



Population
19 186 201

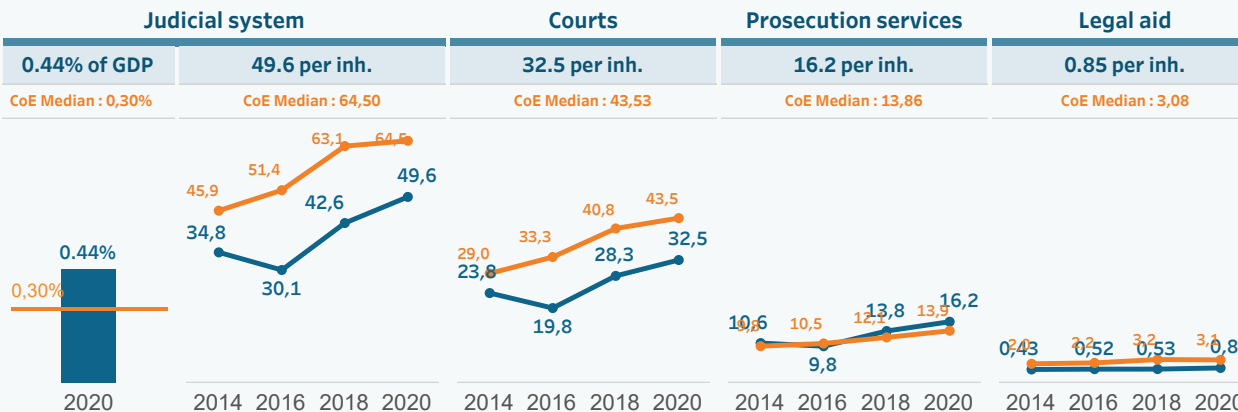


GDP per capita
11 290 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
13 385 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget : In 2020, Romania spent 951 252 278€ on the implemented judicial system budget: 49.6€ per inhab. (below the CoE median) and 0.44% of the GDP (above the median). 66% were spent on courts, 33% on prosecution, and 2% on legal aid. The legal aid budget which was 0,85€ per inhabitant in 2020 is significantly below the CoE median.

Court organisation

Different levels of courts exist: “judecatorii”, tribunals, courts of appeal and the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Only the judges of the “judecatorii” are counted as 1st instance judges, while those of tribunals and courts of appeal - as 2nd instance, even though the tribunals and appellate courts can intervene at 1st instance. Interestingly, in some cases even the High Court can act in the first instance.

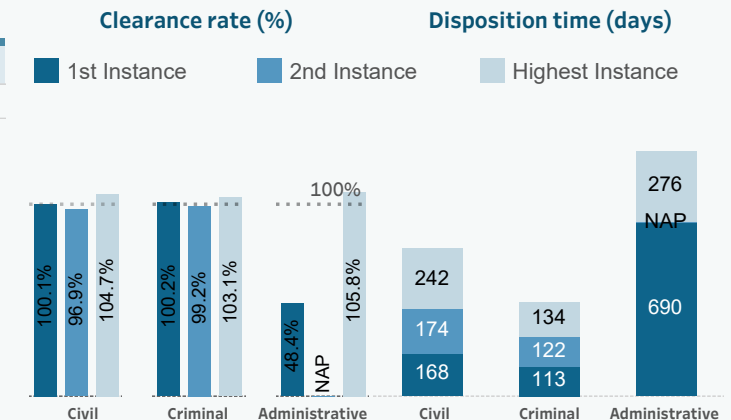
Information for users

Romania is among the 12 member States where the parties must be informed on the foreseeable timeframes of their proceedings. For this reason, the statistical reports include monitoring of the duration of court trials on different levels - total time, preliminary proceedings, delays between the sessions, time for drafting the decision, the number of pending cases, backlogs.

Public prosecution services

Since 2019, a specialised network of prosecutors has been dealing with cases concerning minors (perpetrators and victims), analysing the case-law of prosecutors’ offices and drafts proposals for taking over complex cases. These prosecutors are responsible for decentralised trainings on the newest national, ECHR or international case-law on human rights.

Efficiency



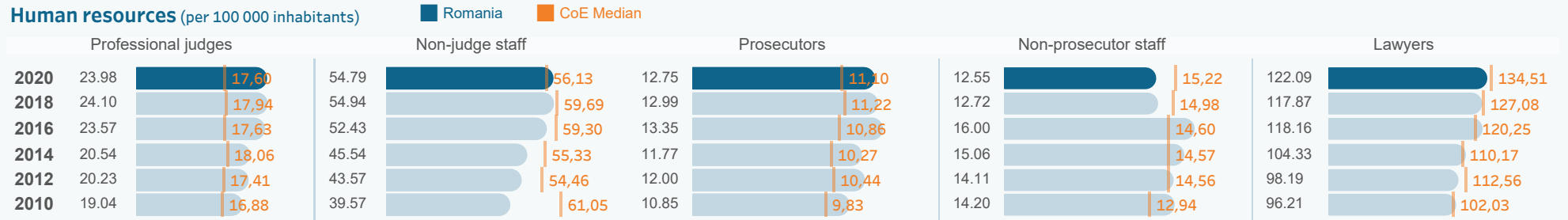
Efficiency: In 2020, courts treated cases fastest at the second instance, while the most efficient area of law were the criminal matters. Specifically, the DT was the lowest in first instance criminal cases. Contrary, the DT was the highest in the first instance administrative cases and it is above the respective CoE medians for all third instance cases.

