES

Case processing times are presented using three indicators: the average time from the start of the case to judgment, the average time from the start to dismissal and the average duration of cases still pending on 31/12/2023.

First, however, explaining some concepts and milestones that serve as premises for this part of the report is important. In terms of process time, the following events are considered to be initial milestones:

- ▶ Time of the case in the second degree or higher courts: dates of receipt of the case file by the court, in the case of appeals, or date of filing in that instance, in the case of original cases.
- ▶ Proceedings time in the knowledge phase of the first degree or special courts: date of filing of the lawsuit in that instance, except in criminal cases, where it is counted from the moment the complaint is received or the case moves to a class of criminal action.
- ▶ Time of proceedings in the execution phase of the first degree or of the special courts: date of the execution started or fulfillment of the sentence or the beginning of the liquidation, whichever occurs first.
- ▶ Time of proceedings before the Appeals Panel: date of receipt of the case file by the panel in the case of appeals or date of filing in the case of original cases.

Regarding the final milestones:

- ▶ Discharge time: first discharge in the instance in which the data is measured for cases that received their first discharge in 2023 in the instance/procedural phase.
- ▶ Processing time of pending cases: the last day of the period measured, in this case, December 31, 2023, for cases pending on the reference date;
- ▶ Net pending case processing time: the last day of the period measured, in this case, December 31, 2023, for net pending cases on the reference date, i.e., excluding those suspended, stayed, and provisionally filed. Also disregarded are all the periods during which the case remained in the suspended/obstructed/archived situations.

- Time of final decision/sentence: the first final sentence/decision in the case file for cases that received their first judgment in 2023 in the instance/procedural phase.

To identify the procedural movements that characterize a pending, judged or dropped case, parameterization rules are available, which can be found at <http://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas/datajud/parametrizacao/>.

For statistical purposes, the data and information published by the CNJ on the “time taken to process cases” takes into account, separately, the time taken in the knowledge phase and the time taken in the fulfillment phase because, although the phases are not considered to be two autonomous processes, there is a need to know the time taken for cognition and the manifestation of the Judiciary separately from the time taken to make the recognized right effective.

The diagram in Figure 156 shows the time taken at each stage of the process and at each level of the Judiciary. Note that not all cases follow the same trajectory, and therefore, the times cannot be added together.

For example, some cases start in the first instance and are finalized there. Others are appealed to the last possible instance. Some cases end in the cognizance phase, while others continue to the execution phase.

Generally, the average time for the backlog (pending cases) is longer than the time it takes to be discharged. The longest periods are concentrated in the pending case time, specifically in the execution phase of the Federal Court (7 years and 1 month) 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. Finally, the time taken to pass sentence in the execution phase in the first level of the Federal Court (10 years) stands out as the longest time observed in Figure 156.

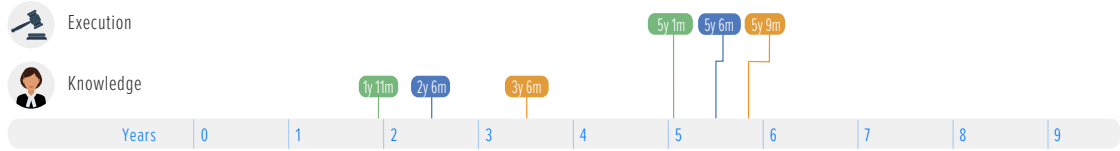
Figure 156 - Process processing time diagram



1st Degree

State courts

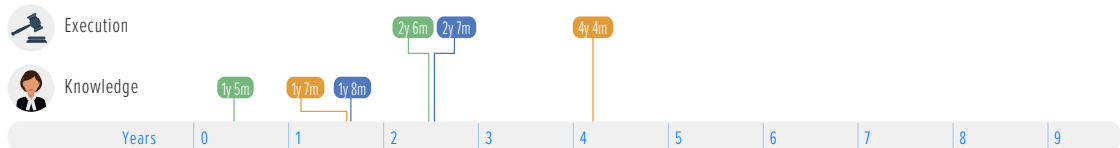
■ sentence ■ disposed ■ pending



Federal Courts



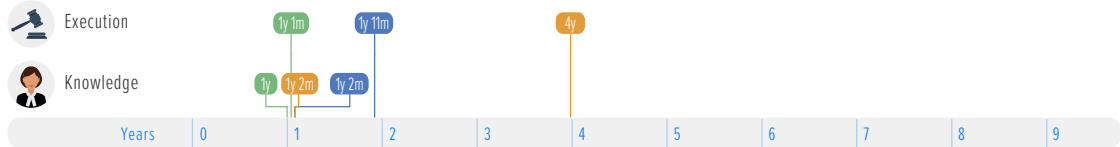
Labor Courts



Electoral Zones



State Military Audits



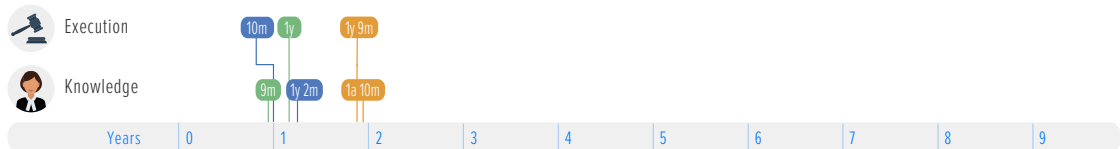
Military Audits



Juizados Especiais

State Special Courts

■ sentence ■ disposed ■ pending



Special Federal Courts

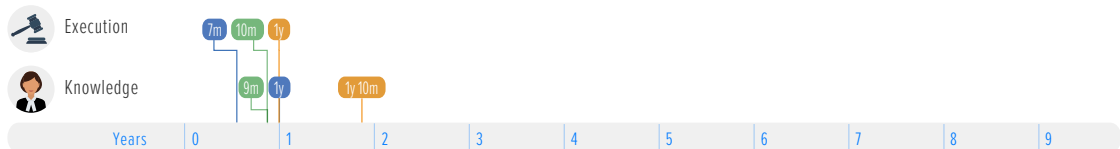


Figure 157 shows the time series of the average duration of cases. It can be seen that the average times from the start of the case to dismissal and from the start of the case to sentencing showed a slight increase in the last year, with an average increase of around 2 months in the average times from sentencing to dismissal. On the other hand, the backlog time decreased by around 3 months in 2023, reaching 4 years and 3 months.

The reduction in the pending case time, combined with the increase in the judged and dismissed case time, indicates that in 2023, the oldest cases were pushed forward, which, in general, are the most complex cases to resolve. On the other hand, the reductions in the time taken for the backlog and the time taken to dispose of cases between 2019 and 2020 may have been due to the change in the calculation method from 2020 onwards 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 reflect 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 158. It can be seen that the slight increase in the average sentence time in the Judiciary can also be observed in the State Courts, the Electoral Courts, the Federal Courts and the Superior Courts.

On the other hand, the pattern of decline over time in the backlog observed in 2023 is also present in the historical series of the State Courts, the State Military Courts, the Labor Courts and the Federal Courts.

Figure 159 shows the average time taken to dispose of the case and the backlog by court and justice segment. The state and federal courts have the greatest distance between the two time dimensions.

In the State Courts, cases have been pending for an average of 4 years and 5 months, and those dropped in 2023 took 2 years and 10 months to resolve. In the Federal Court, the difference is even greater: while pending cases have been awaiting a definitive solution for 4 years and 3 months, the time it took for them to be discharged was 2 years and 3 months.

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 and values that are closer between the time of cases that have been discharged and the time of cases that are pending.

Figure 157 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings

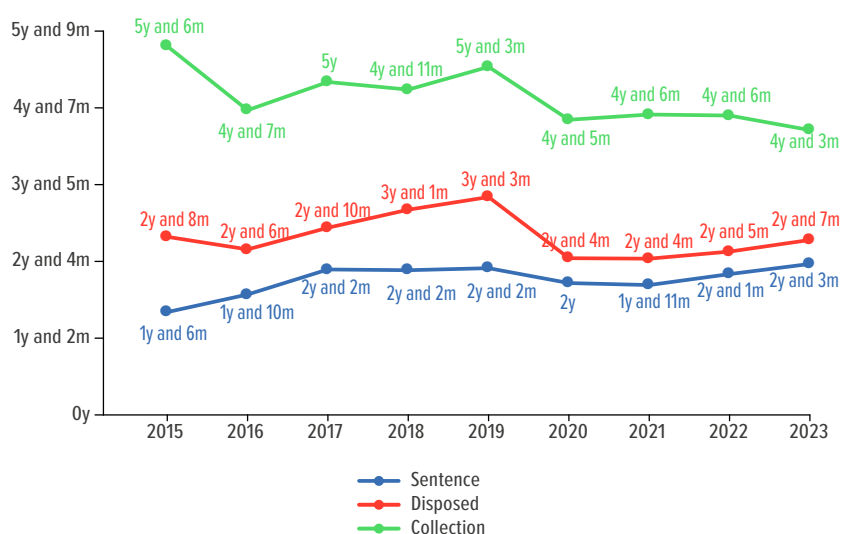


Figure 158 - Historical series of the average duration of proceedings by court

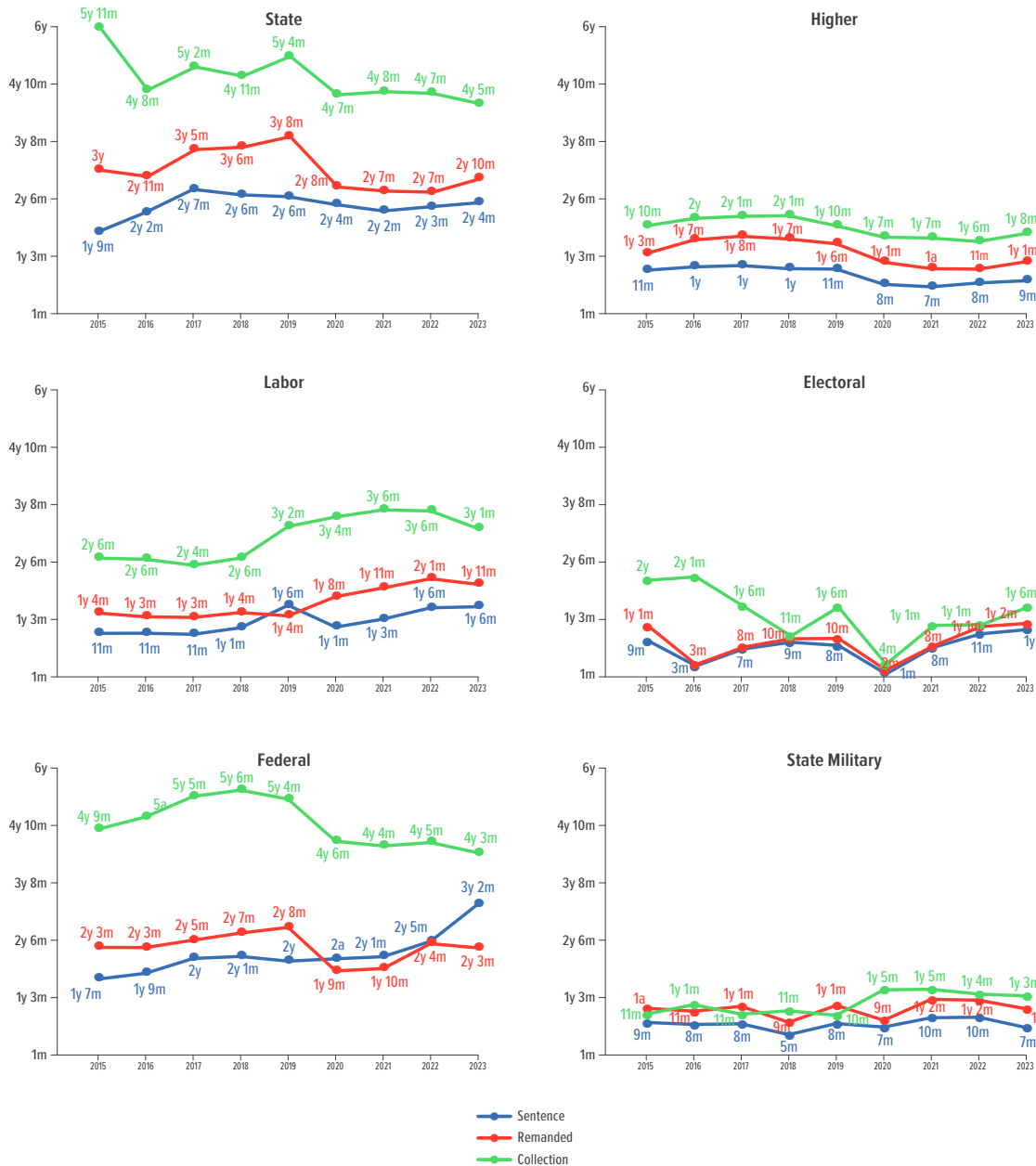


Figure 159 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases by court

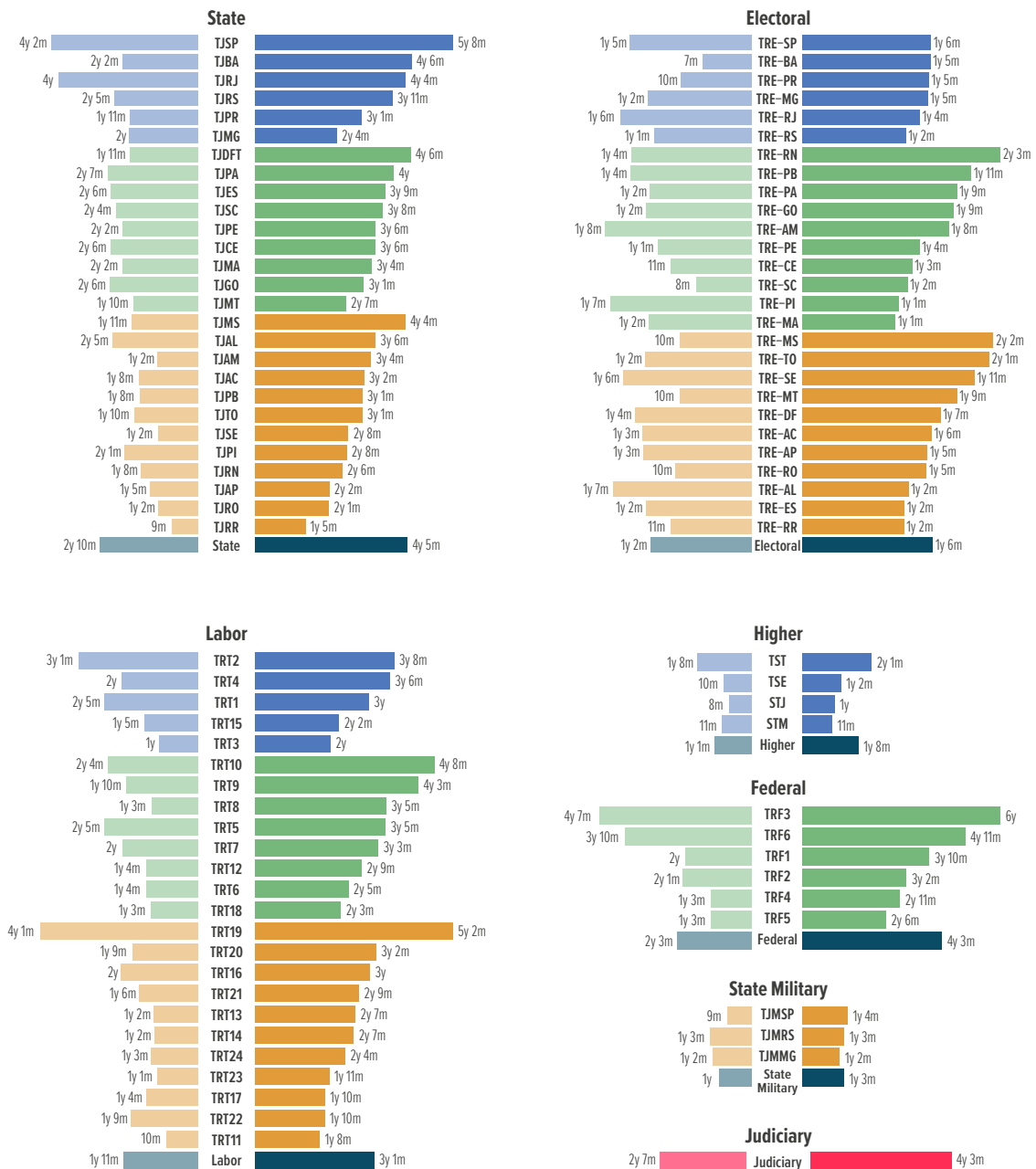


Figure 160 shows the average time taken from receipt of the lawsuit to judgment, comparing the first and second levels. While the first level takes an average of 2 years and 8 months, the second level reduces this time to more than a quarter: 7 months.

The knowledge phase, in which the judge has to overcome the parties' postulation and the probationary dilation to reach the sentence, is faster than the execution phase, which, as a rule, does not involve cognition but only concretization of the right recognized in the sentence or the extrajudicial title.

However, this time can be hampered by difficulties in execution and asset seizure. There are rare incidences of the average time in the knowledge phase surpassing the time in the execution phase in the first degree, verified only in TRT2, TJMMG, and TJMSP, as seen in Figure 161.

It takes approximately three times as long to receive a sentence in the execution phase (4 years and 6 months) than in the knowledge phase, which averages 1 year and 5 months until the first sentence. This is consistent with the congestion rate: 81% in the execution phase and 65% in the knowledge phase.

In execution, the longest average time is in the Federal Court, 8 years and 9 months, followed by the State Court: 4 years and 4 months, in contrast to the average time in the knowledge phase of 11 months and 1 year and 7 months, respectively; data that reveal agility in the knowledge phase and difficulties in the execution phase.

Figure 160 - Average time from the start of proceedings to judgment in the second degree and first degree by court

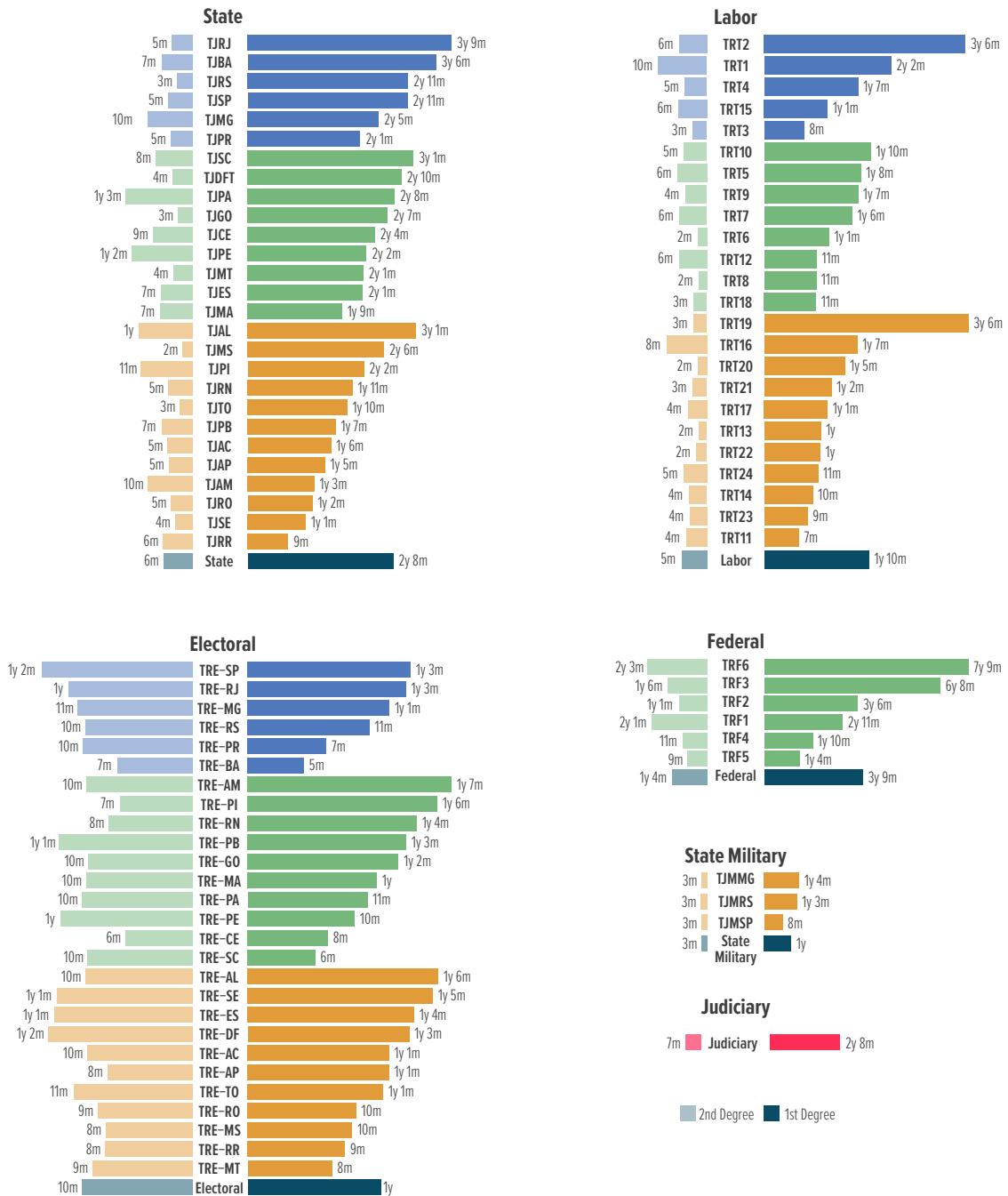
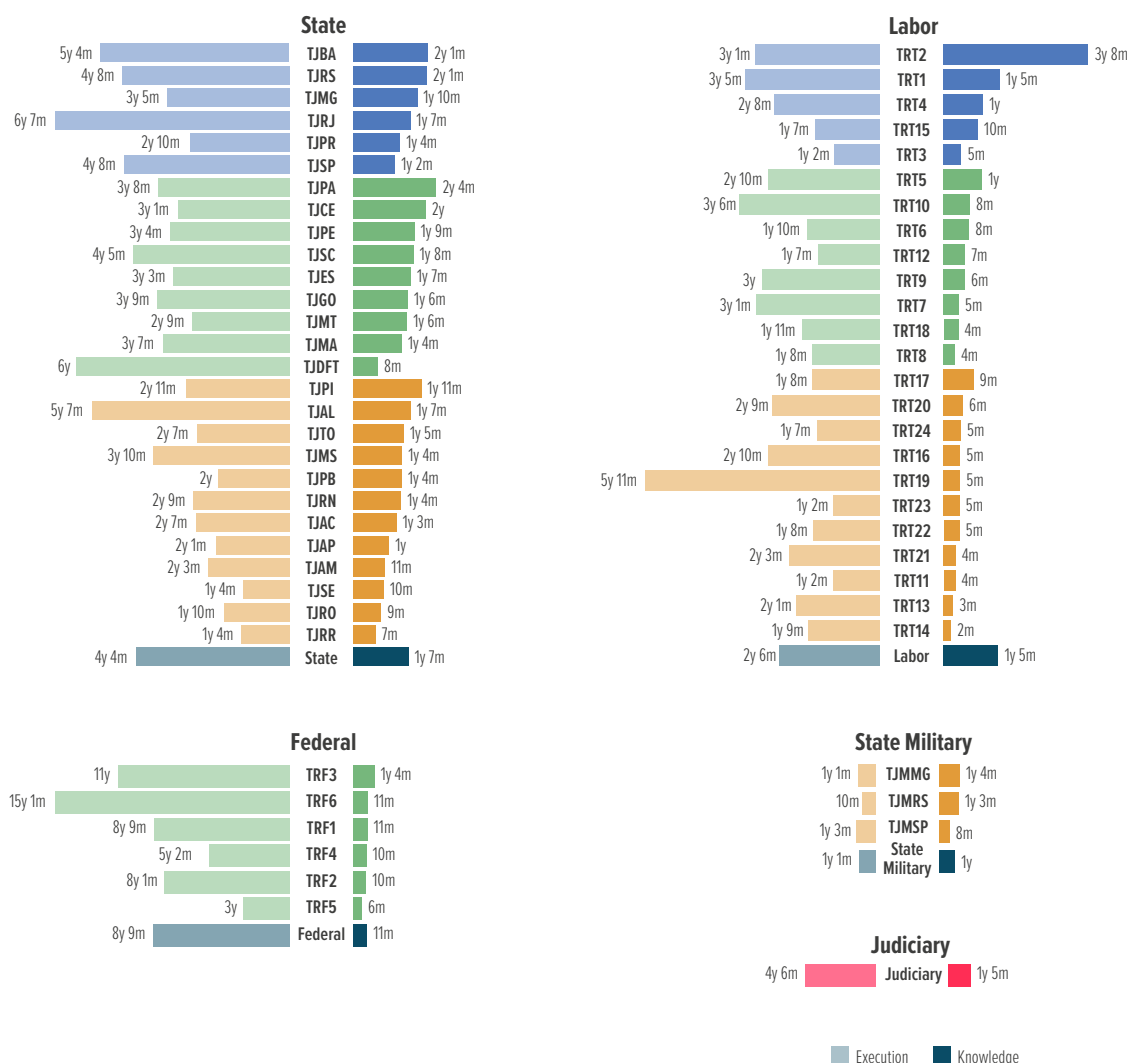


Figure 161 - Average time from the start of proceedings to judgment in the execution and knowledge phases, in the first-degree by court



The dismissal time indicator measures the days spent between the start of the case and the first dismissal in each phase. There is also a disproportion between cases in the knowledge and execution phases. When execution or liquidation is initiated in the case, it is characterized as a discharge in the knowledge phase, while the case is counted as a new execution case.

Enforcement is only discharged when the party's dispute has been fully resolved before the courts, for example, when writs of payment are paid or debts are settled. It should be clarified that cases can be suspended during the period awaiting payment, which is disregarded when calculating net pending cases.

It is possible that the time elapsed between the start of the case and the date of the first dismissal is less than the time elapsed until the first judgment. This is because the data is represented by averages of events that occurred in the specific year, 2023.

This means that not all cases dismissed in 2023 were necessarily sentenced in the same year. In other words, for the analysis of time, the universe of cases that had their first sentence in the reference period is different from the universe of those that had their first dismissal in the same period. The proximity between the averages only means that the discharge occurs shortly after the sentence, without much delay.

The time it takes for a case to be disposed of in the Judiciary is 11 months in the second degree (Figure 162), 1 year and 11 months in the first-degree knowledge phase (Figure 163), and 4 years and 2 months in the first-degree execution phase (Figure 164). Once again, it is clear that the execution phase is the most time-consuming, resulting in a large backlog of pending cases.

The final calculation date for cases still pending dismissal was December 31, 2023. The judiciary had more time to dispose of cases than they did in the second and first levels, in both the knowledge and execution phases.

The average duration of proceedings in the second degree is 2 years and 2 months (2.3 times longer than the time taken to withdraw, according to Figure 162); the average duration of proceedings in the knowledge phase of the first degree is 2 years and 11 months (1.5 times longer than the time taken to withdraw, according to Figure 163). The average duration of proceedings in the execution phase of the first degree is 5 years and 7 months (1.4 times longer than the time taken to withdraw, according to Figure 164).

Figure 165 shows the average processing times for pending cases without considering judicial and extrajudicial executions, separating them into gross and net versions.

The gross average time accounts for the entire period from the start of the lawsuit until December 31, 2023, for all pending cases. As for the net time, in addition to removing suspended, stayed, or provisionally filed cases from the calculation base, the periods in which the cases 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 2 years and 10 months. Excluding periods of suspension/withdrawal, the processing time was 2 years and 4 months.

Figure 162 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases in the second level and in the Higher Courts

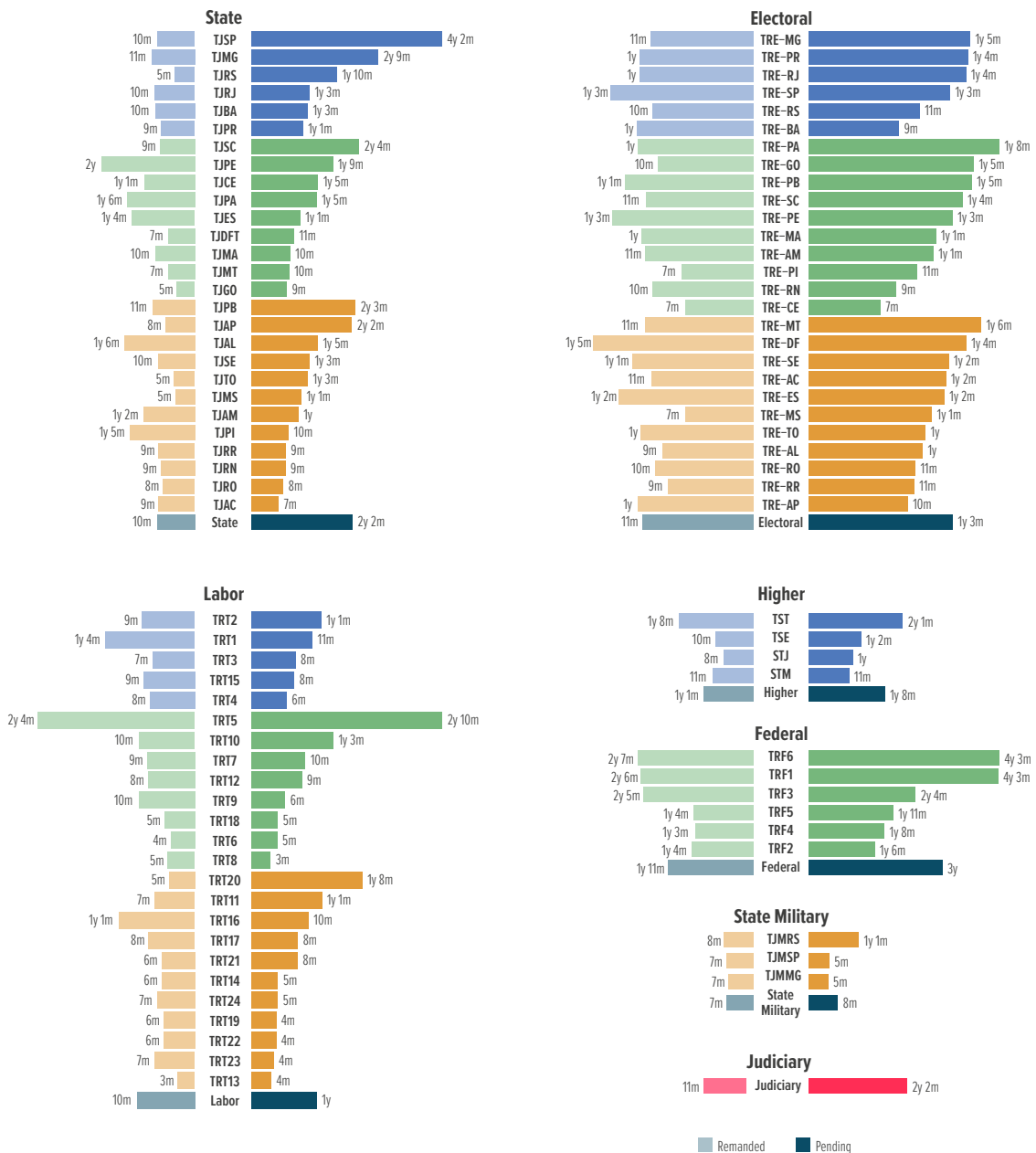


Figure 163 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases in the first-degree knowledge phase

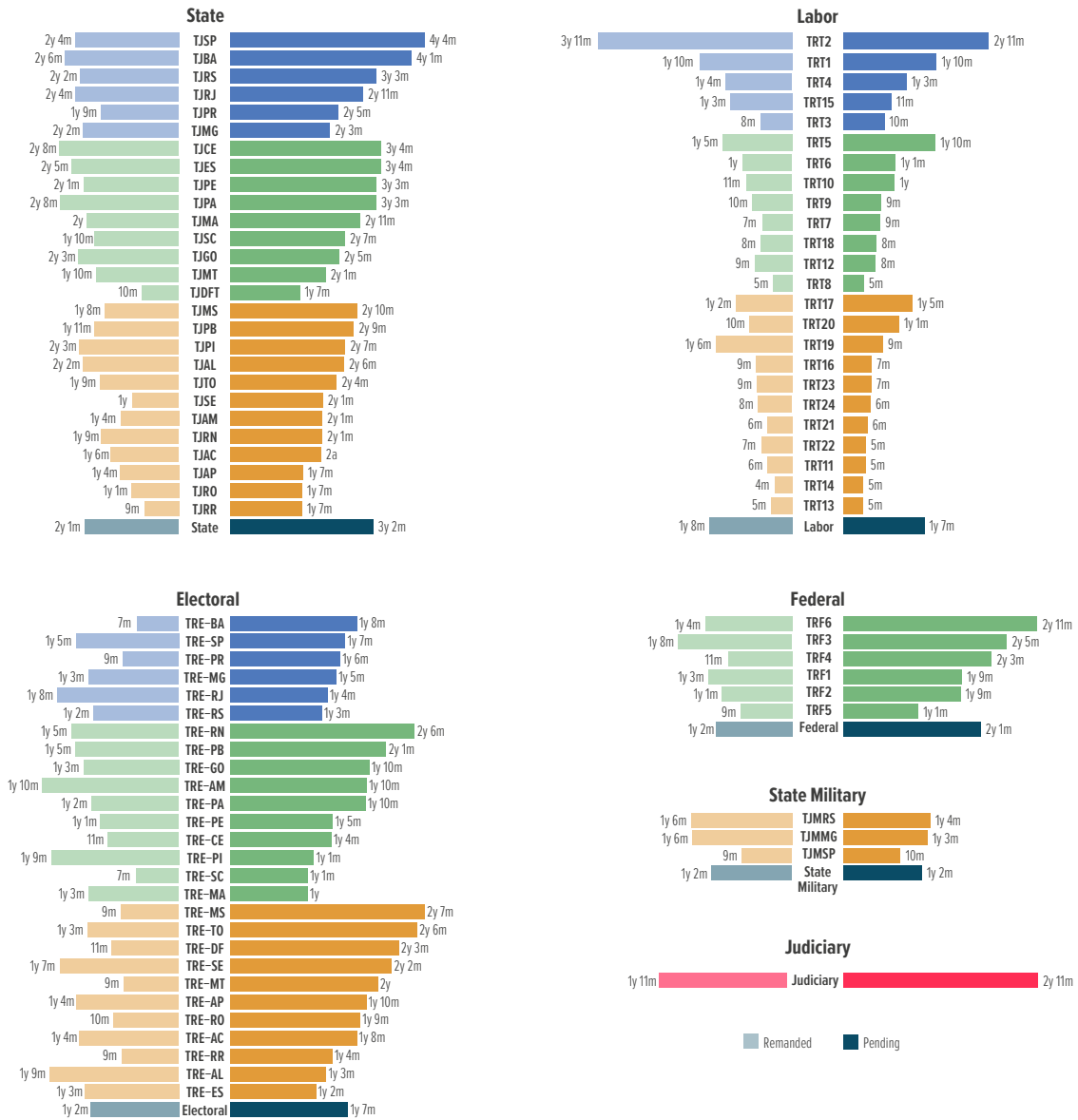


Figure 164 - Average processing time for pending and withdrawn cases in the first-degree execution phase

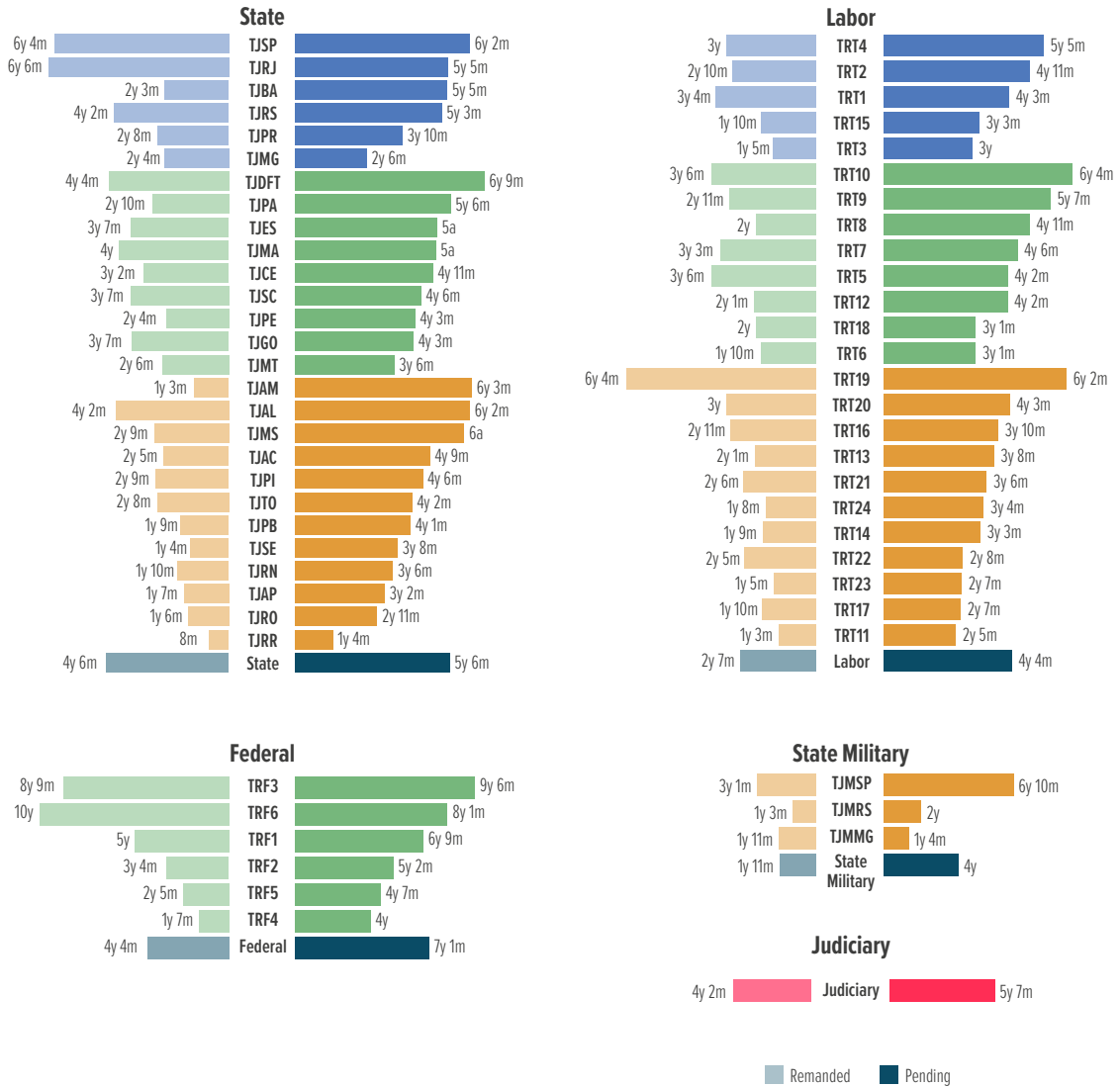
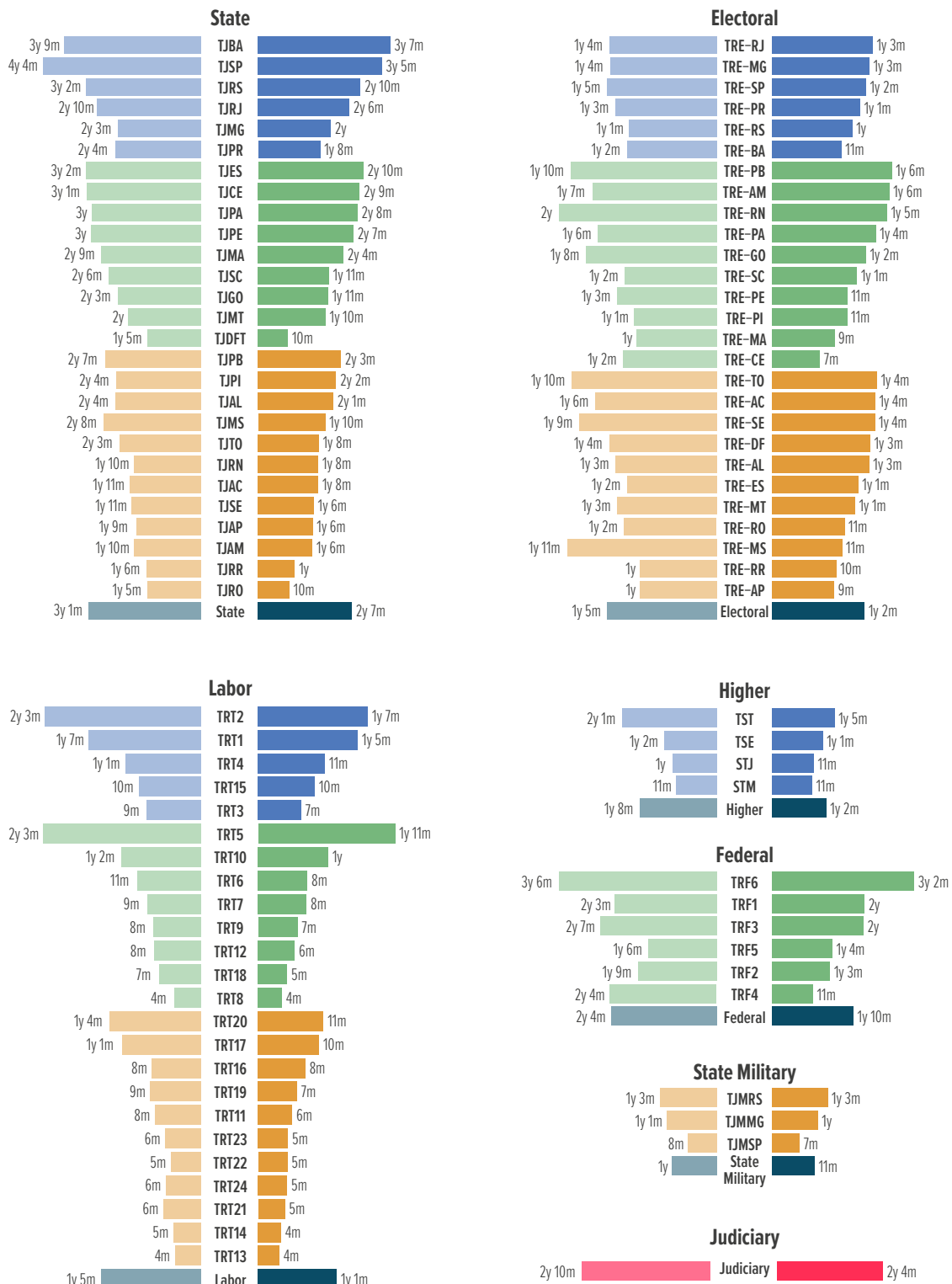


Figure 165 - Average processing time for gross and net pending cases, excluding executions



10 CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In 2023, there were 3.4 million new criminal cases in the Judiciary (Figure 166), of which 2.6 million (64.2%) were in the first-degree knowledge phase, 18,000 (0.4%) in the appeal panels, 661,600 (16.4%) in the second degree and 166,900 (4.1%) in the Higher Courts. In addition to the 3.4 million, 599,500 (14.8%) criminal executions were started, totaling 4 million new criminal cases when criminal executions are included.

It should be noted that the data on criminal execution, when not registered in DataJud, was extracted directly from SEEU - Sistema Eletrônico de Execução Unificado (Unified Electronic Execution System), 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 litigation representation in the Judiciary, with 71.3% of the demand. In the criminal area, this figure rises to 94.1%.

Figure 166 shows that the number of new criminal cases increased in 2023 (from 3.2 million to 3.4 million between 2022 and 2023), registering a variation of 6.7% in the last year. This year, the historical and procedural series registered the highest number of new criminal cases, similar to that seen in 2013, after the drop in the historical series that was seen between 2015 and 2019.

As indicated in the Judicial Management chapter, it is worth remembering that from 2020 onwards, there was a methodological change in the measurement of court cases, as the Circumstantial Terms (TCO)³¹ began to be computed in the judicial statistics. These cases had an impact of around 1.4 to 1.2 million on the number of pending cases from 2020 to 2023, which partly justifies the increase in the backlog in the historical series from 2020 onwards. These cases also impacted 890,000 new cases and 953,000 new cases in 2023.

The backlog, which was 7.2 million at the start of the historical series calculated from DataJud, including TCOs, fell in the following three years, reaching 6.2 million in 2023. This means a reduction of 13.7% between 2020 and 2023 and 5.2% in the last year.

The number of discharges fell by 2.5%, with a total of 3.9 million cases resolved in 2023, although there was a significant increase of around 49.8% compared to 2020, when the volume of cases discharged was 2.6 million.

31 Proceedings for minor offenses before special courts.

Figure 167 shows information on the number of new and pending cases per court. Pending cases are equivalent to 2.2 times the demand. In the São Paulo State Court of Justice alone, 942,200 are concentrated, equivalent to 15.2% of the country's criminal procedural backlog.

