

Population
514 565

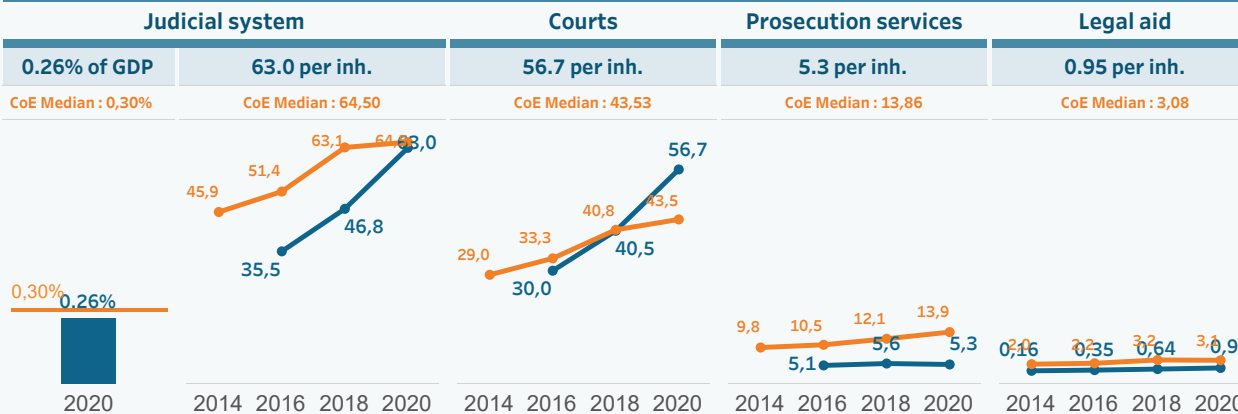


GDP per capita
24 634 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
18 923 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget : In 2020, Malta spent 32 406 996€ on the implemented Judicial System budget (i.e., 63 € per inhabitant, which is slightly below the CoE median). The recent increase of the budget per inhabitant allocated to courts (40%) and legal aid (49%) is mainly due to justice expenses, investments on new buildings and to the Legal Aid Agency's continuous improvement. The distribution of the budget of judicial system in Malta (90% for courts, 8,5% for public prosecution and 1,5% for legal aid) is more in favour of the courts' budget, compared to the median distribution in Europe.

Developments in Public Prosecution Services

Following the amendments to the Attorney General (AG) Ordinance of 2019, the AG has taken up exclusively the role of prosecutor general. As a consequence, the number of prosecutors doubled between 2018 and 2020. However, the number of public prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (7,4) remains below the CoE median.

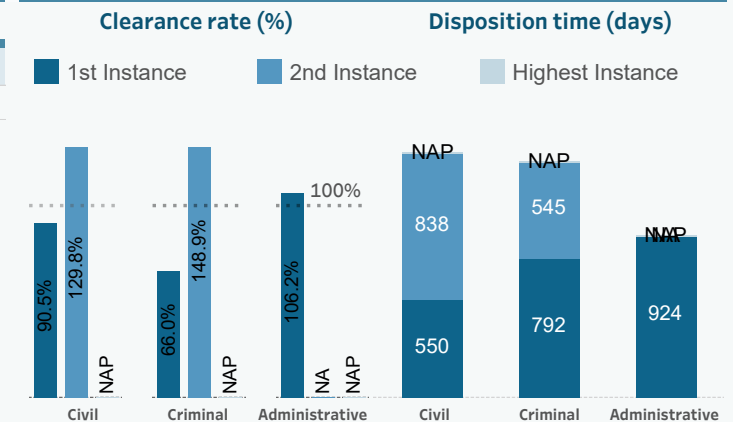
Legal Aid

Over the period 2018 and 2020, the budget for legal aid rose by 50%. Indeed, since April 2020, the Legal Aid Agency has extended its services related to the provision of legal assistance for cases not brought to court. This support was specifically dedicated to giving free legal advice to the victims of domestic violence.

ICT in judiciary

Malta has an ICT index of 6,5, which is above the CoE median. The court budget for ICT is low and only used for the maintenance of the IT equipment, while the investments in computerisation are not done by the Court Services Agency. The Maltese government launched the first national digital justice strategy, supported by the CEPEJ.