The efficiency of courts decreased in 2020 in first and second instances, mainly due to a decrease in the number of resolved cases in the COVID-19 pandemic context.

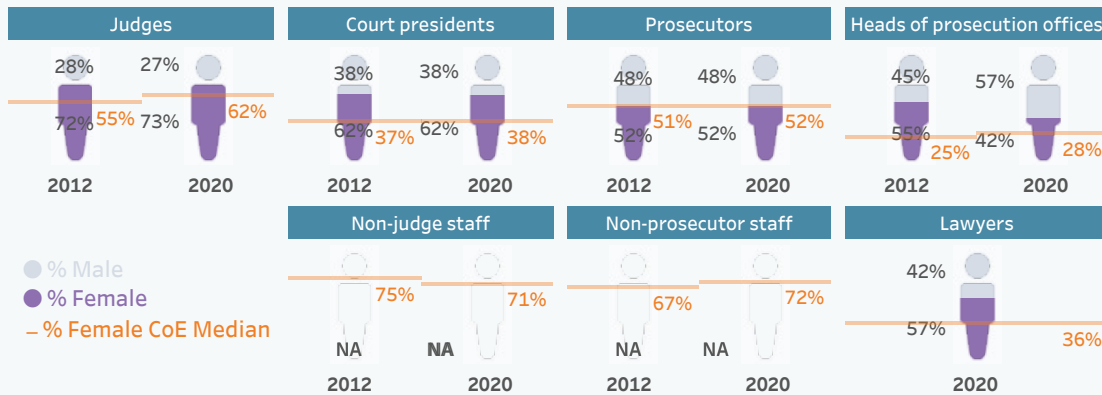
The activity of all courts was partially suspended for almost 3 months and hearings were postponed. Nevertheless, in the highest instance, the efficiency improved in the civil and commercial litigious and criminal cases.

Contrary, the efficiency decreased in respect of third instance administrative cases but for reasons unrelated to the pandemic. Reportedly, this decrease is caused by procedural amendments on 1st instance which generated later effects on the 3rd instance.

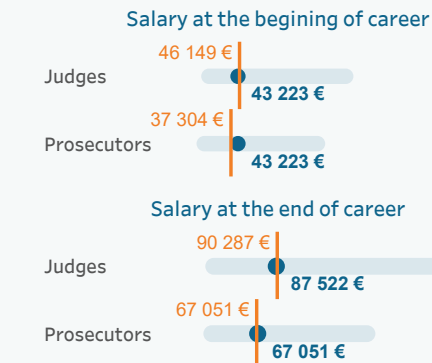
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



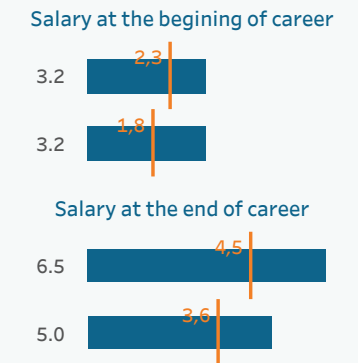
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

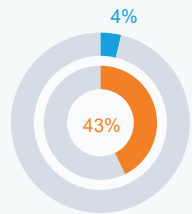


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

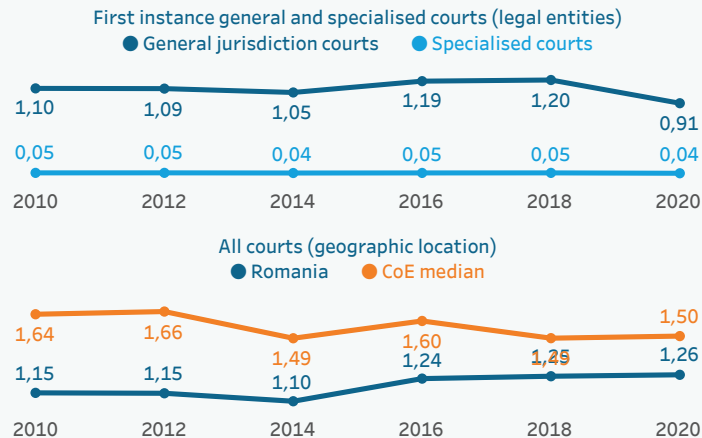


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



● Specialised courts
● General courts
● CoE median

ICT in judiciary
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	7.06	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	7.73	6.6
	Criminal	6.31	5.7
	Administrative	7.34	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	8.82	6.1
	Criminal	6.05	4.1
	Administrative	8.08	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	6.23	7.3
	Criminal	6.23	7.3
	Administrative	6.23	7.4
Decision support	Civil	7.19	7.0
	Criminal	7.52	7.3
	Administrative	7.19	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