Figure 166 - Historical series of new and pending criminal cases in the first-degree, second degree, and higher courts, excluding criminal executions

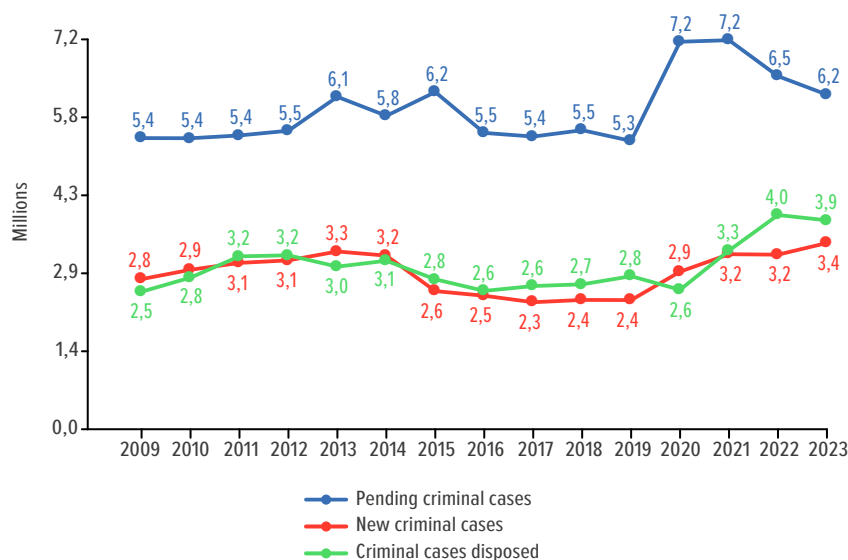
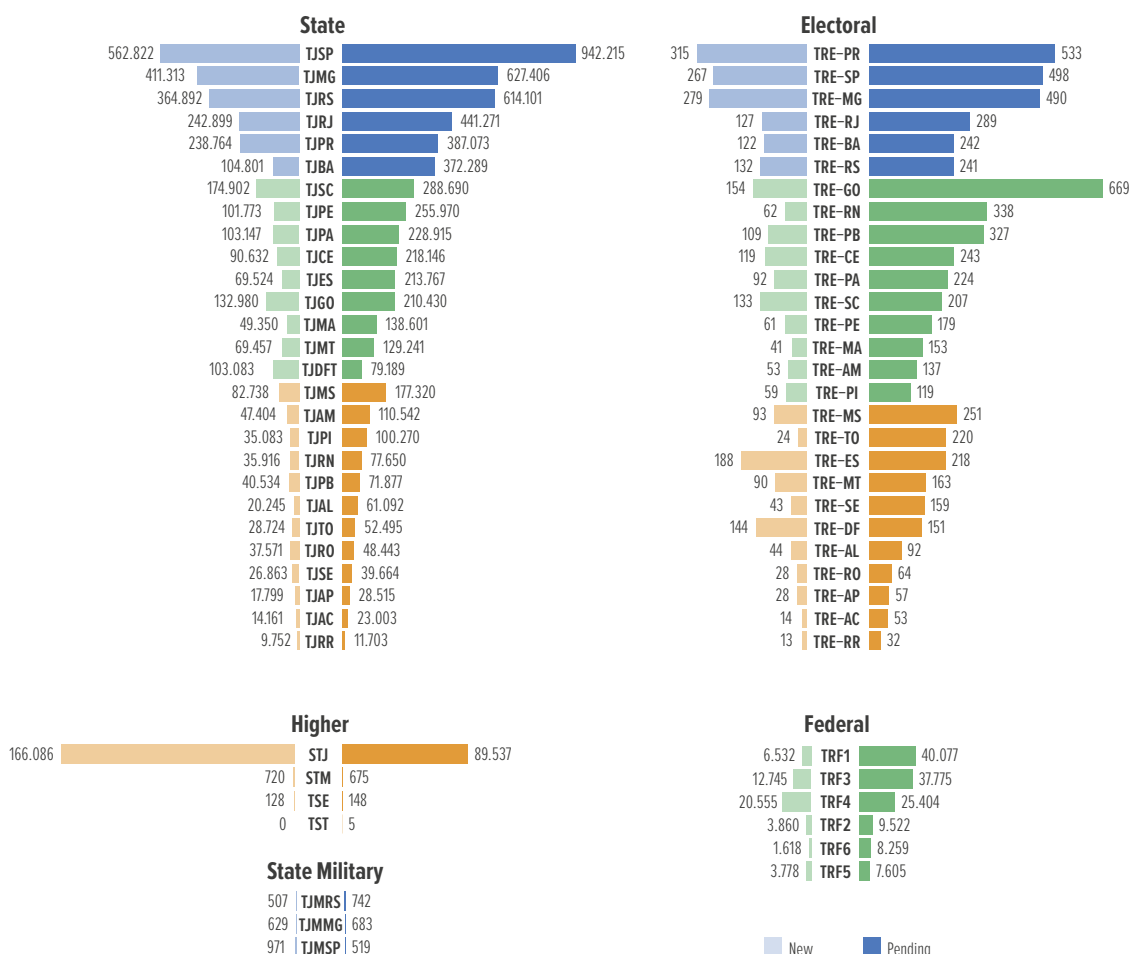


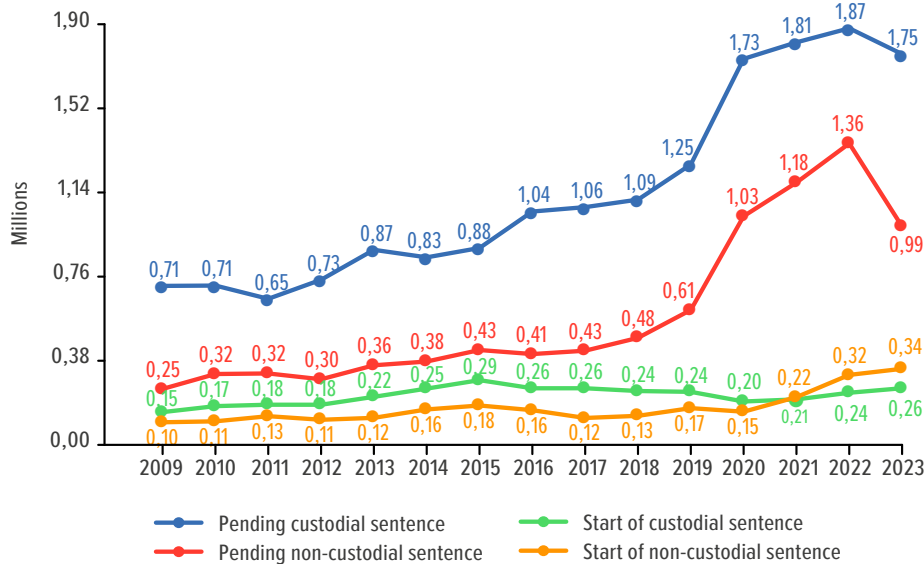
Figure 167 - New and pending criminal cases, excluding criminal executions by court.



At the end of 2023, 2.7 million criminal executions were pending, of which 1.8 million were custodial sentences (64%) and 986,500 were alternative sentences (36%). In 2023, 600,000 criminal executions were started. In most cases, the sentence applied was non-custodial, with 343,600 cases started (57.3%), while those involving deprivation of liberty account for a total of 256,000 (42.7%), as shown in Figure 168.

The total number of alternative sentences in progress (27.5%) has dropped sharply in the last year.

Figure 168 - Historical series of criminal executions



According to Figures 169 and 170, the results of the average time taken to dispose of cases in 2023, by court, indicate different scenarios in the second level and higher courts when compared to the first level.

Concerning the cases being dealt with in the high courts and superior courts, it can be seen that in the Federal Regional Courts, criminal proceedings took an average of 1 year and 5 months; in the State Courts, the average was 6 months and in the Superior Court of Justice, which receives appeals from both segments, the average was 5 months. In this instance, criminal cases are quicker than non-criminal cases and took an average of 5 months less than non-criminal cases.

In the first-degree knowledge phase, on the other hand, criminal proceedings take longer than non-criminal proceedings (Figure 170). In the Federal Court, the average time taken for criminal proceedings in the first instance (2 years and 10 months) is more than double that of non-criminal proceedings (1 year and 1 month). In the State Courts, criminal cases take an average of 2 years and 7 months to reach their first judgment.

In the previous chapter, which analyzed the length of the process, criminal executions were not included in the statistics since the process remains in progress until the end of the sentence. This is why this data will be presented separately in this chapter.

The average time taken to dispose of criminal executions of custodial sentences in 2023 was 8 years and 10 months in the state courts and 4 years and 4 months in the Federal Court (Figure 171). These times are longer than the average until the case is dismissed in the knowledge phase.

In other words, it takes 2 years and 7 months in the state courts until the criminal execution begins or until the case is referred - on appeal - to the second level, and 2 years and 10 months in the federal courts. In 2023, the TJSP conducted extensive work to clean up its data, which led to old cases being discharged, thus increasing the average time taken to carry out alternative sentencing processes and, given their size, influencing the national average.

Figure 169 - Average processing time for criminal and non-criminal cases disposed of in the lower and upper courts by court.

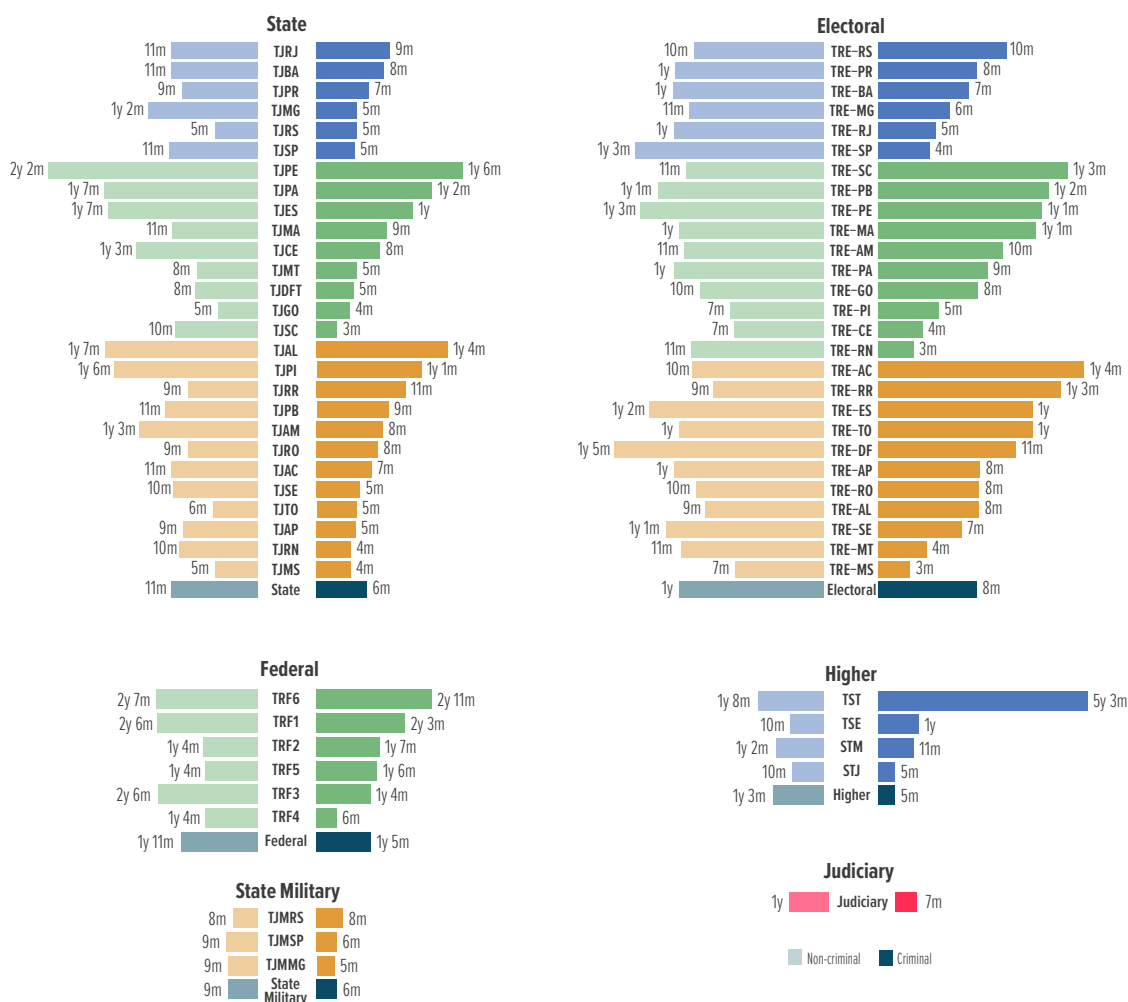


Figure 170 - Average processing time for criminal and non-criminal cases in the first-degree by court.

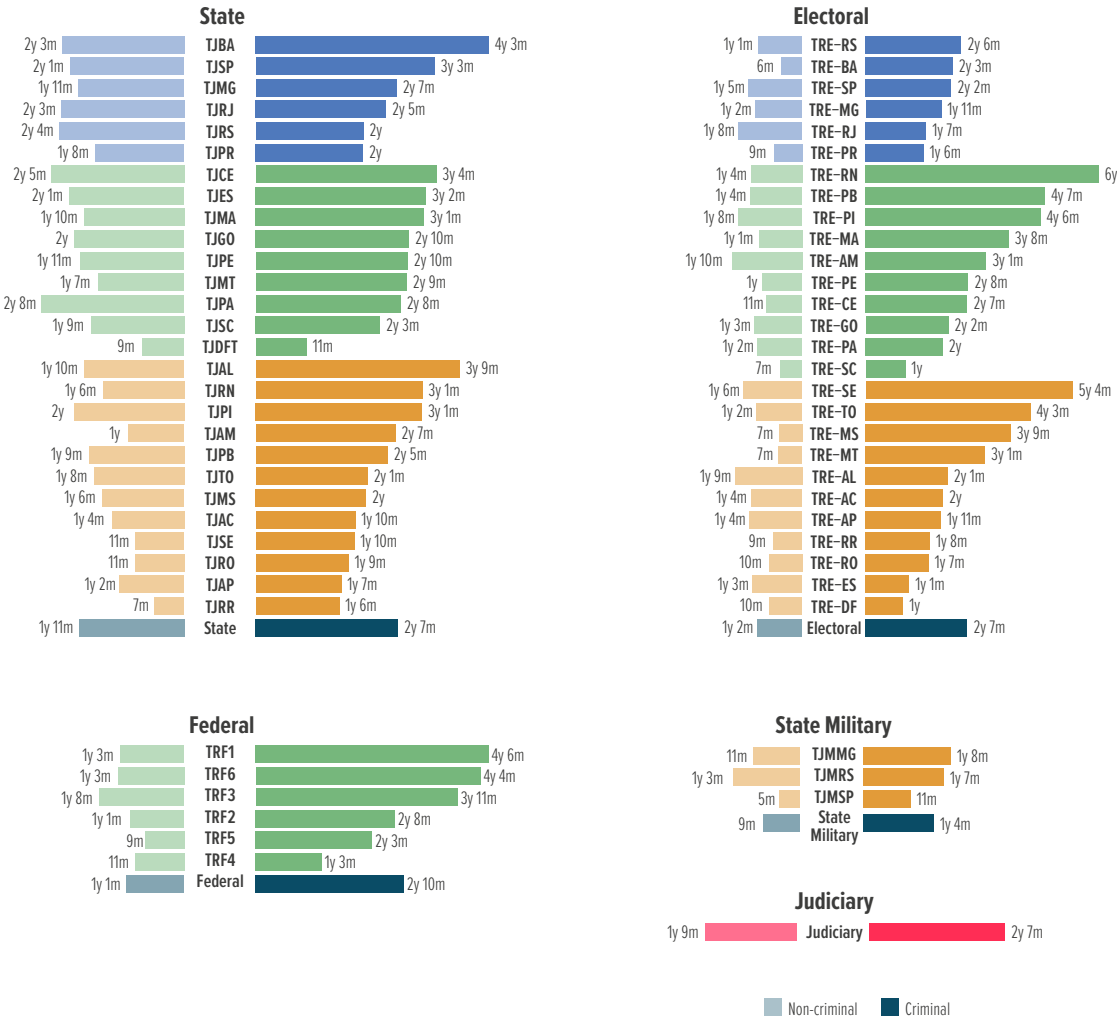
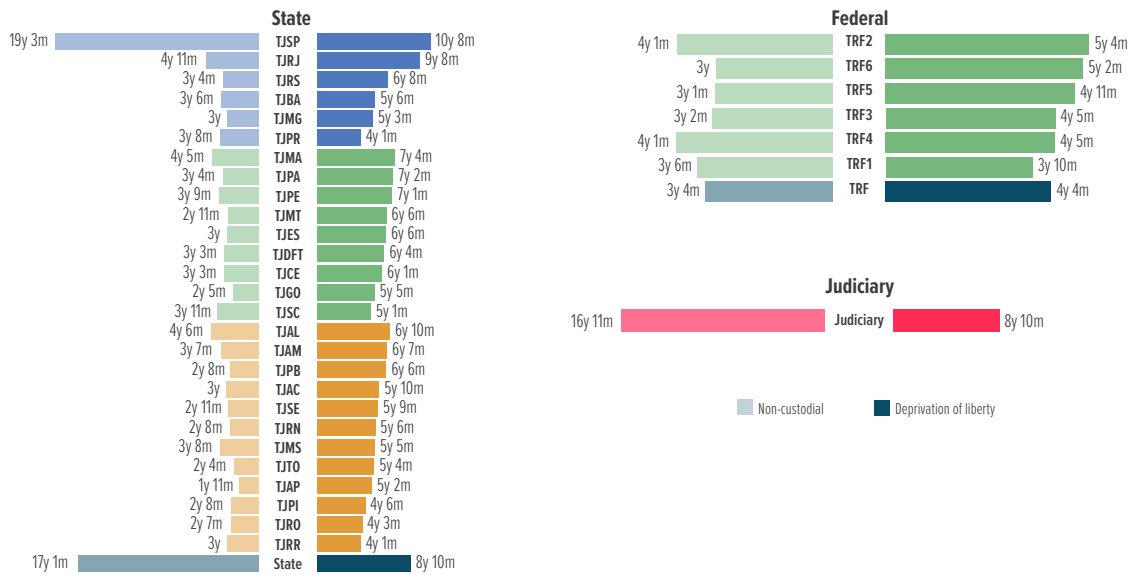


Figure 171 - Average processing time for criminal execution cases discharged from the first-degree by court.



11 COMPETENCIES OF FIRST DEGREE UNITS AND SPECIAL COURTS

The Judiciary deals with a wide range of procedural matters, with specialized branches of justice, such as the Electoral, Military and Labour Courts, and specialized courts responsible for judging specific claims.

This chapter shows the number of courts classified exclusively as having a certain type of jurisdiction, as well as the number of cases in progress and dismissed in these units.

It is also possible to compare the performance of the exclusive courts in some types of jurisdictions, such as tax execution, jury court, domestic violence, criminal courts, and military audits.

To calculate the indicators, we used data from Datajud and the MPM system³². The latter has a register of all the judicial units in the country, with information on the competencies covered in each one, the jurisdiction, and other registration data. The data is published on the CNJ portal at <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/>.

Figure 172 shows the large number of single courts (1,908), which are units of full jurisdiction located in Brazilian counties with only one court. These courts have the power to process all types of cases and cover various competencies.

Approximately 9,466 (60.5%) of the judicial units are specialized branches of justice or have exclusive jurisdiction, i.e., they were not classified as “Single Court,” “Other Courts, not attached to Special Courts,” “Other Courts with Special Adjunct Courts,” “Single Special Court or that accumulates more than one jurisdiction,” “Special Civil and Criminal Courts,” or “Special Adjunct Courts.”

The MPM has 37 types of jurisdictions that can be ticked for each judicial unit. When only one jurisdiction is marked, the unit is considered exclusive.

The specialized areas that stand out the most are Family / Elderly / Orphans and Succession (547 courts); Tax Enforcement (307 courts); Public Finance (263 courts and special courts);

³² 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 76/2009.

Children and Youth (186 courts); Domestic and Family Violence against Women (147 courts); Jury Court (85 courts); among others.

It is important to mention that the Military Audit jurisdiction includes all 14 State Military Justice courts and 19 Federal Military Justice courts, in addition to the 17 State Justice courts classified exclusively as having this jurisdiction. On the other hand, all the Electoral Justice courts were classified as Electoral courts, and all the Labor Justice courts were classified as Labor courts.

Figure 172 - First-degree and Special Court judicial units by jurisdiction

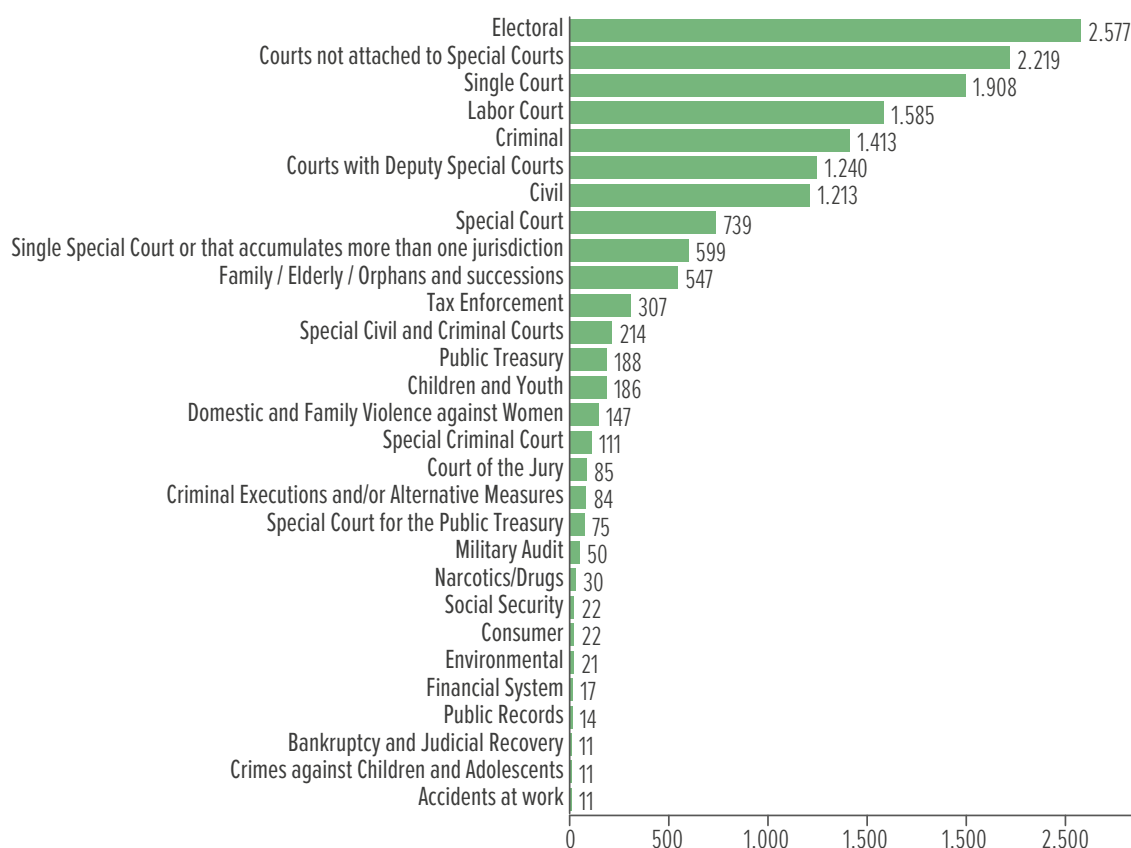


Figure 173 shows the average number of pending and dismissed cases, by type of judicial unit, according to jurisdiction. It can be seen that the courts exclusively deal with tax enforcement and the Public treasury cdfourts have the highest number of pending cases per court, with 39,700 and 34,000 pending cases per court and special court, respectively.

Notably, in 2023, the exclusive tax enforcement courts of the state courts had 10 million pending cases, or 44.2% of the total number of pending tax enforcement cases. In the Federal Court, this

concentration of cases is even higher: it represents 59.3% of tax enforcement cases in progress in the exclusive courts.

The exclusive tax enforcement courts have the highest congestion rates (Figure 174). This confirms the data presented in the previous chapters, which show that the congestion rate in tax enforcement is high regardless of whether it is exclusive or not.

In both cases, it reaches levels of around 88%. The lowest congestion rates are in the electoral courts (21%), the exclusive special criminal courts (49%), the industrial accidents courts (50%), and the exclusive children and youth courts (54%).

The courts exclusively dealing with domestic and family violence against women also stand out for having a congestion rate of 56%, which is lower than that of the Labor Courts, a branch of justice that has stood out throughout this report for its efficiency.

Figure 173 - Average number of cases dismissed and pending before exclusive courts by judicial unit and jurisdiction

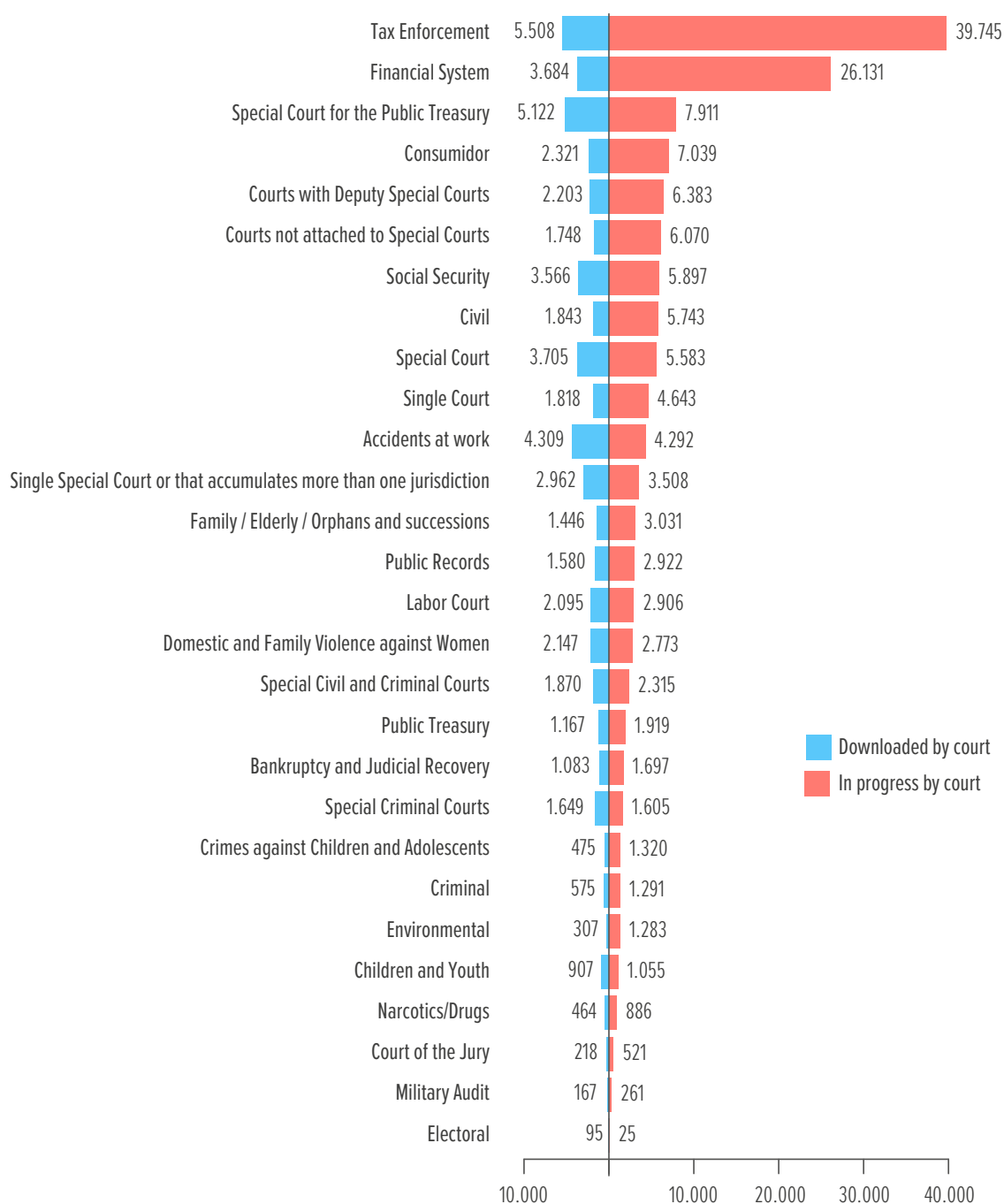


Figure 174 - Congestion rate in exclusive courts by type of jurisdiction

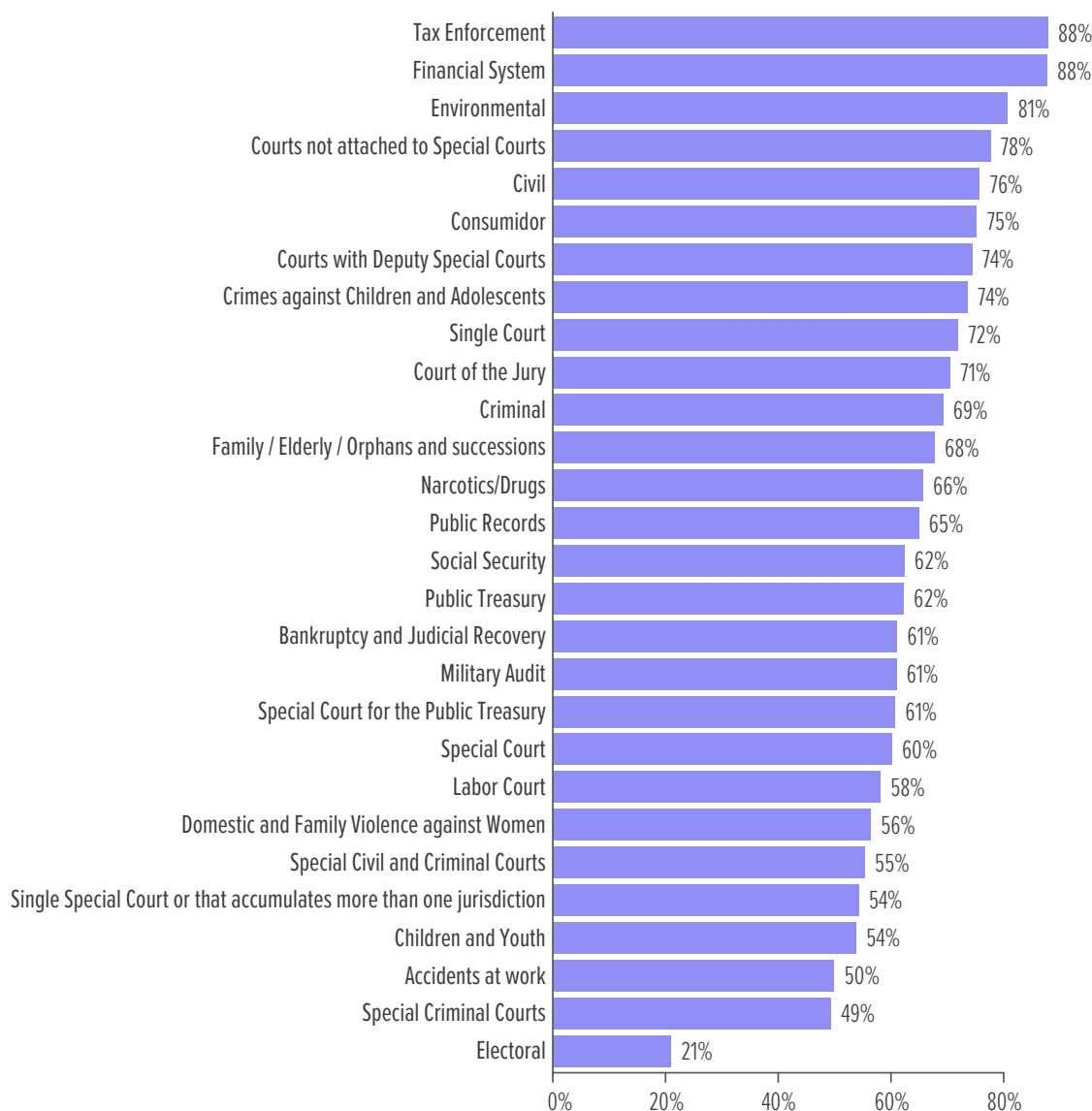
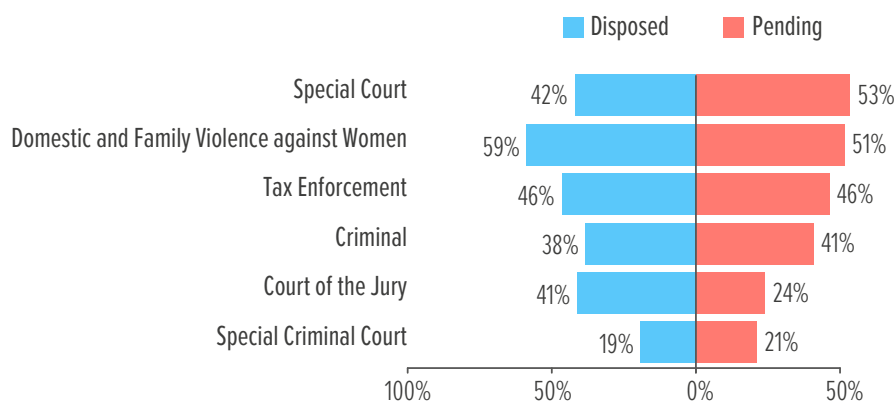


Figure 175 shows the percentages of pending and dropped cases in the exclusive courts for tax enforcement, domestic and family violence against women, jury trials, criminal, and special civil and criminal courts in relation to the total number of cases in their respective jurisdictions.

It can be seen that 53% of non-criminal special court cases were dealt with in the exclusive civil courts. However, only 42% of the non-criminal cases in the Special Courts in 2023 were disposed of in these courts.

On the other hand, the opposite happened in the exclusive courts of the jury and of domestic and family violence against women: proportionally, more cases were dismissed than were in progress. This may be an indication that these exclusive courts were more efficient in 2023 than the cumulative courts.

Figure 175 - Percentage of cases pending and disposed of in the exclusive courts concerning the total number of cases by jurisdiction



In the following sections, information is missing for some courts that do not have exclusive courts. It should be clarified that exclusive courts are identified based on the combination of competencies reported in the MPM system.

For each judicial unit, there is a list of types of competencies to be marked, and the unit may have one or more competencies³³.

If a court indicates, for example, that it has jurisdiction over domestic and family violence together with criminal jurisdiction, for the purposes of producing this report, it is understood that the judicial unit is cumulative, as it receives and judges both the cases provided for in the Maria da Penha Law and other criminal actions of a different nature. In cases where only one competence is marked, the unit is considered exclusive³⁴.

For each type of jurisdiction, three indicators are calculated: a) the percentage of pending and dropped cases in the exclusive courts; b) the average number of pending and dropped cases per exclusive court; and c) the congestion rates of the exclusive and cumulative courts.

³³ A list of all the mapped competencies can be found on the MPM system documentation page at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias/modulo-de-produtividade-mensal/documentacao/>

³⁴ Some competencies are disregarded when marking exclusivity, such as letters precatory or investigations.

In the section on exclusive military audit courts, there are indicators with the totals of pending, new and dropped cases.

11.1 EXCLUSIVE TAX ENFORCEMENT COURTS

General data on tax foreclosures is detailed in the “Bottlenecks in foreclosure” section of the “Judicial management” chapter. These cases represent 31.4% of the total pending cases, 59.5% of the foreclosures pending in the Judiciary.

It should be noted that 46.3% of pending tax enforcement cases are in the exclusive courts (Figure 176). However, this is not a pattern in all courts, because while in the Courts of Justice of Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, there are less than 5% of tax foreclosures being processed in the exclusive courts, in the Courts of Justice of Roraima, Amazonas and the Federal District and Territories, this percentage is over 90% (Figure 176).

As seen in the “Tax Foreclosures” section, the Courts of Justice of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and TRF3 handle 67% of the total number of tax foreclosure cases in the Judiciary, 54% of which are handled by 190 exclusive tax foreclosure courts, i.e. an average of 50,586 pending cases per court (Figure 177). In addition to these courts, the TJDFT, TJAM and TJMS also stand out for having more than 60,000 tax enforcement cases in progress per court.

Figure 178 shows the enforcement congestion rate in the exclusive and cumulative courts by court. It can be seen that, of the 27 courts that reported cases being processed in exclusive tax enforcement courts in 2023, 17 have a congestion rate above 80%. With regard to cumulative courts, 20 courts have a rate above 80%.

The total congestion rate of the exclusive courts is 87.8%, which is the same as the congestion rate of the cumulative courts and the general rate of tax enforcement in the Judiciary, which shows that this type of specialization does not seem to contribute to improving congestion. Perhaps it will help to better organize the judiciary, given the large volume of cases involving this area of law.

Figure 176 - Percentage of tax enforcement cases in exclusive courts according to the court

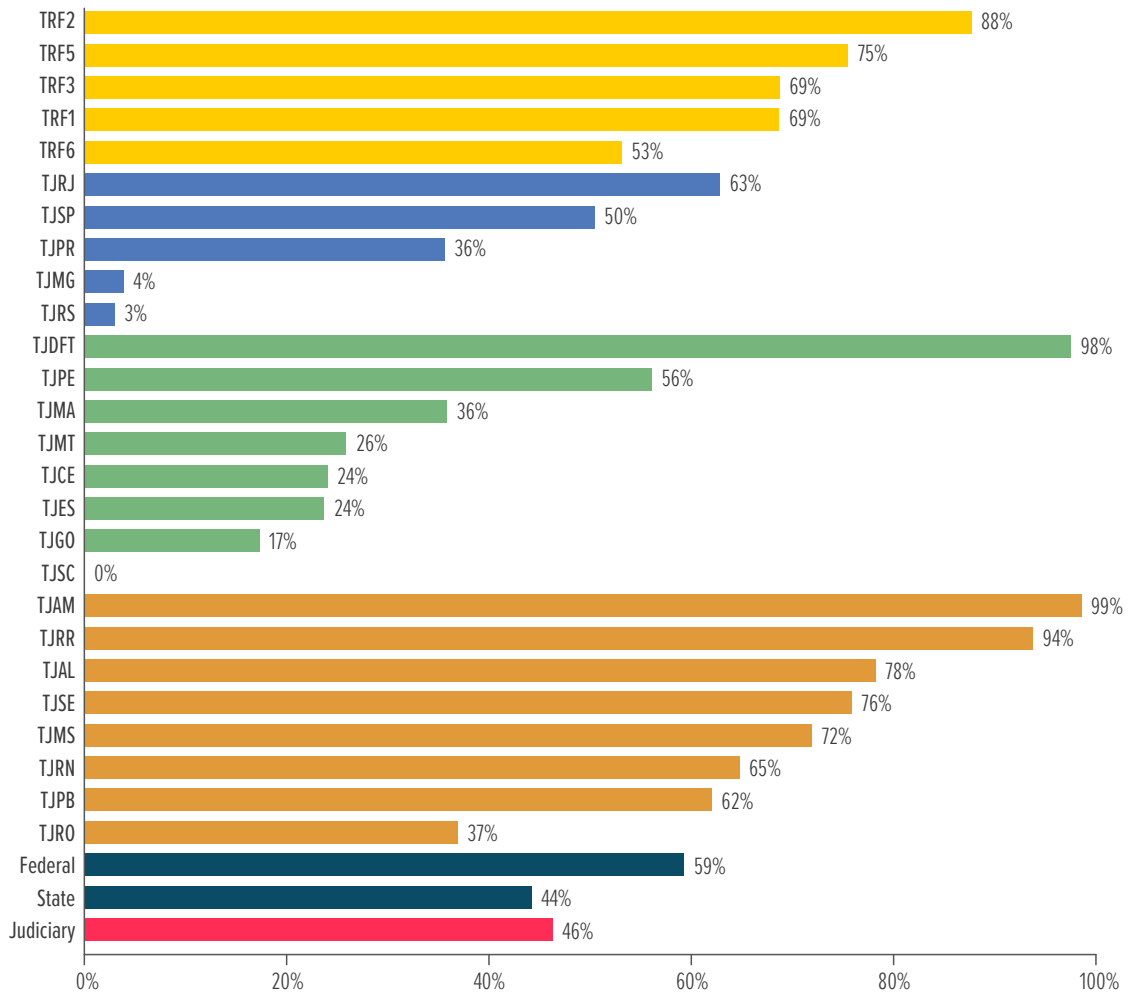


Figure 177 - Total tax enforcement cases dismissed and pending by exclusive court

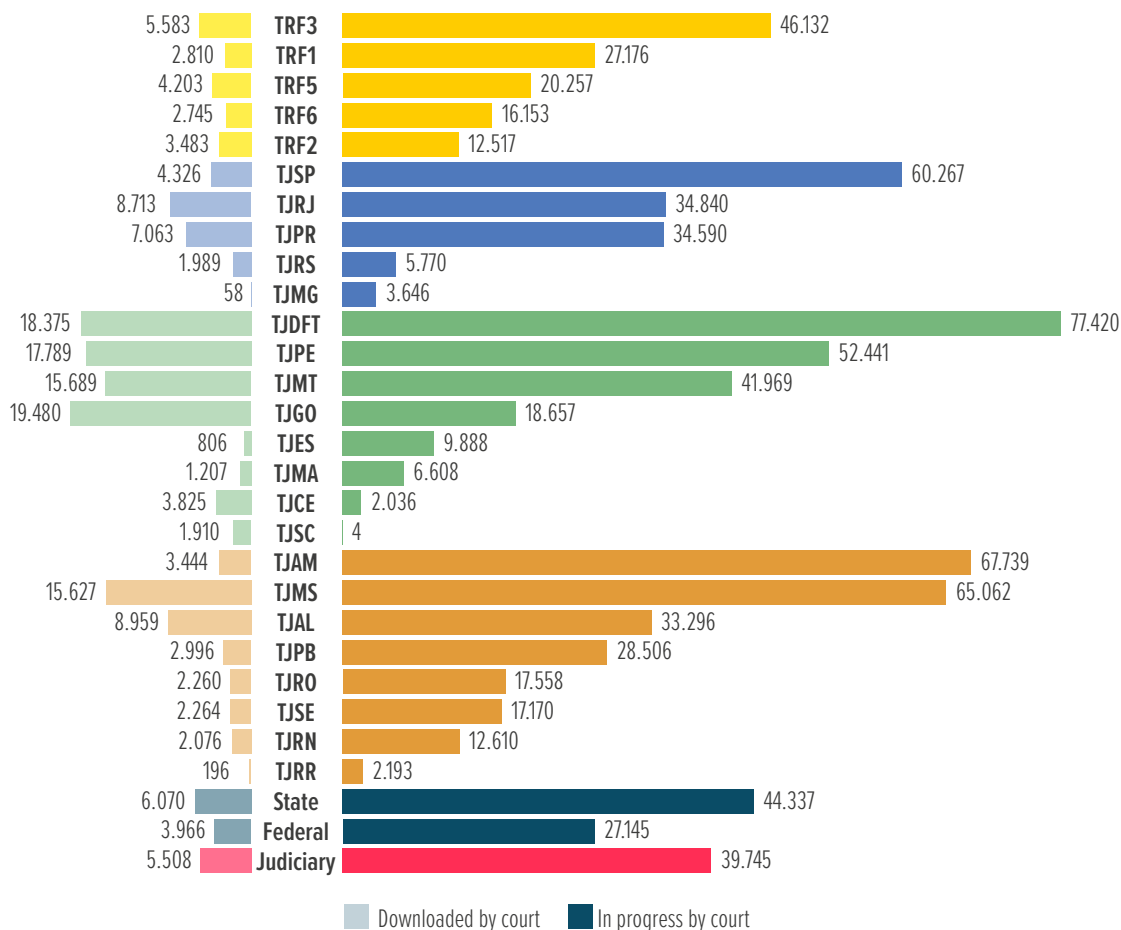
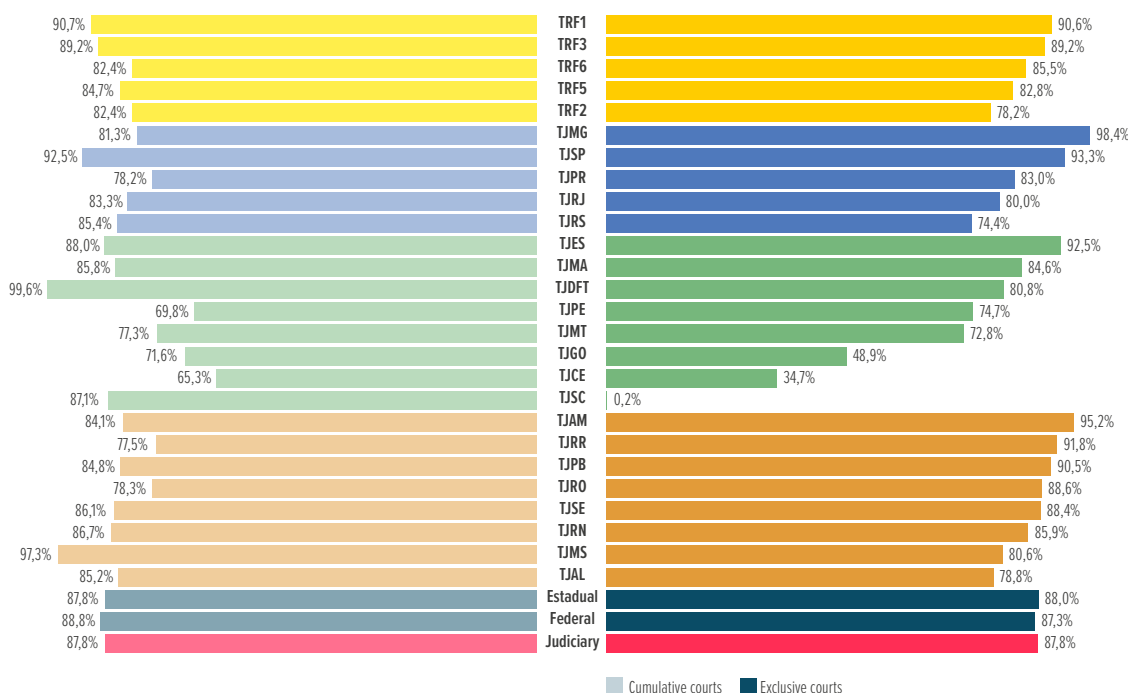


Figure 178 - Congestion rate of courts exclusively dealing with tax enforcement or public finances



11.2 EXCLUSIVE COURTS FOR DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Of the total of 792,220 domestic violence cases in the knowledge phase in 2023, around 51% are being dealt with in courts with exclusive jurisdiction. Figure 179 shows that the TJSP, TJRS, TJRJ, TJRR, TJRO, and TJAL have 100% of domestic violence cases being dealt with in the exclusive courts for domestic and family violence against women. In Minas Gerais, Paraná, and Santa Catarina, on the other hand, the rates are less than 20%, which demonstrates the low processing of these matters in the specialized courts.

