



Population
41 418 717

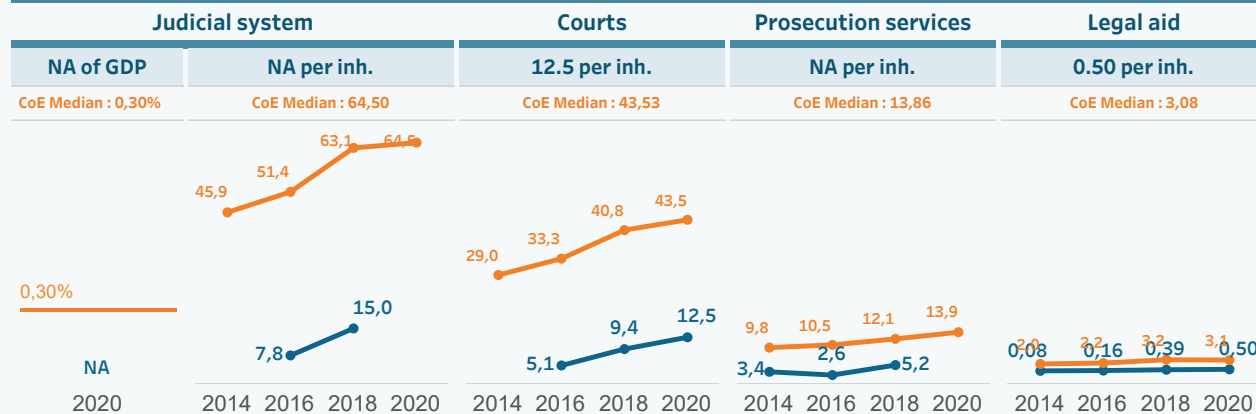


GDP per capita
3 262 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
4 520 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: As data on the implemented budget for prosecution services are not available for 2020, it is not possible to analyse the judicial system budget. At the same time, the spending per inhabitant for courts (12, 53€) and legal aid (0,5€) in Ukraine remains considerably below the CoE median. Most notable increases were in respect of salaries of judges due to the entry into force of new legal provisions to this effect, placing judges' salaries at the beginning of the career closer to the CoE median and those at the Supreme Court well above the median both in absolute values and in ratio with the average salary of the country.

Legal Aid

In 2020, significant changes in the free legal aid services in Ukraine have been introduced. The COVID-19 pandemic acted as a catalyst for enhancing the access to free legal aid and the Ukrainian free legal aid system quickly adapted to new modus operandi. The free legal aid system is accessible through various digital communication channels.

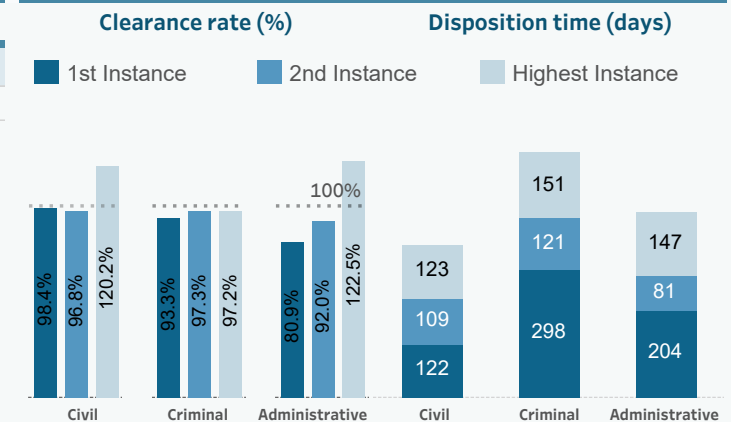
Professionals and Gender balance

Per 100 000 inhabitants, there are 13,09 professional judges (lower than the CoE median); 64,65 non-court staff (higher than the CoE median); 21,25 prosecutors (two times more than the median) and 9,3 non-prosecution staff (lower than the median). In 2020, there are 53,8% women judges and 38% of courts presidents were women. Conversely, 40,4% prosecutors and only 4% heads of prosecution services are females.

Supreme Court reform

In pursuit of the country's judicial reforms, the number of judges in the new Supreme Court has increased by 55% compared to 2018. A consolidated jurisdiction of the Supreme Court also brought an increase in pending cases at the beginning of the year, due to the transfer of cases from the previous supreme court and specialised courts, which ceased to exist.

