



Population
2 076 255

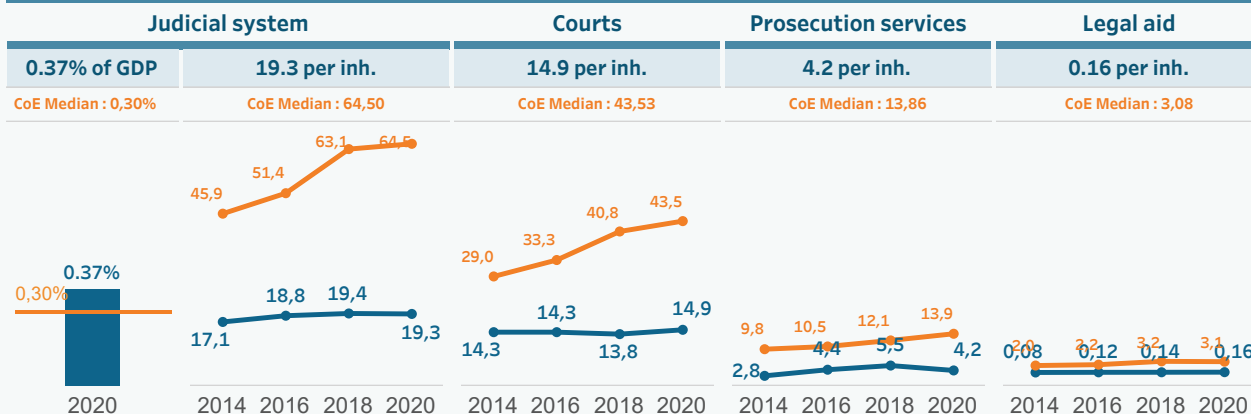


GDP per capita
5 187 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
8 214 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: In 2020, North Macedonia spent 40 002 093€ on the implemented judicial system budget which is 19,27€ per inhabitant. This is below the CoE median and among the lowest amounts in Europe. Over the last period, the legal aid budget doubled from 0,08€ to 0,16€ per inhabitant but still remains on the lower side of the scale. The distribution of the judicial system budget is 77,4% for courts, 21,8% for prosecution and 0,8% for legal aid which compared to the median European distribution is more in favour of courts and less directed towards legal aid.

Legal aid

A new Law on legal aid was adopted in October 2019. It strengthened the system of legal aid and established a national coordination body for legal aid. As a result, the number of cases for which primary legal aid (legal advice) was granted significantly increased in 2020 compared to previous cycles.

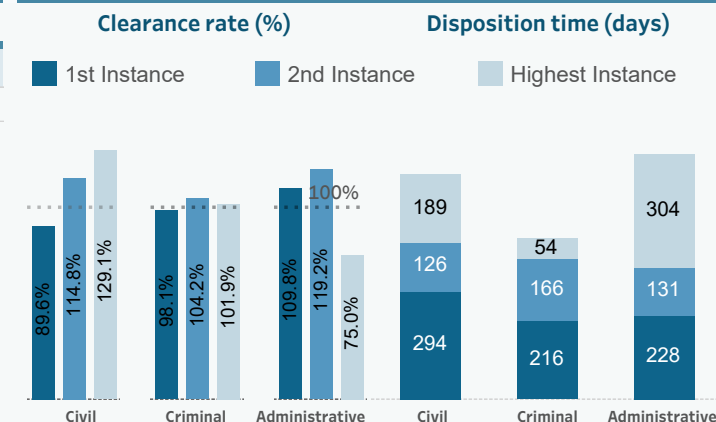
Performance monitoring of the public prosecutors

In February 2020, the first national report for performance monitoring of the public prosecutors was published. The public prosecutors' performance is now evaluated by 71 indicators grouped in five areas: efficiency (14 indicators), quality (19 indicators), independence (17 indicators), accountability (7 indicators) and transparency (14 indicators).

Gender Balance

Significant progress was made in breaking down the glass ceiling regarding the highest posts for judges and public prosecutors. In particular, between 2012 and 2020, the percentage of female heads of prosecution offices remarkably increased from 15% to 43% which is above the CoE median. Women are only under-represented among prosecutors in the highest instance (10%).