At the end of 2023, there were an average of 2,773 cases per court dealing exclusively with domestic and family violence against women. There were 2,147 downloads per judicial unit (Figure 180).

The units in Rondônia and Paraná stand out for having the highest average number of cases per exclusive unit and also the highest productivity. On the other hand, the units in Alagoas have the third-highest average number of cases per unit combined with below-average productivity in 2023.

In 2023, the exclusive courts for domestic and family violence against women dropped a significant number of cases compared to the total number of cases pending at the end of the year. If no new demands were made and productivity was maintained, it would take approximately one year and six months of work to bring the stock to zero.

The congestion rate in the exclusive courts for domestic and family violence against women is 56.4% (Figure 181), which is relatively low when compared to the rates in the other jurisdictions.

The congestion rate of the other units with other competencies is 63.3%. Only Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas and Bahia had congestion rates of more than 70% in the exclusive courts.

These indicators suggest that the specialization of courts in domestic and family violence against women will contribute to an improvement in congestion in 2023.

Figure 179 - Percentage of non-criminal cases in exclusive domestic and family violence courts by court

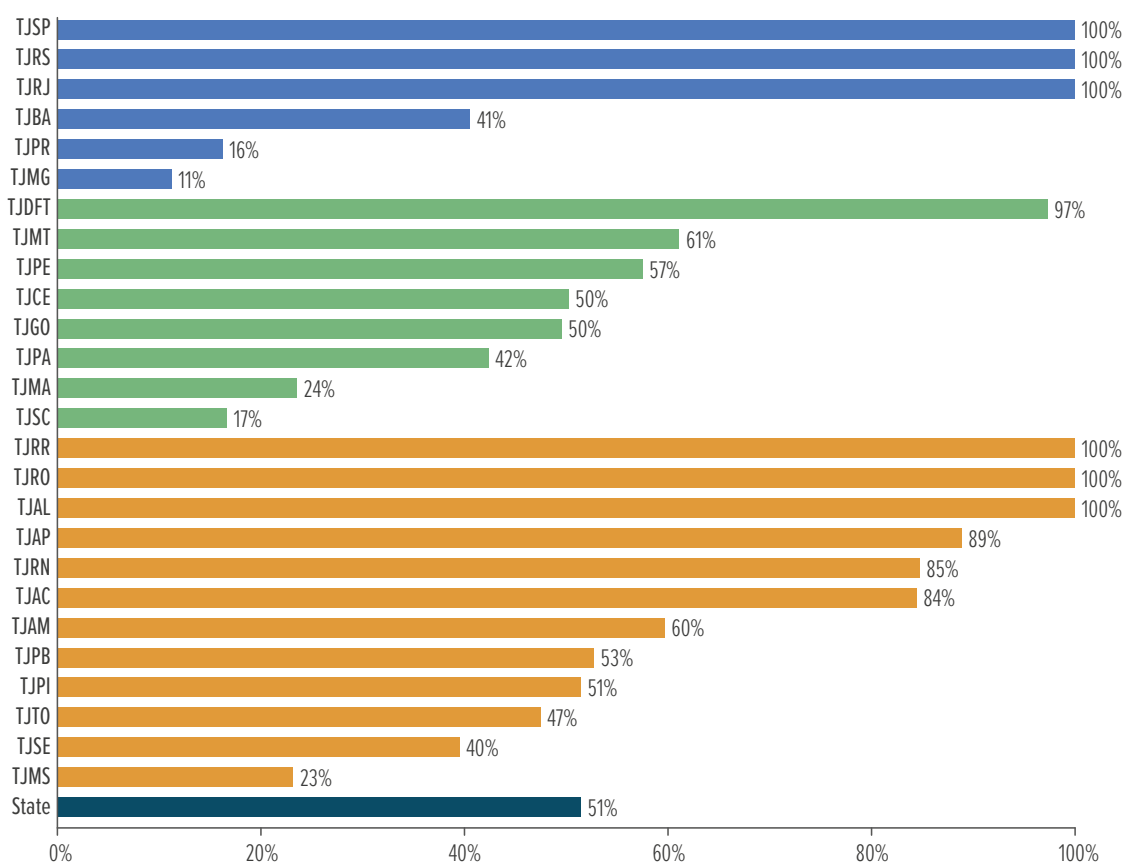


Figure 180 - Total number of non-criminal cases disposed of and pending by exclusive court for domestic and family violence against women by court

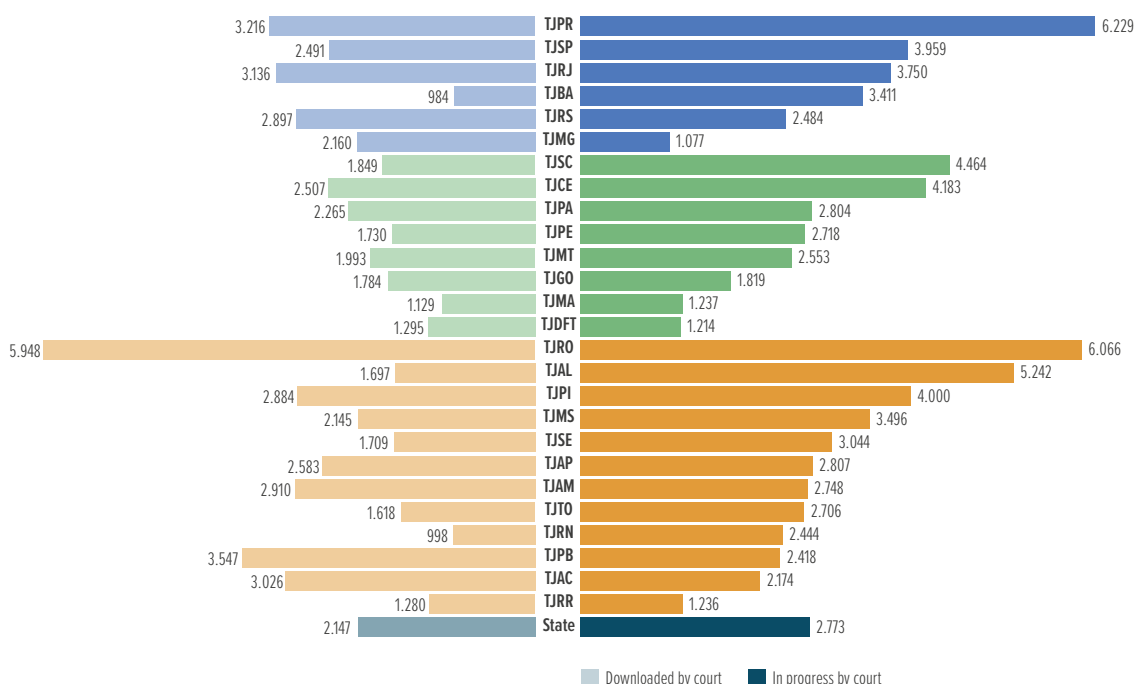
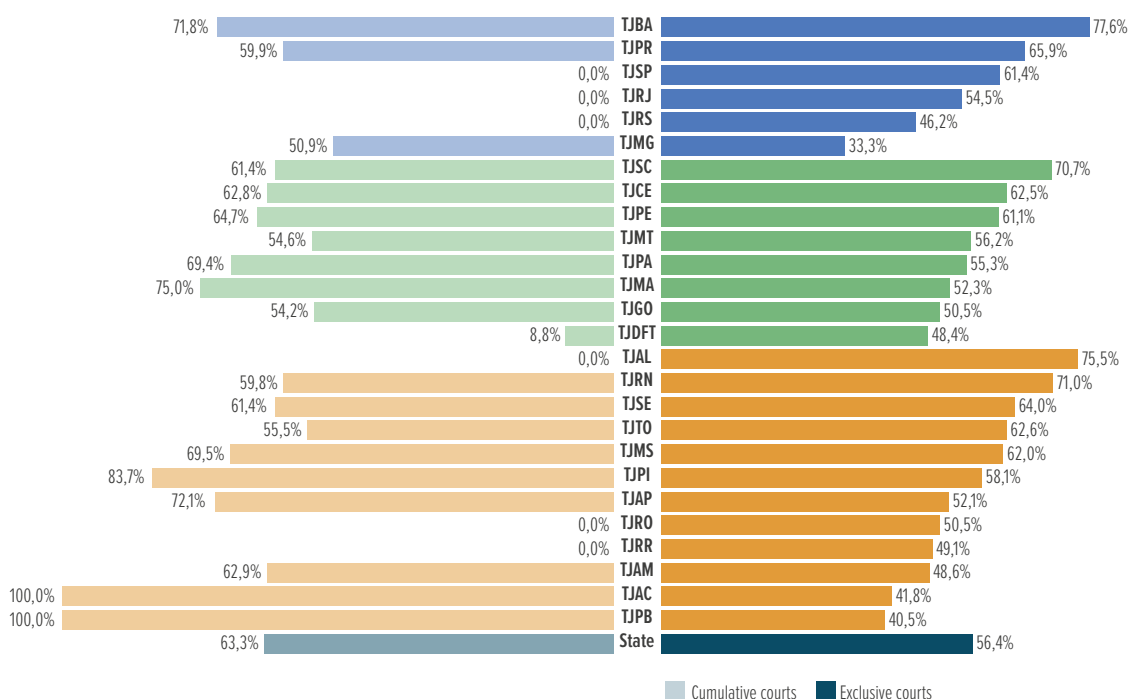


Figure 181 - Congestion rate of non-criminal cases in courts exclusively dealing with domestic and family violence against women by court



11.3 EXCLUSIVE JURY COURTS

To prepare this section, we considered the cases classified as criminal actions under the jurisdiction of the jury (282) and the units classified under the jurisdiction of the Jury Court.

Of the 27 courts of justice, 22 have jurisdiction exclusive to jury trials. The Courts of Justice of Espírito Santo, Goiás, and Rio Grande do Norte have specialized jury courts, but they also have other criminal jurisdictions. In Roraima, the jury courts also have military audit jurisdiction, and in Tocantins, they have jurisdiction over domestic and family violence against women.

At the end of 2023, there were 185,934 criminal cases before the jury in the state courts, and 23.8% of these were before the exclusive courts of the jury. Figure 182 shows that only the Courts of Justice of Amazonas, Amapá, and the Federal District and Territories had more than half of the criminal cases involving the jury being dealt with in the exclusive courts of the jury, with the latter standing out with 86.6% of the criminal cases dealt with in the exclusive courts of the jury.

The TJMT, the TJPR and the TJSC, on the other hand, have less than 15% rates, which shows that these matters are under-processed in the specialized courts.

At the end of 2023, an average of 521 cases per court were pending before the exclusive jury courts, and 218 per judicial unit were dismissed (Figure 180). The units of the TJAC, TJDFT, TJMG, TJMS, TJMT, TJPB, TJPR, TJRO, TJSE, and TJSP stand out for having productivity rates close to the total number of cases in progress per court. If there were no new demands and productivity were maintained, it would take less than two years to clear the stock.

The congestion rate in the exclusive Jury courts is 70.5%, and in the cumulative courts, it is 84.2% (Figure 181). The congestion rate in the exclusive jury courts is lower than the rate in the cumulative courts in all the Courts of Justice, which suggests that the specialization of the jury courts has contributed to an improvement in the congestion rate in 2023.

Figure 182 - Percentage of criminal cases before the jury that are being dealt with in exclusive jury courts by court

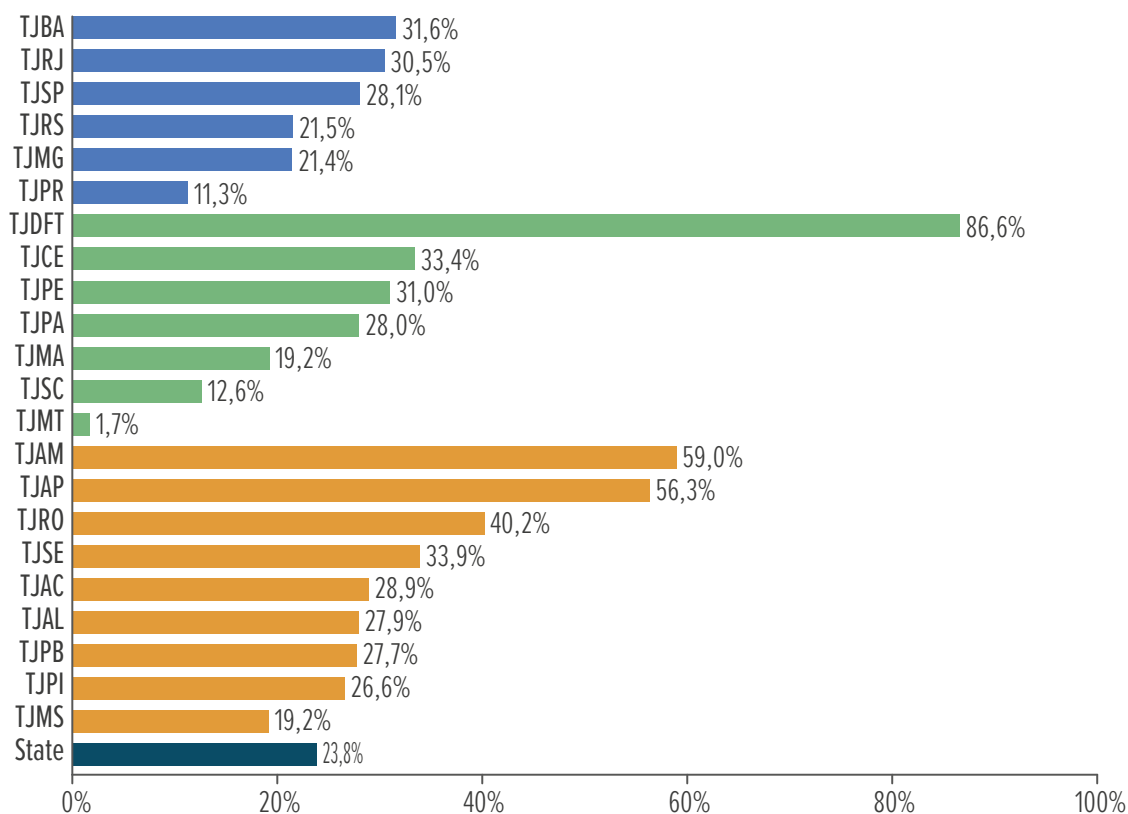
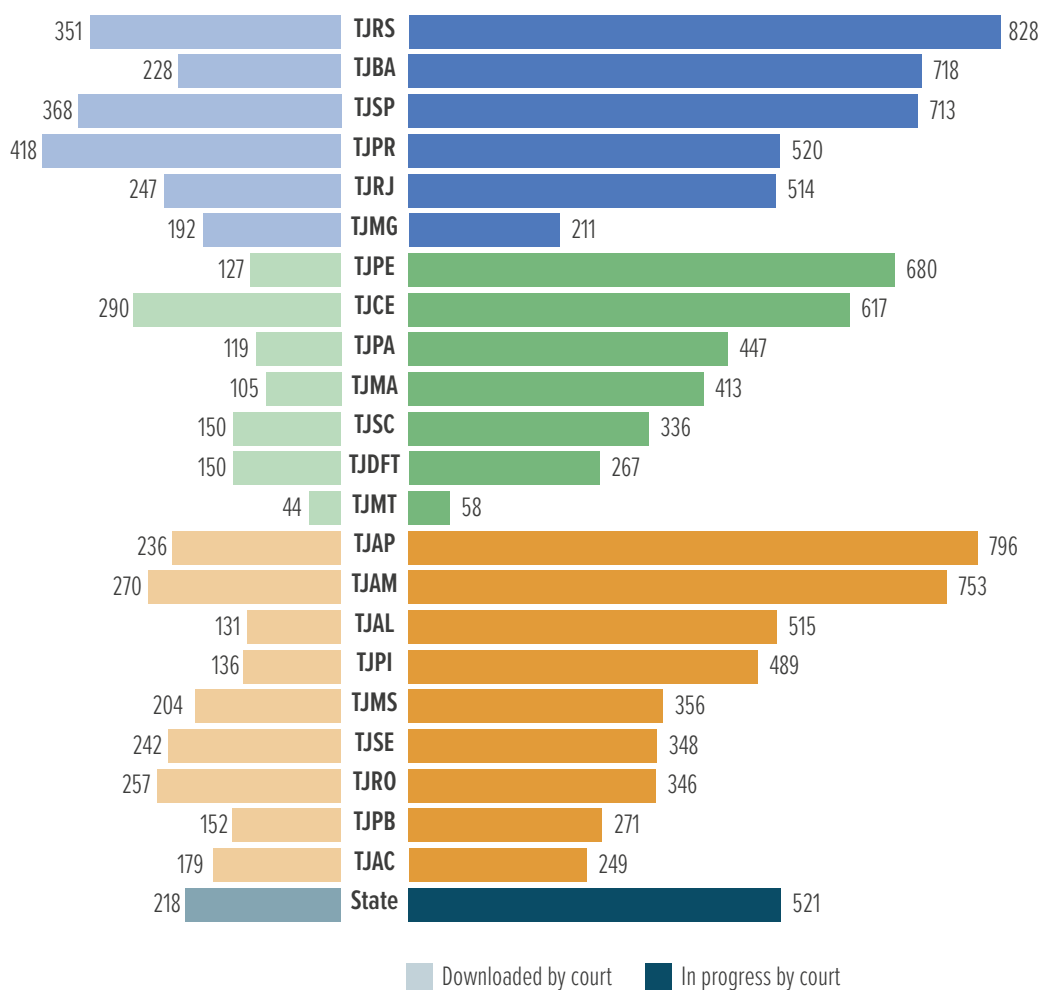
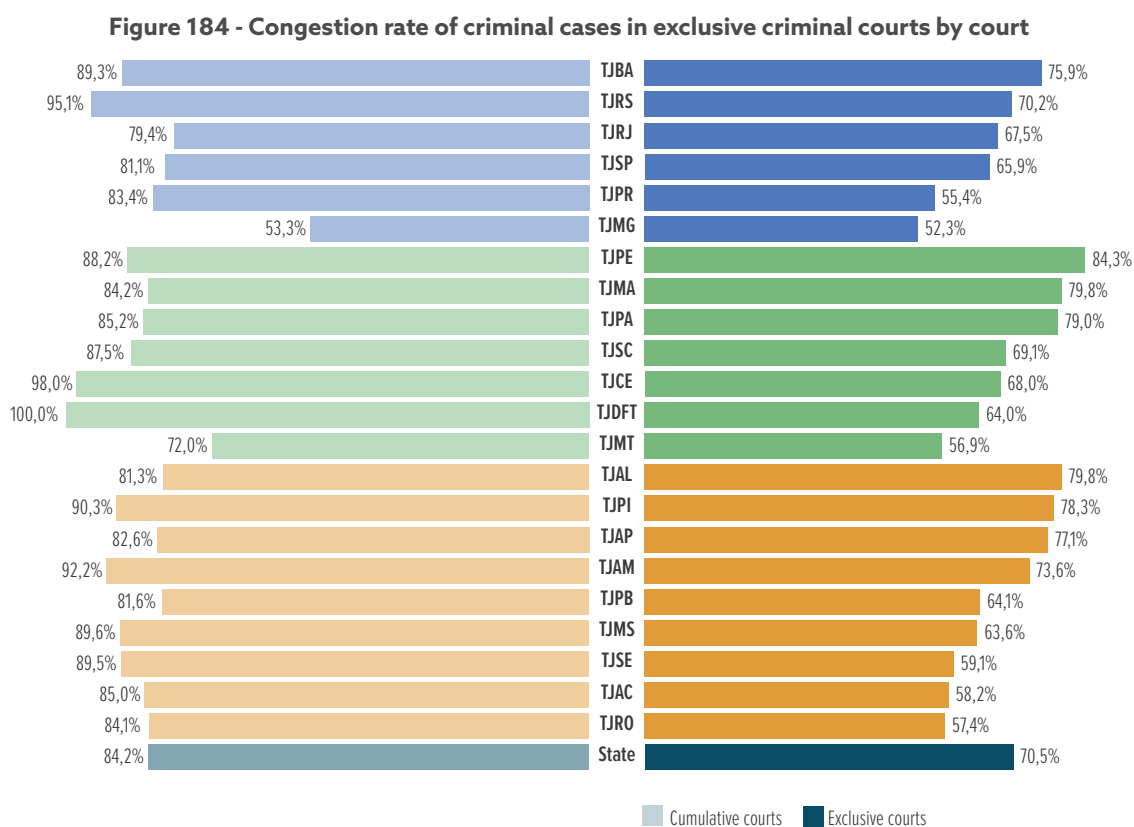


Figure 183 - Total number of criminal actions under the jurisdiction of the jury discharged and pending by exclusive





11.4 EXCLUSIVE CRIMINAL COURTS

In this topic, exclusive criminal courts are considered to be not only those units classified solely with criminal jurisdiction, but also those that accumulate the following competencies: special criminal court; jury court; narcotics/drugs; combating organized crime, crimes against children and adolescents, traffic offenses, the financial system and criminal executions and/or alternative measures.

Also taken into account were the criminal cases of the courts that combine criminal jurisdiction with domestic and family violence against women, military audits, environmental audits or special deputy courts.

Figure 186 shows that only the Courts of Justice of Santa Catarina and Rio de Janeiro, as well as the Federal Regional Court of the 4th Region, have more than 60% of criminal cases being dealt with in the exclusive criminal courts, the latter having reached a percentage of 87% of criminal cases being dealt with in the exclusive courts.

The average backlog per unit was 1,422 cases, with 750 cases per court. According to Figure 186, the figures vary significantly between the courts, with the Court of Justice of the Federal District and Territories standing out as having disposed of more cases in 2023 than the total number of cases pending at the end of the period.

The congestion rate for knowledge proceedings in the exclusive criminal courts was 65.5%. On the other hand, the congestion rate of mixed courts, which accumulate criminal and non-criminal cases, was 64.6%. The Court of Justice of the Federal District and Territories again stands out with the best results, as it has the lowest congestion rates in criminal cases in exclusive and non-exclusive courts (Figure 187).

Figure 185 - Percentage of criminal cases before exclusive courts by court

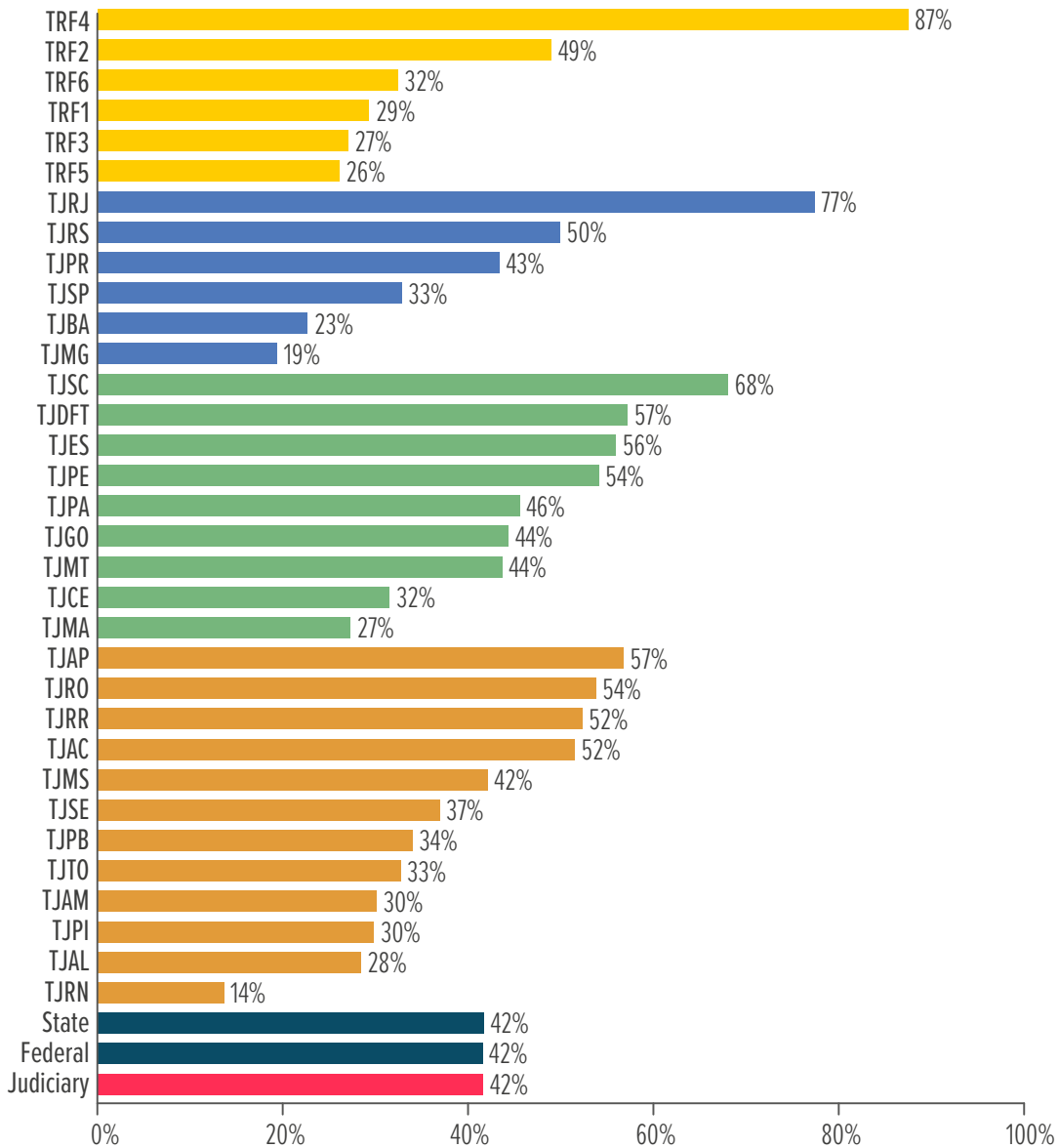


Figure 186 - Total number of criminal cases disposed of and pending per exclusive court by court

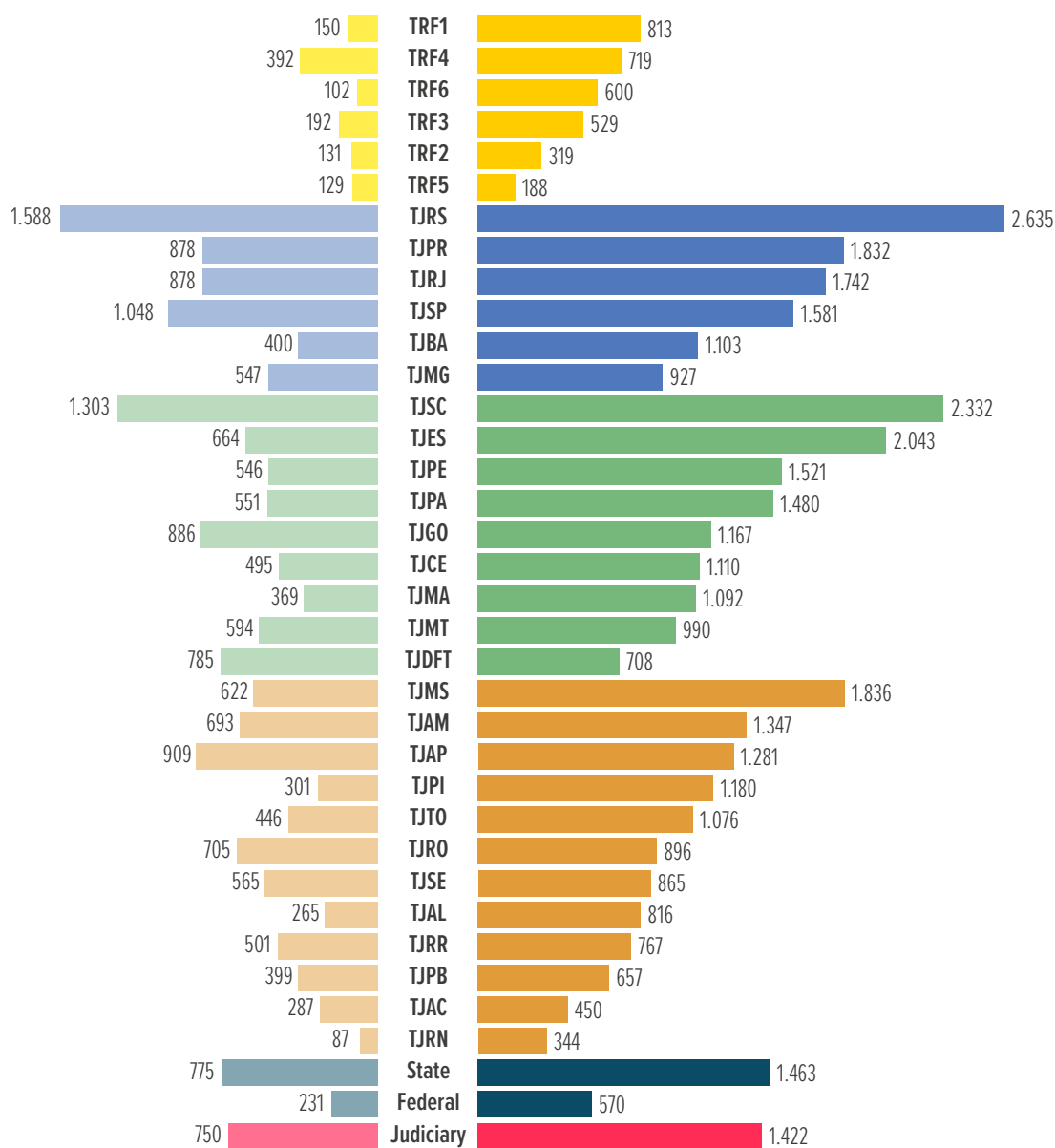
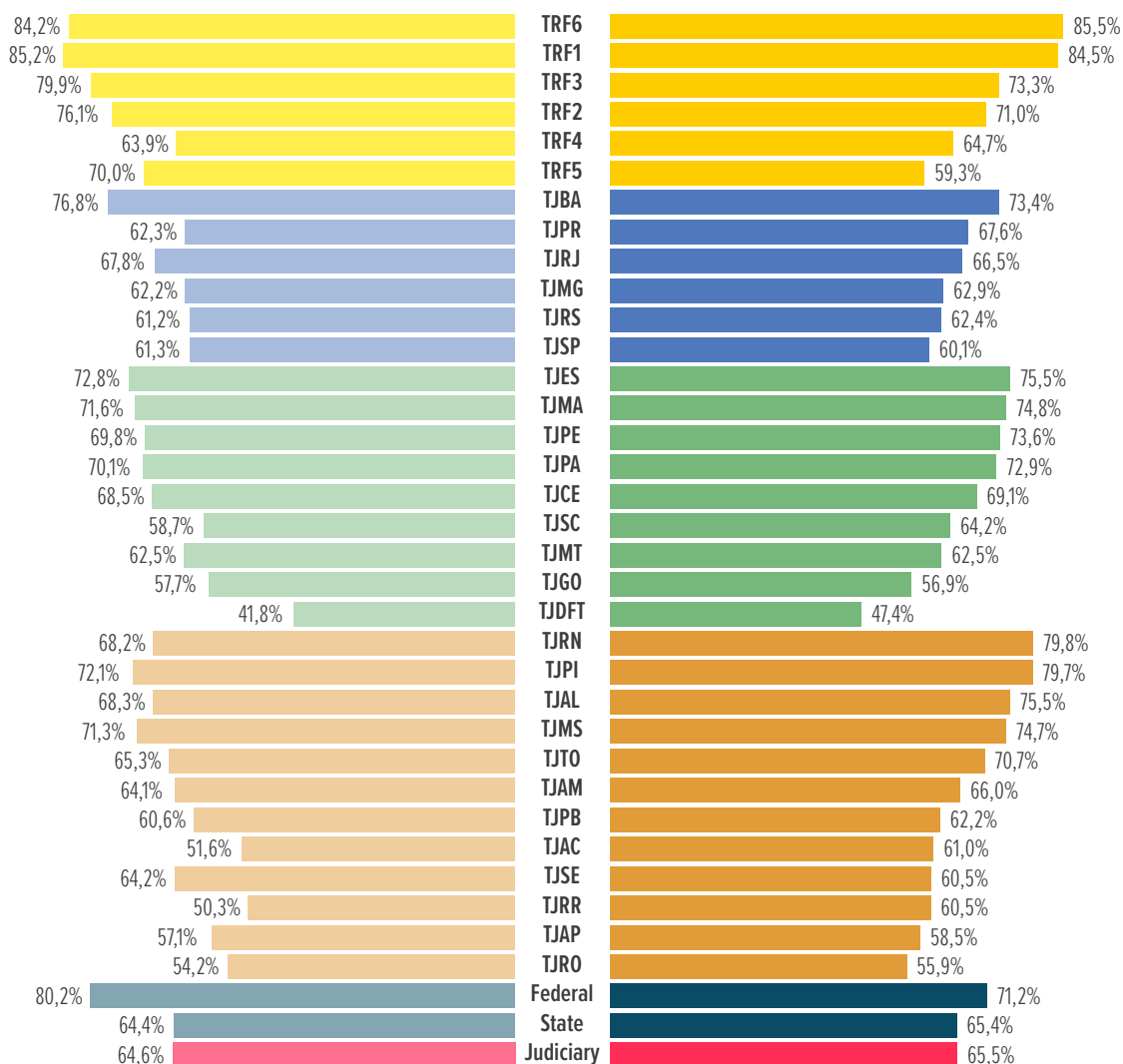


Figure 187 - Congestion rate of criminal cases in exclusive criminal courts, by court



11.5 MILITARY AUDITS

Figure 188 shows the number of cases in progress and disposed of by court and takes into account the courts of the State Military Justice, the Federal Military Justice and the units of the State Justice that have exclusive jurisdiction over military audits.

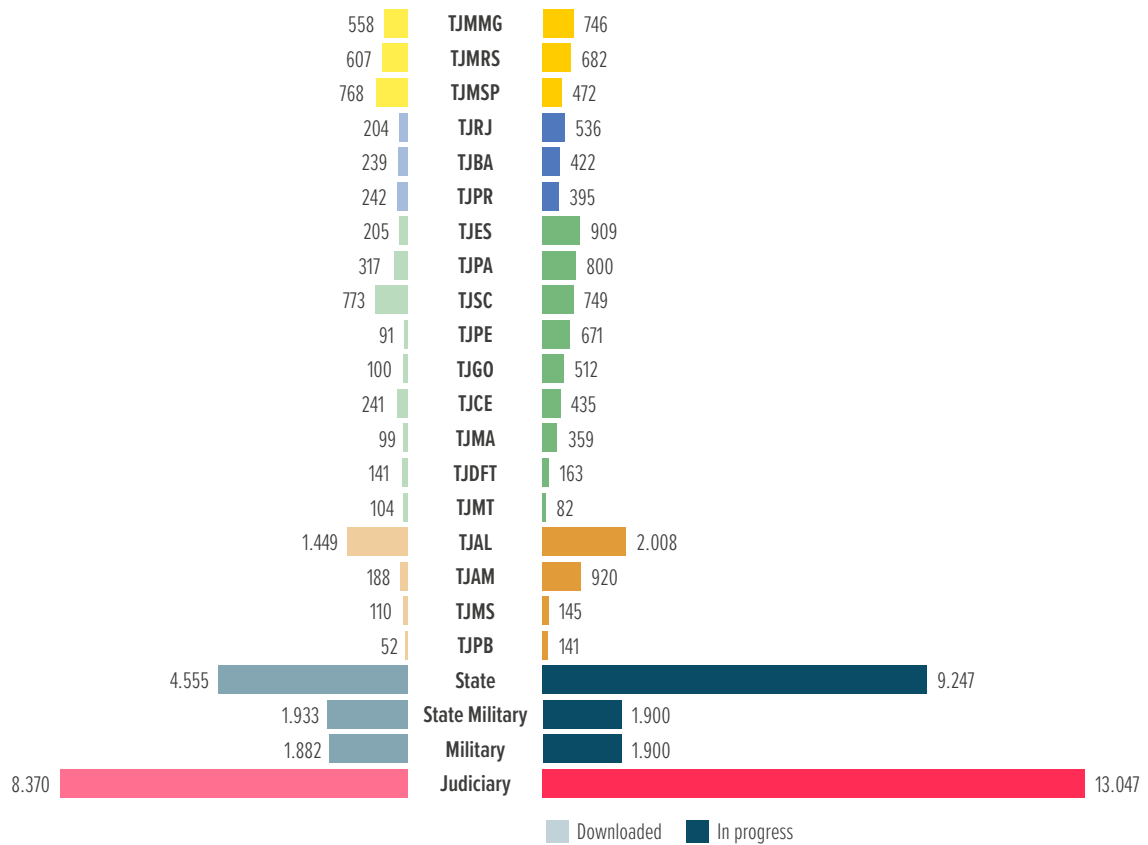
In 2023, 1,900 cases were being heard by the military courts of the State Military Justice, 1,900 by the Federal Military Justice, and 9,247 by the military courts of the State Courts of Justice.

Concerning the total number of new cases, in 2023, there were 1,722 cases filed in the military courts of the State Military Justice; 1,821 in the Federal Military Justice, and 2,854 in the military courts of the State Courts of Justice

The data shows that although most of the military cases in progress are in the state courts (70.9%), in terms of demand, they represent less than half (44.6%), which shows a greater backlog in the courts than in the military courts of the JMU and the TJMs, which are the specialized segments.

The congestion rate illustrates this information, showing that the average rates in 2023 were 49.6% in the military courts of the State Military Justice, 50.2% in the Federal Military Justice, and 67% in the military courts of the Courts of Justice.

Figure 188 - Total cases disposed of and pending in the military courts of the State Justice System, the State Military Justice System and the Federal Military



12 INDEX OF COMPARATIVE JUDICIAL PRODUCTIVITY: 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 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.

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 (judges, permanent civil servants, commissioned civil servants and civil servants who have joined through requisition or assignment) and on financial resources (total expenditure by the courts, excluding spending on inactive workers and building and construction projects). It also evaluates the number of cases closed, excluding tax and criminal enforcement cases.

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

Applying the DEA model results in a percentage that varies from 0 (zero) to 100%, 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 their peers 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 drop more cases compared to others with similar resources.

To better understand the IPC-Jus results, we suggest viewing the graphs that show the two-by-two crossing of the main productivity indicators that influence the calculation of relative efficiency. Each indicator relates the output variable (downloaded) 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 concerning size and, by size, the level of efficiency. The methodological annex to this report provides more details on the interpretation of this type of graph.

The IPC-Jus also measures how much the court should have reduced the number of cases so that, in 2023, it could achieve maximum efficiency. Therefore, this chapter aims to present the actual result and the simulation with the main performance indicators. The simulated result assumes that all the courts would be efficient if they achieved 100% in the Justice CPI.

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

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

12.1 STATE JUSTICE

12.1.1 RESULTS

Figure 189 shows the IPC-Jus result for each state court, and Figure 190 breaks down this indicator for the first and second levels. These graphs show that only the Court of Justice of the State of Rio Grande do Sul achieved an IPC-Jus of more than 80% in both the first and second levels.

It is also noteworthy that only 7 courts had rates below 50%, with TJPA (44%) and TJAP (24%) in the second degree and TJTO (49%), TJMA (48%), TJPI (47%), TJPE (43%), TJES

(42%) and TJPA (38%) in the first degree.

The TJAL, the TJPB, the TJRN, the TJSE, and the TJTO (small) also obtained 100% rates in the second degree, but in the first-degree, the rates were 59%, 59%, 54%, 75%, and 49% 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 62%, 76%, and 50%, respectively.

Considering the state courts, the second level had a higher indicator than the first, with IPC-Jus of 82% and 62%, respectively. This does not mean more productivity, but only that, on average, the courts of appeal had more homogeneous results among the second-level judging bodies than the courts and tribunals.

Overall, considering both courts and the administrative area, they scored 100% in the IPC-Jus: TJRS (large) and TJAM, TJRO, and TJRR (small), as shown in Figure 189.

Figure 189 - IPC-Jus result by court (including the administrative area)

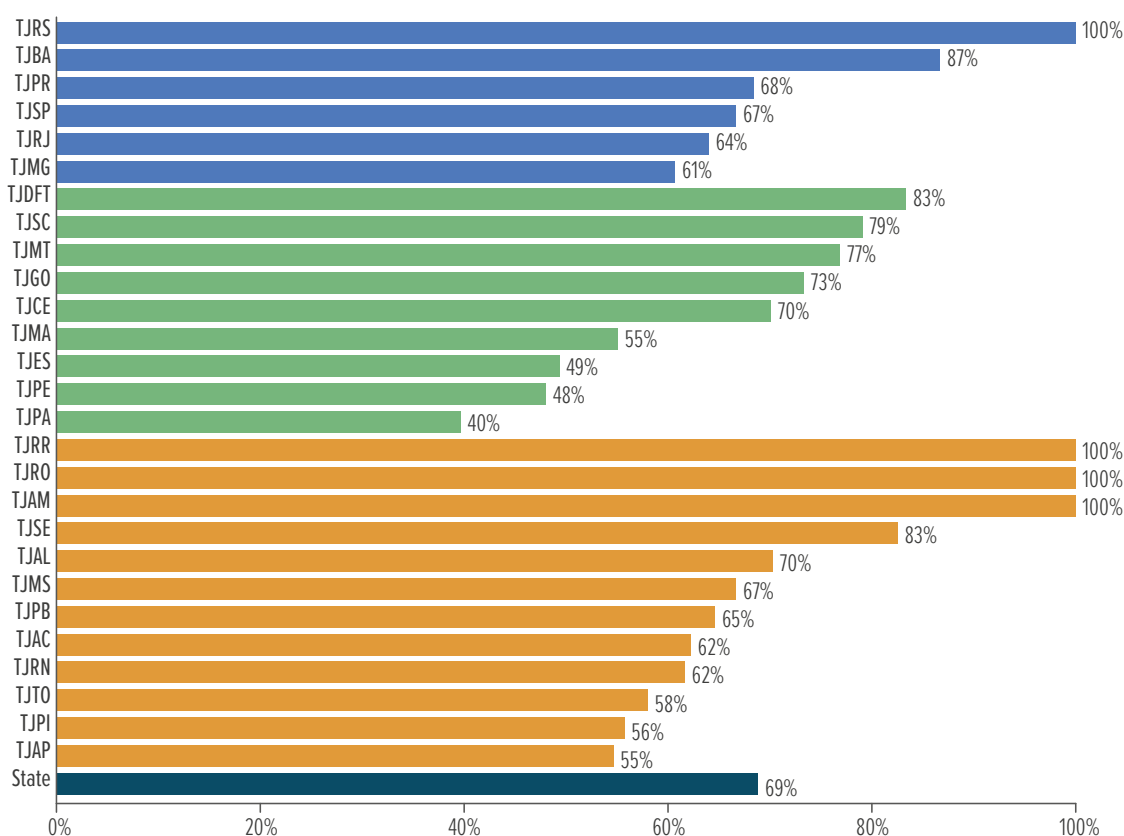
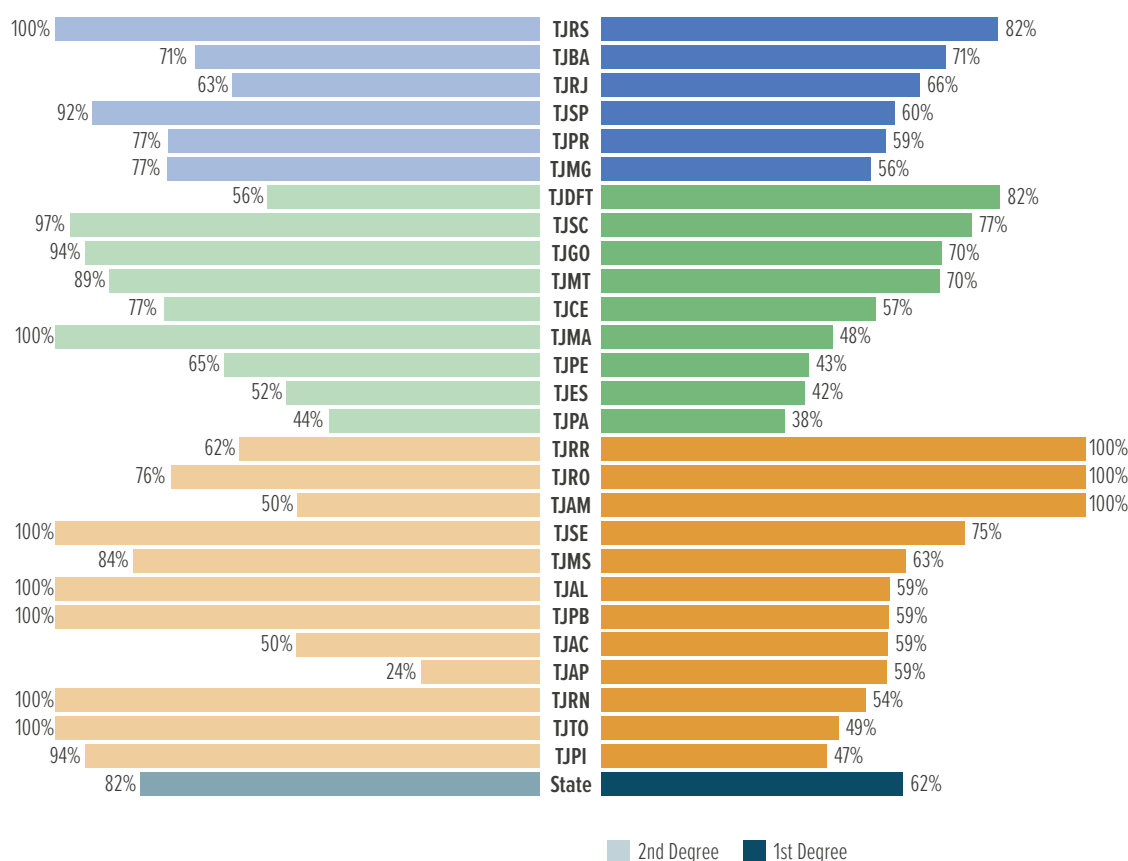


Figure 190 - CPI-Justice results for the judicial area, by instance and court



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 judges (Figure 191), the productivity of civil servants (Figure 192) and total expenditure (Figure 193)³⁵.