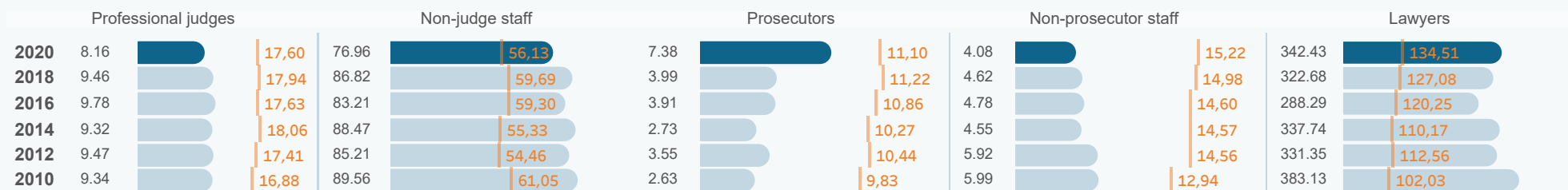
Efficiency



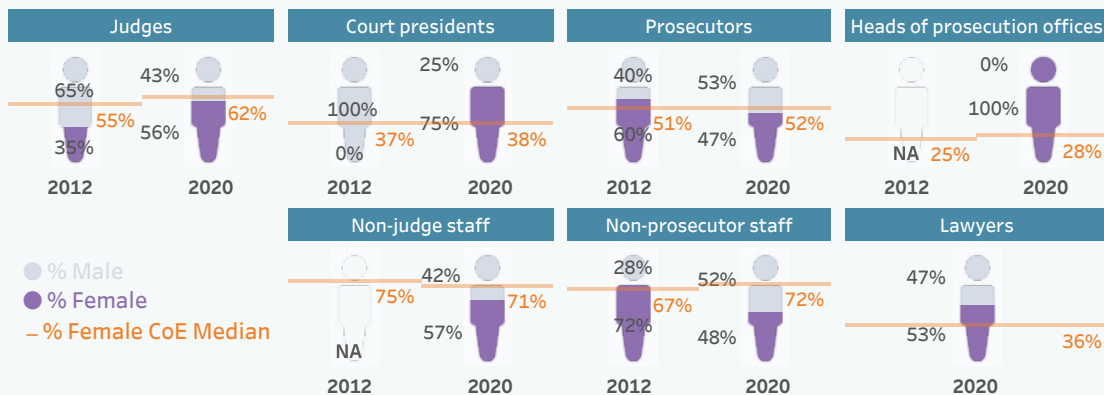
Efficiency: Malta has a two-tier judicial system. It should also be noticed that the second instance administrative law cases are included in the Civil (and commercial) litigious cases, and they cannot be separated. Regarding the efficiency of the courts, the DT for first and second instance cases of all matters is well above the CoE median. This causes difficulties to reduce the number of pending cases.

It is evident that the effect of the COVID-19 is significant in Malta, especially on criminal cases of both instances but also on first instance civil and commercial cases. For these types of cases, both the number of incoming and resolved cases were remarkably reduced. This explains the further increase of pending cases and, consequently, the very high Disposition Time.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

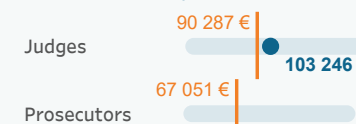


Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career

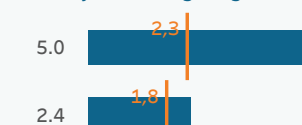


Salary at the end of career

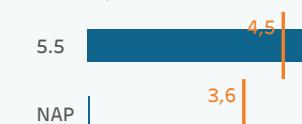


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the beginning of career

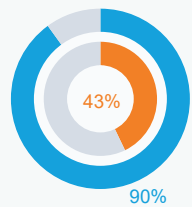


Salary at the end of career



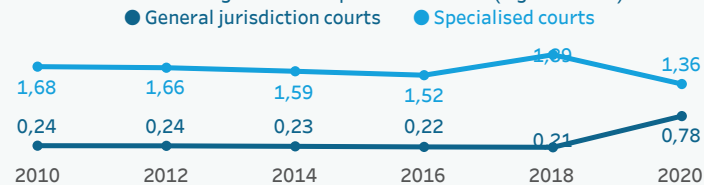
Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

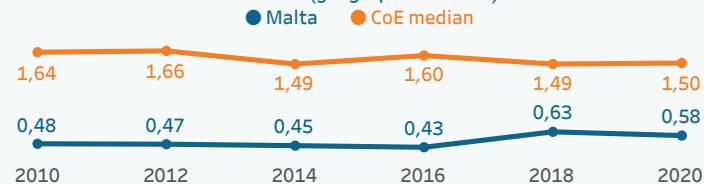


- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



All courts (geographic location)