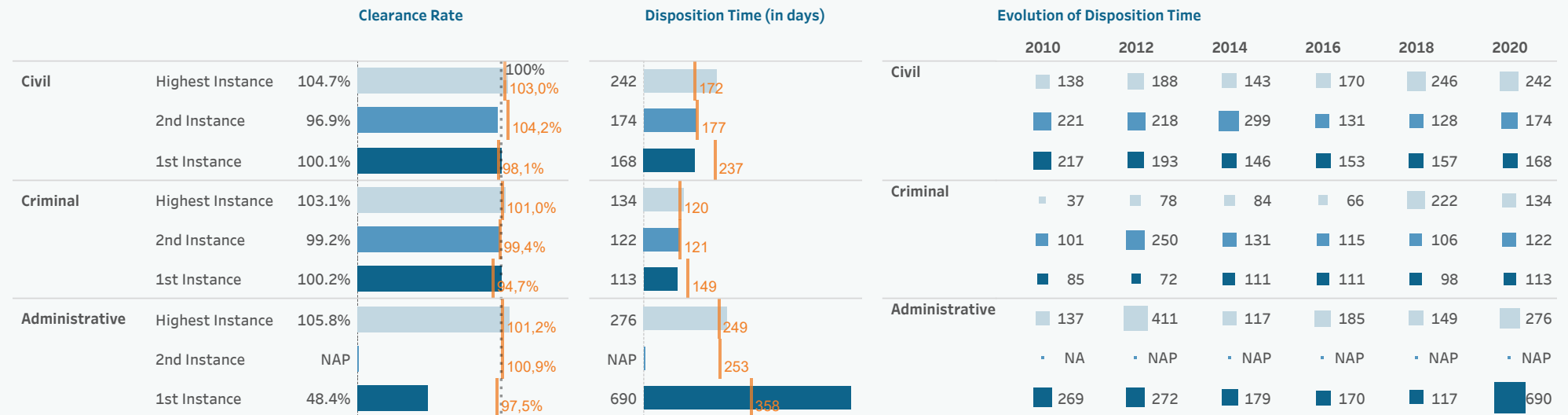
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

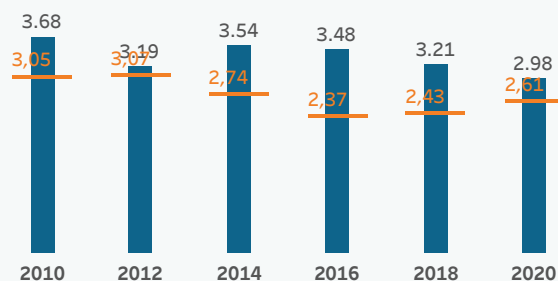
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

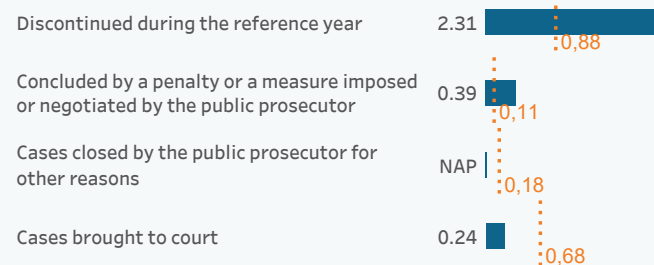


Public prosecution services

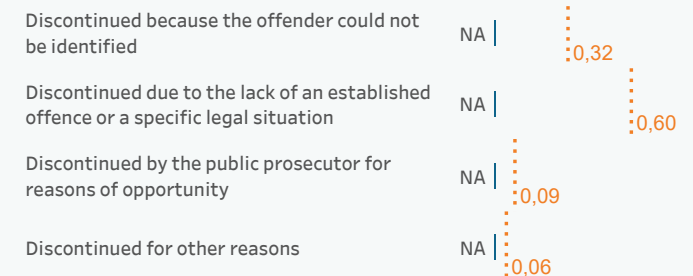
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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.just.ro; www.csm1909.ro; www.scj.ro; www.mpublic.ro

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://portal.just.ro/SitePages/acasa.aspx>; www.rolii.ro; www.scj.ro

3. Information about the judicial system

www.csm1909.ro; www.just.ro; www.scj.ro