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 Justice of the states of Rondônia, Roraima and Amazonas (small) appear on the efficiency frontier in all cases.

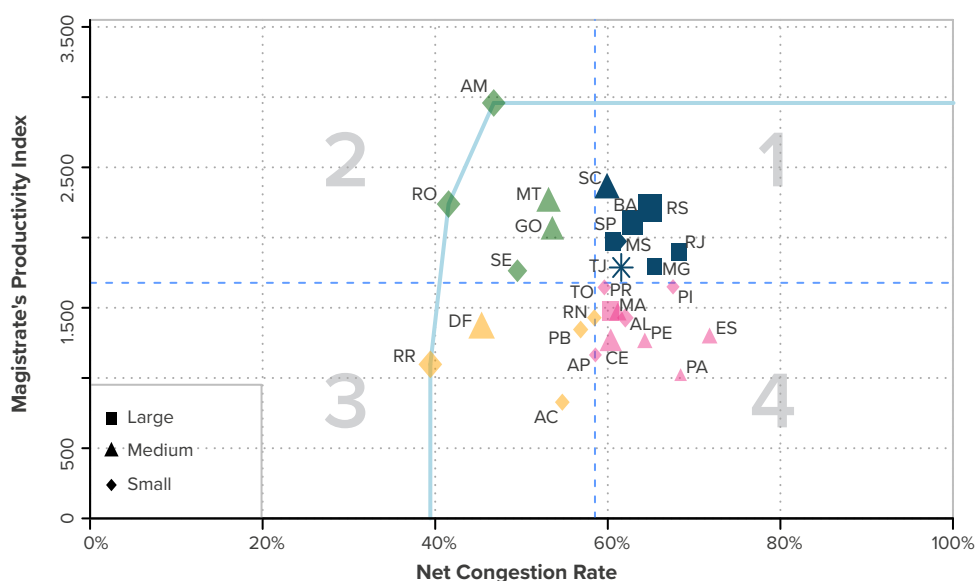
The courts in the second quadrant of the productivity figures and the third quadrant of the expenditure figure are those with the best performance, as they combined high productivity indicators and low expenditure indices, with a lower net congestion rate.

³⁵ Tax enforcement cases, criminal enforcement cases and suspended/withdrawn/provisional files are not included in the respective indicators.

On the other hand, those in the fourth quadrant of the productivity graphs and the first quadrant for expenditure are further from the frontier. They are associated with a high net congestion rate and low levels of productivity or high expenditure.

The TJAM (small), TJGO (medium), and TJMT (medium) are in the best-performing quadrants in all the graphs, with higher productivity of judges and civil servants, lower congestion rates, and lower expenses. On the other hand, TJAP, TJES, TJPA, TJPE, and TJTO are simultaneously in the worst-performing quadrants.

Figure 191 - Graph from Gartner and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Magistrates' Productivity Index, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal, and tax execution cases



12.1.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES

This topic presents scenario analyses to estimate how many cases the courts should have dropped in 2023 to achieve maximum efficiency, i.e. 100% in the IPC-Jus. The scenario analysis is based on simulations for the Judges' Productivity Index (IPM), the Servants' Productivity Index (IPS), and the Net Congestion Rate (TCL), also considering tax and criminal foreclosure cases.

The estimated indicators assume that the courts have achieved 100% efficiency. They show, for example, the congestion rate achieved and the estimated congestion rate if the court had reduced the number of cases needed to score 100% in the IPC-Jus, considering its available inputs.

These scenarios, however, do not mean that the hypothetical situation achieved is ideal. For example, in the case of the TJRS, it cannot be said that the 68% congestion is satisfactory, but rather that, concerning the other courts and the inputs, the TJRS downloaded a comparatively greater volume of cases.

The figures in Figures 194 and 195 indicate the number of cases each civil servant and magistrate would need to download for the courts to achieve 100% efficiency compared to the number actually downloaded. Figure 196 shows the effect these achievements would have on the net congestion rate in 2023.

Interestingly, the Amazonas State Court of Justice obtained, in 2023, the highest MPI, the second-highest IPS, and the fourth-lowest net congestion rate of the state courts. These results reflect the considerable number of cases disposed of in 2023, which grew by 43%.

The Court of Justice of the State of Rondônia, on the other hand, obtained a Justice CPI of 100% and achieved the best magistrate productivity in the small category, the second 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 2023, the most significant changes in the indicators would be felt in the Courts of Justice of Pará, Pernambuco, and Maranhão since the congestion rates could be reduced by at least 14 percent points.

Figure 192 - Graph from Gartner and Frontier of Net Congestion Rate x Servant Productivity Index, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal, and tax enforcement cases

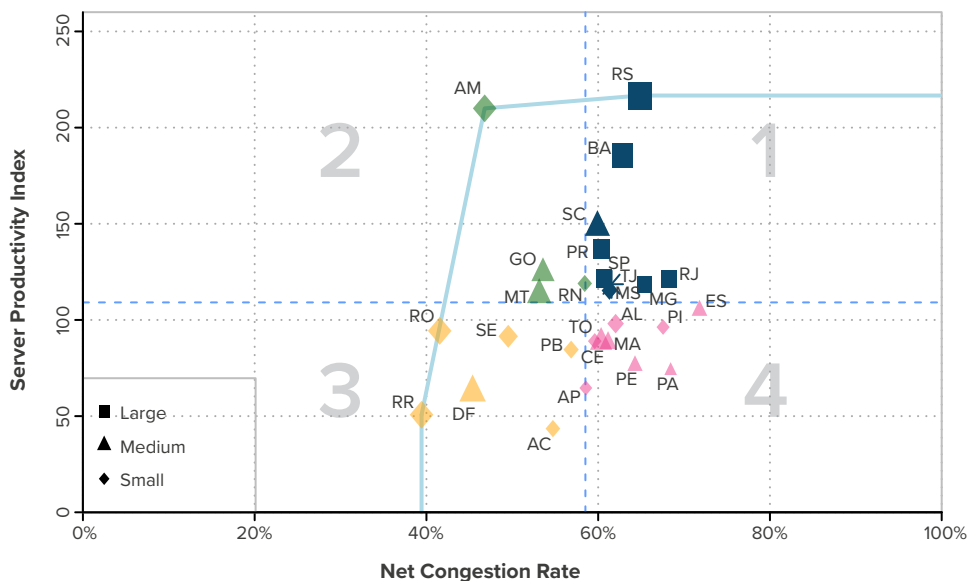


Figure 193 - Graph from Gartner and Frontier of the Net Congestion Rate x Total Expenditure per Case Dismissed, excluding expenditure on inactive cases, suspended cases, cases on hold, criminal and tax executions

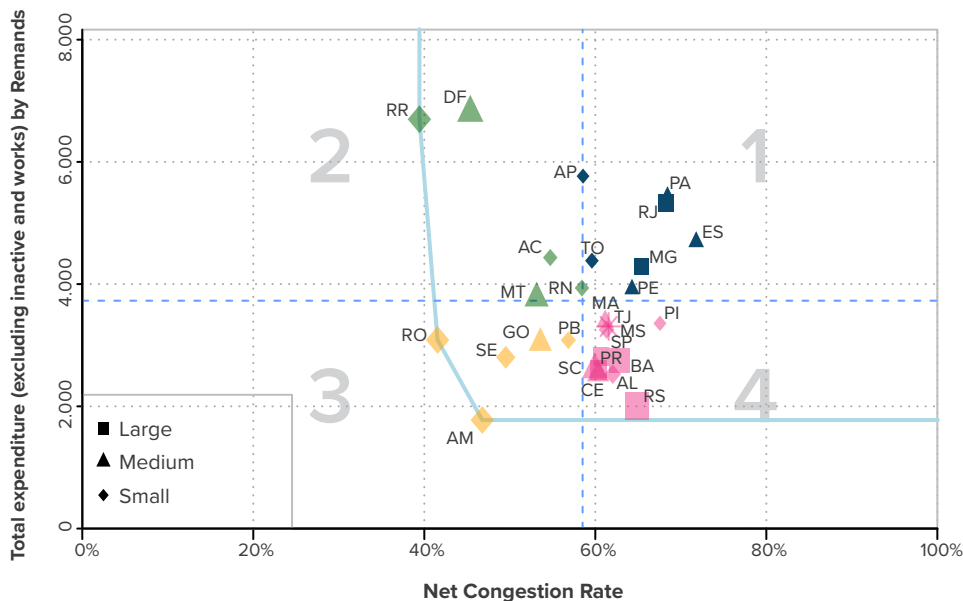


Figure 194 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved X required for each court to achieve a Justice CPI of 100%

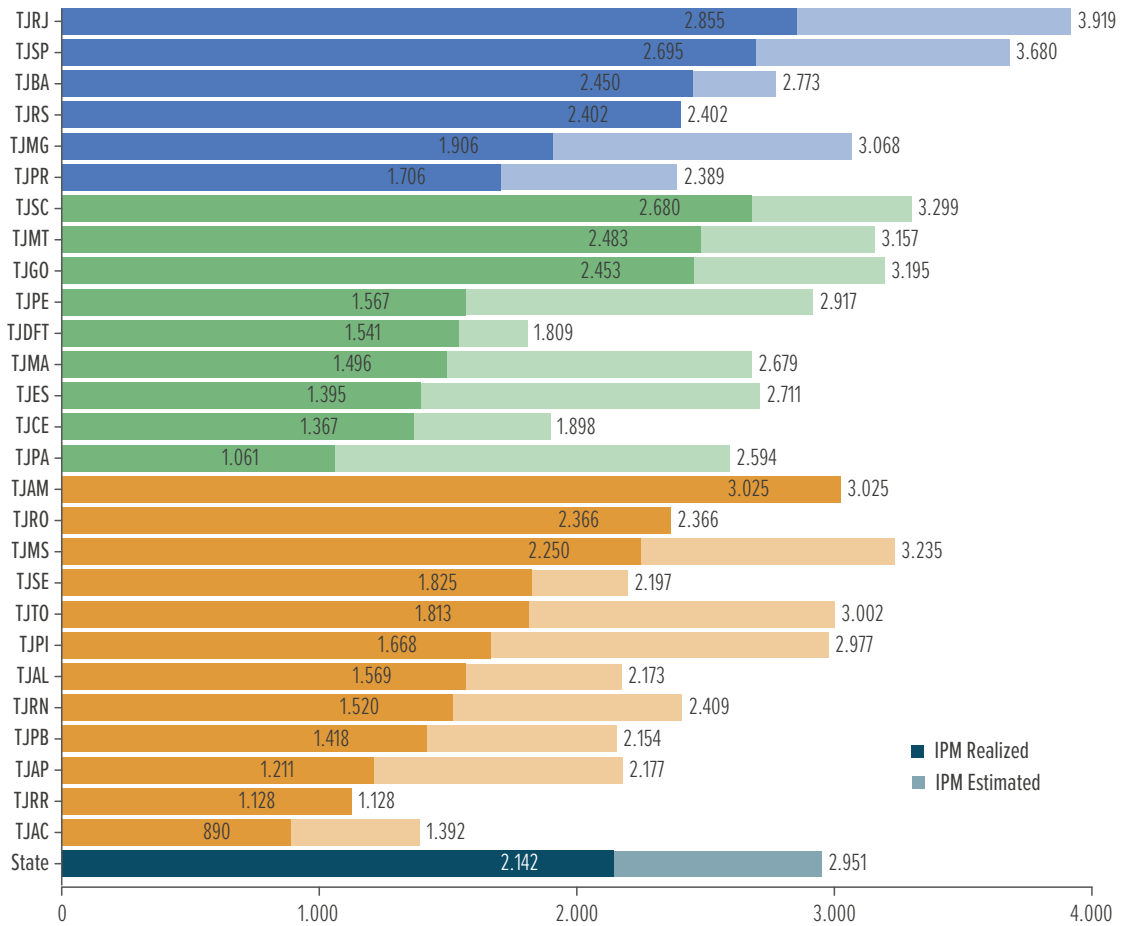


Figure 195 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Judicial CPI of 100%

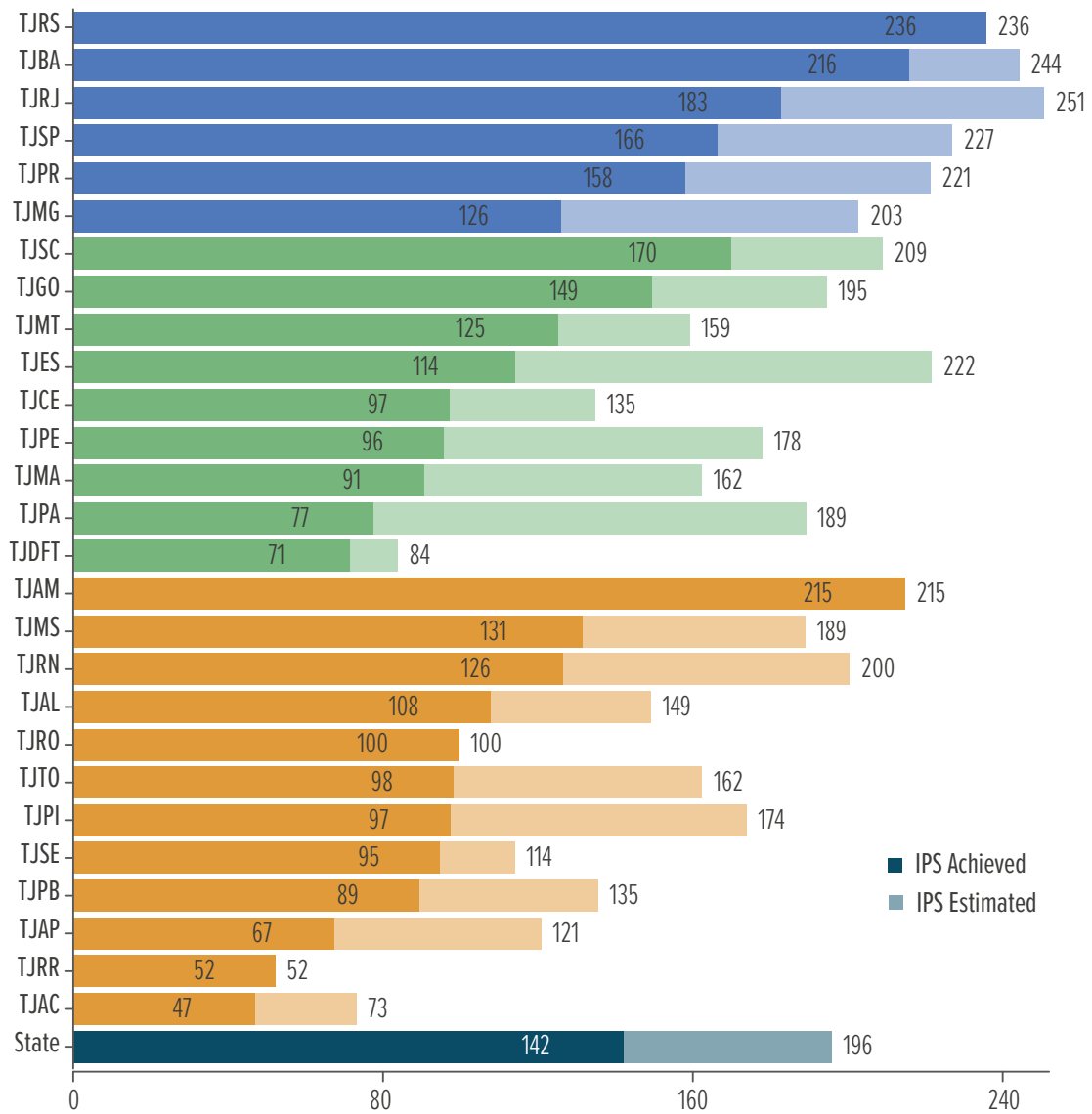
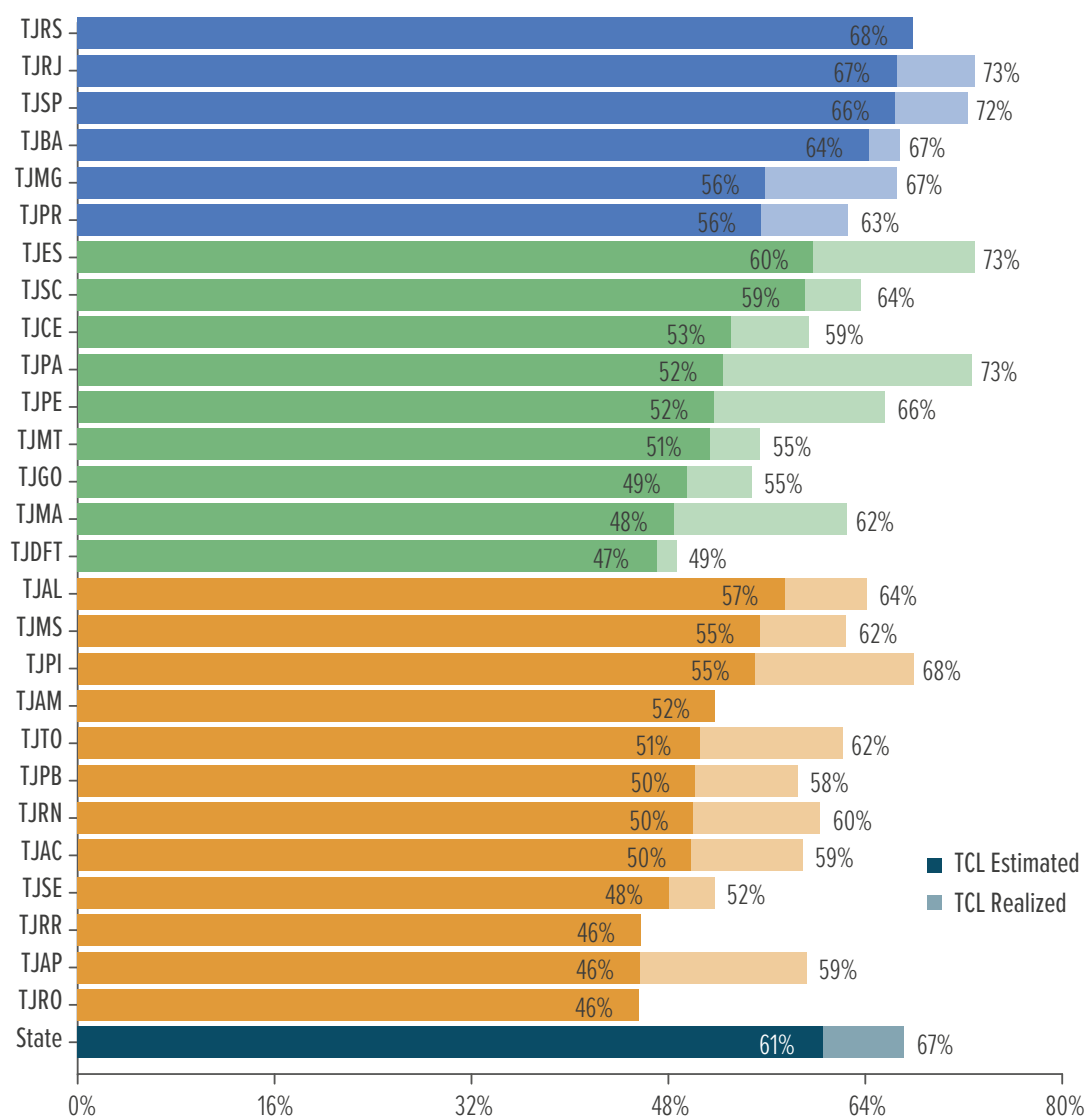


Figure 196 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (NCR) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus



12.2 LABOR JUSTICE

12.2.1 RESULTS

Figure 197 shows the IPC-Jus of each Regional Labor Court. The following courts achieved an index of 100% in the global version: TRT3 (MG/large), TRT15 (SP/large), TRT1 (RJ/large), TRT8 (PA/medium), and TRT22 (PI/small).

Concerning the indicator segmented between the first and second levels (Figure 198), it can be seen that only the TRT8 had a 100% index simultaneously between the first and second levels. The Regional Labor Courts of the 2nd and 22nd Regions achieved 100% of the IPC-Jus in the first degree, and the following courts also achieved 100% in the second degree: TRT1 (RJ), TRT3 (MG), TRT6 (PE), TRT13 (PB), TRT15 (SP), TRT19 (AL) and TRT21 (RN).

Figure 197 - IPC-Jus result by court

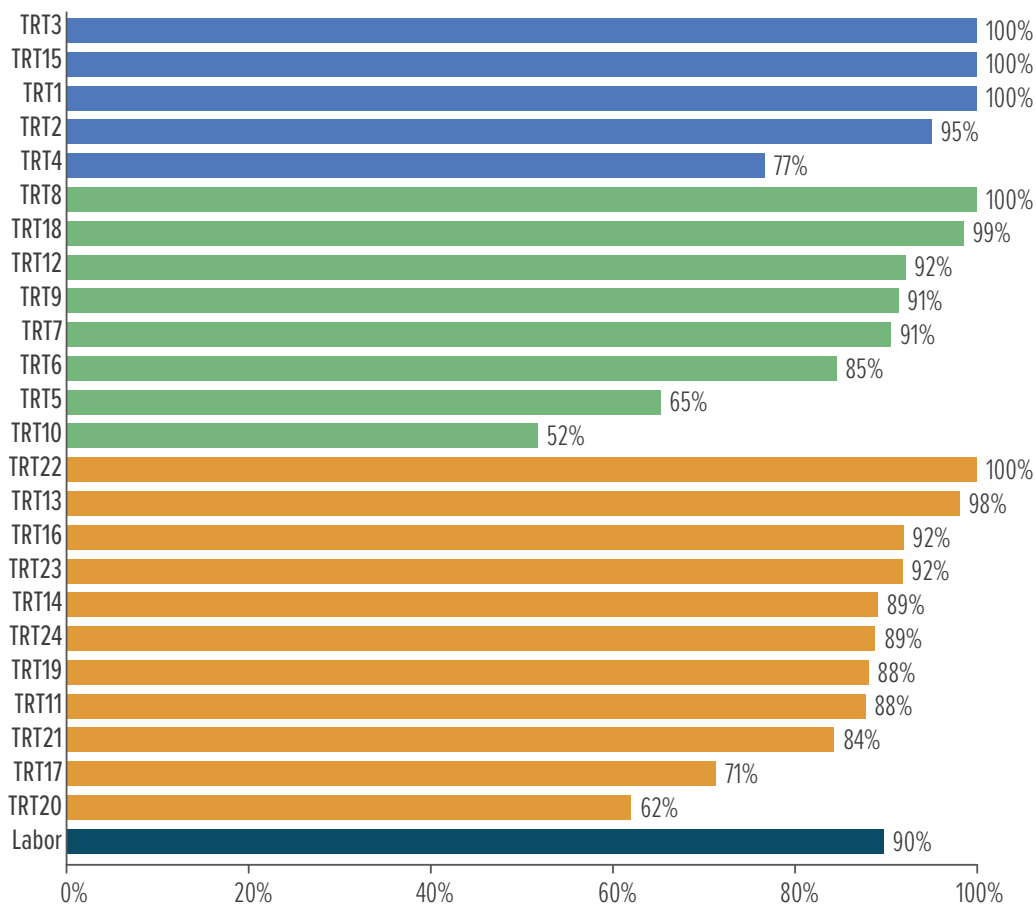
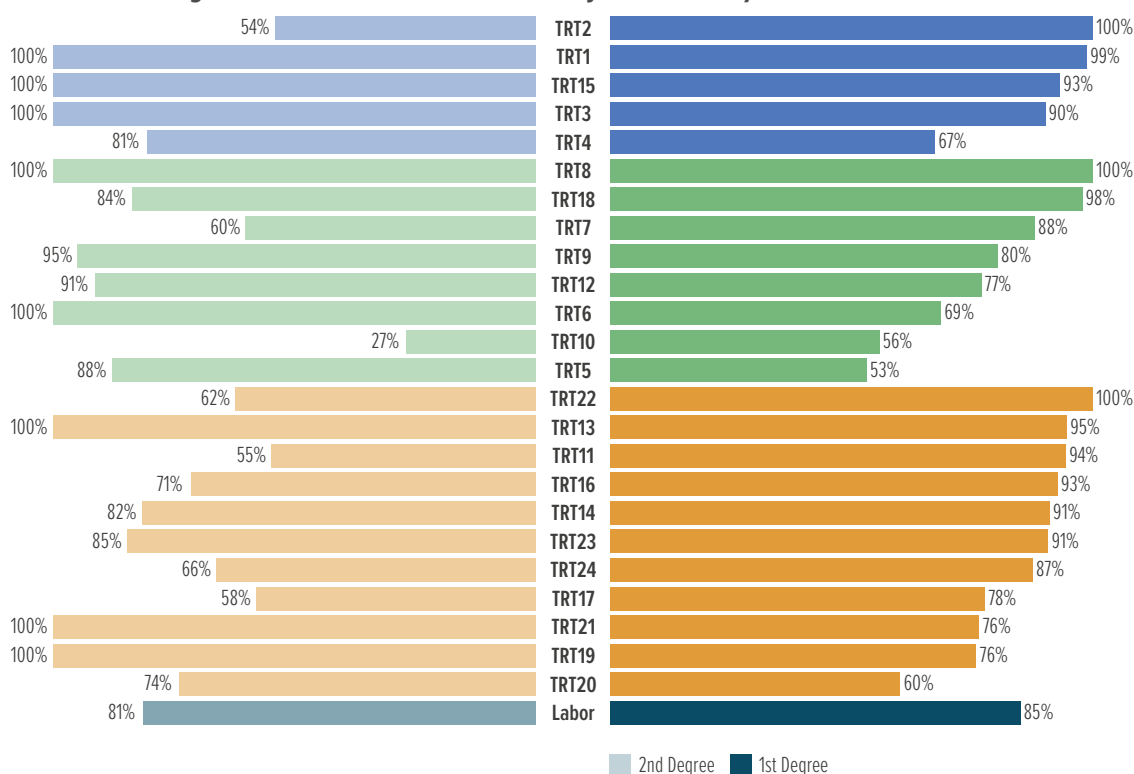


Figure 198 - CPI-Justice result for the judicial area by instance and court



The efficiency resulting from the model can be seen from the relationship between the net congestion rate versus: a) the productivity of judges (Figure 199), b) the productivity of civil servants (Figure 200), and c) total expenditure (Figure 201).

The courts closest to the frontier line (blue line) are the most efficient, and those furthest away are the least efficient. The Regional Labor Courts of the 8th, 15th, and 22nd Regions are on the efficiency frontier in all cases.

The Regional Labor Courts of the 3rd, 9th, 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, and 20th 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 199 - Graph from *Gartner e Frontier* of the net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, stayed and tax foreclosure cases

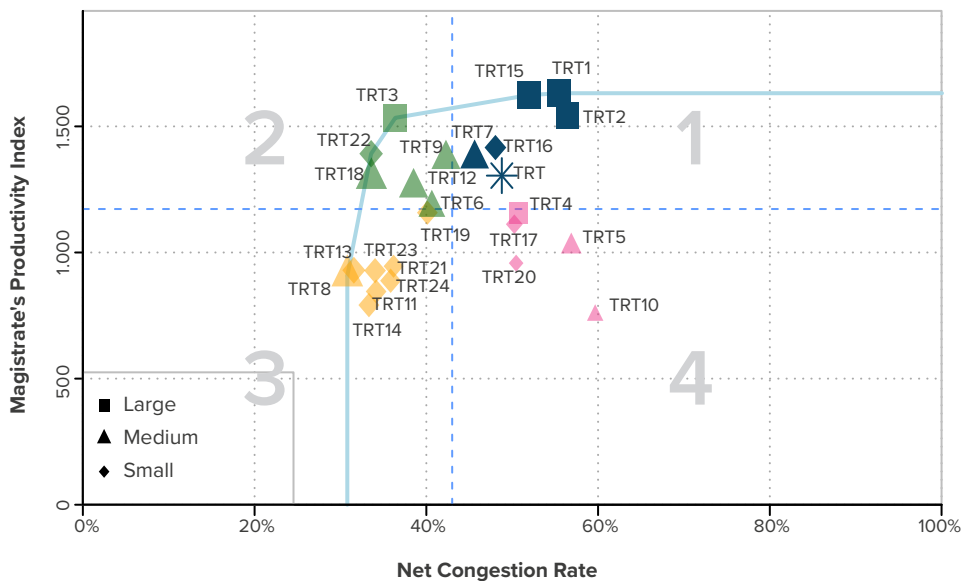


Figure 200 - Graph from *Gartner e Frontier* of the net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended, stayed and tax foreclosure cases

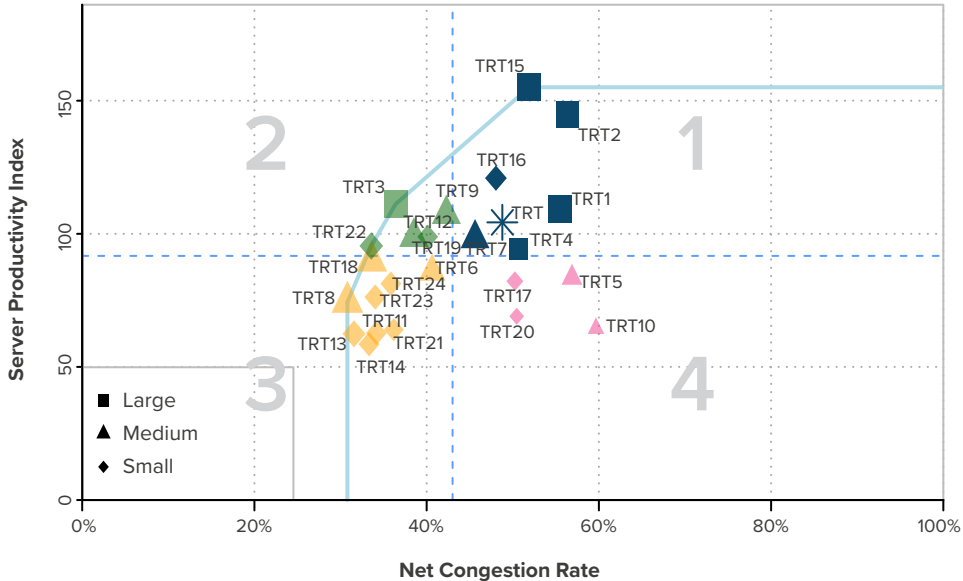
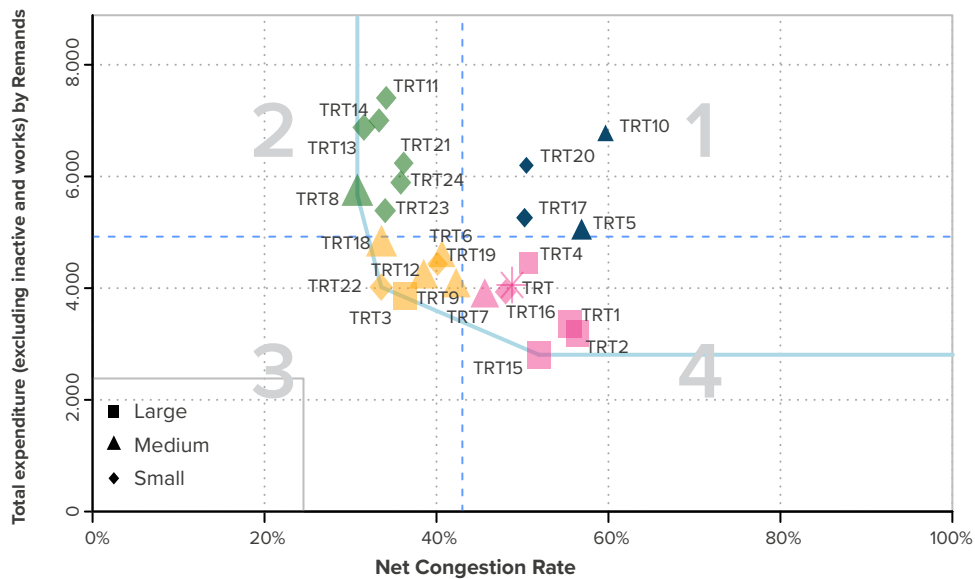


Figure 201 - Graph from *Gartner e* Net Congestion Rate Frontier x Total Expenditure per Case Dismissed, Excluding Expenditure on Inactive Cases, Suspended Cases, Overdue Cases and Tax Foreclosures



12.2.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES

The following simulations calculate the judges' productivity index (IPM), the servers' productivity index (IPS), and the net congestion rate (TCL), taking into account tax foreclosure cases. The estimated indicators assume that the courts have achieved 100% efficiency, in contrast to the actual figures.³⁶

In the hypothetical situation, the total IPM of the labor courts would rise from 1,309 to 1,458, but in some courts, the productivity gain would be almost double the current one. Likewise, the IPS would increase from 105 to 117, and the congestion rate would drop from 49% to 46% (Figures 202 to 204).

If the courts were to reach the 100% index in the IPC-Jus in 2023, the most significant changes in the indicators would be felt in the Regional Labor Courts of the 10th and 20th Regions since congestion rates could be reduced by at least 12 percentage points.

³⁶ See further explanations in the State Justice Scenario Analysis section.

Figure 202 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved X required for each court to reach a Justice CPI of 100%

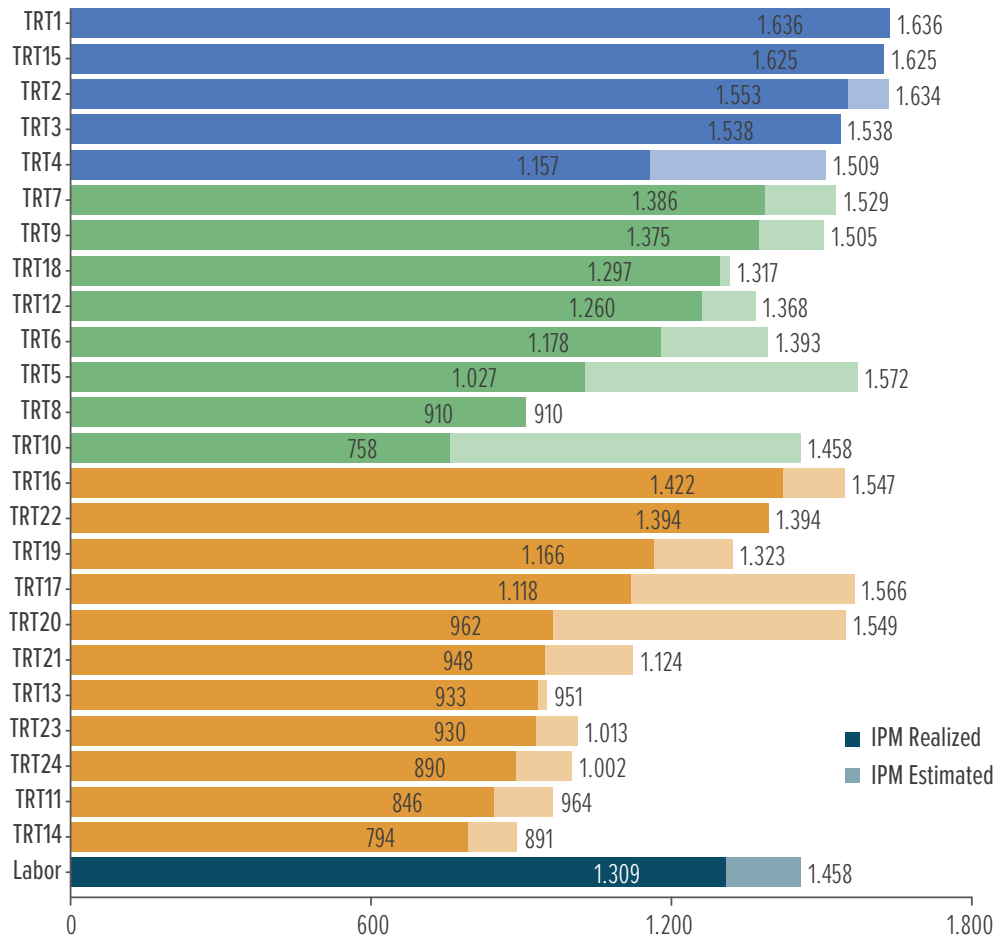


Figure 203 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Judicial CPI of 100%

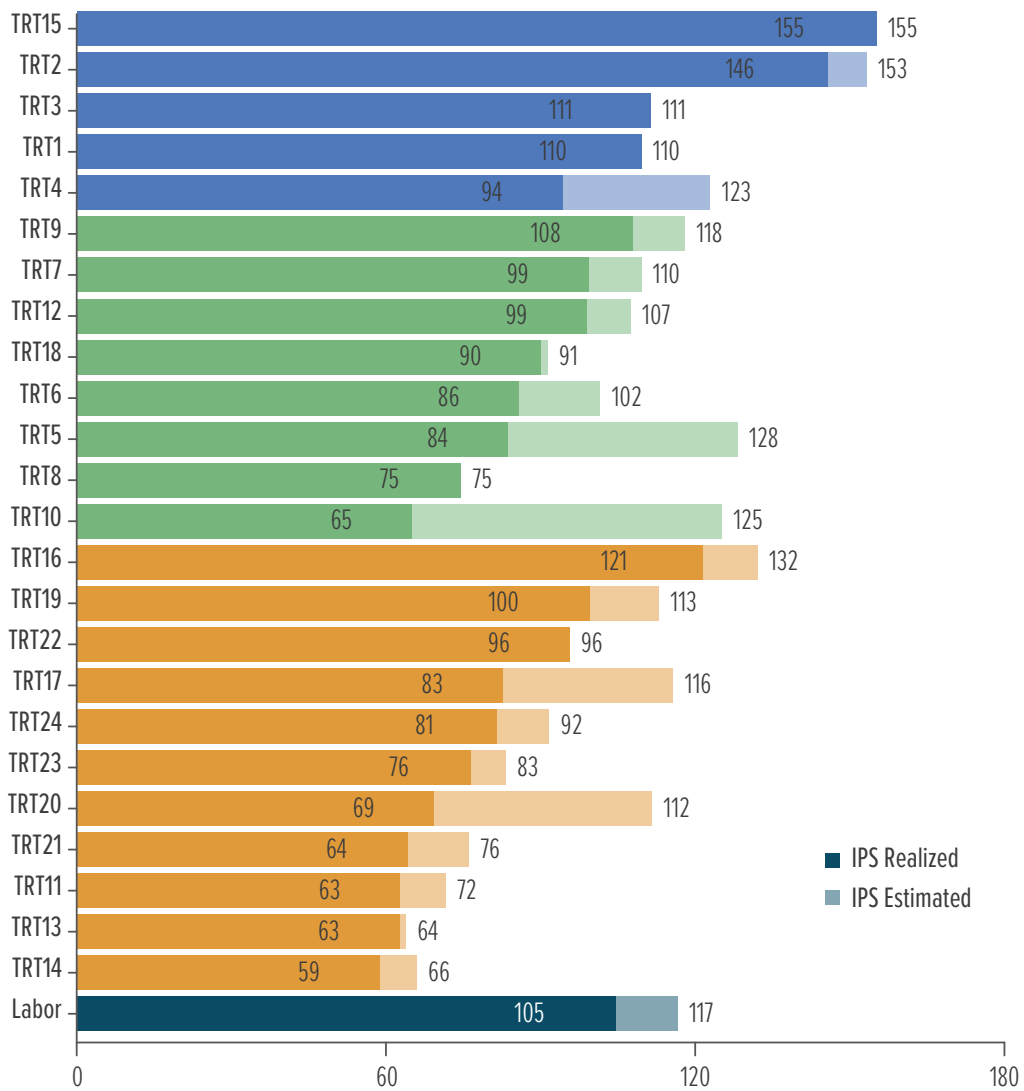
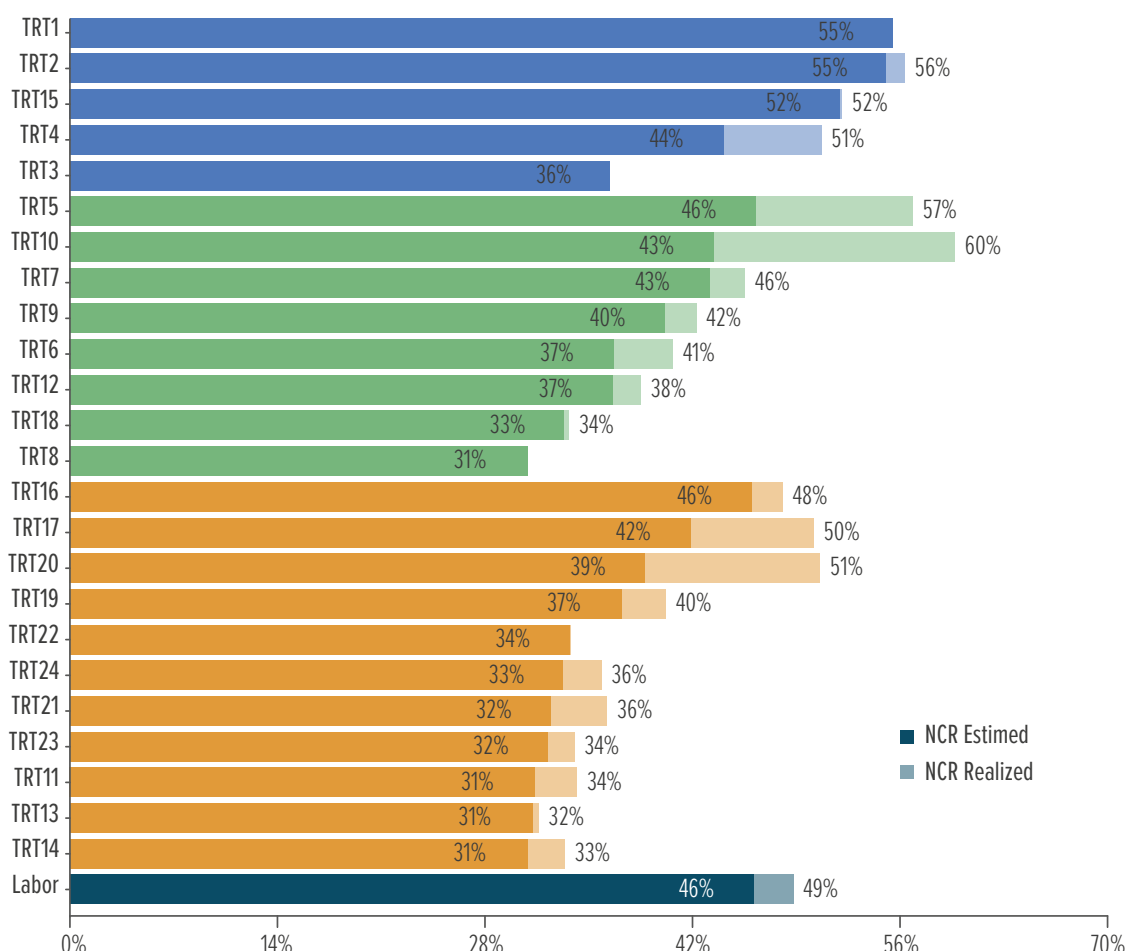


Figure 204 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (NCR) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus



12.3 FEDERAL JUSTICE

12.3.1 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 segment of justice with only six courts, the information was disaggregated by judicial section³⁷ to calculate the IPC-Jus using Data Envelope Analysis (DEA).

³⁷ See details in the methodological annex.

The consolidated IPC-Jus of the courts results from calculating the values obtained separately for the first and second levels. 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 205 shows that the Federal Regional Court of the 4th Region obtained the highest IPC-Jus in the Federal Courts, with 88% and 100% IPC-Jus in the Judicial Sections of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. In addition to this result, the Judicial Section of Alagoas (TRF5) achieved 100% of the IPC-Jus in Federal Justice. The three least efficient judicial sections are the Federal District (TRF1: 33.5%), Amazonas (TRF1: 37.5%), and São Paulo (TRF3: 39,3%).