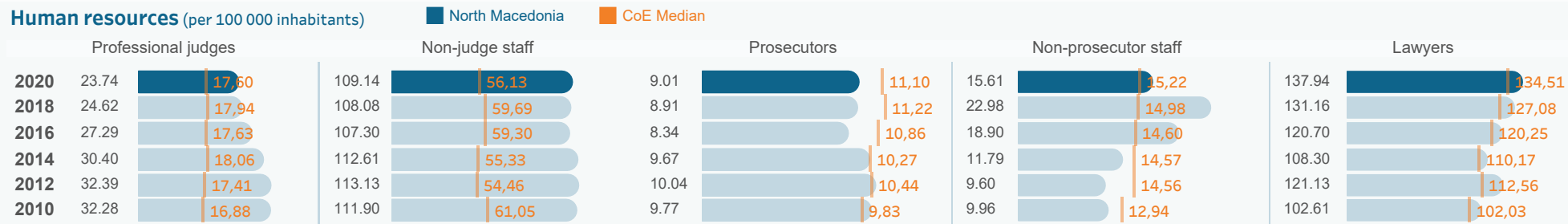
Efficiency



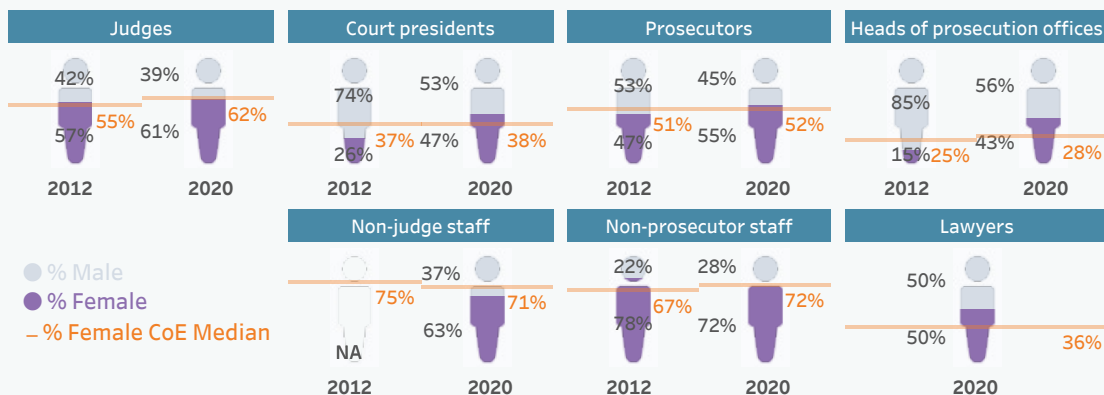
Efficiency: In 2020, the second instance courts are the most efficient. Criminal justice is the area of law in which the first and third instances were the most efficient. In particular, the DT for the third instance total criminal law cases is less than half of the CoE median. By contrast, the least efficient court proceedings are in the third instance administrative cases as the relative DT is 304 days (well above the CoE median).

COVID-19 affected the courts on all instances but mostly civil and administrative that received much less cases in all instances while criminal only on 2nd instance. The effect was that DT soared for the first instance civil litigious cases (from 179 to 294 days) and it slightly increased for criminal cases (from 190 to 216 days). Opposite, the second instance cases of all matters reached the threshold of 100% thus, no further backlog was created even if less cases were both received and processed.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

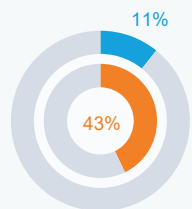


Absolute gross salaries

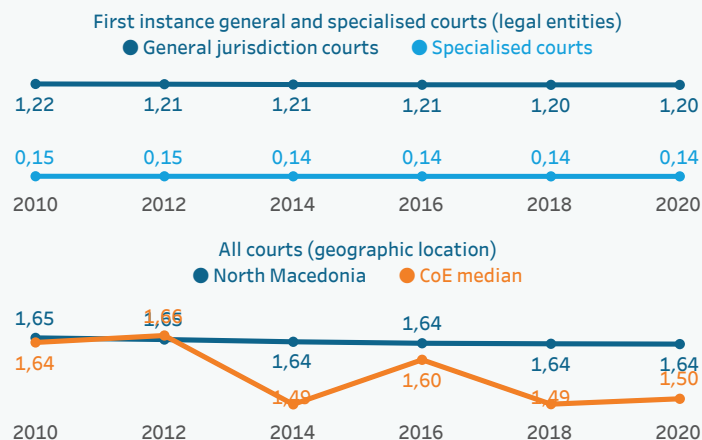


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

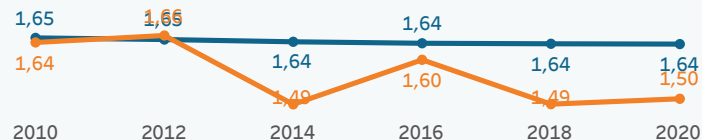
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts
● General courts
● CoE median



All courts (geographic location)