ICT in judiciary
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	6.46	6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	6.61	6,6
	Criminal	4.67	5,7
	Administrative	7.25	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	6.19	6,1
	Criminal	2.17	4,1
	Administrative	7.02	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.9	7,3
	Criminal	7.1	7,3
	Administrative	7.9	7,4
Decision support	Civil	6.48	7,0
	Criminal	6.88	7,3
	Administrative	6.48	7,2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

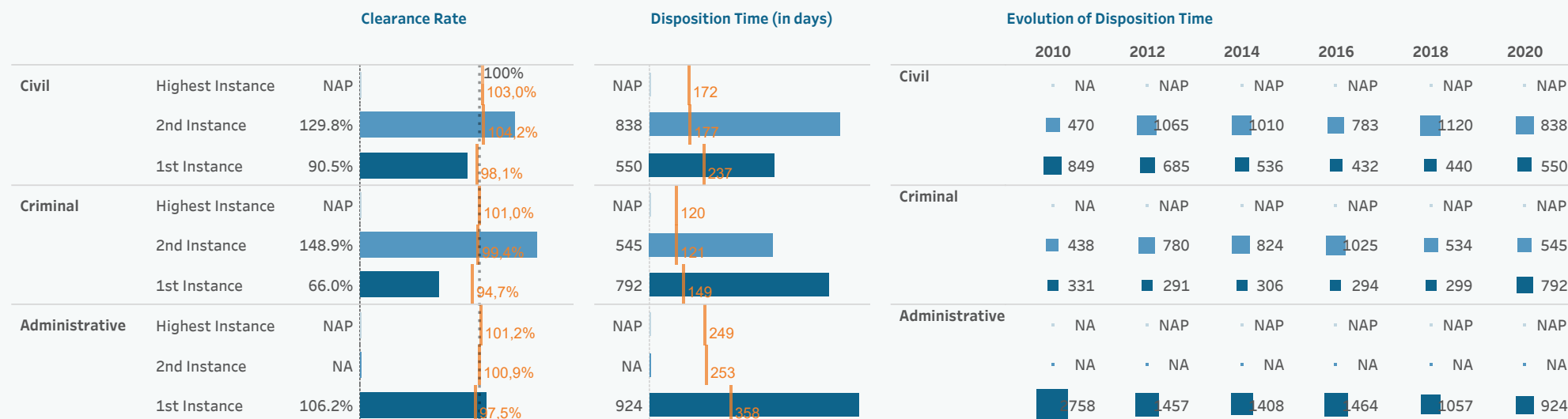
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

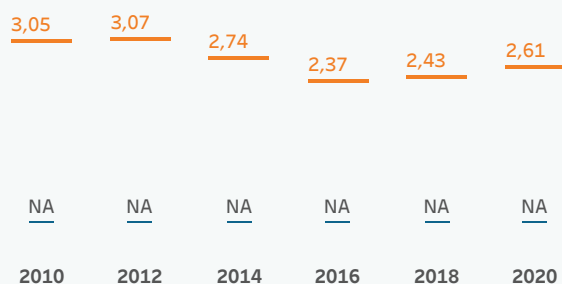
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

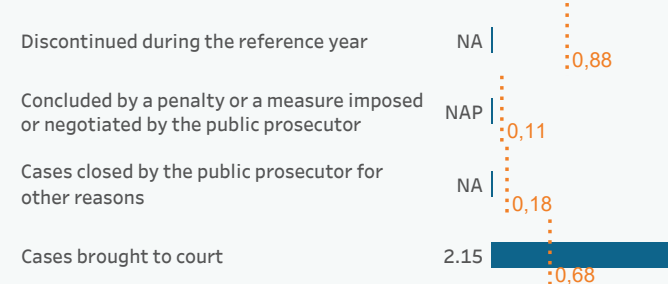


Public prosecution services

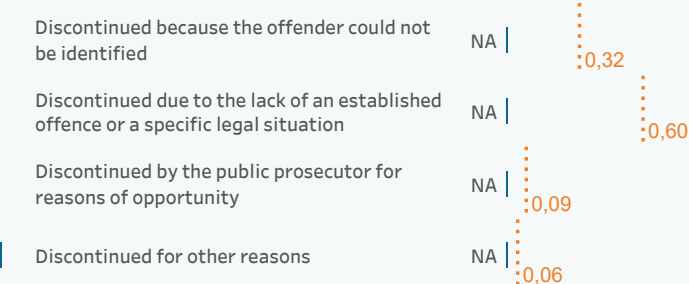
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.legislation.mt

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.ecourts.gov.mt

3. Information about the judicial system

www.ecourts.gov.mt; www.judiciary.mt