Figure 205 - CPI-Jus result for the judicial area by court

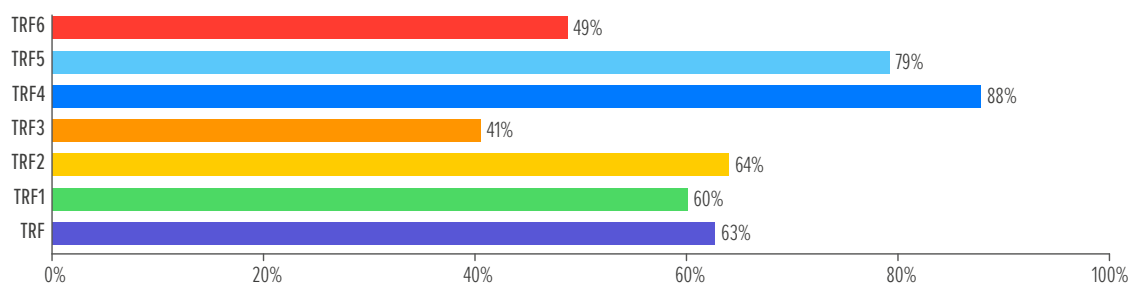


Figure 206 - CPI-Justice results for the judicial area by instance and court

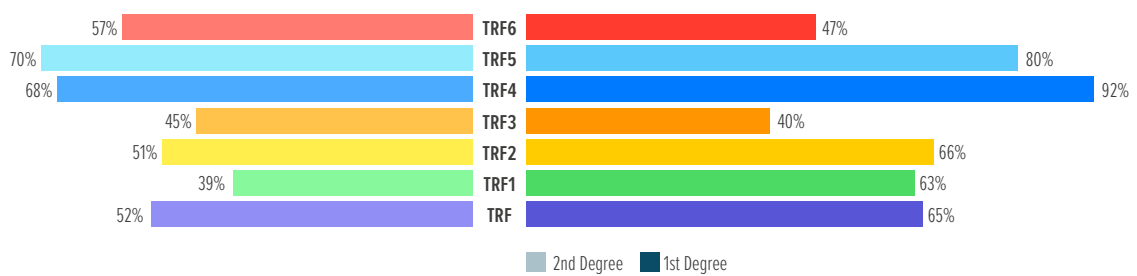
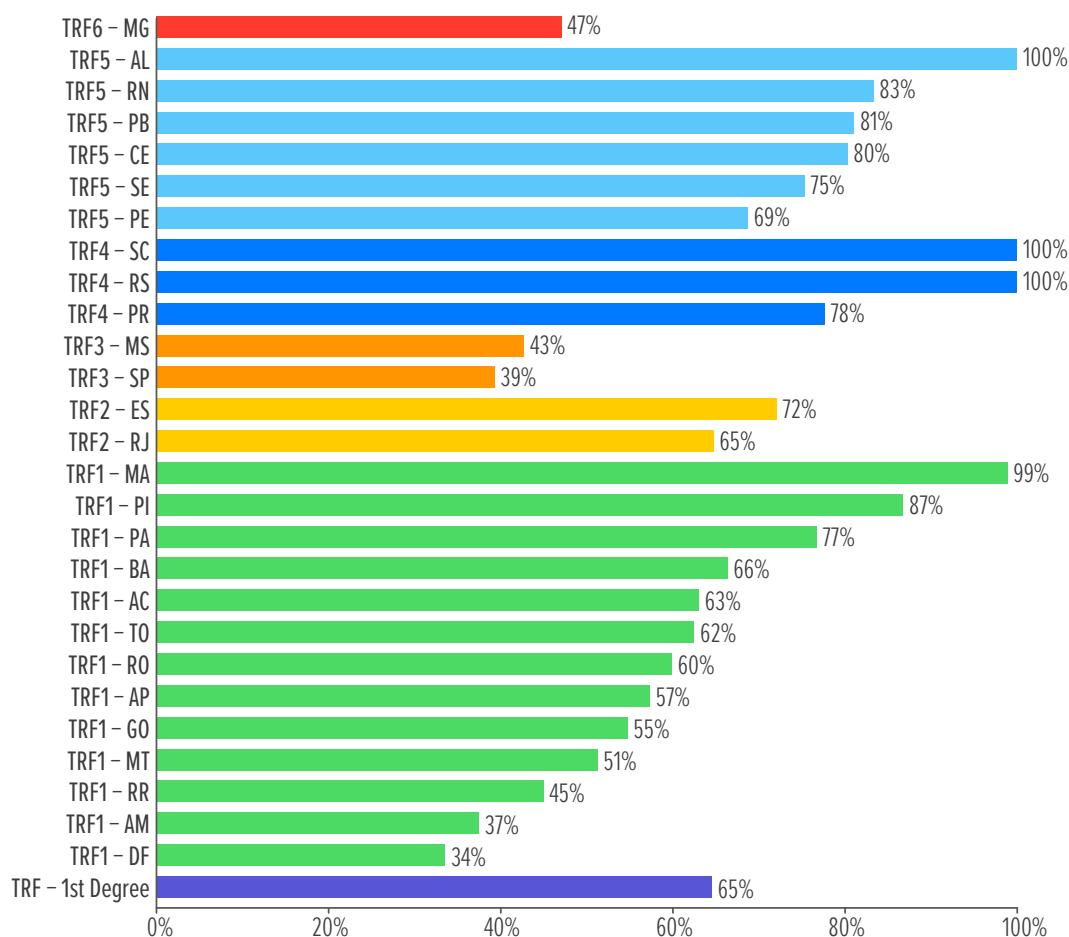


Figure 207 - IPC-Jus result, by judicial section



The net congestion rate—compared to the productivity of judges (Figure 208), the productivity of civil servants (Figure 209), and total expenditure (Figure 210)—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 was the frontrunner in evaluating expenses and the net congestion rate.

Figure 208 - Graph from *Gartner e Frontier* of net congestion rate x magistrates' productivity index, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal and tax execution cases

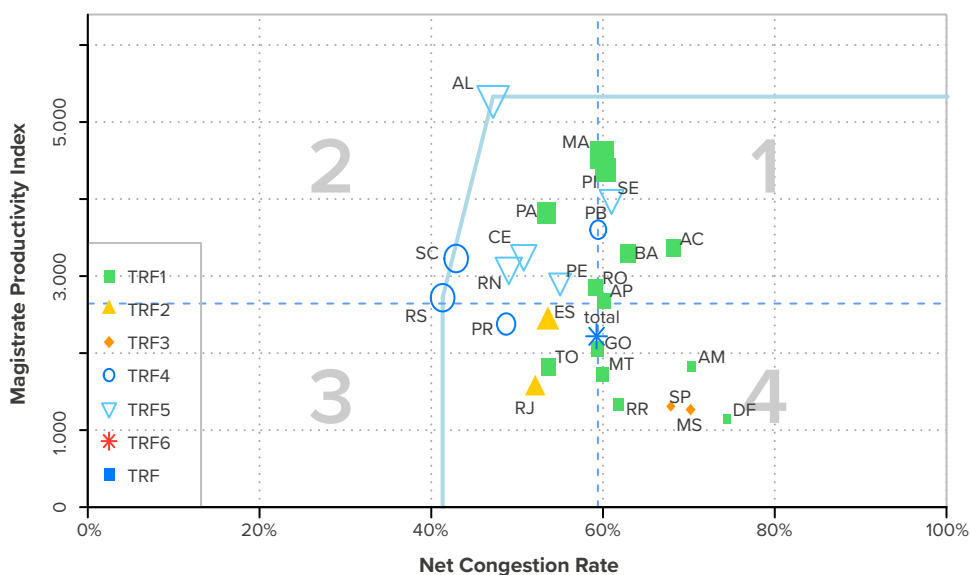


Figure 209 - Graph from *Gartner e Frontier* of net congestion rate x productivity index of civil servants, excluding suspended, stayed, criminal and tax enforcement cases

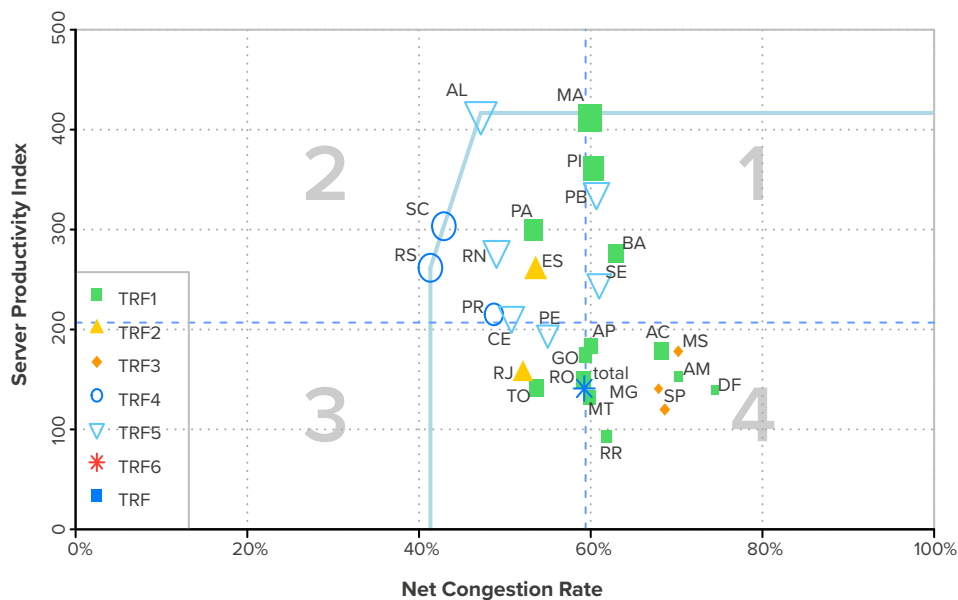
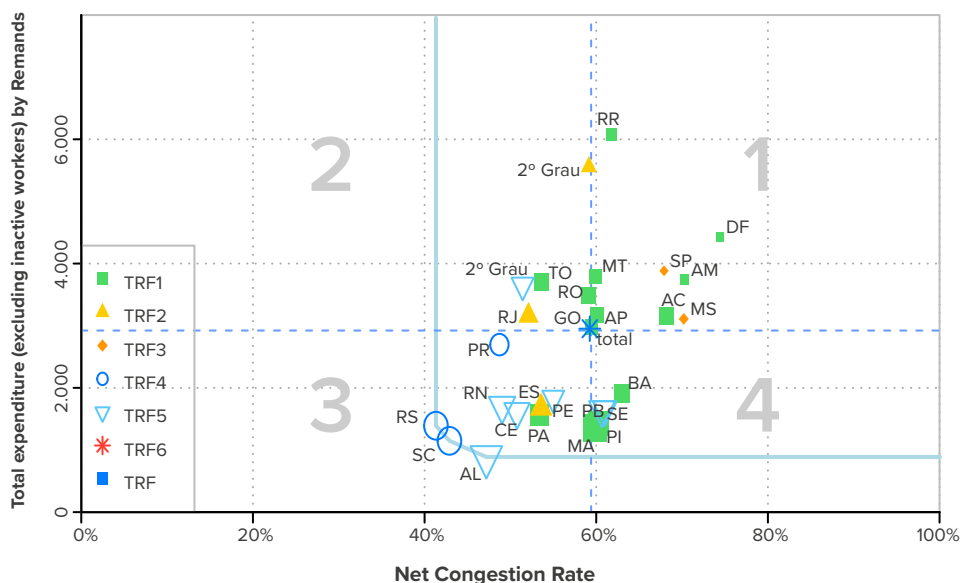


Figure 210 - Graph from *Gartner e* Net Congestion Rate Frontier x Total Expenditure per Case Dismissed, Excluding Expenditure on Inactive Cases, Suspended Cases, Remanded Cases, Criminal and Tax Foreclosures



12.3.2 SCENARIO ANALYSES

The following simulations calculate the judges' productivity index (IPM), the servers' productivity index (IPS), and the net congestion rate (TCL), taking into account tax and criminal foreclosure cases. The indicators assume that all courts have achieved 100% efficiency.

Figures 211 and 212 show how many cases each magistrate would need to download for the court to achieve 100% efficiency. Similarly, Figures 213 and 214 compare server productivity. Figures 215 and 216 show the impact these assumptions would have on the net congestion rate in 2023³⁸.

The Acre Judicial Section is notable for the difference between its measured productivity (3,540) and the productivity expected to reach 100% efficiency (5,511). Given the resources available, the section should occupy the best positions in the ranking. Other sections with low rates, where progress is needed, are the Federal District and Amazonas.

In the hypothetical situation, the total IPM of the Federal Court would rise from 2,510 to 3,828, but in some courts the productivity gain would be almost double the current one. Likewise,

³⁸ See further explanations in the State Justice Scenario Analysis section.

the IPS would increase from 159 to 243, and the congestion rate would drop from 60% to 50% (Figures 212 to 216).

If the judicial sections reached the 100% index in the IPC-Jus in 2023, the biggest changes in the indicators would be felt in the Judicial Sections of the Federal District and Amazonas (TRF1), since congestion rates could be reduced by around 22 percentage points.

Figure 211 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved vs. required in the second level for each court to achieve a Justice CPI of 100%

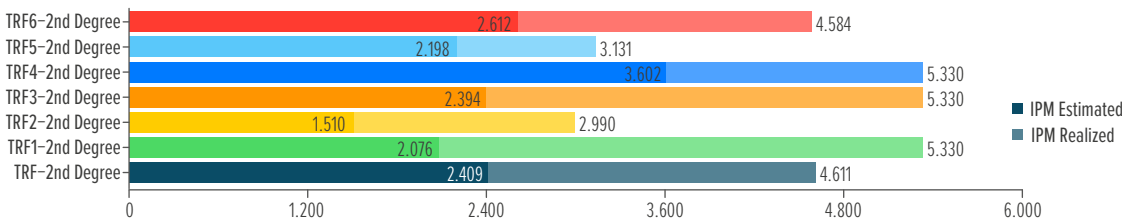


Figure 212 - Magistrates' Productivity Index (MPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Justice CPI of 100% in the first-degree judicial area, by court and state

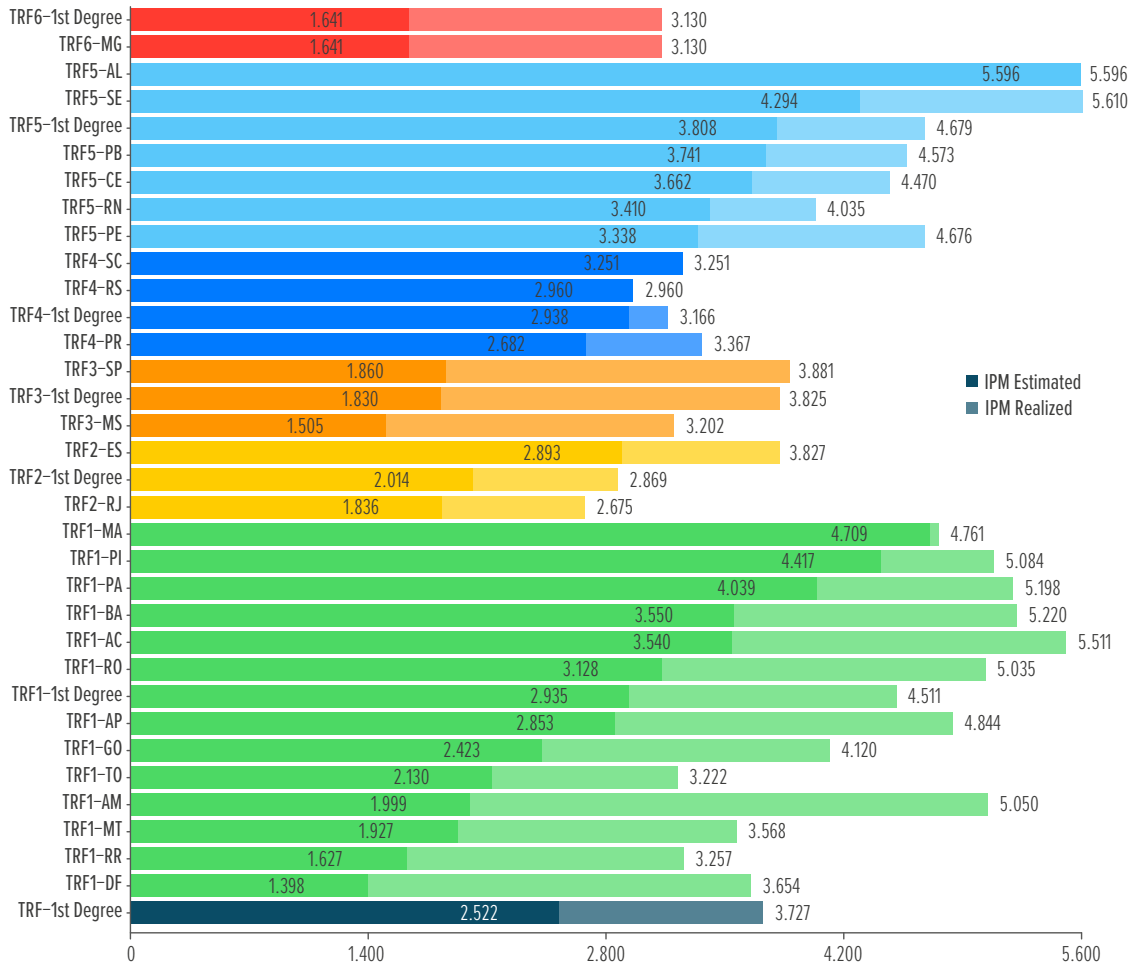


Figure 213 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a 100% IPC-Jus in the second level

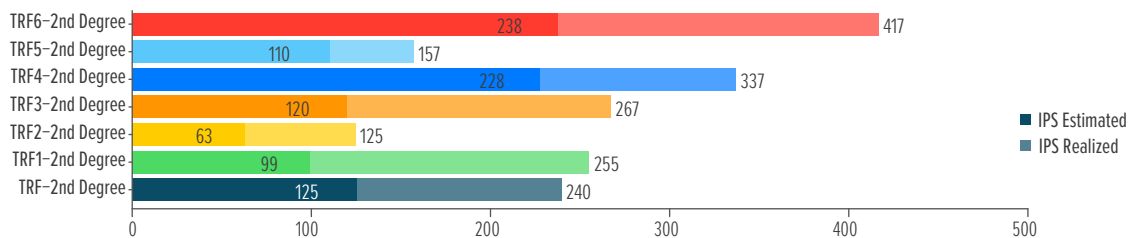


Figure 214 - Servant Productivity Index (SPI) achieved vs. required for each court to achieve a Judicial CPI of 100%

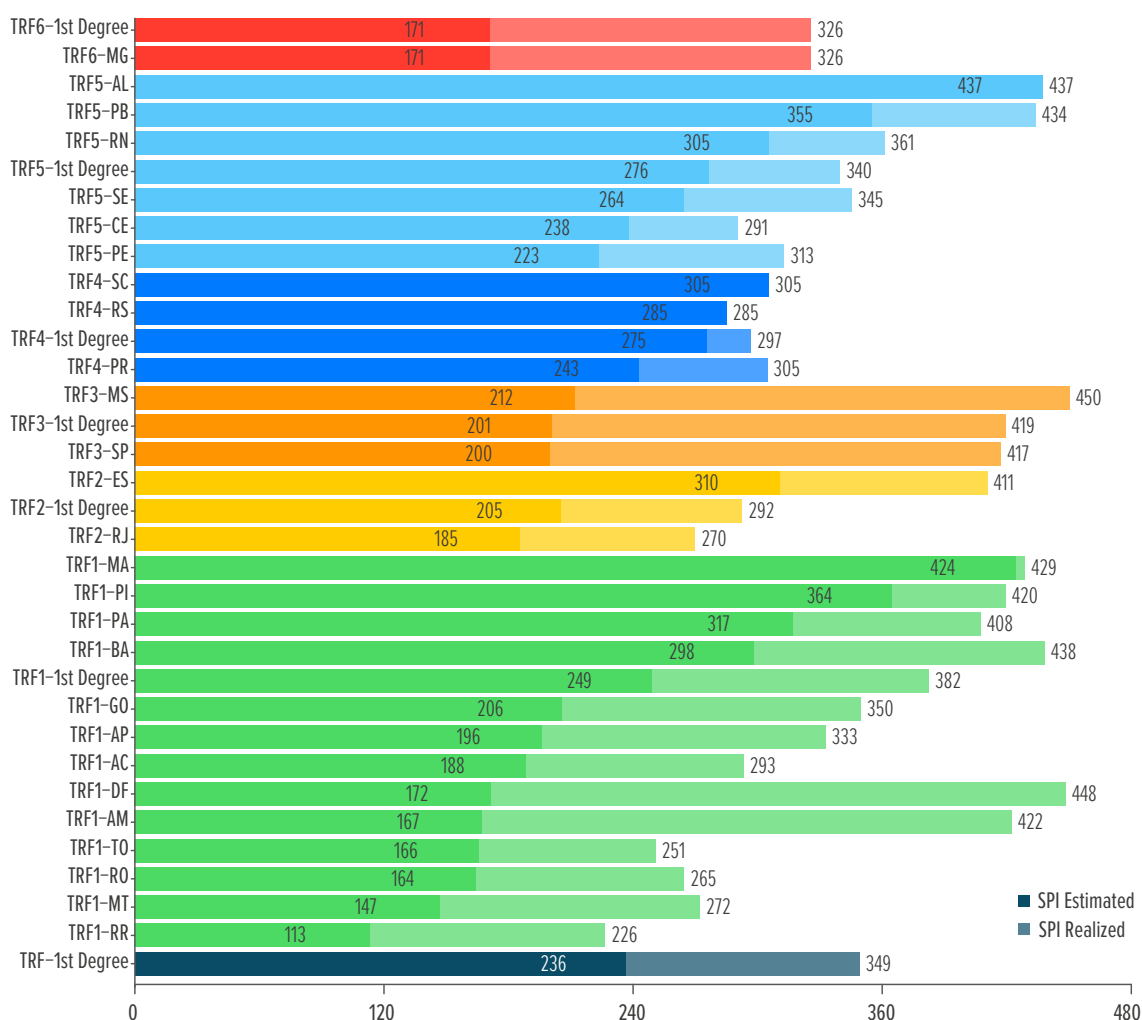


Figure 215 - Net Congestion Rate (NCR) achieved X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus in the second level

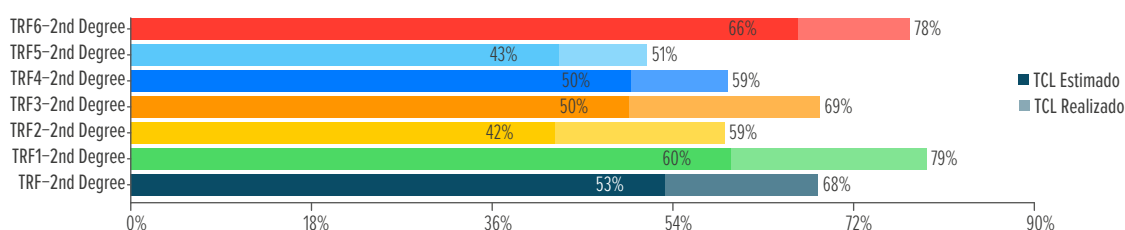
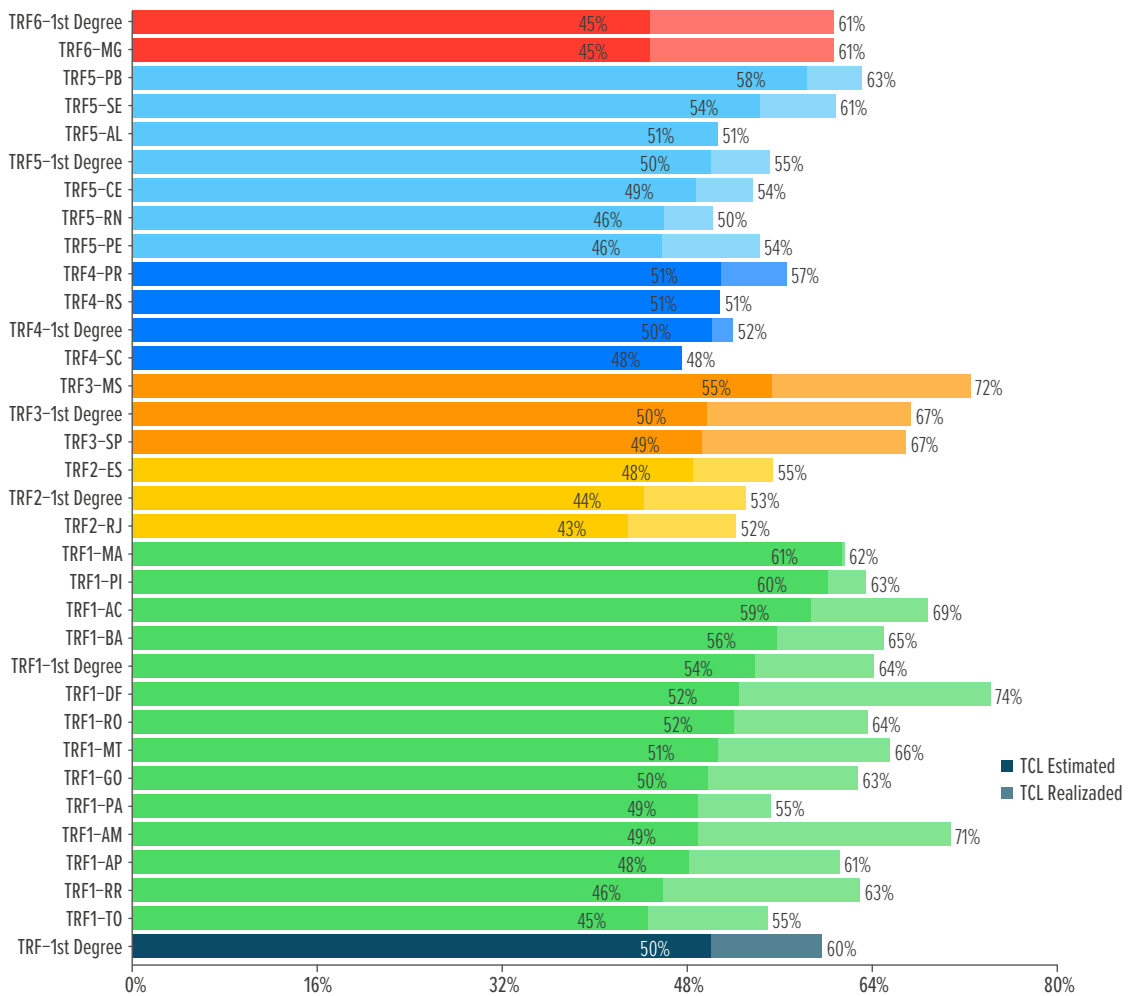


Figure 216 - Realized Net Congestion Rate (NCR) X result of the consequence if each court achieved 100% IPC-Jus



13 MOST RECURRENT DEMANDS ACCORDING TO CLASS AND SUBJECT

This chapter presents the number of cases filed in 2023, segmented by class and subject, according to the unified procedural tables established by CNJ Resolution 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 justice segment and by level of jurisdiction: second level, first level (common justice only), appeal panels and special courts.

13.1 MOST RECURRENT ISSUES

The unified procedural tables have six hierarchical levels of subjects. For example, there is a large group that includes the subjects of “Tax Law” (level 1). This is segmented into other subject groups, including the “Tax Credit” group (level 2).

This group, in turn, is broken down into other groups, such as the “Extinction of Tax Credit” group (level 3), which, also segmented, can give rise, for example, to the “Prescription” group (level 4), which can also be broken down into other subject groupings, including the “Suspension” tree (level 5).

Finally, the group mentioned—“Suspension”—can be segmented into various subjects, such as “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 in 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 217 to 221 show the most requested issues, in general and by court segment, with a detailed representation of the second level (Figure 218), first level/common courts (Figure 219), appeal panels (Figure 220) and first level/special courts (Figure 221).

The State Courts, which account for approximately 71% of the total number of cases filed in the Judiciary, have a large racial composition of matters. Civil law appears as the main subject, when considering all levels of state court jurisdiction, especially in the form of actions on contractual obligations.

Consumer law matters also appear with high frequency in the state courts with regard to compensation for moral damages and material damages, occupying the second and fourth highest percentages of cases filed in 2023.

The systems of special courts and appeal panels also have a large flow of these cases, accounting for the two largest numbers of cases in both instances.

In the Labor Court, with 12% 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.

Of particular note in the Federal Court is the high number of social security law cases, among which temporary incapacity benefit is the most recurrent sub-theme, followed by retirement on permanent incapacity, on grounds of 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 (art. 203, V, CF/88). In the second level, the most recurrent subject is social contributions, in tax law, followed by four other subjects in social security law.

The first level of the Federal Court, however, is headed, in the first two positions, by Tax Law, covering social contributions and active debt (tax enforcement). Fourthly, there are types of contracts in civil law obligations. In the Special Federal Courts (JEF), where most of the lawsuits filed in the Federal Courts are filed, the highlight goes to social security law, with three of the top five issues: temporary incapacity benefit, permanent incapacity retirement and maternity pay.

In the Appellate Courts, the presence of Social Security Law issues is even greater, with four of the five most recurrent issues. 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 217 - Most requested subjects

Labor	1. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Termination of Employment Contract (13949)	4.500.794 (13,24%)
	2. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Duration of Employment (13764)	2.328.201 (6,85%)
	3. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Remuneration, Compensation and Benefits (13831)	2.303.418 (6,78%)
	4. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Employment Law (12936) / Individual Employment Contract (13707)	1.297.689 (3,82%)
	5. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Employers' Liability (14007)	873.649 (2,57%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Military Service and Duty (11079) / Desertion (11117)	334 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Public Health (11077) / Against Health (11178)	206 (0,00%)
	3. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against the Military Administration (11073) / Falsehood (11313)	173 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Property (11078) / Theft (11447)	146 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Property (11078) / Embezzlement and other frauds (11446)	124 (0,00%)
State Military	1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Disciplinary Administrative Procedure / Inquiry (10363)	429 (0,00%)
	2. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Parties and Attorneys (8842) / Free Legal Aid (8843)	308 (0,00%)
	3. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Interim (9192) / Injunction (9196)	290 (0,00%)
	4. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Interim (9192) / Urgent Guardianship (12416)	269 (0,00%)
	5. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Procedural Acts (8893) / Quote(10938)	199 (0,00%)
Federal	1. TAX LAW (14) – Contributions (6031) / Social Contributions (6033)	163.014 (0,48%)
	2. TAX LAW (14) – Active Debt (Tax Enforcement) (6017)/	96.078 (0,28%)
	3. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	80.514 (0,24%)
	4. CIVIL LAW (899) – Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	74.556 (0,22%)
	5. TAX LAW (14) – Contributions (6031) / Social Security Contributions (6048)	70.810 (0,21%)
State	1. CIVIL LAW (899) – Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	1.775.093 (5,22%)
	2. TAX LAW (14) – Active Debt (Tax Enforcement) (6017)/	1.470.751 (4,33%)
	3. TAX LAW (14) – Taxes (5916) / IPTU/ Urban Property Tax (5952)	872.551 (2,57%)
	4. CIVIL LAW (899) – Family (5626) / Maintenance (5779)	864.580 (2,54%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) – Family (5626) / Kinship Relations (10577)	526.781 (1,55%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Political Parties (11747) / Rendering of Accounts - Financial Year (12048)	48.276 (0,14%)
	2. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Political Parties (11747) / Party Governing Bodies (11764)	7.402 (0,02%)
	3. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Campaign finance (11684)	6.046 (0,02%)
	4. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Accountability (12045)	5.845 (0,02%)
	5. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Positions (11628)	4.477 (0,01%)

Figure 218 - Most popular issues in the second degree

Labor	1. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Termination of Employment Contract (13949)	1.119.424 (11,42%)
	2. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Duration of Employment (13764)	856.093 (8,73%)
	3. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Remuneration, Compensation and Benefits (13831)	764.354 (7,80%)
	4. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Employment Law (12936) / Individual Employment Contract (13707)	343.024 (3,50%)
	5. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Employers' Liability (14007)	266.068 (2,71%)
State Military	1. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – General Part (11080) / Accessory Penalties (11086)	343 (0,00%)
	2. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Disciplinary Administrative Procedure / Inquiry (10363)	167 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL LAW (287) – General Part (10620) / Extinction of Punishability (10622)	147 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against the Person (11075) / Bodily Injury and Rape (11228)	140 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Military Service and Duty (11079) / Abandonment of post and other crimes on duty (11116)	136 (0,00%)
Federal	1. TAX LAW (14) – Contributions (6031) / Social Contributions (6033)	52.647 (0,54%)
	2. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	49.344 (0,50%)
	3. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – RMI – Initial monthly income, Adjustments and Specific revisions (6119) / RMI – Initial monthly income (6120)	29.691 (0,30%)
	4. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Special Retirement (Art. 57/8) (6100)	29.597 (0,30%)
	5. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Generic Claims for Benefits in Kind (6173) / Concession (6177)	29.335 (0,30%)
State	1. CIVIL LAW (899) – Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	443.926 (4,53%)
	2. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Consumer Contracts (7771) / Banking Contracts (7752)	284.939 (2,91%)
	3. CRIMINAL LAW (287) – Crimes provided for in Extravagant Legislation (3603) / Crimes of Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Drugs (3607)	161.072 (1,64%)
	4. CONSUMER LAW (1156) – Supplier liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	153.650 (1,57%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) – Civil Liability (10431) / Compensation for Moral Damage (10433)	146.356 (1,49%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Accountability (12045)	3.332 (0,03%)
	2. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Execution(11729) / Execution – Compliance with Sentence (12366)	2.946 (0,03%)
	3. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Positions (11628)	2.607 (0,03%)
	4. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Political Parties (11747) / Rendering of Accounts - Financial Year (12048)	1.538 (0,02%)
	5. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Political Parties (11747) / Party Governing Bodies (11764)	1.455 (0,01%)

Figure 219 - Most requested matters in the first degree (courts)

Labor	1. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Employment Law (12936) / Termination of Employment Contract (13949)	4.500.794 (13,24%)
	2. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Duration of Work (13764)	2.328.201 (6,85%)
	3. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Remuneration, Compensation and Benefits (13831)	2.303.418 (6,78%)
	4. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Employment Law (12936) / Individual Employment Contract (13707)	1.297.689 (3,82%)
	5. LABOR LAW (864) – Individual Labor Law (12936) / Employer's Liability (14007)	873.649 (2,57%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Military Service and Duty (11079) / Desertion (11117)	334 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Public Health (11077) / Against Health (11178)	206 (0,00%)
	3. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against the Military Administration (11073) / Falsehood (11313)	173 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against Property (11078) / Theft (11147)	146 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY CRIMINAL LAW (11068) – Crimes against property (11078) / Embezzlement and other frauds (11146)	124 (0,00%)
Militar Estadual	1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Military (10324) / Disciplinary Administrative Procedure / Inquiry (10363)	429 (0,00%)
	2. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Parties and Attorneys (8842) / Free Legal Aid (8843)	308 (0,00%)
	3. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Interim (9192) / Injunction (9196)	290 (0,00%)
	4. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Interim (9192) / Urgent Guardianship (12416)	269 (0,00%)
	5. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND LABOR LAW (8826) – Procedural Acts (8893) / Quote (10938)	199 (0,00%)
Federal	1. TAX LAW (14) – Contributions (6031) / Social Contributions (6033)	163.014 (0,48%)
	2. TAX LAW (14) – Active Debt (Tax Enforcement) (6017)/	96.078 (0,28%)
	3. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	80.514 (0,24%)
	4. CIVIL LAW (899) – Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	74.556 (0,22%)
	5. TAX LAW (14) – Contributions (6031) / Social Security Contributions (6048)	70.810 (0,21%)
State	1. CIVIL LAW (899) – Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	1.775.093 (5,22%)
	2. TAX LAW (14) – Active Debt (Tax Enforcement) (6017)/	1.470.751 (4,33%)
	3. TAX LAW (14) – Taxes (5916) / IPTU/ Urban Property Tax (5952)	872.551 (2,57%)
	4. CIVIL LAW (899) – Family (5626) / Maintenance (5779)	864.580 (2,54%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) – Family (5626) / Kinship Relations (10577)	526.781 (1,55%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Political Parties (11747) / Rendering of Accounts - Financial Year (12048)	48.276 (0,14%)
	2. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Political Parties (11747) / Party Governing Bodies (11764)	7.402 (0,02%)
	3. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Campaign finance (11684)	6.046 (0,02%)
	4. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Accountability (12045)	5.845 (0,02%)
	5. ELECTORAL LAW (11428) – Elections (11583) / Positions (11628)	4.477 (0,01%)

Figure 220 - Most popular issues in appeal panels

Federal	1. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Temporary Disability Allowance (6101)	84.575 (4,65%)
	2. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Permanent Disability Pension (6095)	60.586 (3,33%)
	3. WELFARE LAW (12734) – Welfare Benefit (Art. 203,V CF/88) (6114) / Disabled Person (11946)	44.921 (2,47%)
	4. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Length of Service Retirement (Art. 55/6) (6118)	39.276 (2,16%)
	5. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Old Age Pension (Art. 48/51) (6096)	38.512 (2,12%)
State	1. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	228.012 (12,53%)
	2. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Material Damage (7780)	168.463 (9,26%)
	3. CIVIL LAW (899) – Civil Liability (10431) / Compensation for Moral Damage (10433)	90.950 (5,00%)
	4. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) – Civil Servants (10219) / Remuneration system and Benefits (10288)	76.815 (4,22%)
	5. CIVIL PROCEDURAL AND EMPLOYMENT LAW (8826) - Settlement / Compliance / Execution (9148) / Obligation to Do / Not to Do (10671)	54.904 (3,02%)

Figure 221 - Most popular issues in the special courts

Federal	1. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Temporary Disability Allowance (6101)	611.176 (5,14%)
	2. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC LAW (9985) - Application of INPC/IPCA - Updating of FGTS (15066)/	399.235 (3,35%)
	3. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Permanent Disability Pension (6095)	349.512 (2,94%)
	4. WELFARE LAW (12734) – Welfare Benefit (Art. 203,V CF/88) (6114) / Disabled Person (11946)	333.479 (2,80%)
	5. PREVIDENTIAL LAW (195) – Benefits in Kind (6094) / Maternity pay (Art. 71/73) (6103)	279.849 (2,35%)
State	1. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Moral Damage (7779)	1.274.257 (10,71%)
	2. CONSUMER LAW (1156) - Supplier Liability (6220) / Compensation for Material Damage (7780)	519.930 (4,37%)
	3. CIVIL LAW (899) – Civil Liability (10431) / Compensation for Moral Damage (10433)	494.808 (4,16%)
	4. CIVIL LAW (899) – Obligations (7681) / Types of Contracts (9580)	439.826 (3,70%)
	5. CIVIL LAW (899) – Obligations (7681) / Types of Securities (7717)	374.526 (3,15%)

The network diagrams in Figures 222 to 227 allow us to identify the most recurrent issues per court.

In the State Court diagram (Figure 222), it can be seen, for example, that the main issues 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 refer to civil and labor procedural law (provisional/preliminary injunctions; parties and attorneys/succumbence; and free legal aid).

It should also be noted that the subject of abusive practices in consumer law is a node present in the TJSE and also in the TJTO, TJAM, and TJPI.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, contractual obligations/expectations are among the most frequent subjects in most Courts of Justice. In addition, the subject of “Crimes of Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Drugs” is among the top five subjects of the TJMG.

The main issues in the Federal Court (Figure 223) are benefits in kind—disability benefits and pensions. It is also noteworthy that the Social Security Law, age retirement, appeared in the TRFs of the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Regions.

The Labor Court (Figure 224) 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. TRT7, TRT18, and TRT19 stand out for having the subject “Competence” in Civil and Labor Procedural Law among the largest.

The majority of cases in the Electoral Court (Figure 225) are linked to elections, with the main issues raised being candidates, accountability, and positions. The five most recurrent issues in the TRE-DF differ from those in the other bodies, appearing more frequently in issues relating to electoral crimes.

Among the Superior Courts (Figure 227), the issues of pre-trial detention and contractual obligations are among the main ones in the STJ. Naturally, the issues in these courts do not intersect, as they have completely different jurisdictional competencies.