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value	Ratio with average annual gross salary
Deployment rate	Civil	4.47	6,6
	Criminal	4.42	5,7
	Administrative	4.22	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	1.38	6,1
	Criminal	1.2	4,1
	Administrative	0.92	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.58	7,3
	Criminal	7.58	7,3
	Administrative	7.58	7,4
Decision support	Civil	9.22	7,0
	Criminal	8.93	7,3
	Administrative	9.13	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

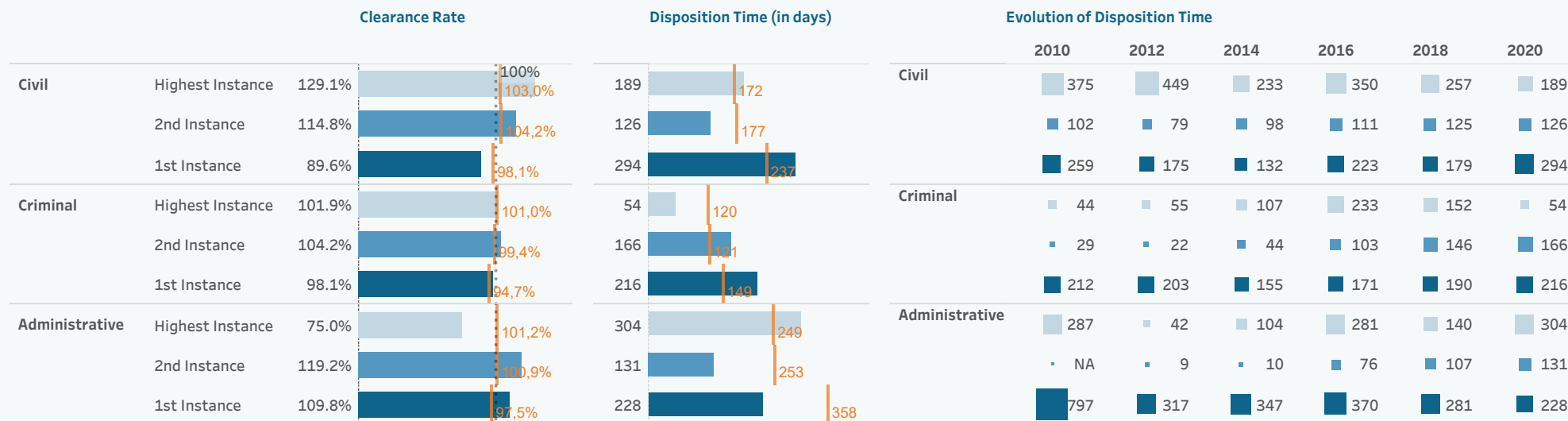
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

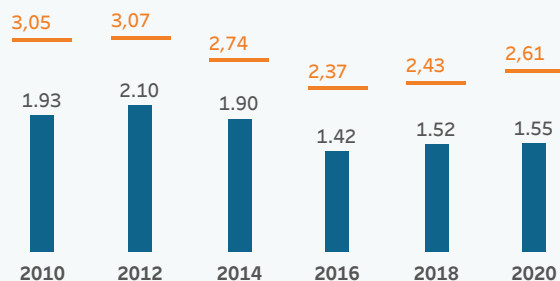
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

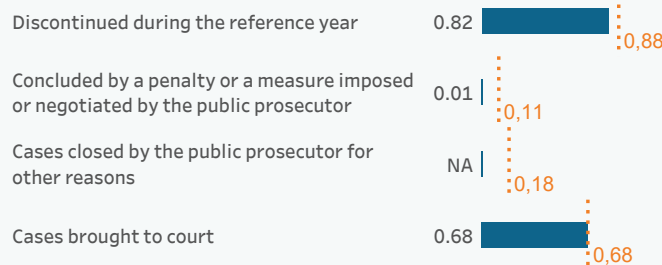


Public prosecution services

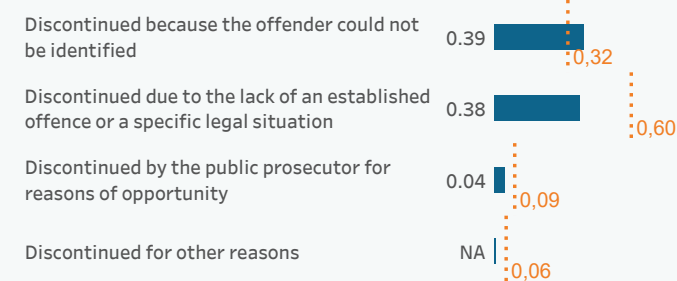
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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

<https://www.pravda.gov.mk> <https://www.sobranie.mk>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.sud.mk

3. Information about the judicial system

www.sud.mk