Figure 222 - Most requested matters by state court

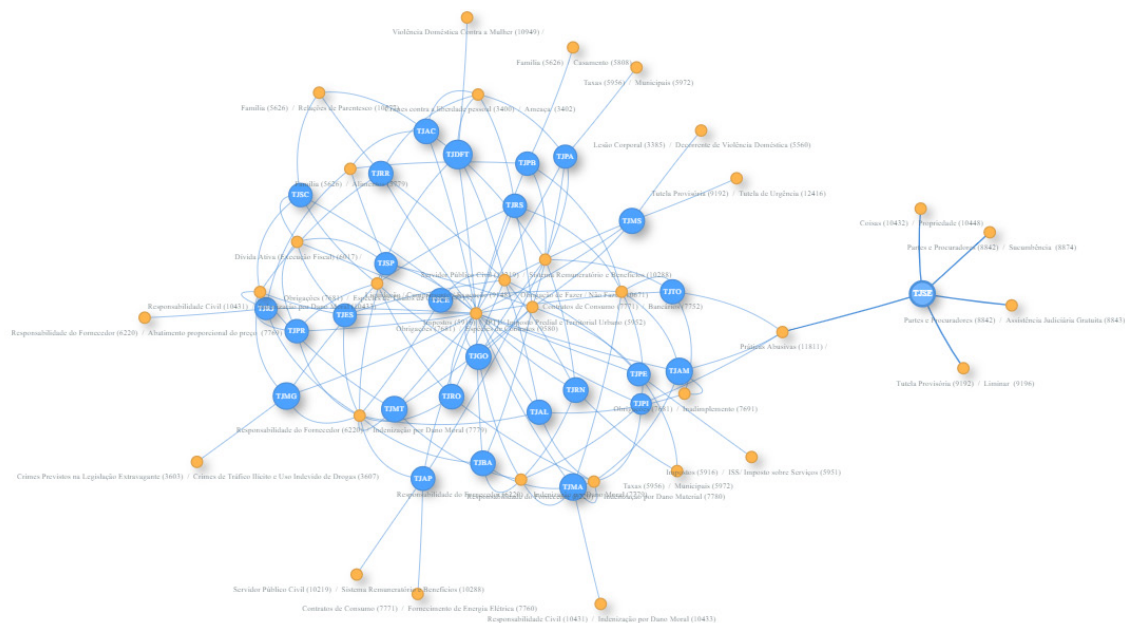


Figure 223 - Most requested matters by Federal Court

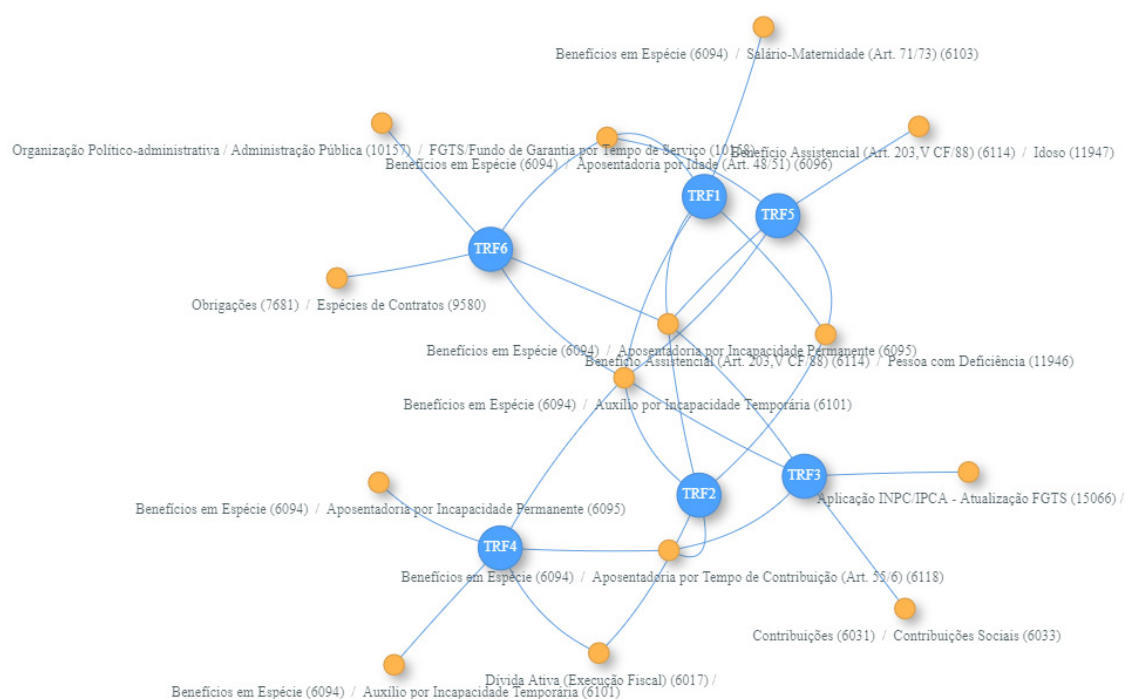


Figure 224 - Most requested issues by Labor Court

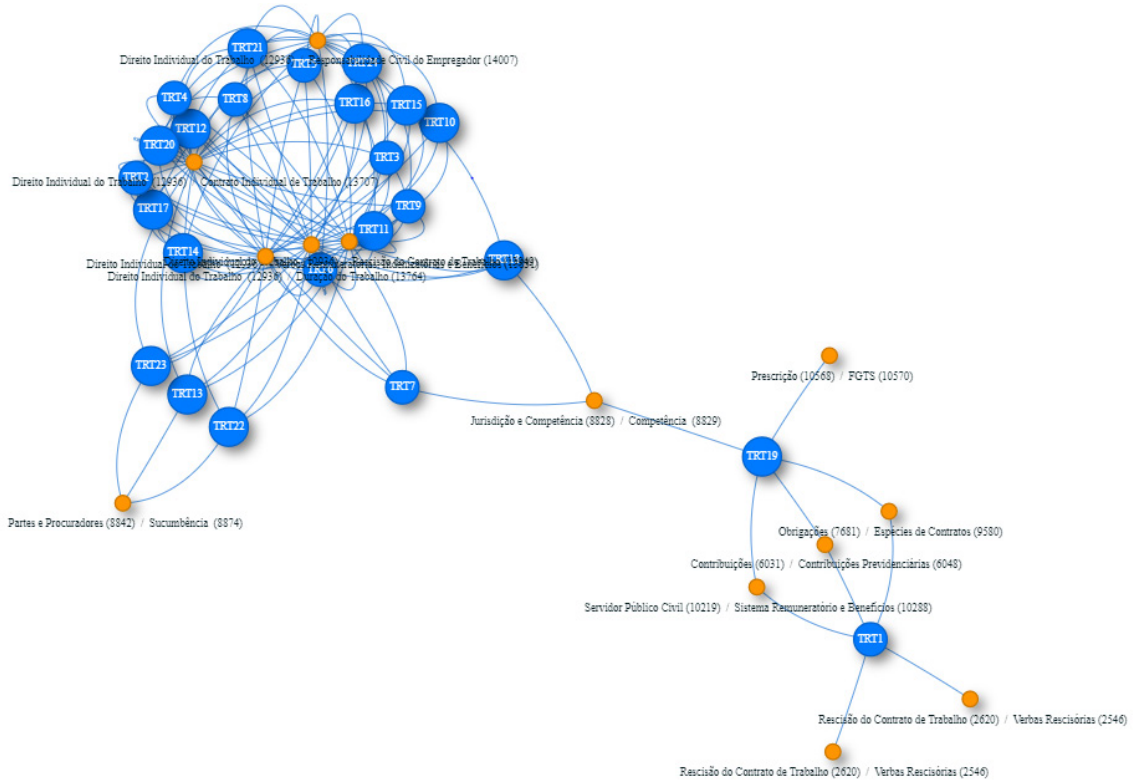


Figure 225 - Most requested issues by Electoral Justice court

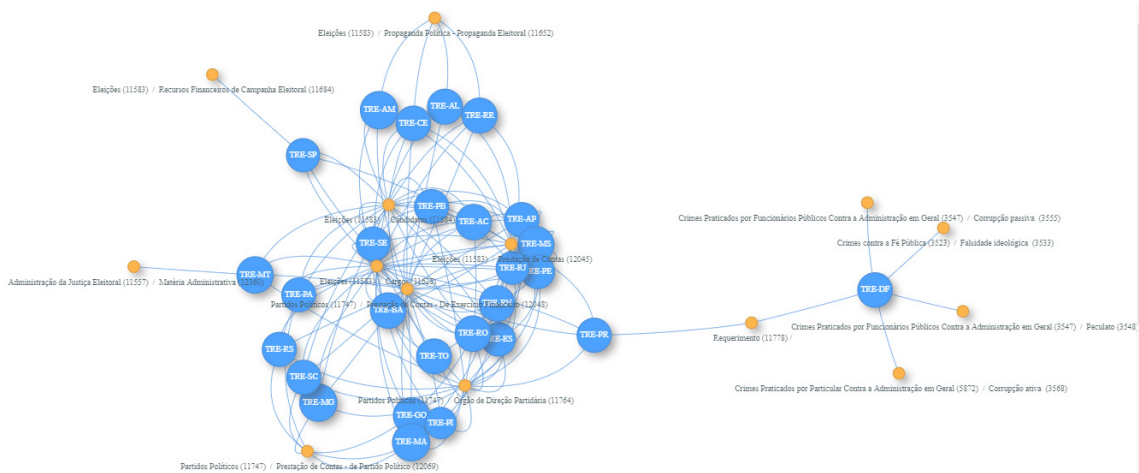


Figura 226 - Most requested issues by State Military Justice court

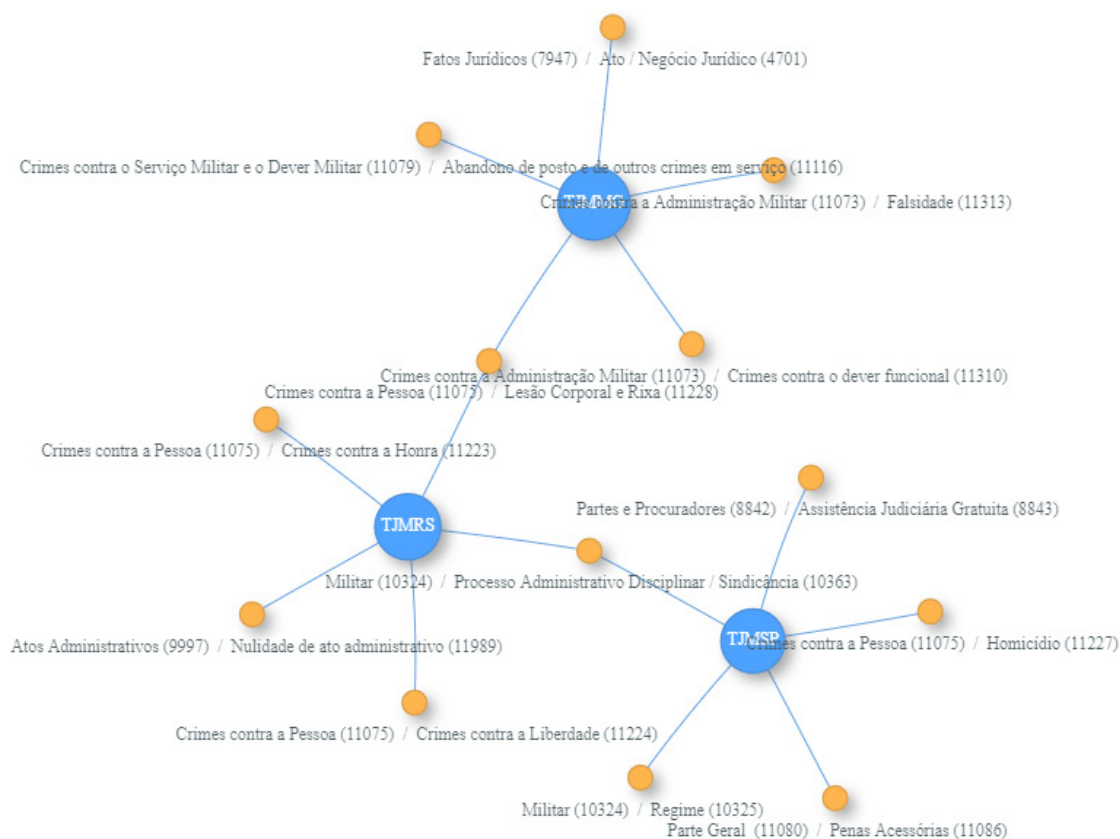
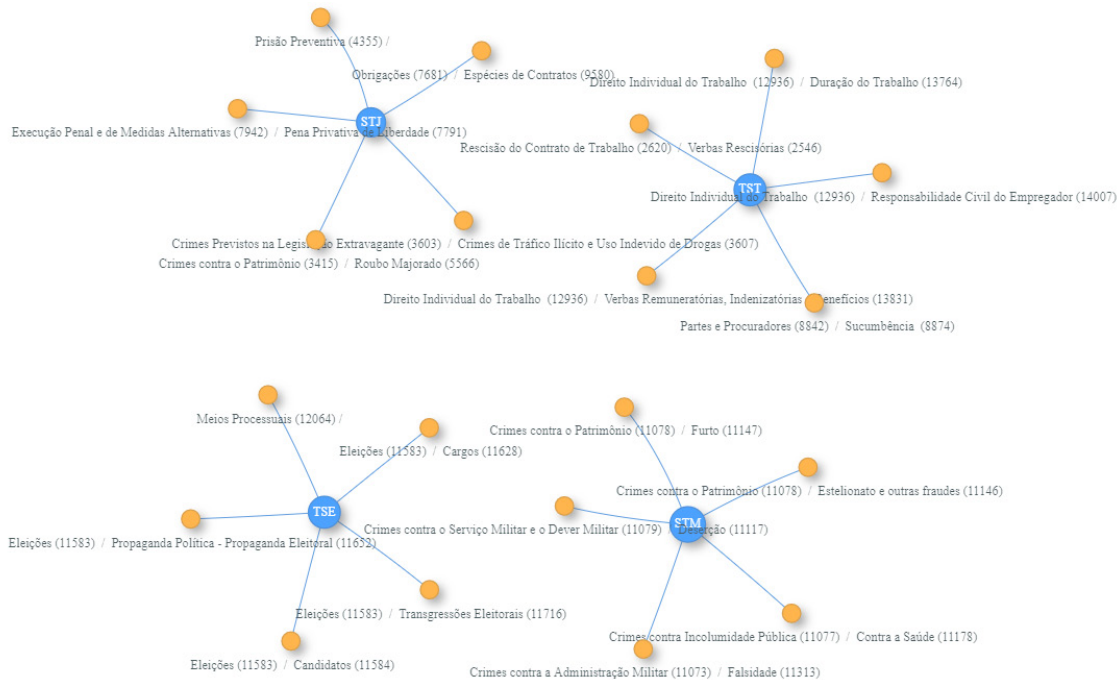


Figure 227 - Most requested matters by higher court



13.2 MOST RECURRENT CLASSES

The unified procedural tables have six hierarchical levels of classes. In the large group that encompasses “civil and labor cases”³⁹ (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, enforcement of judgment, liquidation, etc (level 3).

Knowledge procedures are distinguished by type, such as special civil court procedure or ordinary or summary or special (level 4). At the next level, special procedures are classified, such as contentious or voluntary jurisdiction or those 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 in the Unified Procedural Tables, it is neces-

³⁹ Despite the nomenclature, this group of classes only covers civil cases in the State, Federal, Electoral and Military Courts.

sary 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 228 to 232 show the most requested issues in general and by court segment, with a detailed representation of the second level (Figure 229), first level/common courts (Figure 230), appeal panels (Figure 231) and first level/special courts (Figure 232).

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 Justice, criminal actions.

Figure 228 - Most demanded classes

Labor	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	3.160.813 (9,03%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Labor Appeals (1071)	885.778 (2,53%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	120.556 (0,34%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Precautionary Proceedings (175) / Early Production of Evidence (193)	9.195 (0,03%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Labor Enforcement Proceedings (1068)	5.709 (0,02%)
Higher	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Labor Appeals (1071)	297.600 (0,85%)
	2. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Interlocutory Appeal (11881)/	263.524 (0,75%)
	3. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Habeas Corpus (1720)/	84.810 (0,24%)
	4. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Special Appeal (1032)/	66.850 (0,19%)
	5. SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE (5) - Ordinary Appeal in Habeas Corpus (1722)/	16.678 (0,05%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	625 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Investigative Procedures (11032)	541 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Record of Arrest in Flagrante (280)	194 (0,00%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Request for Breach of Data and/or Telephone Secrecy (310)	184 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - PROCESSO CRIMINAL (11030) / Procedimento Especial (11031)	176 (0,00%)
State Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	735 (0,00%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	613 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeal (417)	453 (0,00%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	239 (0,00%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Recursos (412) / Agravo de Execução Penal (413)	225 (0,00%)
Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	3.111.653 (8,89%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	750.677 (2,15%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Unappealed Appeal (460)	407.735 (1,17%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	275.424 (0,79%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	208.282 (0,60%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	10.402.086 (29,72%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	3.010.626 (8,60%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	2.634.662 (7,53%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	1.464.374 (4,18%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	1.027.899 (2,94%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures Relating to Political Parties (11534) / Annual Accountability (12377)	49.772 (0,14%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Proceedings for Acknowledgment (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	9.575 (0,03%)
	3. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to Political Parties (11534) / Suspension of Party Organ (14208)	6.659 (0,02%)
	4. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / Application for Regularization of Omission to Provide Electoral Accounts (12633)	6.654 (0,02%)
	5. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Electoral Appeals (11547) / Electoral Appeal (11548)	2.671 (0,01%)

Figure 229 - Most demanded classes in the second degree

Labor	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Labor Appeals (1071)	885.774 (18,82%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	24.049 (0,51%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Interim Urgent Relief and Interim Evidentiary Relief (12133) / Preliminary Injunctive Relief (12134)	1.255 (0,03%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Other Procedures (214) / Incidents (215)	1.116 (0,02%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Embargoes (207)	281 (0,01%)
State Military	1. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeals (417)	453 (0,01%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	239 (0,01%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Enforcement Appeal (413)	222 (0,00%)
	4. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - SPECIAL PROCEDURES PROVIDED FOR IN SPARSE LAWS (11029) / Representation for Loss of Graduation (11036)	172 (0,00%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Measures of Guarantee (303) / Criminal Habeas Corpus (307)	151 (0,00%)
Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	208.238 (4,43%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Proceedings (200)	133.943 (2,85%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Remand (199)	29.486 (0,63%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Appeal / Necessary Referral (1728)	22.601 (0,48%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeal (417)	9.106 (0,19%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Appeals (198)	1.463.391 (31,10%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Proceedings (200)	954.027 (20,28%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeals (417)	303.145 (6,44%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Measures of Guarantee (303) / Criminal Habeas Corpus (307)	170.340 (3,62%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Enforcement Appeal (413)	85.775 (1,82%)
Electoral	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	3.464 (0,07%)
	2. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Electoral Appeals (11547) / Electoral Appeal (11548)	2.671 (0,06%)
	3. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures Relating to Political Parties (11534) / Party propaganda (11536)	928 (0,02%)
	4. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures Relating to Political Parties (11534) / Annual Accountability (12377)	924 (0,02%)
	5. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / Application for Regularization of Omission to Provide Electoral Accounts (12633)	579 (0,01%)

Figure 230 - Most demanded classes in the first degree (courts)

Labor	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	3.136.764 (16,41%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	120.545 (0,63%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Precautionary Proceedings (175) / Early Production of Evidence (193)	9.194 (0,05%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Labor Enforcement Proceedings (1068)	5.709 (0,03%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Interim Urgent Relief and Interim Evidentiary Relief (12133) / Tutela Cautelar Antecedente (12134)	1.686 (0,01%)
Union Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	625 (0,00%)
	2. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Investigative Procedures (11032)	541 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Record of Arrest in Flagrante (280)	194 (0,00%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Request for Breach of Data and/or Telephone Secrecy (310)	184 (0,00%)
	5. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Special Procedure (11031)	176 (0,00%)
State Military	1. MILITARY PROCEDURE (11028) - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (11030) / Military Criminal Action - Ordinary Procedure (11037)	735 (0,00%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure (1106) / Procedure (1107)	570 (0,00%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Request for Breach of Data and/or Telephone Secrecy (310)	94 (0,00%)
	4. CRIMINAL EXECUTION AND ALTERNATIVE MEASURES (385) - Execution of Sentences (386)/	86 (0,00%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Circumstantial Report (278)	62 (0,00%)
Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	552.345 (2,89%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	275.029 (1,44%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	161.188 (0,84%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	30.524 (0,16%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Execution Procedure (158) / Embargoes (169)	23.076 (0,12%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure (1106) / Procedure (1107)	7.002.582 (36,63%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Tax Enforcement (1116)	2.634.625 (13,78%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	1.755.984 (9,18%)
	4. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Precautionary Measures (308) / Emergency Protective Measures (Maria da Penha Law) - Criminal (1268)	618.591 (3,24%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	567.973 (2,97%)
Electoral	1. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to Political Parties (11534) / Annual Accountability (12377)	48.848 (0,26%)
	2. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to Political Parties (11534) / Suspension of Party Body (14208)	6.426 (0,03%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure for Acknowledgment (1106) / Procedure for Enforcement of Judgment/Decision (155)	6.111 (0,03%)
	4. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures relating to the holding of elections (11529) / Application for Regularization of Omission to Provide Electoral Accounts (12633)	6.075 (0,03%)
	5. ELECTORAL PROCEDURE (11427) - Procedures Relating to the Holding of Elections (11529) / Rendering of Electoral Accounts (12193)	2.413 (0,01%)

Figure 231 - Most demanded classes in the appeal panels

Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Unappealed Appeal (460)	406.317 (29,56%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	16.618 (1,21%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	15.773 (1,15%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Appeal against civil injunction (1271)	7.224 (0,53%)
	5. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Proceedings (200)	4.759 (0,35%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil interlocutory appeal (460)	818.065 (59,51%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Lawsuits (200)	33.007 (2,40%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Knowledge Procedure (1106) / Knowledge Procedure (1107)	19.525 (1,42%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Embargoes (207)	16.766 (1,22%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Appeals (412) / Criminal Appeal (417)	16.042 (1,17%)

Figure 232 - Most demanded classes in the special courts

Federal	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	2.537.449 (28,13%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	568.009 (6,30%)
	3. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	2.206 (0,02%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Appeals (197) / Civil Unappealed Appeal (460)	1.406 (0,02%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Procedimentos Investigatórios (277) / Termo Circunstanciado (278)	667 (0,01%)
State	1. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Procedure of Knowledge (1107)	3.329.796 (36,92%)
	2. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Procedure of Knowledge (1106) / Proceedings for Compliance with Judgment/Decision (155)	1.251.387 (13,87%)
	3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Investigative Procedures (277) / Circumstantial Report (278)	790.247 (8,76%)
	4. CIVIL AND LABOR PROCEDURE (2) - Enforcement Proceedings (158) / Enforcement of Extrajudicial Titles (159)	459.850 (5,10%)
	5. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (268) - Common Procedure (281) / Criminal Action - Summary Procedure (10944)	38.623 (0,43%)

14 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 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: Ensuring a healthy life and promoting 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: Reducing inequality within and between countries;

2.2. Environmental Theme

- ▶ SDG-6: Ensure the 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 the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, 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: Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation;
- ▶ SDG-11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable;

4. Institutional Theme

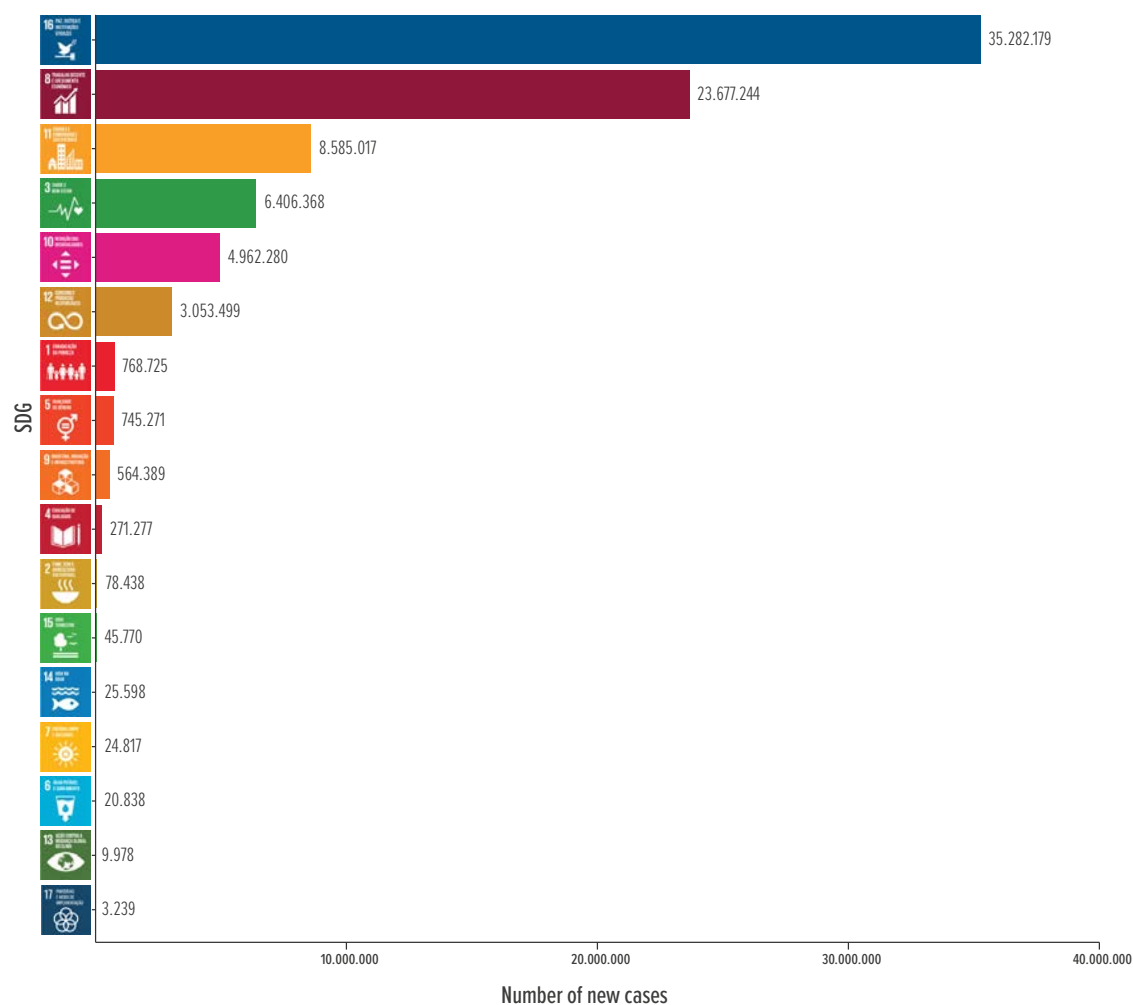
- ▶ SDG-16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels;
- ▶ SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Figure 233 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, considering that more than one issue can 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 on certain subjects that comprise 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 233 - Number of new cases by SDG



The historical series of the SDGs under the social theme are shown in Figure 234, covering SDG-3 (healthy living) and SDG-10 (reducing inequality); and in Figure 235 they cover SDG-1 (eradicate poverty), SDG-2 (eradicate hunger), SDG-4 (quality education) and SDG-5 (gender equality).

Figure 234 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the social themes: SDG-3 (healthy living) and SDG-10 (reducing inequality)

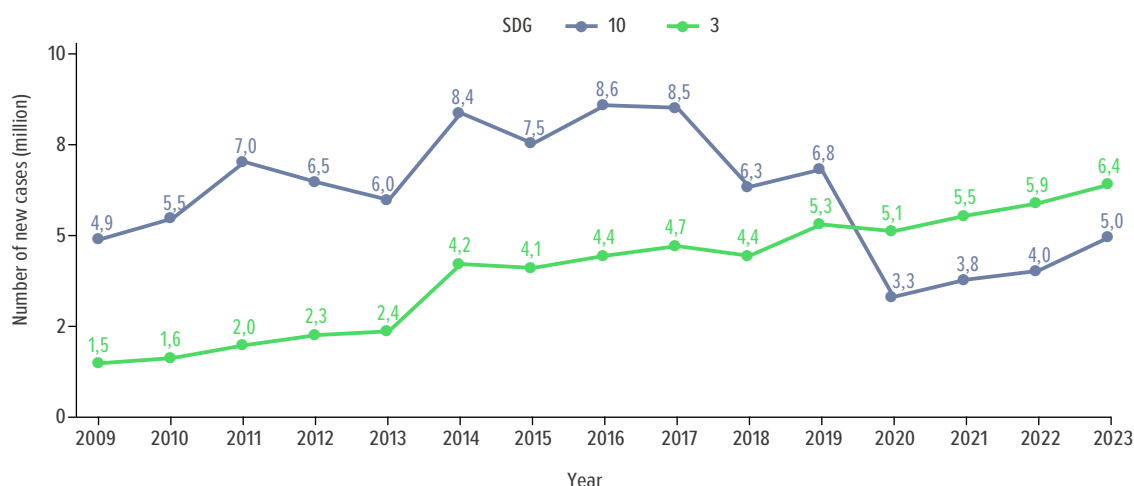


Figure 235 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in social themes: SDG-1 (eradicate poverty), SDG-2 (eradicate hunger), SDG-4 (quality education) and SDG-5 (gender equality)

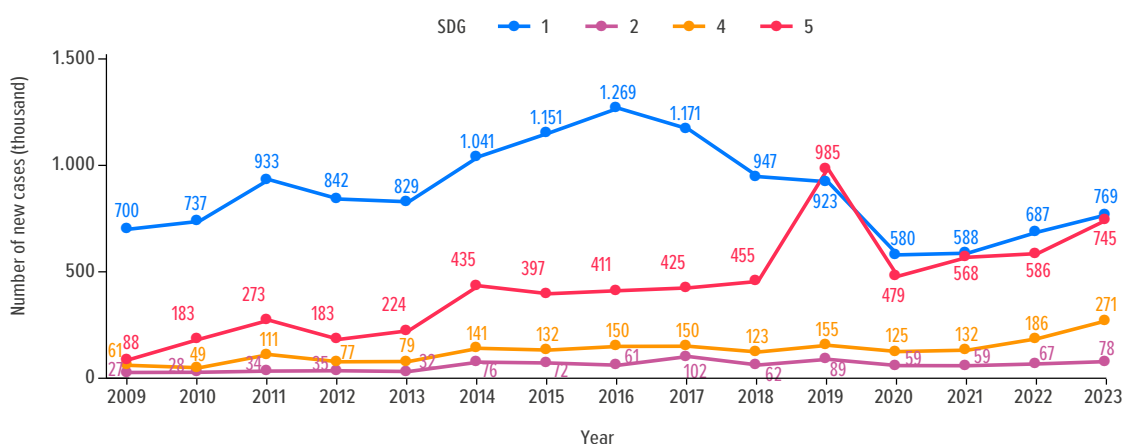


Figure 236 shows the historical series of the SDGs under the environmental theme, covering SDG-6 (drinking water and sanitation) and SDG-7 (renewable and affordable energy); Figure 237 shows processes with SDG-13 (action against global climate change), SDG-14 (life in water), and SDG-15 (life on land); while Figure 238 covers SDG-12 (responsible production and consumption).

Figure 236 - 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)

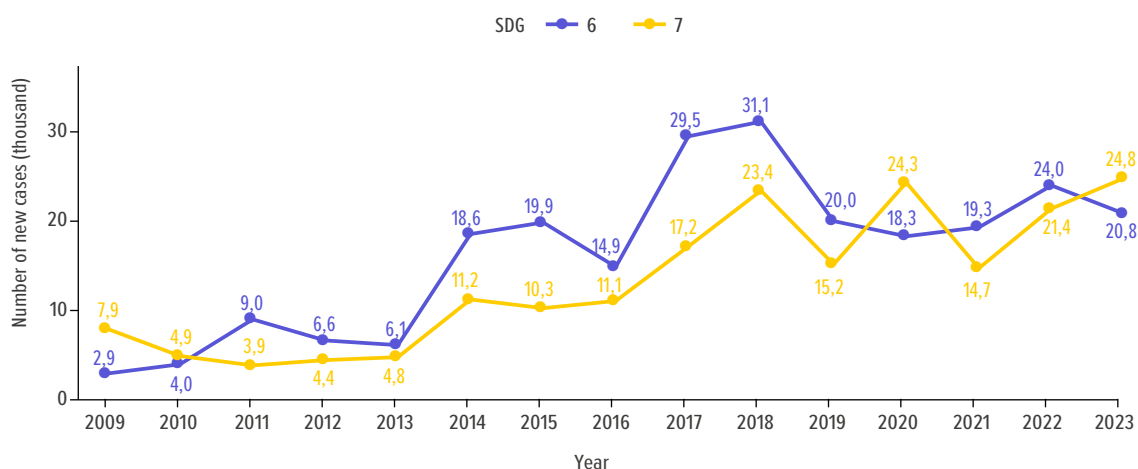


Figure 237 - Number of new cases (in thousand) by SDG in the environmental themes of SDG-13 (action against global climate change), SDG-14 (life in water) and SDG-15 (life on land)

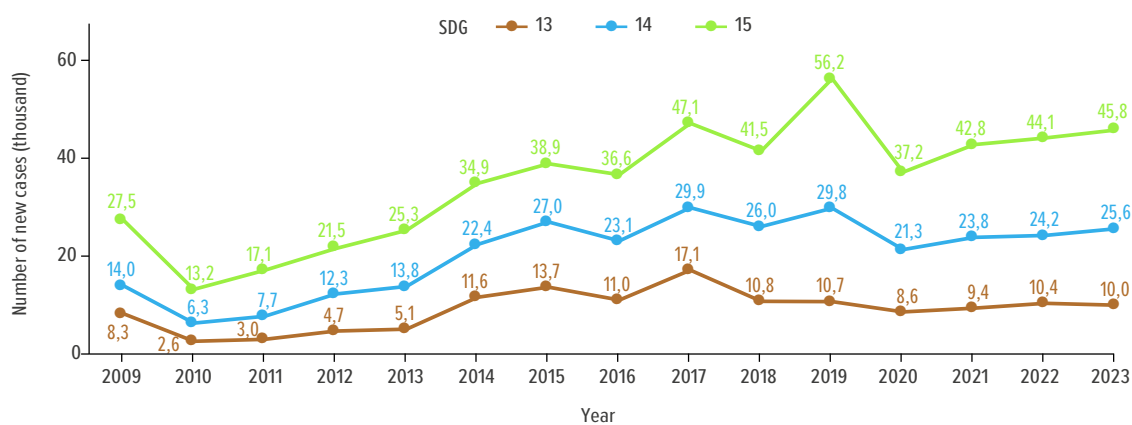


Figure 238 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the environmental theme of SDG-12 (responsible production and consumption)

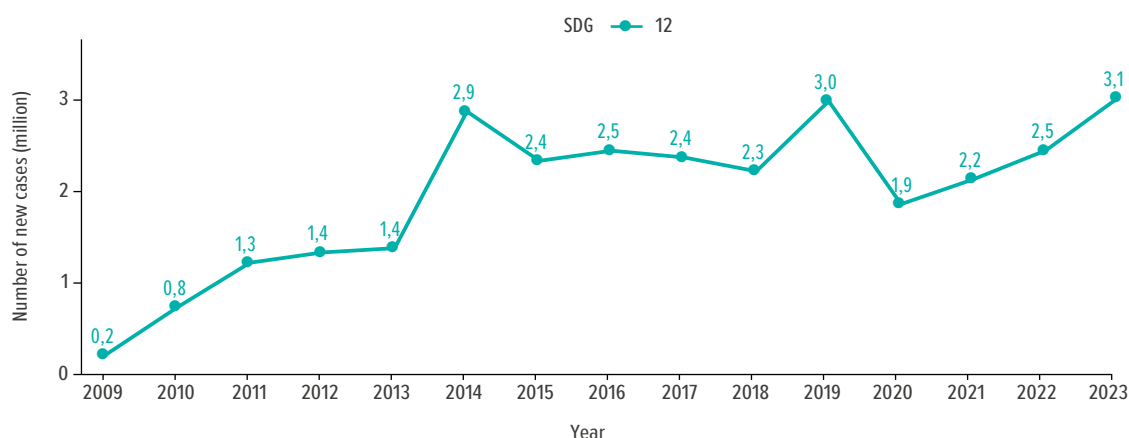
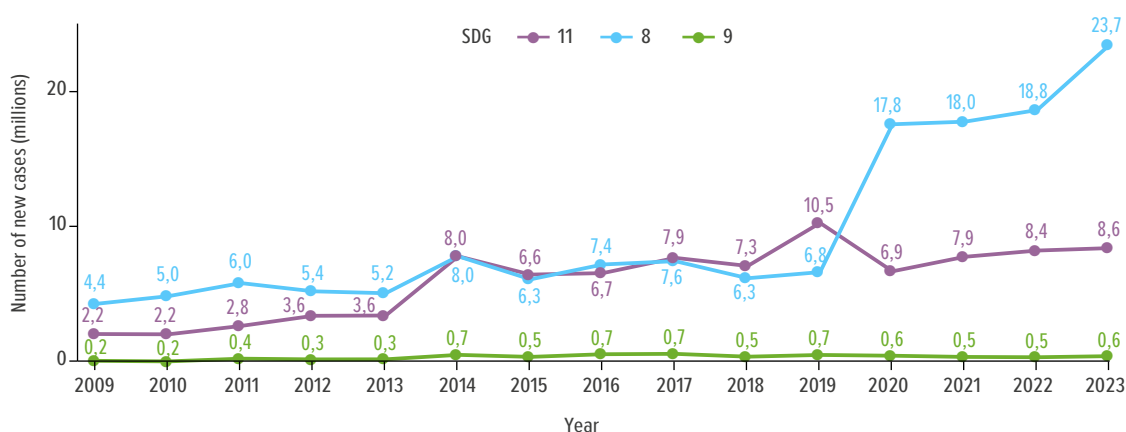


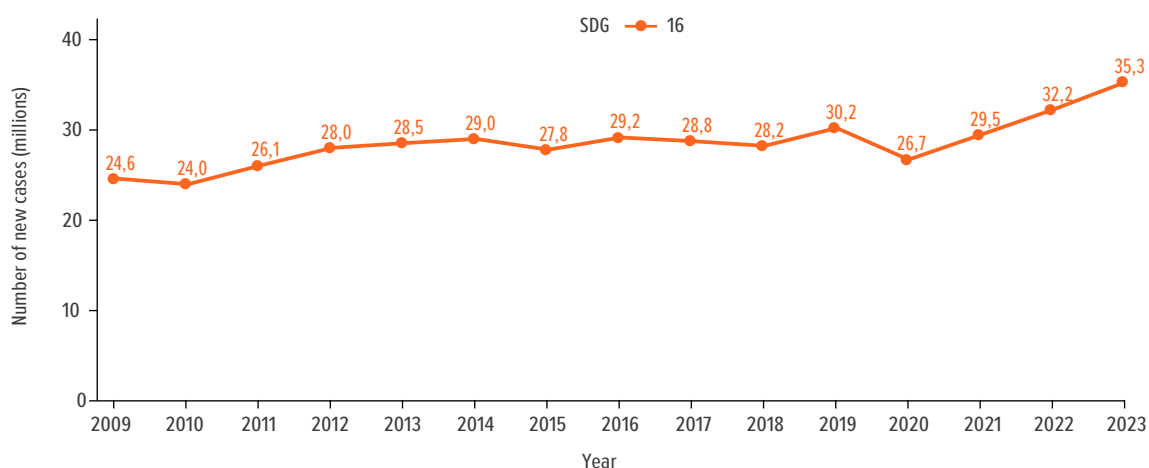
Figure 239 shows the historical series of the SDGs under the economic theme, covering SDG-8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG-9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), and SDG-11 (sustainable cities and communities).

Figure 239 - 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)



On the institutional themes, there is only data on SDG-16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), as shown in Figure 240.

Figure 240 - Number of new cases (in millions) by SDG in the institutional theme - SDG-16 (peace, justice and strong institutions)



15 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In its 21st edition, the Justice in Numbers Report 2024 (base year 2023) presents the main data on the Brazilian Judiciary, with detailed information on the performance of the judiciary, its spending and its structure. This is 15 years of statistical data collected by the CNJ, using a standardized, consolidated and uniform data collection methodology in the 91 Brazilian courts.

To further qualify the collection and management of procedural data, the historical series from 2020 onwards were generated from the National Database of the Judiciary - DataJud, established by CNJ Resolution No. 331/2020.

This system is responsible for the centralized storage of procedural data and metadata relating to all physical or electronic, public or confidential proceedings of the courts indicated in items II to VII of art. 92 of the Federal Constitution.

Efforts were made to maintain the measurement methodology, even if it relied on different sources of information and calculation mechanisms, such as those required by the use of DataJud. With its definitive implementation, the CNJ began to centralize the entire mass of procedural data and the entire calculation procedure, eliminating manual work and the sending of electronic forms by the courts, which guarantees greater reliability of the information.

In this sense, and in praise of the National Pact of the Judiciary for SimpleLanguage⁴⁰ and CNJ Recommendation No. 144/2023, this report provides a step-by-step guide to accessing, viewing and extracting various pieces of information.

Most of this public and accessible data (financial, personnel and litigation resources, procedural statistics, thematicpanels⁴¹) is on the Justice in Numbers Panel, which is updated frequently to provide the desired transparency at the right time.

Also, with a view to building accountable-judicial policies, a BI panel was developed called the “Judiciary Personnel Data Panel,” which allows for the monitoring of judicial policies monitor the results of various CNJ policies, such as a) CNJ Resolution 400/2021 - gender composition

40 The National Pact of the Judiciary for Simple Language consists of actions, initiatives, and projects to be developed in all segments of the judiciary and at all levels of jurisdiction. The aim is to adopt simple, direct, and understandable language for all citizens in the production of judicial decisions and in general communication with society.

41 DataJud is proving to be a more solid source of data every day, capable of organizing 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 results in more qualified databases, both in terms of the database centralized in the CNJ by virtue of DataJud, and those hosted in the courts themselves.

and racial composition in the staff and auxiliary staff; b) CNJ Resolution no. 512/2023 - reservation for Indigenous people in competitions for permanent positions and the judiciary; c) CNJ Resolution no. 106/2010 - gender affirmative action in the access of female magistrates to the second level of the jurisdiction of Brazilian courts; and d) CNJ Resolution no. 203/2015 - reservation for black people.

The Dashboard, available at <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/painel-mpm-pessoal/>, is updated monthly and has also been broken down in this document (Appendix B) so that its information is easily and clearly accessible. In addition to this instrument, another relevant panel, the Panel of Major Litigants, was detailed to provide data on most of the litigation in Brazil.

From a retrospective point of view, 2023 appears to have been a year of high productivity and high judicial demand, with indicators higher than the levels seen before the COVID-19 pandemic began in 2020.

Thus, 2020 and 2021 were atypical periods, with the Brazilian and world population affected by high death rates and social restrictions imposed. Despite this adverse situation, the programs set up by the CNJ as part of the Justice Program 4.0 and the modernization of the judiciary made it possible to continue providing legal services and access to justice, even during that period.

The “Justice 4.0 Program—Innovation and Effectiveness in Achieving Justice for All” is a milestone of innovation and digital transformation in the Judiciary. It created institutes such as the electronic domicile, the 100% Digital Court, the Virtual Counter, and 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 49 courts, 100% adherence to the 100% digital court system has been identified, which already covers 79.3% of all court offices. In these judicial units, procedural acts, including hearings and trial sessions, can be carried out electronically and remotely.

There are 314 Justice 4.0 Centers in operation. This institute makes it possible to structure justice more efficiently, insofar as specialization in relevant areas of the law is now done completely virtually and without new physical structures. This generates savings for the public coffers and more qualified case treatment in certain areas covered by these centers.

In 2023, the Judiciary resumed the trend of increasing spending compared to the historical series since 2009. The Judiciary’s total expenditure was 132.8 billion, representing an increase of around 9% compared to last year.

The figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation to allow for a proper comparison. This growth is due to the 32.9% variation in capital expenditure, with an increase of 3.1 billion; in other current expenditures of 4%, an increase of 10 billion; and in human resources expenditure, representing a positive variation of 9%, totaling 119.7 billion.

The cost of the justice service per inhabitant also increased by 11.5% from 2022 to 2023, reaching R\$653.7 per citizen, and spending per GDP was 1.2%, remaining at last year's level.

The judiciary is also a source of revenue for the public coffers, having generated R\$68.74 billion in 2023 as a result of its judicial activity, a return of 52% of the expenses incurred.

A large part of this collection is due to the payment of tax enforcement debts (R\$26.2 billion) and the collection of costs (R\$23.7 billion), which also includes other revenue collections such as the tax levied on *causa mortis* in judicial inventories/listing, social security enforcement, enforcement of penalties imposed by labor relations inspection bodies, and income tax.

The Brazilian justice system provides services free of charge to the population in more than half of the cases since 23.1% of the cases in progress are criminal or special court cases, in which no charges are levied. Among the other cases, 27% were granted free legal aid.

The number of magistrates remained stable at 18,265, with no change in 2023. The number of civil servants grew by 1.3% to 275,581.

There are 446,534 employees working for justice, including 18,265 judges, 275,581 civil servants, 78,690 outsourced workers, 54,599 trainees, 2,547 lay judges, 11,098 conciliators, 2,605 volunteers, and 3,149 professionals working in privatized offices.

Brazil has a ratio of 9 judges per 100,000 inhabitants, less than half the number of judges in European countries, which have a ratio of 18 judges per 100,000 inhabitants per hundred thousand inhabitants. Women represent 36.8% of the judiciary, and the higher the career level, the lower the representation.

Women account for 39% of judges, 23.9% of judges, and 18.8% of ministers. In parallel with women's participation in the European Union, Brazil still shows low female representation. While the Brazilian average is 36.8%, in Europe, women judges already accounted for more than half of the judiciary in 2022, at 59.7%.

For the first time, the Justice in Numbers Report includes, within the personnel section, a topic specifically aimed at diagnosing the ethnic-racial profile of the judges and civil servants of the

Brazilian Judiciary, which, however, is not measured by the European Union report to which it refers.

In 2023, through the National Pact of the Judiciary for Racial Composition, the courts were encouraged to update their internal staff registration systems with more recent self-declaration to improve race/color records.

The percentage of black people in the entire Judiciary is 14.3%, of which 12.4% are brown and only 1.8% are black. The justice segments with the highest percentages of black magistrates are electoral justice (18.1%) and Labor Justice (15.9%). Next are the State Courts (13.1%) and the Federal Courts (11.6%). The segment with the lowest percentage of black magistrates is the State Military Court (6.7%).

Data on the structure of the Judiciary in Brazil shows that there are 15,646 first-level 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 law, in order to provide more specialized services on important issues, such as domestic violence, the jury trial, tax foreclosures and health, among others. With Justice Center 4.0, specialized treatment is also carried out virtually.

The MPM system catalogs 37 types of jurisdiction and makes a list of all these units available to the public, as can be seen on the DPJ's dashboards 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, 2,496 (44.8%) are the seat of state courts and cover 88.3% of the country's populationresident population. Thus, the courts are located in areas with a higher population concentration, which provides more access to justice and reaches a greater number of people.

On the other hand, several judicial units are located in international border territories, which demonstrates the judiciary's importance for national security and territorial sovereignty, as indicated in chapter 3. There are 588 Brazilian municipalities located in the border region, of which 252 (42.9%) are the seat of a state district.

Access to justice increased in 2023, with 3 million more new cases registered than in 2022, the highest peak in judicial demand in the entire historical series between 2009 and 2023.

35.3 million lawsuits were filed during the year. The number of cases dismissed also rose by 2.2 million (9.4%), and the number of cases tried by 3.4 million (11.3%).

Even so, the procedural stock grew by 896,500 cases, ending 2023 with the highest number of cases in progress in the historical series: 83.8 million cases.

It was possible to identify that the cases dealt with by the Special Courts were mainly responsible for the increase in the backlog in 2023, which grew by 1.3 (12.2%), especially in the Federal Court.

The collections of the second degree and higher courts also increased, although to a lesser extent. On the other hand, first-degree common court cases, which account for the majority of the backlog—65.2 million, equivalent to 77.8% of the total—fell by 0.7%.

Although there has been an increase in pending cases, if we exclude from the calculation cases that have been suspended, placed on hold, or placed on provisional file, there have been successive reductions in the net backlog since 2015.

This means that, in cases where the Judiciary can effectively act and is not awaiting some legal situation to be dealt with again, the stock has been decreasing. In eight years, net pending cases have fallen from 68.9 million to 63.6 million.

Although 35.3 million lawsuits were filed, this calculation can be duplicated when the same lawsuit is filed in different instances and stages in the same year. This is the case, for example, of a case that enters the first-degree knowledge phase and, in the same year, it is appealed to the second level, or judicial execution is initiated at the first instance.

Considering only court actions, knowledge processes, and extrajudicial executions, we arrive at a figure of 22.6 million cases filed in the Judiciary in 2023.

Productivity indicators show significant progress in 2023. The average productivity of magistrates rose by 6.8%, with an average of 2,063 cases disposed of per magistrate.

The calculation only takes into account working days in 2023 and does not take into account recess periods (but does take into account vacations). The figure implies the solution of approximately 8.2 cases a day.

The Judicial Staff Productivity Index also increased by 5%, which means an average of 8 more cases per judicial staff member than in 2022. In the case of the IPS, the increase in productivity occurred in both the first and second levels.

It can be seen that the growth in pending cases occurred in both the knowledge and execution phases, with a variation of 2.1% and 0.2% in each respective phase. Likewise, there was an

increase in productivity, with an increase in the number of cases disposed of in both phases: 13.5% in execution and 4.2% in knowledge.

The progress reported meant that the congestion rate reached 70.5%, 1.1 percentage points lower than the previous year, a notable reduction rarely seen in the historical series. Approximately 29% of all the cases that have been processed have been resolved, disregarding cases that are suspended, placed on hold, or in a provisional file awaiting future legal situations.

As a result, the net congestion rate fell to 64.5% (6.1 percentage points less than the gross rate), reaching the lowest value in the historical series. It is important to clarify that not all the cases processed in a year are ready to be written off due to the existence of legal deadlines and the need to await payment of court-ordered debt or ratified agreements, among other various legal situations.

The first level of jurisdiction has the highest procedural volume, with 93.6% of pending cases, 84.6% of new cases, 82.7% of judicial staff, and 85.1% of judges.

The results show little progress in the National Policy for Prioritizing the First Instance, with a stagnation in the proportion of civil servants and commissioned positions allocated to the first instance, with the changes basically deriving from changes in procedural flows.

In other words, the second level 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 86.4%. In other words: apparent progress in complying with the rule is actually the result of a reduction in the procedural demand of the first level, and not the allocation of civil servants, which was expected.

Overall, the congestion rate in the first level remains higher than in the second level, with a difference of 20 percentage points (72.5% in the first level and 49.9% in the second level). This happens even though the productivity of judges and civil servants in the first level is better than in the second level.

Conciliation, a permanent policy of the CNJ since 2006, has not evolved. In 2023, 12.1% 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 8 years.

By justice segment, the best conciliation rates are in the knowledge phase of the Labor Court (37%), in the execution of the Special Federal Courts (JEF) (32%), and in the execution of non-fiscal extrajudicial titles in the State Court (27%).

On this point, it is worth noting the efforts that the Council has been making to reduce the tax litigation backlog in Brazil, including encouraging settlements at any time during the judicial process and before it, as highlighted in a section of this Report.

Data from the digital transformation policy shows progress. The proportion of new electronic cases has reached almost 100% and electronic processing is already a reality in 90.6% of on-going cases, with only three courts in the country having 10% or more of physical cases pending final resolution.

The average time taken to resolve a physical case was 14 years, while an electronic case was resolved in 2 years and 1 month, i.e. almost seven times longer. Of the cases being processed in physical form, there is an average wait of 12 years and 4 months for the court, while in cases 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.

There was a reduction in the time taken to process pending cases (the period between the date on which the action began and 31/12/2023), with an increase in the time taken for cases to be judged and dropped during the year. This means that older cases, which are usually more difficult to resolve, have been given greater priority. The average duration of the case was 2 years and 3 months for those tried; 2 years and 7 months for those dismissed; and 4 years and 3 months for those pending.

The longest stretches of procedural time are concentrated in pending cases, specifically in the execution phase (5 years and 7 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 3 months to 2 years and 4 months.

In 2023, the CNJ ordered the installation of Digital Inclusion Points (PID) in the courts, rooms or spaces designed to serve citizens in locations that are not the seat of courts, with the aim of expanding access to justice. By April 2024, 418 PIDs had been installed, of which 119 (28%) were located in the state of Maranhão.

External appeal rates tend to be higher between the second level and the higher courts than between the first level and the second level. 25% of first-degree decisions in the knowledge phase and 7% of first-degree decisions in the execution phase reach the second-degree courts. For the higher courts, it was 26% of high court decisions.

The appealability of the special courts to the appeal panels (19%) is lower than that of the ordinary courts to the second level (27%).

In terms of internal appealability, in which the appeals filed are judged by the judge or body that issued the decision under appeal, the rate in the second level is 1.8 times higher than the same rate in the first level. In the first-degree knowledge phase, internal appealability was 8%; in the execution phase, it was 4% and, in the second degree, 14%.

In the chapter analyzing the competencies of the first-level units and special courts, there are a large number of single courts, with 34.3% of Brazilian municipalities having only one court.

Furthermore, approximately 9,466 (60.5%) of the judicial units are specialized branches of justice or have exclusive jurisdiction, i.e. they were not classified as “Single Court,” “Other Courts, not attached to Special Courts,” “Other Courts with an Adjunct Special Court,” “Single Special Court or that accumulates more than one jurisdiction,” “Civil and Criminal Special Court,” and “Adjunct Special Court.”

The courts exclusively dealing with domestic and family violence against women stand out for having a congestion rate of 56%, which is lower than that of the Labor Courts, a branch of justice that has stood out throughout this report for its efficiency.

On this point, it is essential to remember the various measures that the CNJ has been taking for some time to combat violence against women. The most recent rule issued to increase judicial policy was CNJ Resolution 542/2023⁴².

The congestion rate of the other units that also accumulate domestic violence cases with other competencies, however, is 63.3%, i.e., these indicators suggest that the specialization of the courts in matters of domestic and family violence against women contributed to a reduction in the congestion of these cases during the year 2023.

Similarly, the congestion rate in the exclusive jury courts was 70.5% and in the cumulative courts 84.2%, which suggests that the specialization of the jury courts may also have contributed to a decrease in the congestion rate in 2023.

42 This Resolution, available at <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/5393> created the National Forum for Combating Violence Against Women (Fonavim), which is a national and permanent body responsible for preparing studies and proposing measures to improve guidelines and actions to prevent and combat violence against women. A body linked to the Standing Committee on Policies for the Prevention of Victims of Violence, Witnesses and Vulnerable Persons and the supervision of the National Judicial Policy for Combating Violence against Women in the Judiciary.

Tackling this bottleneck led to the publication of CNJ Resolution 547/2024, containing measures to deal with pending tax foreclosures, including the extinction of tax foreclosures with a filed value of less than R\$ 10,000.00 (ten thousand reais), provided that there are no assets attached and no useful movement for more than a year.

In fact, tax foreclosures are pointed out as the main factor slowing down the judiciary since tax foreclosure cases come to court after frustrating administrative attempts to recover the tax credit. They represent approximately 31% of all pending cases and 59% of pending executions in the Judiciary, with a congestion rate of 87.8%.

In other words, out of every hundred tax enforcement cases processed in 2023, only 12 were dismissed. Without these cases, the Brazilian judiciary's congestion rate would fall by 5.8 percentage points, from 70.5% to 64.7%.

In addition to Resolution 547, the Council has launched a number of initiatives in coordination with the federal regional courts and courts of justice, which are detailed in Chapter 5, item 5.4 of this Report (CNJ Joint Ordinance 7/2023, Joint Ordinance 8/23; Technical Cooperation Agreement 24/2023; and Joint Ordinance 5/2024). However, the effects of the above measures have yet to be seen.

As for the average processing time for tax foreclosures, it takes 7 years and 9 months to be discharged. If these processes were disregarded, the average processing time would rise from 2 years and 7 months to 2 years and 1 month in 2023. On the other hand, the average time taken to process tax enforcement cases is 6 years and 9 months. If this were disregarded, the average time taken to process the case would be reduced from 4 years and 3 months to 3 years and 1 month.

With regard to criminal jurisdiction, in 2023, there were 8.9 million criminal cases pending before the Judiciary, of which 6.2 million were in the knowledge phase and 2.7 million were in criminal execution. Of these, 1.8 million involved custodial sentences (64%) and 986,500 alternative sentences (36%).

In 2023, 600,000 criminal executions were started. In most cases, the sentence imposed was non-custodial, with 343,600 cases initiated (57.3%), while those involving deprivation of liberty account for 256,000 (42.7%). The total number of alternative sentences in progress has sharply dropped in the last year (27.5%).

It is worth noting that the 21st edition of the Justice in Numbers Report inaugurates an important measure, which is its launch in the first half of the year, allowing for the verification of judicial statistics at an early stage.

In other words, the judiciary, the courts, and other interested parties can evaluate the detailed performance of the Brazilian justice system in time to make improvements in the same year and obtain better results, which was not possible when the report was published in mid-September with data from December of the previous year.

Therefore, the continuous and uninterrupted series continues to systematize the main results achieved by the Judiciary in a complete radiography that covers information on expenses, personnel, and litigation before the courts and which, as of 2024, will be published in the first half of the year.

Finally, it should be noted that all the data in this statistical document can be consulted, in a dynamic and up-to-date way, on the Justice in Numbers Panel, with procedural data from each of the country's 15,646 judicial units, consolidating the Brazilian Judiciary as a transparent body that enables the participation of Brazilian society and the international community, through versions translated into English and Spanish.

16 REFERENCES

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17 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 the CNJ files in XML format and according to 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/>.

The 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, in the continuous improvement of judicial

statistics. The data is sent monthly, according to the schedule established in the CNJ Ordinance n. 160/2020;

- b) The data on inputs, appropriations and degrees of use, which includes data on expenses, revenue collection and personnel, 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 servant 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, judges, civil servants and auxiliary staff, whose data is sent monthly to the CNJ, according to the model spreadsheets available on the page <https://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias/modulo-de-productividade-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 **Justiça em Números (Justice in Numbers)** took place in 2004 and expanded the guiding principles of the National Judicial Branch Data Bank (BNDPJ), which served as the basis for CNJ Resolution 15, issued on April 20, 2006, a milestone for the methodology of collecting statistical data from federal, state and labor courts and for the inauguration of the historical series in 2004, which lasted until 2008.

CNJ Resolution 76/2009 was issued to contribute to the improvement of SIESPJ and continue the process of improving the data in the Justice in Numbers Report. This regulation 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 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, when the productivity module was implemented, the courts have been transmitting the information monthly 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 76/2009 created new indicators and improved old ones. The new indicators have their historical series starting in 2015.

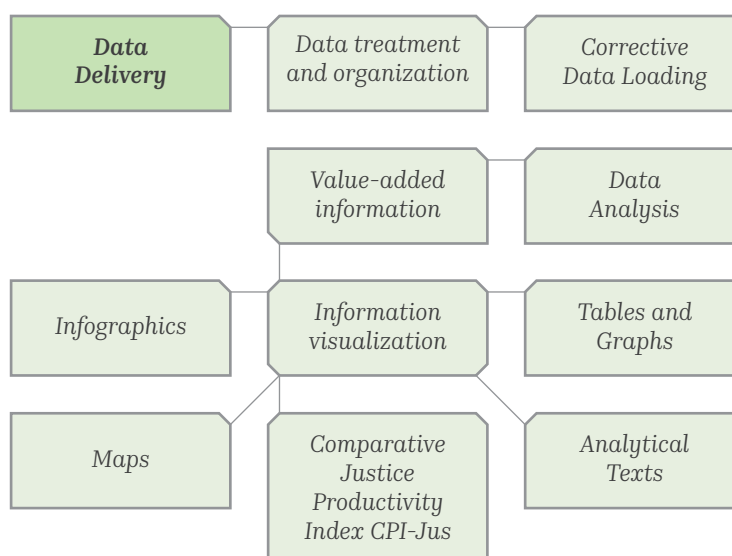
In 2018, the productivity module underwent a new reformulation when variables were included to measure conciliation in the pre-procedural phase, interlocutory decisions, winning votes, and cases awaiting review by another office in collegiate bodies.

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 the 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 241 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:

Figura 241 - Flow of the Justice in Numbers Report



Descriptions of the techniques and methodologies used in this report are presented below.

17.1 INFOGRAPHICS

By definition, infographics are a set of graphic resources used to present and summarize data to facilitate the visual understanding of information.

This way, the following data are expressed clearly and intuitively: 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 level of jurisdiction and, in the first level, by the stages of knowledge and execution.

The last part presents the main indicators for each branch of justice, separated by level, type and phase, in the following categories: procedural movement, court management and productivity per magistrate and per civil servant.

17.2 VENN DIAGRAM

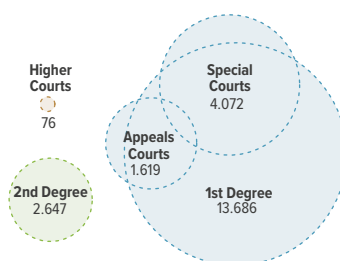
The Judiciary has a peculiar characteristic in that judges can accumulate functions in the common courts (first degree), special courts and appeal panels. Therefore, in order to calculate the total number of magistrates, it is necessary to separate them into a few groups: a) exclusive to the first degree; 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 levels of jurisdiction.

Figure 242 - Example of using Venn diagram



The graph shows that there is no intersection between the second level, made up of judges and substitute judges of the second level, and the first level as a whole, with judges of law. 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.

17.3 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 Justice (27 courts), Labor Justice (24 courts) and Electoral Justice (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.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴

The statistical technique of principal component analysis, used to calculate the scores and, consequently, to define the groups, is presented below.

⁴³ Statistical technique for cases where you want to synthesize the information provided by several variables/indicators.

⁴⁴ 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, trainees, lay judges, conciliators and volunteers.

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 with 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 $\mathbf{X}' = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p\}$ with covariance matrix given by eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p$.

$$Y_1 = \mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{X} = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1p}x_p$$

$$Y_2 = \mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X} = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2p}x_p$$

...

$$Y_p = \mathbf{a}_p' \mathbf{X} = a_{p1}x_1 + a_{p2}x_2 + \dots + a_{pp}x_p$$

With

$$\text{Var}(y_i) = \mathbf{a}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{a}_i, \text{ para } i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$\text{Cov}(y_i, y_k) = \mathbf{a}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{a}_k, \text{ para } i, k = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

The main 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 $\text{Var}(\mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{X})$, subject to $\mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{a}_1 = 1$.

Second main component = linear combination $\mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X}$ that maximizes $\text{Var}(\mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X})$, subject to $\mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{a}_2 = 1$ and $\text{Cov}(\mathbf{a}_1' \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{a}_2' \mathbf{X}) = 0$.

...

i-th principal component = linear combination $a_i'X$ that maximizes $\text{Var}(a_i'X)$, subject to $a_i'a_i=1$ and $\text{Cov}(a_i'X, a_k'X)=0$ for $k < i$.

Thus, the random vector $X'=\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p\}$, with associated covariance matrix given by Σ and eigenvalue-autovector pairs given by $((\lambda_1, e_1), \dots, (\lambda_p, e_p))$, where $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p \geq 0$, has the i-th principal component equal to:

$$Y_i = \mathbf{e}_i' \mathbf{X} = e_{i1}x_1 + e_{i2}x_2 + \dots + e_{ip}x_p, \quad \text{para } i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

From then on, we have:

$$\text{Var}(y_i) = \mathbf{e}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{e}_i = \lambda_i, \quad \text{para } i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$$\text{Cov}(y_i, y_k) = \mathbf{e}_i' \Sigma \mathbf{e}_k = 0, \quad \text{para } i \neq k$$

In addition, this combination results in:

$$\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \dots + \sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^p \text{var}(x_i) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_p = \sum_{i=1}^p \text{var}(y_i)$$

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:

$$(\text{Proportion of variance explained by the kth principal component}) = \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_p}, \quad \text{to } k = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

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. Here, 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 study, we opted for varimax, in which the sum of the variances of the factor matrix loadings is maximized.⁴⁵

Using this technique, a single score per branch of justice was obtained, capable of summarizing all the content of the four variables, and with an explained variance of 98% in the State Justice courts, 98% in the Labour Justice courts, and 91% in the Electoral Justice courts. The courts were ranked using the factor (score) resulting from the factor analysis and then classified into three predefined groups: small, medium, and large.

17.4 MAPS

The maps were developed for the State, Labor, Federal, Electoral, and State Military Courts to represent, from a national perspective, the number of inhabitants per first-level judicial unit.

The data on each map is arranged in groups with the same number of divisions. To do this, the range of the indicator was calculated (highest value minus lowest value) and divided by five. This result is the range for each group. For example, take an indicator where the lowest value is 1,000 and the highest is 5,000. The range is, therefore, 4,000 (equal to 5,000 - 1,000). If you divide the range of 4,000 by 5, you get that each class will contain a range 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 us to really identify those courts that stand out, in the extreme groups, from the perspective of the indicator.

17.5 THE COMPARATIVE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX OF JUSTICE (IPC-JUS)

The following sections detail the formulas used to calculate the CPI-Justice and the mechanism for constructing the quadrant frontier graphs, which help to understand the DEA model's results.

⁴⁵ 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).

17.5.1 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. Many indicators can measure a court's efficiency, and the great challenge of statistical science is to transform data into synthetic information capable of explaining the content of the data you want to analyze.

To achieve this goal, we decided to construct the IPC-Jus, a measure of the relative efficiency of the courts, using DEA (data envelope analysis), an analysis technique.

The method establishes comparisons between what has been produced (known as *output* or *product*) considering the resources (or *inputs*) of each court (known as *inputs*). It 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 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 more frequently in production engineering. Recently, it has been used in Brazil in the forensic area to measure the results of courts, as in the articles by Fochezatto (2010) and Yeung and Azevedo (2009).

This is a simple model (with few input and output variables) and, simultaneously, with 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 was originally presented by Charnes *et al.* (1978), constructs a non-parametric piecewise linear surface, enveloping 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, i.e. 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 increase 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 output (maximizing the result) while maintaining its fixed resources since reducing the budget and 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 o montante de *output* necessário para transformar uma unidade (DMU⁴⁶) 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 to verify each court's productive capacity, considering the available inputs. The variables used to define the inputs were selected to take into account the nature of the courts' three main resources: personnel, financial resources, and 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 with the highest linear correlation with the *output* (total cases dismissed), 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.

46 DMU represents each production unit analyzed in the DEA model. Decision Making Unit.

The *inputs* were divided into:

a) Exogenous (not controllable):

- Related to the judicial demand itself. The tests carried out considered both the number of pending cases and the number of cases disposed of, with the sum of these, i.e. the total number of cases processed, being the explanatory variable for the efficiency results. Suspended cases, cases on hold or in provisional files, tax foreclosures and criminal foreclosures 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.
- **Personnel:** the workforce data used was the number of magistrates and permanent, requisitioned and commissioned civil servants, excluding those on loan to other bodies.

Regarding *output*, the variable total cases disposed of best represents the flow of cases leaving the Judiciary from the perspective of the jurisdiction awaiting resolution of the conflict, excluding tax and criminal foreclosures. As such, the IPC-Jus model considers the total number of cases disposed of concerning the total number of cases that have been disposed of processed; the number of magistrates and civil servants (permanent, requisitioned and commissioned); and the court's total expenditure (excluding expenditure on inactive staff and works).

Personnel costs separated by level of jurisdiction allow the calculation of the CPI-Justice for the first and second levels separately. In this way, the CPI-Justice for the total covers the administrative area, capital expenditure and other current expenditure, and the CPI-Justice for the first and second levels considers only the workforce in the judicial area.

The result of applying the DEA model is a percentage ranging from 0 (zero) to 100%, revealing that the higher the value, the better the unit's performance. This means that it was able to produce more (in terms of fewer cases) with fewer available resources (personnel, cases, and expenses). This is the court's efficiency measure, referred to as the IPC-Jus.

In addition, by dividing each court's total number of cases dropped by its respective percentage of efficiency achieved, the ideal dropped (or target) measure is obtained, representing how much the court should have dropped 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. 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. It does not mean, however, that efficiency would be achieved if the court dropped the same amount, or even more, in the following year.

In this way, the IPC-Jus considers the past results achieved based on the resources available that year and places those that managed to produce more with fewer inputs on the frontier. 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 to the State Courts, the Labor Courts and 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 dropping cases (the model's *output*).

Although the Federal Court also has a small number of courts (five), the information on the first level 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 level of each court. As a result, 32 production units (DMUs) were compared using DEA. The consolidated efficiency of the court (TRF) was calculated based on dividing the sum of all the DMUs of the amount written off by the sum of all the DMUs of the ideal write-off (target), i.e.:

$$\text{Eficiência Total}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \text{Baixado Real}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \text{Baixado Ideal}_i},$$

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.

17.5.2 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.

The graph shows the value corresponding to the total branch of justice in addition to the courts. 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, corresponding 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 this report, it was decided to present two indicators in each graph, always made up of variables adopted in the DEA model, to make it easier to understand the methodology proposed for analyzing efficiency, as well as allow 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 civil servants or expenditure).

The quadrant graphs are presented together with the frontier graph, without any 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 size of each point is associated with the court's efficiency. Thus, the larger the symbol, the greater the relative efficiency (IPC-Jus).

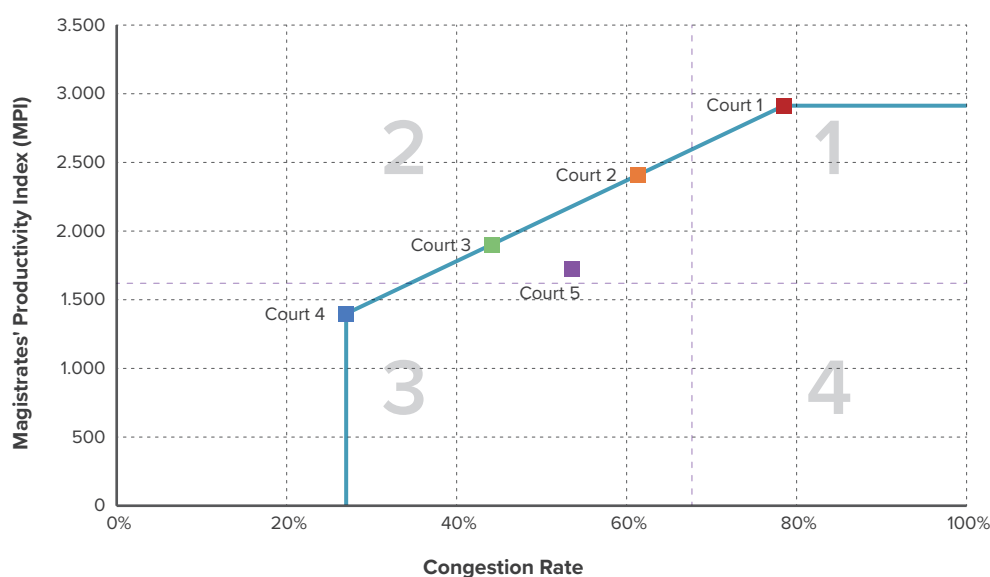
These graphs will help you understand the multivariate model, which considers all these inputs and the output simultaneously. If a production unit achieves the maximum input/output value, it is an efficient unit and is located on the production line of the frontier graph. In addition, each quadrant shows a unique interpretation of the units.

In the first quadrant are the units whose two variables are at high levels. The second quadrant shows units whose variable is represented horizontally at a lower level and whose variable is represented vertically at a higher level. The third quadrant shows units with both variables at a lower level. The fourth quadrant shows those with the highest level of 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 Judges' Productivity Index (MPI). Court 6 is the least efficient, as it is furthest from the production line and combines higher congestion with lower productivity.

The horizontal and vertical dotted lines represent the average MPI and congestion rate, respectively. In this example, the second quadrant would be the one that courts should target, as it represents a higher MPI with a lower congestion rate. The fourth quadrant would be the one to avoid, as it combines lower MPI with higher congestion rates.

Figure 243 - 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 the 27 judicial sections and the second level. 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 and State Military Courts.

In the sections on State Justice, Labor Justice, and Federal Justice, the IPC-Jus results resulting from the application of the DEA method will be presented in detail, along with the percentages obtained by the court.

18 ANNEX B - ACCESS TO PANELS

The purpose of this annex is to present, in a didactic way, how to access, visualize and extract information and quantitative data from the three panels mentioned in chapter 6. This will be very useful for future research on the Brazilian Judiciary.

The initiative is the first to be included in the Justice in Numbers Report and considers the hundreds of questions and requests addressed to the National Council of Justice every month, in which requests are made for data that can easily be extracted from the public panels, the details of which will be explained here.

18.1 PANEL OF MAJOR LITIGANTS

The National Council of Justice's Panel of Major Litigants, available at <https://grandes-litigantes.stg.cloud.cnj.jus.br/>, provides an overview of the ranking of the most plaintiff and defendant legal entities in Brazil, i.e. those who are the most active and passive in lawsuits filed and pending before the federal, state and labor courts.

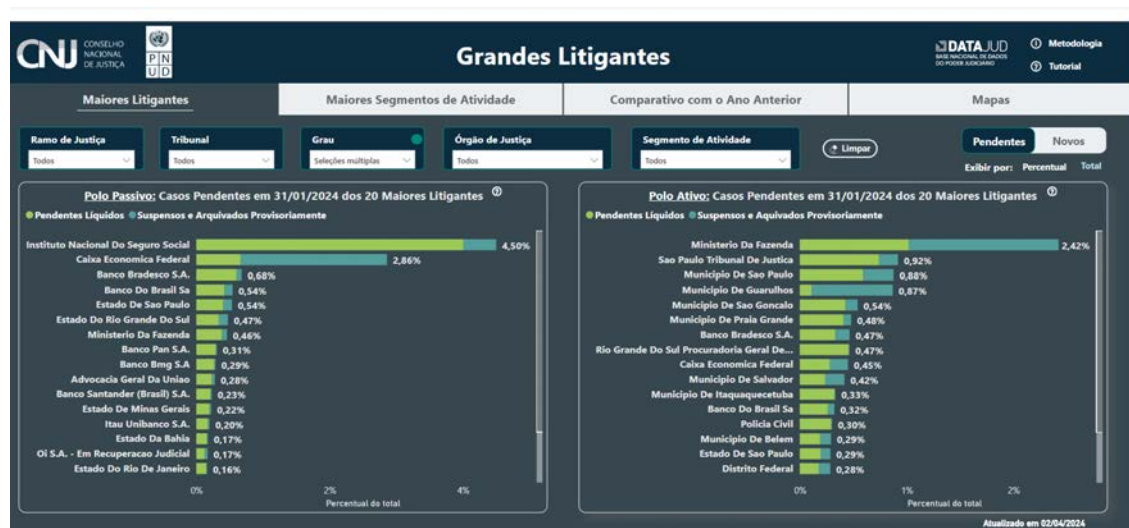
It is possible to view the rankings down to the level of judging body (courts and tribunals) and separated by a branch of activity (public administration, commerce, industry, etc.), as well as pending cases (in progress) or new cases (distributed in the last 12 months), both in absolute numbers and percentages⁴⁷. The panel also displays a graph showing the increase or decrease in demands compared to the previous year, and it allows a visual search of the geographical distribution of cases using maps.

On the main screen, you can select one of four tabs:

- Top Litigants" tab

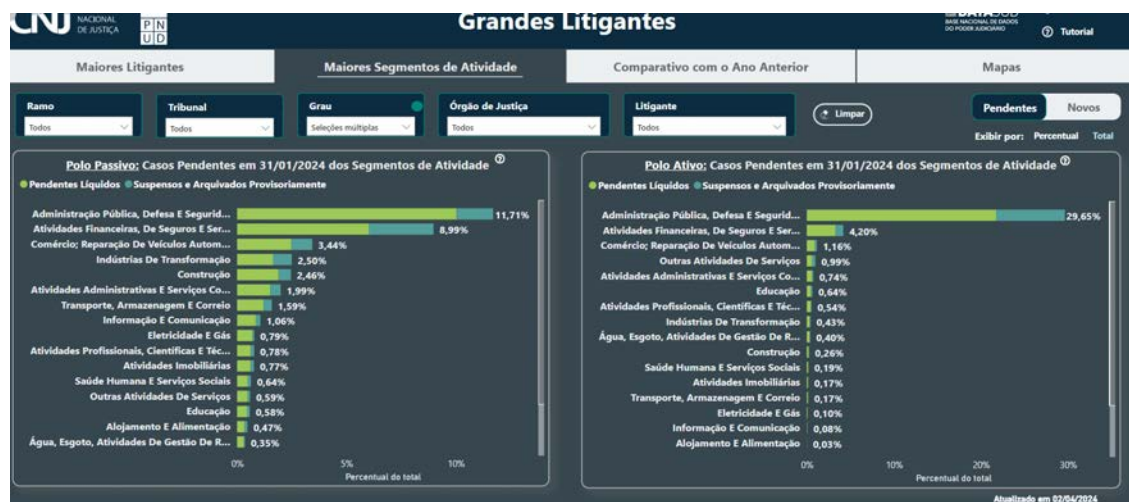
⁴⁷ It is important to note that in the "largest segments of activity" tab, in the "litigants" filter, some company/entity names appear more than once, while in the "largest litigants" tab, in the "segment of activity" filter, some companies/entities appear as an uninformed segment of activity. This is because the CNPJ is not registered in the database. Without the CNPJ information, it is not possible to identify the litigant's line of business or unify the name of the company/entity within the panel.

Figure 244 - Major Litigants Panel - "Major Litigants" tab



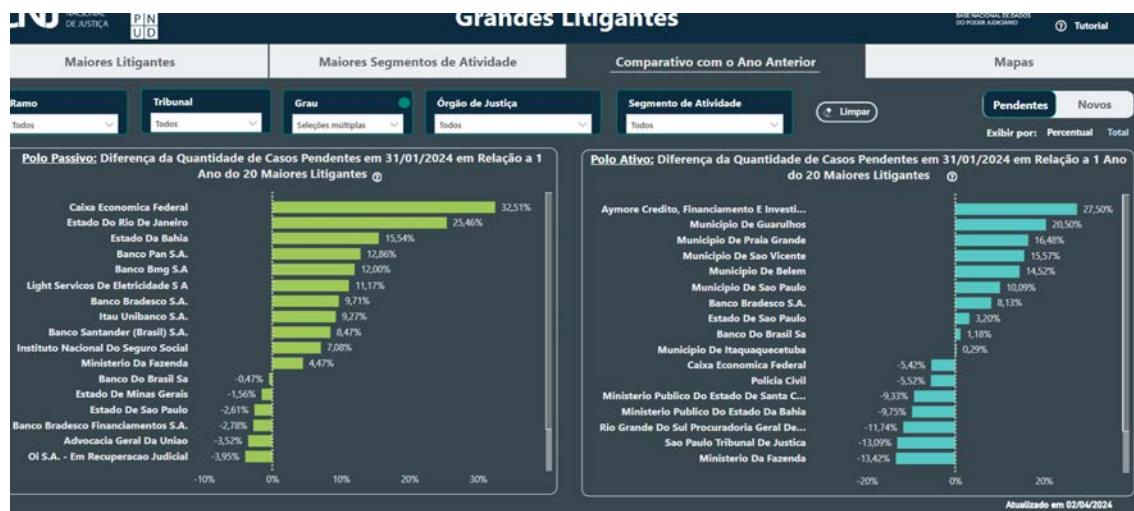
- Major Activity Segments" tab (ranking of the major areas of activity that are most subject to lawsuits, such as public administration, agriculture, livestock, water and sewage, financial activities, commerce, education, industry, etc.);

Figure 245 - Major Litigants Panel - "Largest Activity Segments" tab



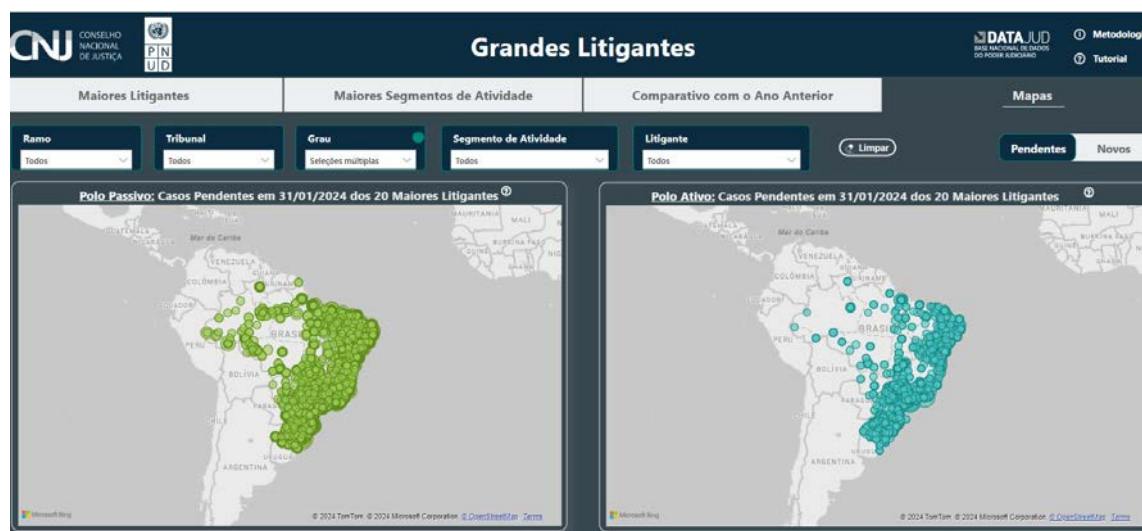
- "Comparison with the previous year" tab (for pending cases, the ranking of the biggest plaintiffs and defendants, considering the difference between the number of cases in the dashboard's reference month and the number of cases in the same month a year ago. For new cases, the ranking compares the sum of cases in the last 12 months with the sum of the previous 12 months).

Figure 246 - Major Litigants Panel - “Comparison with Previous Year” tab



► Maps” tab:

Figure 247 - Major Litigants Panel - “Maps” tab



By default, whenever the panel is opened, data referring to the sum of first-degree and special court cases will be displayed, apparent in the “degree” filter as “multiple selections.” The user can separate and select one or other degrees according to the need for the search.

Once you select the “Biggest Litigants” tab, the main screen shows the general ranking of the Judiciary, i.e. referring to all the cases in all the courts in the Federal, Labor and State Justi-

ce segments, displayed on the panel in two columns: “Liabilities” (defendants) and “Assets” (plaintiffs). There are two ranking options, between pending and new cases, whose calculation methodology follows the concepts of CNJ Resolution 76 of May 12, 2009 at <https://atos.cnj.jus.br/atos/detalhar/110> and Datajud parameterization at <https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas/datajud/parametrizacao/>, with knowledge and execution cases from all levels of jurisdiction.

- PENDING - shows the ranking of legal entities that are parties to lawsuits in progress in the reference month of the Dashboard (all lawsuits that have not been filed or dropped).
- NEW - shows the ranking of legal entities parties to cases filed/distributed in the last 12 months.

Here you can display the data in two ways: percentage and total (absolute numbers):

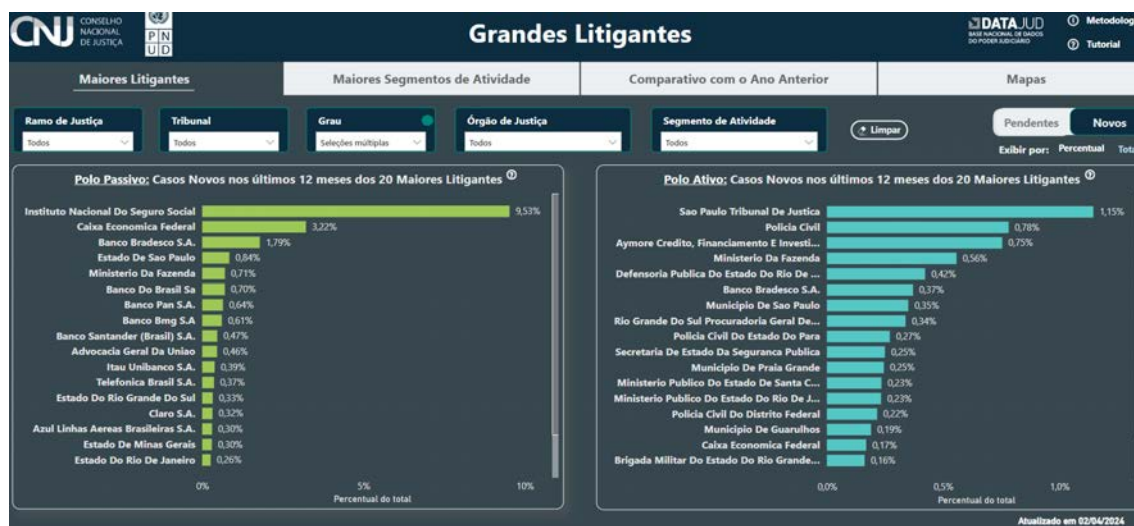
Figure 248 - Major Litigants Panel - “Major Litigants” tab with absolute data



Above, you can see the general *ranking*, in absolute numbers (total), with the 20 biggest litigants who appear in the passive pole (defendants) and in the active pole (plaintiffs), among all the court bodies that are shown in the tool, whose cases are being processed in the Judiciary (pending).

To calculate the percentage, the ratio between the number of cases of that litigant for the selected branch, court, level of jurisdiction, and judging body (if applicable) and the number of cases of that litigant for the selected branch, court, level of jurisdiction, and judging body (if applicable) is calculated total number of existing cases for the same set of filters applied (branch/court/degree of jurisdiction/judging body). Below is the same ranking as before, now shown as a percentage and for new cases (using the “new” filter):

Figure 249 - Biggest Litigants Panel - "Biggest Litigants" tab with absolute data



From the same panel, it is possible to further refine the search for the biggest litigants through the filters of a branch of justice, court, grade, body, and segment of activity.

The “grade” filter is predefined as the representative of the first instance, i.e. adding the first grade (common justice) to the special courts.

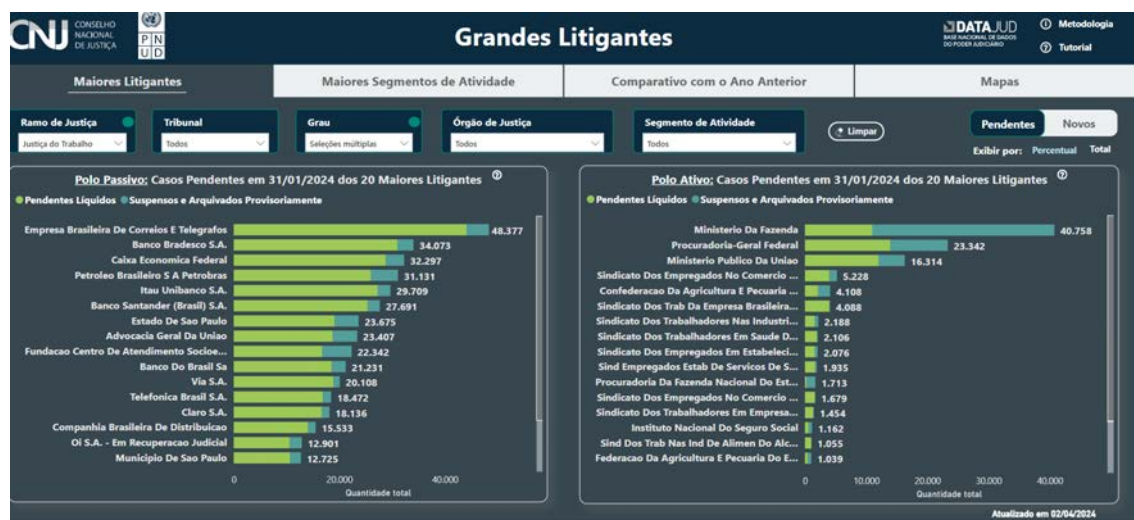
In all filters, you can use the search feature by typing in the desired name, clicking on the field arrow and typing in the magnifying glass in the respective box:

Figure 250 - Major Litigants Panel - “Major Litigants” tab, “Activity Segment” option



Example: the biggest litigants in the Labor Court, with pending cases, in absolute numbers.

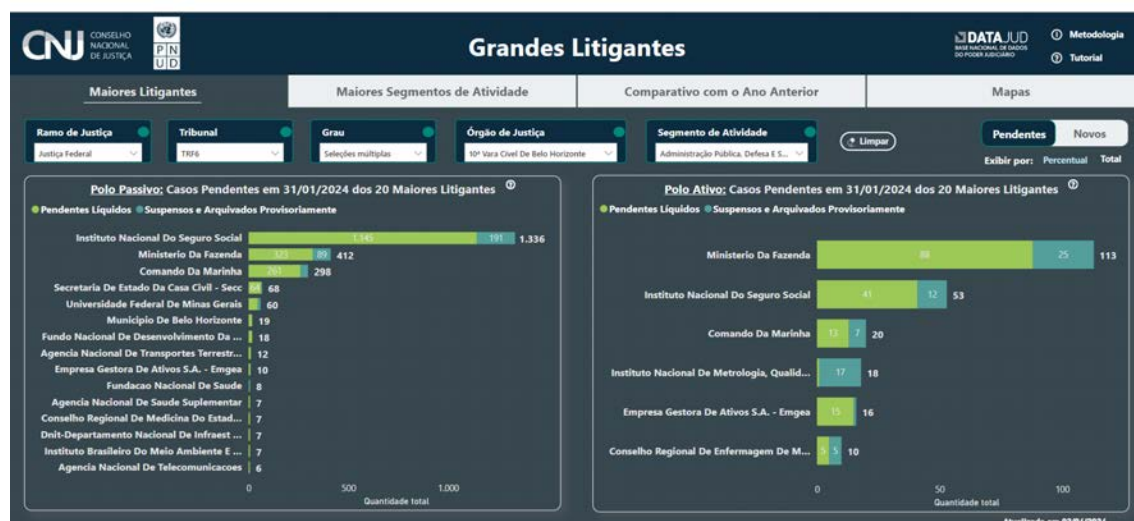
Figure 251 - Major Litigants Panel - “Major Litigants” tab, example with data from the Labor Court



The other filters (court, grade, body and justice segment) can be applied simultaneously or separately, depending on the needs of the display, as in the example below, with the following filters applied to the Most Litigants tab:

- ▶ Pending;
- ▶ Total;
- ▶ Branch: Federal Justice;
- ▶ Court: TRF 6;
- ▶ Grade: first grade and Special Court (multiple selections);
- ▶ Body: 10th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte/MG;
- ▶ Sector of activity: public administration, defense and social security.

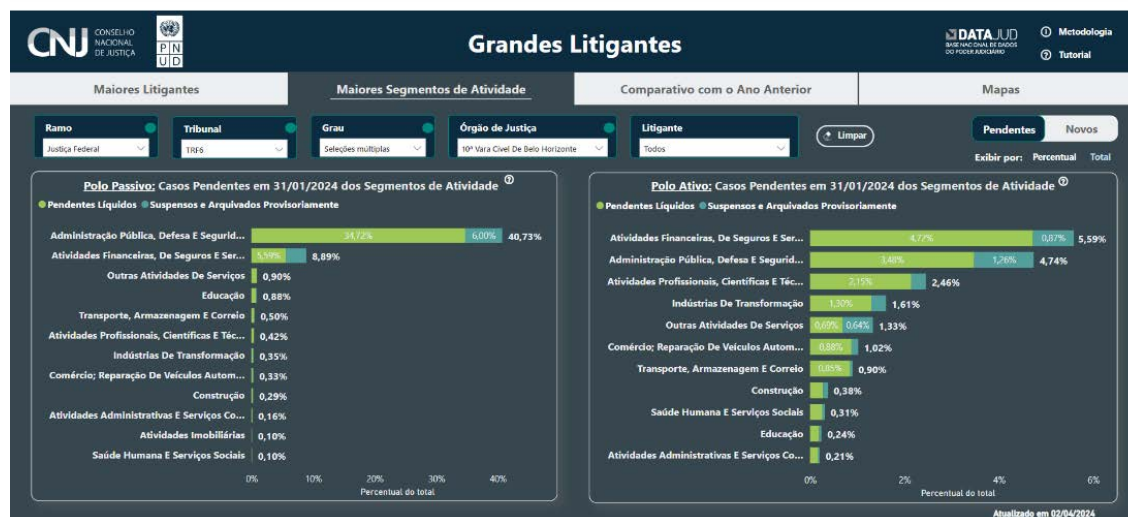
Figure 252 - Biggest Litigants Panel - “Biggest Litigants” tab, example with TRF6 data



It is also possible to display the sum of more than one item in each of the filters indicated, i.e., to display the ranking with two or more branches of justice, two or more courts, two or more ranks, two or more bodies, and two or more segments of activity. Whenever necessary, use the “Clear” icon to reset all the filters or the “eraser” icon above each of the filters to clear each field individually.

As far as the “Largest Activity Segments” tab is concerned, this displays the *ranking* based on the branches of activity that have the most lawsuits in Brazil. The detailed search works the same way as the “Biggest Litigants” tab, with the same logic of options for pending and new cases, absolute numbers and percentages, and always with the *ranking* of the passive pole and another of the active pole. Likewise, the filters for a branch of justice, court and grade can be applied, as in the following example:

Figure 253 - Major Litigants Panel - “Largest Activity Segments” tab, example using the filters



Once you select the “Comparison with the previous year” tab, you can choose the ranking for pending cases or new cases.

If “pending” is selected, each litigant’s situation in the reference month will be displayed in comparison to their situation in the same month a year ago (the difference in cases in the panel’s reference month in relation to the situation 12 months prior to the milestone).

In other words, using this tab, if the panel shows data for May 2024, the cases pending before that party in May 2023 will be compared. If “new cases” is selected, the panel shows the difference between the number of new cases in the last 12 months and those in the previous 12 months.

Here, it will also be possible to view the ranking for both passive and active parties. Likewise, the user can activate the other filters: branch of justice, court, grade, body, and segment of activities. The figures will be displayed in two options: percentage or total.

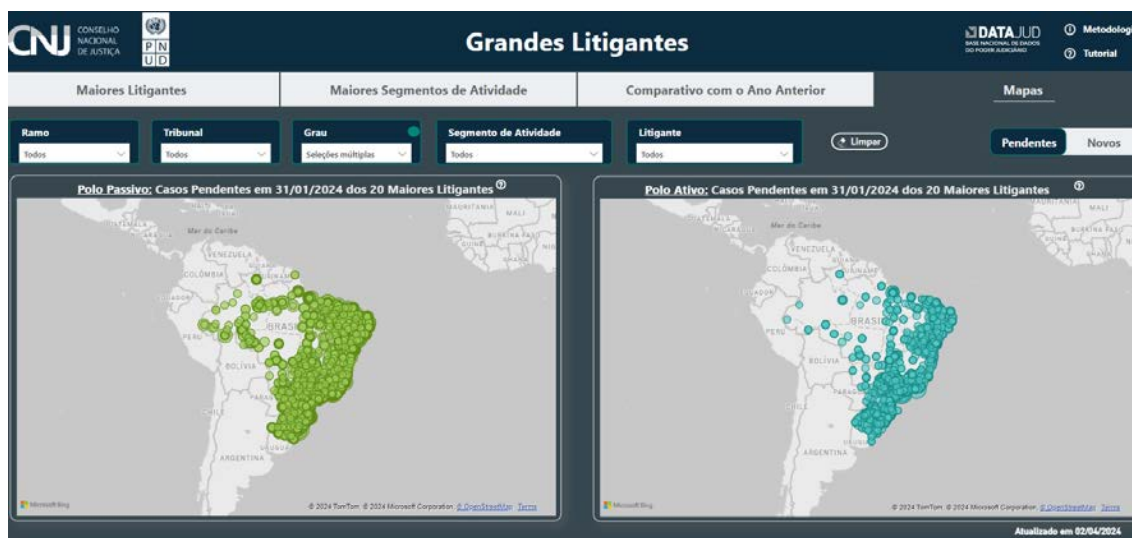
Figure 254 - Large Litigants Panel - “Comparison with Previous Year” tab, example using the filters



On the other hand, the “Maps” tab allows you to visualize, by cartographic means, the quantitative distribution of cases in a given segment of activity and/or litigant by the body in each location.

By selecting a segment and/or litigant within a given court, the map will highlight (by colored circles) the bodies in each locality where the respective cases are distributed. The size of the circles indicates the number of cases, i.e. larger circles for larger numbers of cases. When you hover your mouse over the circles, a box will appear showing the absolute number of cases in progress in that particular office.

Figure 255 - Large Litigants Panel - “Maps” tab, example using the filters

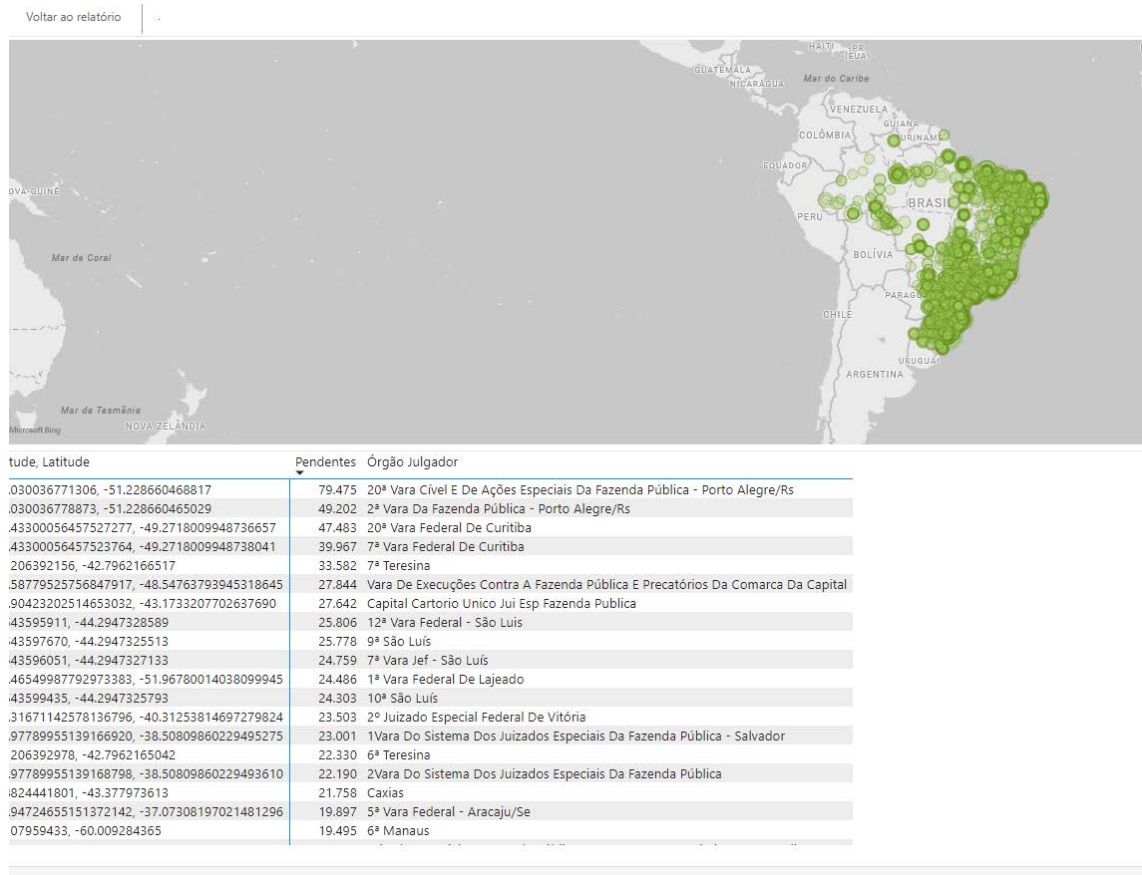


Also, in the “Maps” tab, on the distribution of cases in each segment and/or litigant by locality/board, it is possible to access two types of reports: a more simplified one, with the number of cases per board in that locality, and a more detailed one, whose table reflects all the filters used (branch of justice, board, segment, etc.). To display the first type of report (simplified), you must:

1. Hover the mouse over any place on the map with the desired filters selected (branch of justice, court, segment of activity and/or litigant, and whether pending or new, observing the desired ranking of active or passive - left and right columns respectively);
2. Right-click and a box will open with the option “show as table”;
3. Click on “show as a table”.

A report will show the quantitative distribution of the cases relating to the selected filters by body in that locality, as shown in the following example.

Figure 256 - Major Litigants Panel - "Maps" tab, example with data in table format



To return to the map, click “back to report” in the top left-hand corner of the screen.

As for the more detailed report, with the desired filters selected (branch of justice, court, segment of activity and/or litigant and, also, whether pending or new, observing the desired *ranking* of passive or active pole - left and right columns respectively):

i) hover the mouse over the circle of the desired locality and click on “show the data point as a table”; ii) the table displayed will show the distribution of cases in each of the bodies in that locality and other columns with more detailed information.

In a more detailed format, we see the quantitative distribution of cases in the activity segment, with the respective names of the litigants. To return to the map, click on “back to report.”

More information on the methodology used to calculate and generate the data can be found in the document available on the “methodology” icon in the top right-hand corner of the Dashboard:

Figure 257 - Major Litigants Panel - “Methodology” option



The tutorial is also available at: <https://grandes-litigantes.stg.cloud.cnj.jus.br/doc/tutorial-grandes-litigantes.pdf> and further information is available in the videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ag1V98WgnW4> and https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OEjRYKZRWr0&list=PLlJgviu9EmVI1bSLa36hrCd8_Pznt_kOJ&index=13

18.2 JUDICIARY STATISTICS PANEL

Through the Panel, procedural data available in Brazilian courts can be publicly consulted, helping with the internal management of judicial units and research into, for example, the number of cases in progress, how many have already been judged, and performance and productivity in a given segment of justice, court, or tribunal.

The primary tabs of the Judicial Statistics Panel, which show the respective figures, are:

- ▶ Procedural Management: new, pending, suspended and provisionally closed cases, concluded, redistributed, judged and dropped.
- ▶ Productivity: decisions, orders, hearings, injunctions, conciliatory hearings, internal appeals, and cases that have not been dealt with for more than 50 days and the 5% oldest cases by court.
- ▶ Indicators: Gross and Net Congestion Rates and the Demand Response Index, as well as data on the format of electronic and physical processes.
- ▶ Times: average procedural processing time.

- **Classes:** cases by procedural class.
- **Subjects:** processes by procedural subject.

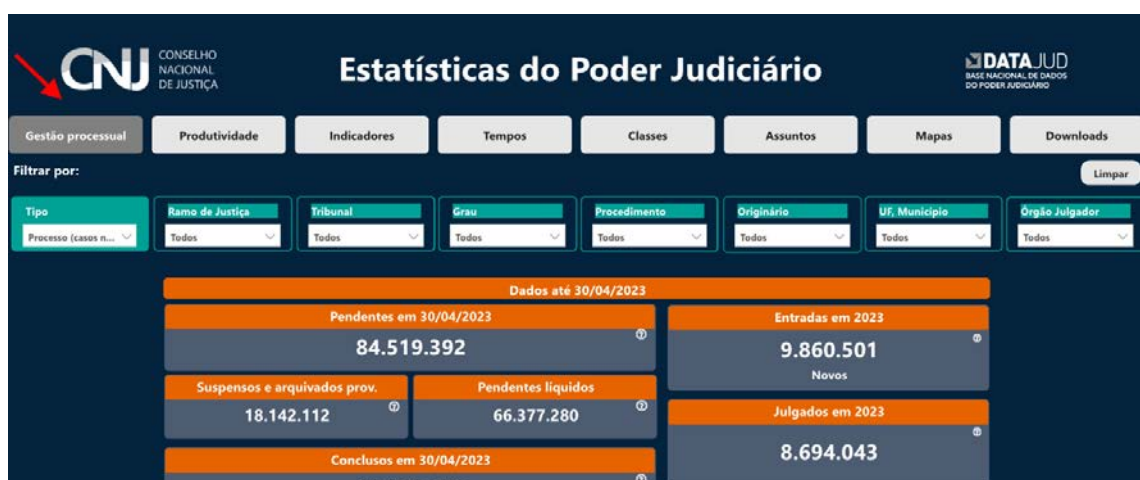
Note: It should be clarified that the count is made by subject and that if the same case contains more than one subject, they will all be counted.

- **Maps:** visual and interactive consultation of procedural data for each branch of justice, court and judicial body, notably the indicators for new and pending cases, the pending electronic backlog, the Demand Response Index and the Congestion Rate.
- **Download:** makes it possible to directly examine the Excel files containing a list of new, judged, pending, dropped, concluded, 5% oldest and unmoved cases for more than 50 days for each judicial unit of the court.

Note: The tab also contains consolidated reports from the courts and open data used to feed the Dashboard (data feed tables, the Classes tab, and the Matters tab).

- **Parameterization and Dictionary** allows you to access documents with details on the Panel's parameterization, the visualization of procedural situations formed through movements, the parameterization of procedural classes and the dictionary of the Panel's indicators.

Figure 258 - Judiciary Statistics Panel



As for the filters, which can be applied simultaneously, the most commonly used are described below:

- ▶ Branch of justice: State, Federal, Electoral, Labor, State Military, Union Military and Superior Courts
- ▶ Court: e.g. TJSP, TRF4, TRT3, STM
- ▶ Level of jurisdiction: 1st Degree, 2nd Degree, Special Court, Appeals Panel and others
- ▶ Nature: criminal knowledge, non-criminal knowledge, tax enforcement, judicial enforcement, non-fiscal extrajudicial enforcement, criminal enforcement and others
- ▶ Original: original and appeal
- ▶ Federative units and host municipalities
- ▶ Original or appeal proceedings
- ▶ Judicial body: courts, special courts, military audits, electoral zones, appeal panels, offices and secretariats of fractional bodies (panels, specialized sections, full court, etc.)

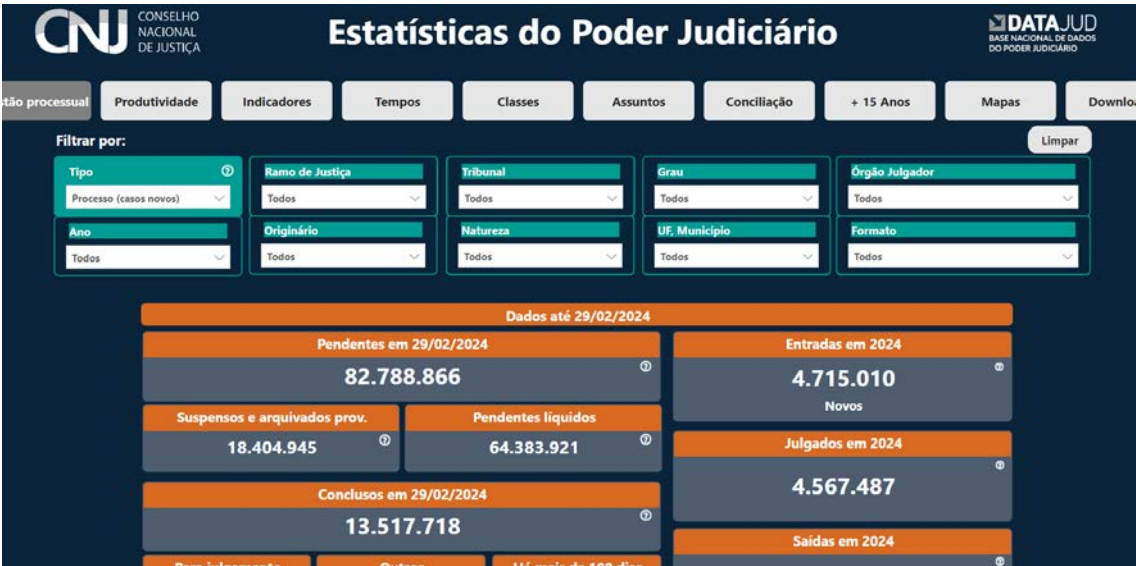
Figure 259 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, filter options



It is worth noting that, in terms of time frame, the Statistics Panel presents data (1) from the periodic submission by the courts; (2) the correct receipt of this data by Datajud; (3) the internal processing of the data by Datajud and (4) the publication of updates to the Panel. It also has a cut-offline for procedural situations, regardless of dates sent by the courts. The cut-off date for the procedural situation is the one that appears in the center of the screen, without the use of any time filter.

In the example below, it means that the Dashboard is showing the procedural situation on 29/2/2024, indicating that there were 82,788,886 pending cases in all branches of justice:

Figure 260 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - “Procedural Management” tab, procedural status



The Dashboard allows you to search for the procedural situation in the branches, courts and judicial units using other cut-off dates (period/month/year) for the indicators on the Procedural Management, Productivity, Indicators and Times tabs, limited to January 2020.

To do this, in the historical series, click on the green circle of the desired date and all the indicators will display the corresponding data. In the example below, March 2022 has been selected.

Figure 261 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, historical series of new cases



With the selection of March 2022 in the historical series, all the other indicators in the tab show data corresponding to March 2022, indicating that, on that date, there were 82,800,402 pending cases in all branches of justice in Brazil, as shown below:

Figure 262 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab, 2022 data



To deselect the selected date, simply click on the same circle again in the historical series.

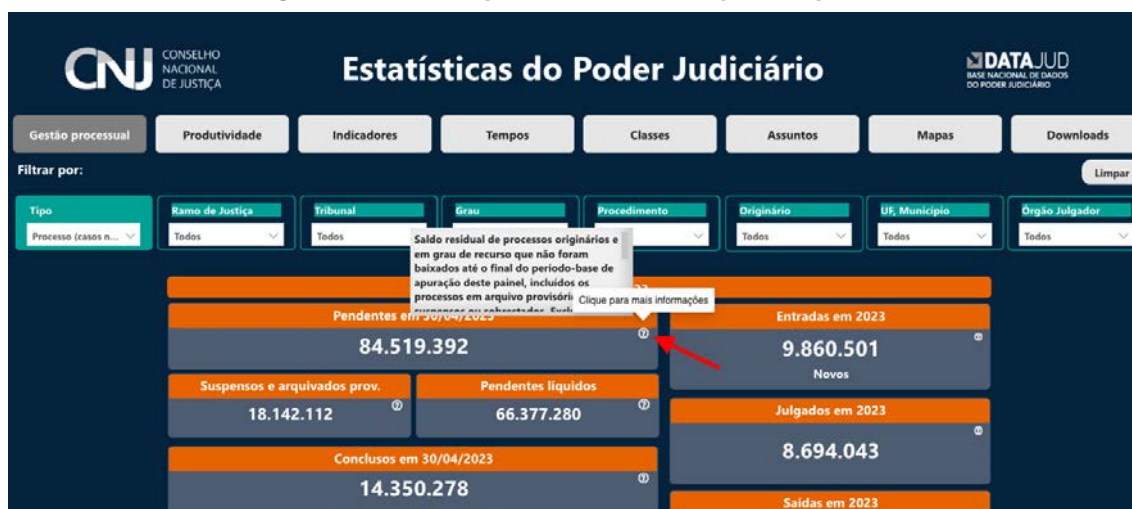
In the Classes and Subjects tabs, you can search by year, also since 2020.

Figure 263 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - “Classes” tab



As with the CNJ’s other main dashboards, the Dashboard displays explanatory icons. The example below shows the explanation of the calculation of cases considered pending for the purposes of this Dashboard:

Figure 264 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - explanatory icons



To make the search potential of the Statistics Dashboard as straightforward as possible, some of the main tabs will be broken down, starting with the “Procedural Management” tab, which provides data on:

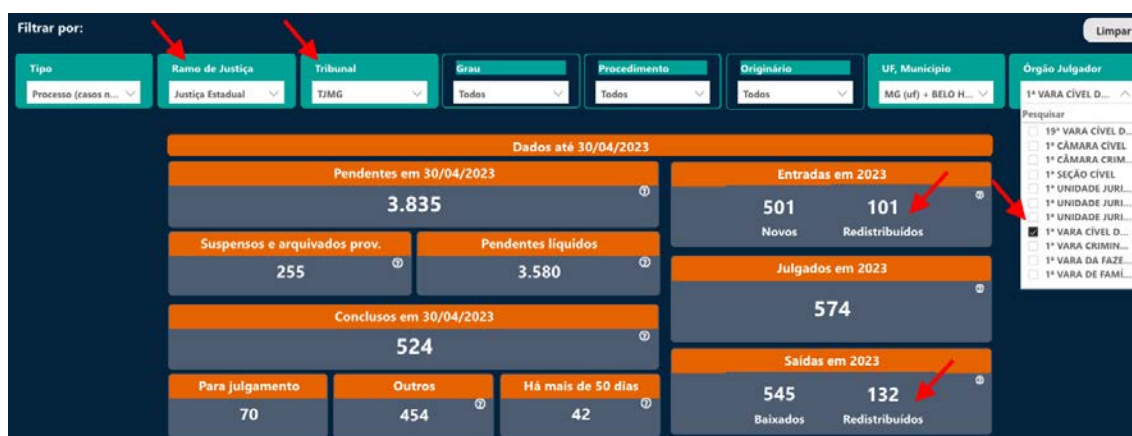
A) Total pending

A.1) Suspended and provisionally archived

- A.2) Net pending
- B) Total conclusions
 - B.1) For judgment
 - B.2) Others
 - B.3) More than 50 days ago
- C) Incoming cases (new and redistributed cases entering the judicial units)
- D) Judgments
- E) Discharges (discharged and redistributed from judicial units)

By selecting the branch of justice, court and judicial body filters, the entry and exit cards will record both the number of new and withdrawn cases and the respective number of cases redistributed from the selected judicial unit, as shown in the illustration below (State Justice>TJMG>MG-Belo Horizonte>1 Civil Court of the District of Belo Horizonte, on 30/4/2023):

Figure 265 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Procedural Management" tab with multiple filters selected

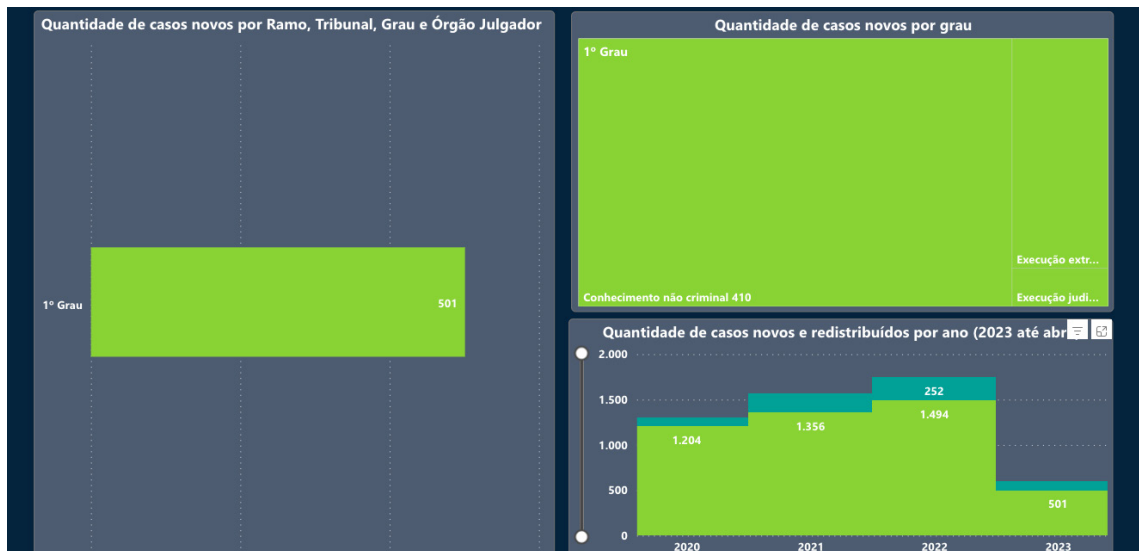


For each indicator, the Dashboard shows graphs with the following cut-outs:

- ▶ Number of cases by branch, court, grade and judicial body
- ▶ Number of cases per grade

- ▶ Number of cases per year
- ▶ Historical series of cases per month

Figure 266 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - “Procedural Management” tab, graphs and historical series by month



In the “Productivity” tab, which has the same operational features as the Procedural Management tab, you must follow the same search steps above to explore it. The tab provides procedural data on deliberations and procedural acts carried out in situations that fall under the following headings:

- A) Decisions
- B) Dispatches
- C) Injunctions (granted and denied)
- D) Hearings
- E) Conciliation hearings
- F) Internal appeals (new, tried and pending)
- G) No movement for more than 50 days

H) 5% oldest by court

In the example below, the TJMG's Productivity data as of 30/4/2024:

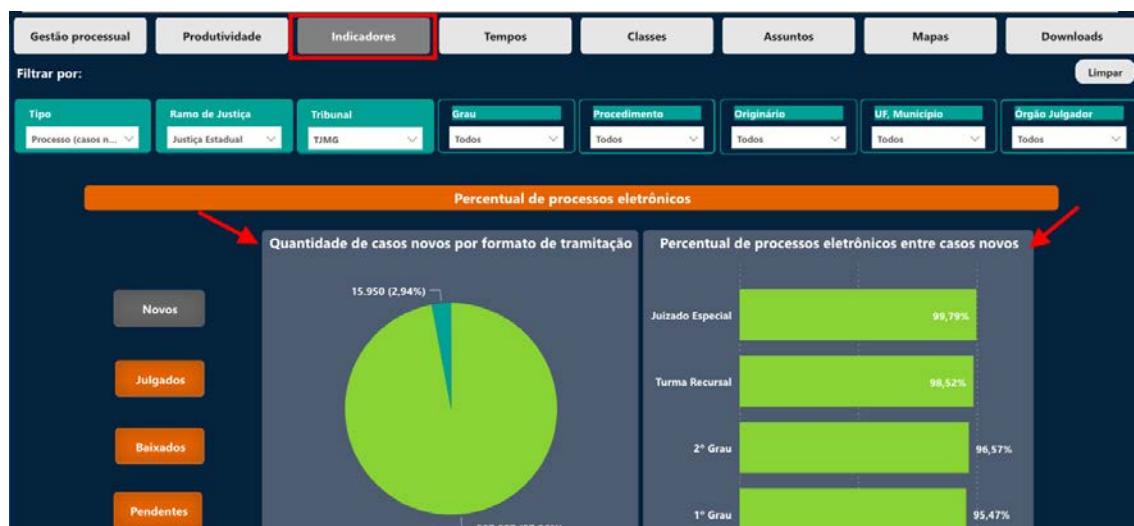
Figure 267 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Productivity" tab



In the "Indicators" tab, it is possible to view data related to the ability to unblock the procedural process, as well as data on the format of cases in electronic and physical media - also by branch, court, grade and comparison of the historical series since January 2020:

- ▶ Percentage of electronic processes, which brings:
 - › Number of cases by processing format
 - › Percentage of cases by level of jurisdiction

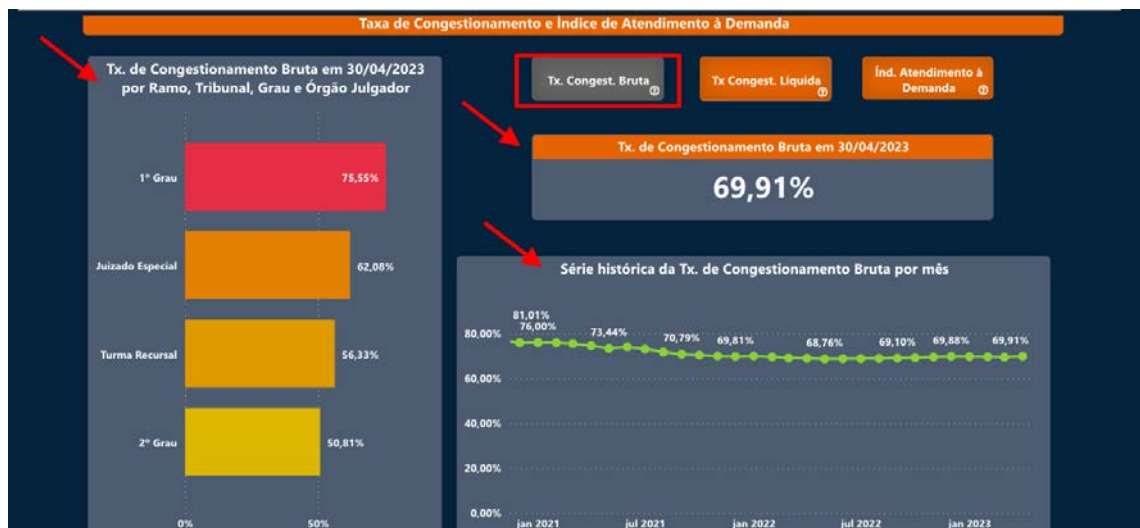
Figure 268 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Indicators" tab



- Congestion rates and response to demand, also by branch, court, grade, judging body, as well as the historical series of the following indicators:
 - › Gross Congestion Rate
 - › Net Congestion Rate
 - › Demand Response Index

The example below shows the TJMG's April 30, 2023 Gross Congestion Rate.

Figure 269 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Indicators" tab, data on Congestion Rate and IAD



The "Times" tab shows data on the time taken to process the case:

- ▶ Average time between the start of proceedings and the first trial
- ▶ Average time between the start of the process and the first discharge
- ▶ Average net pendant time
- ▶ Average pendant time

Figure 270 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Times" tab



Like the tabs above, the graphs show these indicators by branch, court, grade and judicial body and present the historical series.

Figure 271 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Times" tab, graph options



Figure 272 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - “Times” tab, monthly historical series



As for the “Classes and Subjects” tabs, they refer to the classification by classes and subjects of the processes that make up the Panel, obeying the rules of the Unified Procedural Tables (TPUs) - instituted by CNJ Resolution No. 46, of December 18, 2007, aimed at standardizing and standardizing taxonomy and terminology in procedural systems.

For methodological purposes, the Classes tab shows all the classes in the TPU. On the Subjects tab, the count is made by subject and, if the same case contains more than one subject, they will all be counted.

All the matters registered in the cases are shown, regardless of the level of the matter in the TPU. However, in the time indicators, the Congestion Rate and the Demand Response Index, only matters at the third level or higher are shown, or those that fall under the exception rules, such as active debt.

According to the Parameterization-Class document (<https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas/datajud/parametri-zacao/>), only the parameterized classes are counted in the other dashboard tabs. The Classes and Subjects tabs also have independent filters between themselves and between the other Dashboard tabs, with independent open data, which can be accessed in the Downloads tab.

In the “Classes” and “Matters” filters, you can filter by the types and subtypes you want, by year, branch of justice, court, adjudicating body, etc. You can also open subtypes within the major types. Or type in the desired type in the magnifying glass.

In the following example, data from the Federal Court’s 2023 Classes tab referring to the Criminal Injunction (path: Criminal Procedure > Criminal Injunction).

Figure 273 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - “Classes” tab, filter options



Below, the Dashboard shows detailed data for the class/subject selected, using the indicators new cases, judged, dismissed, pending and net pending, by class, by court, number of cases per year, for the 5 largest classes or subjects and by level. In the example below, the data for 2023, Federal Court, Criminal Innominate Precautionary Class, considered new cases:

Figure 274 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - “Classes” tab, example in the Federal Court



Figure 275 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, graph options

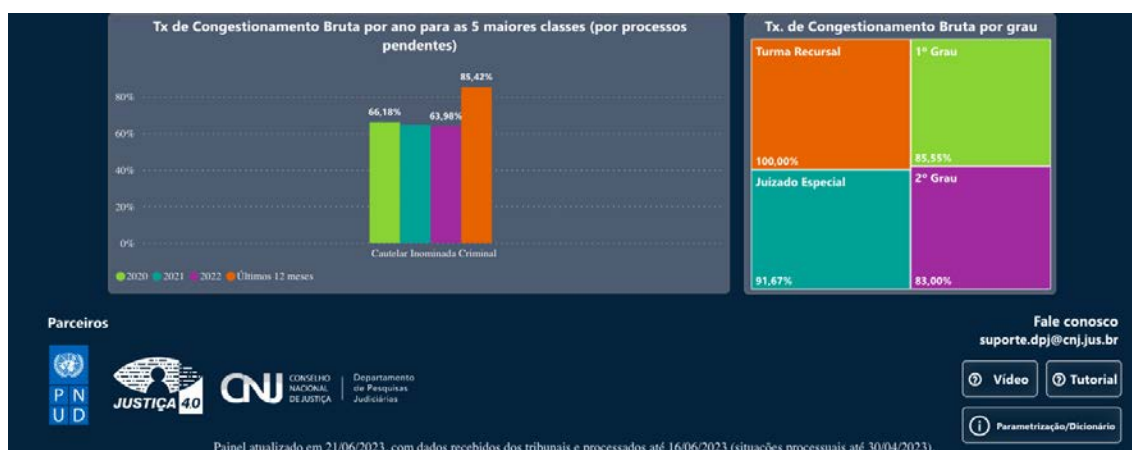


Next, it is possible to identify congestion rates and average case times in the selected class/subject:

Figure 276 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, Congestion Rate and Procedural Times data



Figure 277 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, data on Gross and Net Congestion Rates



If no class/subject is selected, the class/subject tabs will show the data as a ranking within the selected branch, court and grade. In the example below, the Dashboard displays the ranking of classes in the Federal Court in the year 2023, in new cases, as well as their distribution within the courts of the Federal Court (left table):

Figure 278 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Classes" tab, new cases by class and court



In the class and subject tabs, it is also possible to search for more than one class/subject added together and all the tables will reflect this distribution/sum. In the example below, data from the Federal Court was selected from 2023 for the classes Criminal Search and Seizure Request and three types of arrest requests: Request for Pre-trial Detention, Request for Temporary Detention and Request for Detention/Supervised Release for the purpose of Expulsion.

Figure 279 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - “Classes” tab, multiple class selection options

The “Maps” tab provides, in a visual and interactive way on the map of Brazil, quantitative data on cases from each branch of justice, court and judicial bodies, in the following situations:

- A) New
- B) Pending
- C) Electronic collection pending
- D) Demand Response Index
- E) Net Congestion Rate

Instructions on how to use the features and detailed information on the tab are available by clicking on the icon in the top right-hand corner of the page.

Figure 280 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Maps" tab



The Maps tab reproduces data already contained in the Procedural Management tabs (i.e. new and pending cases) and indicators (i.e. Demand Response Index, pending electronic backlog and Net Congestion Rate). In all of them, it is possible to access the number of cases in the last 12 months:

- By branch of justice
- By court
- By judicial unit

The "Downloads" tab provides Excel files of the cases of each judicial unit of the court consulted on the Dashboard. The lists of cases returned can be sorted by indicator for each court using the "indicator" and "court" filters in the following situations:

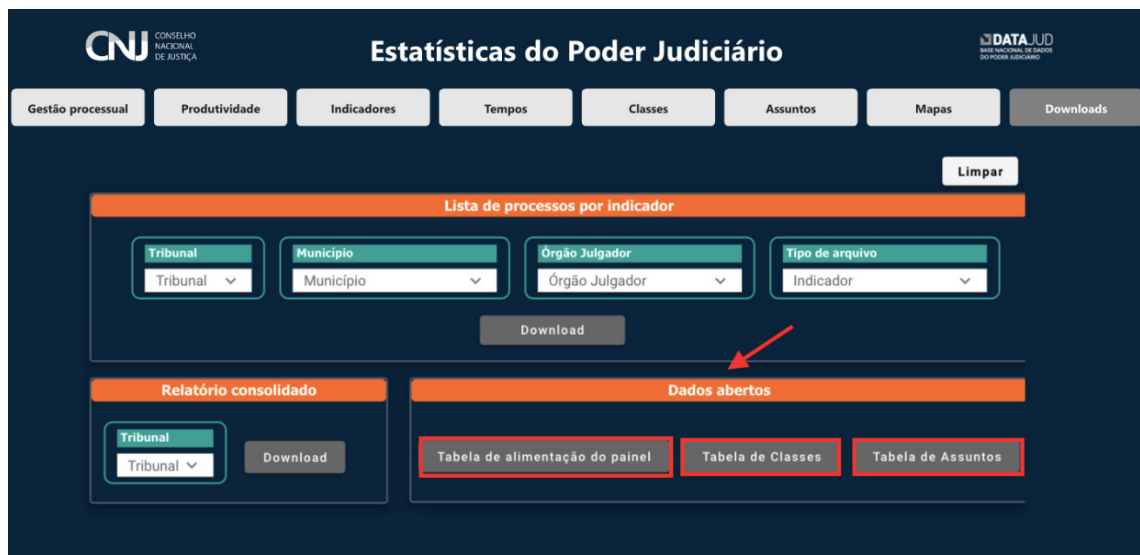
- New
- Judgments
- Pending
- Net pending
- Downloaded

- Conclusion
- 5% older
- No movement for more than 50 days

For a better search, you can use the filters court, grade, and, UF, municipality.

The tab also provides i) consolidated reports by a court and ii) open data tables that feed the Dashboard: the Dashboard Feed, Class, and Subject tables.

Figure 281 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Downloads" tab, open data download options



In the example below, cases judged by the Presidency of the STJ were downloaded:



CONSELHO
NACIONAL
DE JUSTIÇA

Estatísticas do Poder Judiciário



DATAJUD
BASE NACIONAL DE DADOS
DO PODER JUDICIÁRIO

Gestão processual

Produtividade

Indicadores

Tempos

Classes

Assuntos

Mapas

Downloads

Limpar

Lista de Processos por Indicador

Indicador

Julgados

Tribunal

STJ

Grau

Todos

UF, Município

Todos

Órgão Julgador

PRESIDÊNCIA

Download

Relatório Consolidado

Tribunal

STJ

Download

Dados Abertos

Tabela de Alimentação...

Tabela de Classes

Tabela de Assuntos

Figure 283 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - "Downloads" tab, format of the downloaded file

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ANNEX B - ACCESS TO PANELS 427

Figure 284 - Judiciary Statistics Panel - other information



Further information in the videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-gzTJAK6bl4>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjZnSpxY1Y> and <https://youtu.be/TjZnSpxY1Y>. Or in the tutorial: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/tutorial-painel-de-estatisticas-cnj-23-01-10-cor-rigido.pdf>

18.3 JUDICIARY PERSONNEL DATA PANEL

The MPM (Monthly Productivity Module) system maps the functional profile of the Brazilian Judiciary. It can be used to monitor policies defined by the CNJ, such as the National Policy for Female Participation in the Judiciary. The personnel data panel thus constitutes a database aggregated by court, state or branch of justice, for the variables gender, race/color, position, age range and time in court, providing active transparency for those seeking such information.

Accessed via the link <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/painel-mpm-pessoal/>, the dashboard has two main tabs at the top: Magistrates and Servants:

Figure 285 - Monthly Productivity Module panel

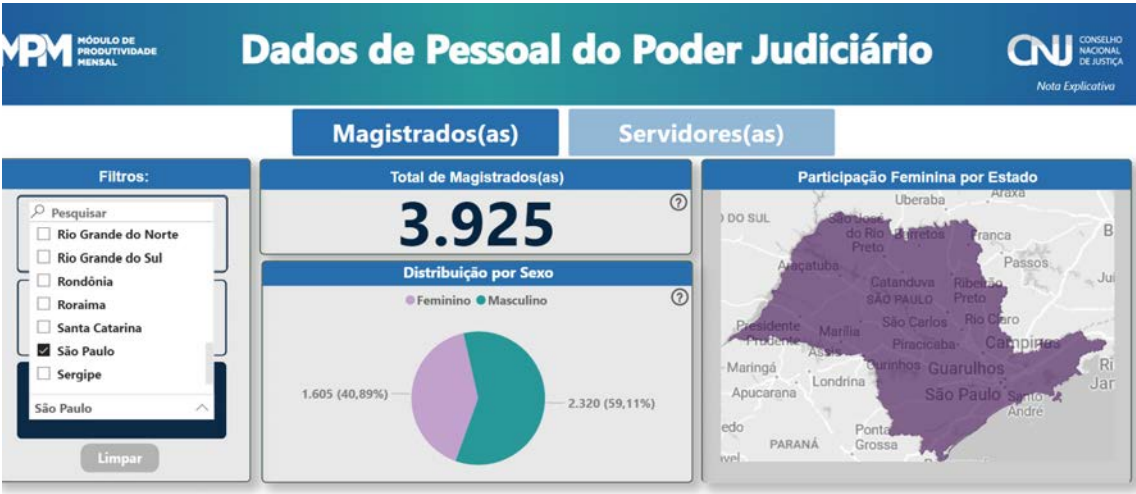


The Dashboard's home page shows results from the entire judiciary. To carry out specific searches, the main selection filters are

- ▶ branch of justice;
- ▶ court;
- ▶ state;

Below is an example of the number of magistrates in the state of São Paulo, the largest court in Brazil:

Figure 286 - Monthly Productivity Module Panel - "Magistrates" tab, example with data from the State of São Paulo

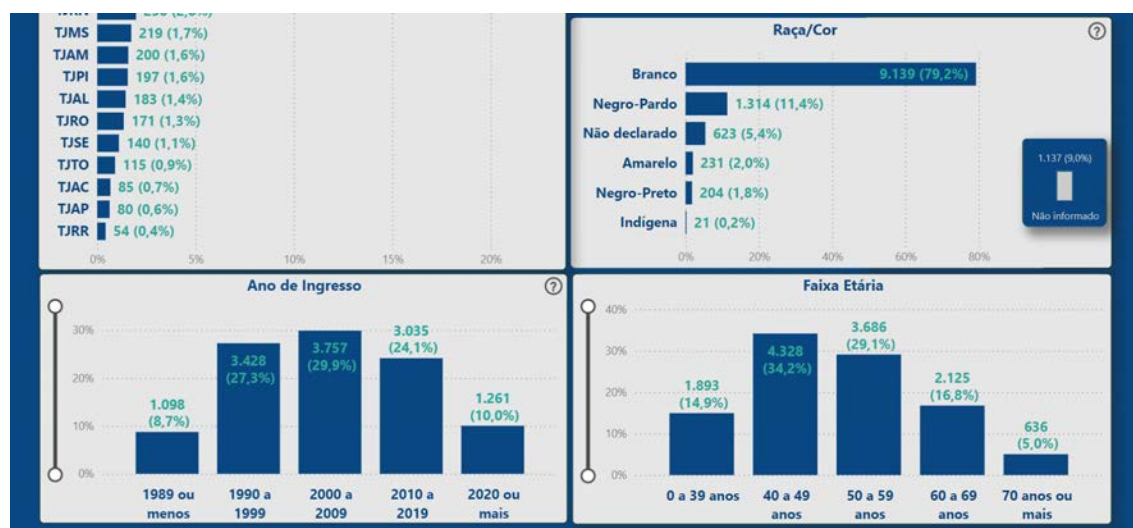


When you move the cursor down, the Dashboard shows other interesting data: the number of judges by position, race/color, age group, and year of entry into the judiciary, such as the example below, which shows general data on the state judiciary in Brazil (state justice):

Figure 287 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Magistrates" tab, "General Data, by branch of justice and position" box



Figure 288 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Magistrates" tab, "General Data, by race/color, year and age group" box



It should be noted that magistrates in the Panel studied include judges, justices, ministers and advisors to bodies of the Judiciary.

It should be noted that the sum of the total number of magistrates is different from the sum by branch of justice and by court since the same person can accumulate functions in more than one body, such as judges who work in the Electoral Court and the Councils (temporary positions).

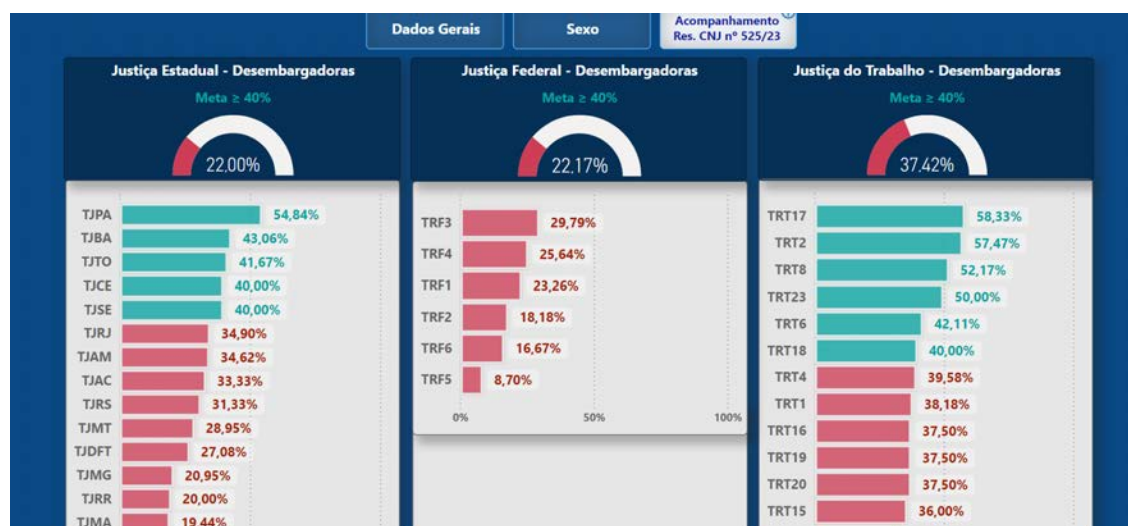
The panel shows the number of males and females working in the Brazilian Judiciary, with the possibility of using the filters above (branch of justice, court and state). The example below shows the number of male and female civil servants in the state of Alagoas:

Figure 289 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Servers" tab



Considering the institution of gender affirmative action for access by female magistrates to the 2nd level of jurisdiction, as a form of gender composition brought in by CNJ Resolution 525/2023, the Panel has a specific part to monitor compliance with this rule by the courts in Brazil, with a measurement, by branch of justice, of the situation, as shown below.

Figure 290 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Servers" tab, "Monitoring CNJ Resolution 525/2023" box



Resolution 525 amended CNJ Resolution 106 to provide for the following:

Art. 1º-A In the case of access to second-level courts that have not reached the 40% to 60% gender ratio in terms of positions for people coming from the judiciary, vacancies based on the merit criterion will be filled by means of public notices opened alternately to receive mixed applications, for men and women, or exclusively for women, in compliance with the quota policies established by this Council, until gender parity is reached in the respective court.

[...]

§ Paragraph 5 The provisions of this article do not apply to the Electoral and Military Courts.

Because of Article 1-A, §5, gender composition is only measured in the state, federal, and labor courts.

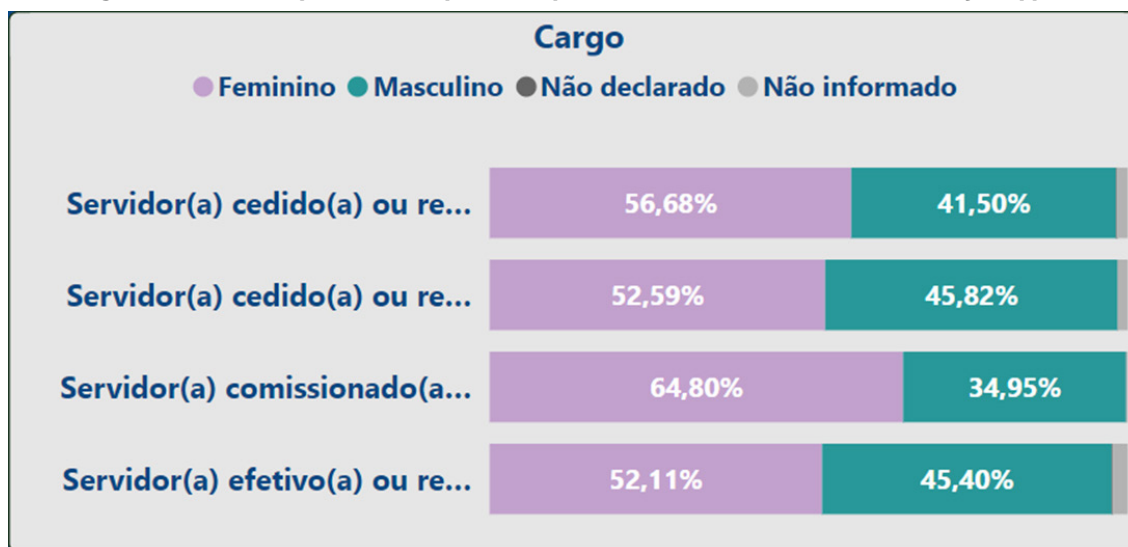
It should be noted that, throughout the Dashboard, relevant information on the concepts and references is available by clicking on the “?” icon. The example below explains the calculation of the number of civil servants considered for gender distribution in this Dashboard:

Figure 291 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - “Servers” tab, additional information



In the two tabs, Magistrates and Servants, the variables can be viewed individually by clicking on “General Data” or in a joint distribution with the variable “Sex”. For example, by clicking on the “Servants” tab and then on “Sex”, we can see various graphs, such as the one below, of posts by sex:

Figure 292 - Monthly Productivity Module panel - "Servers" tab, information on job types



The dashboard can be accessed at <https://justica-em-numeros.cnj.jus.br/painel-mpm-pessoal/>.

Further details about the tool can be found at: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/faq-duvidas-webnar-mpm-280723.pdf>.