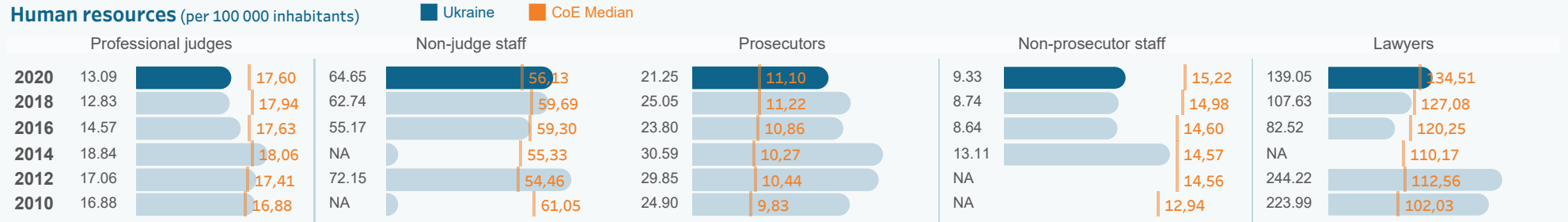
Efficiency



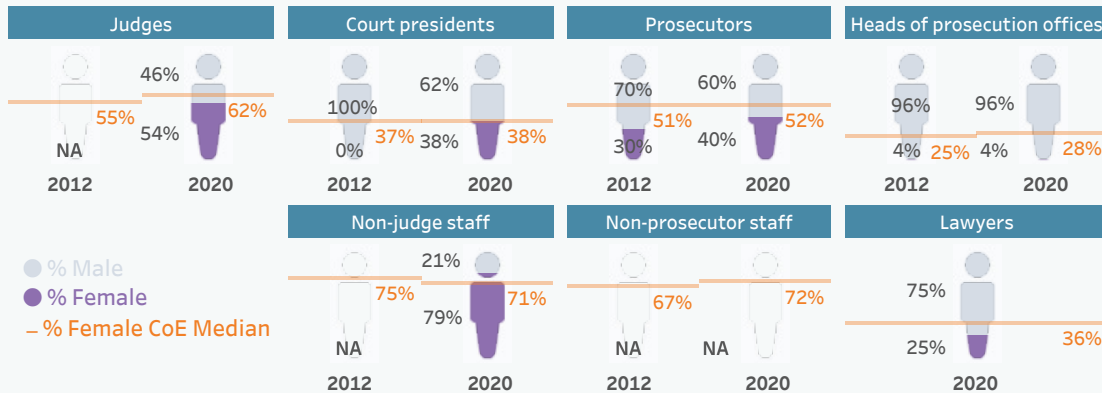
Efficiency: Looking at all jurisdictions combined, criminal cases took the longest time to be processed by the courts, contrary to the European trend in 2020. It seems that second instance courts process cases the fastest. In particular, second instance administrative cases are resolved faster than other types of cases with a Disposition Time of 80 days. The Disposition Time in all courts and in all cases is lower than the CoE median, except criminal law cases in the first instance courts and the Supreme Court.

In spite of the pandemic, the number of incoming cases in all categories increased in first instance courts. The reform of the Supreme Court appears to have had a positive effect on the Clearance Rate in civil and commercial litigious cases and in administrative cases in 2020, and its efficiency in these categories of cases appears to be less affected by the pandemic.

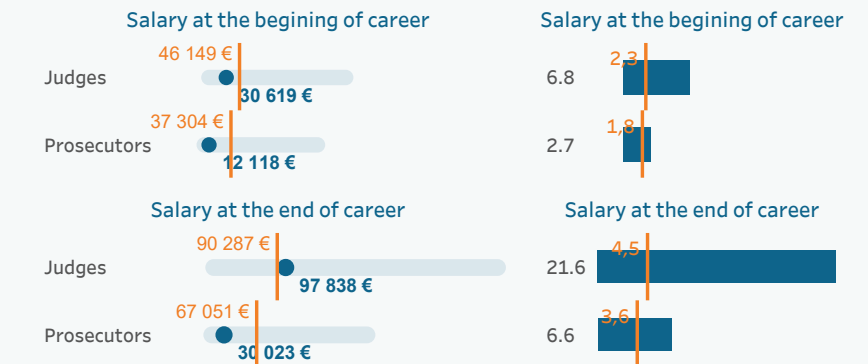
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

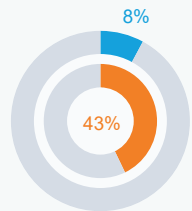


Absolute gross salaries

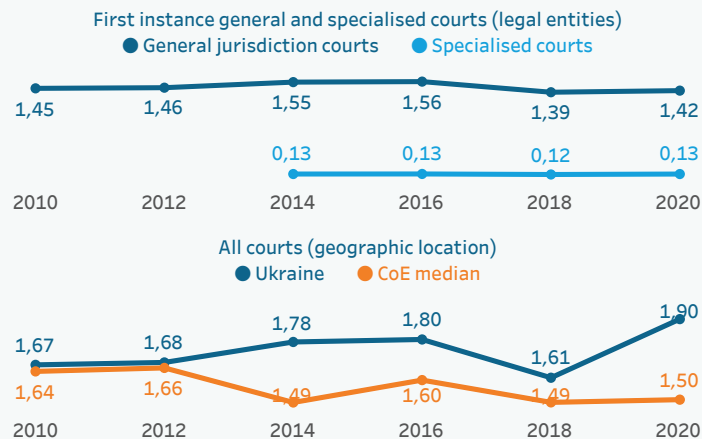


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



Specialised courts
General courts
CoE median



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value	CoE Median
		5.03	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	5.19	6.6
	Criminal	3.12	5.7
	Administrative	4.97	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	4.97	6.1
	Criminal	1.6	4.1
	Administrative	4.97	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	4.81	7.3
	Criminal	4.16	7.3
	Administrative	4.16	7.4
Decision support	Civil	7.17	7.0
	Criminal	6.35	7.3
	Administrative	7.17	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

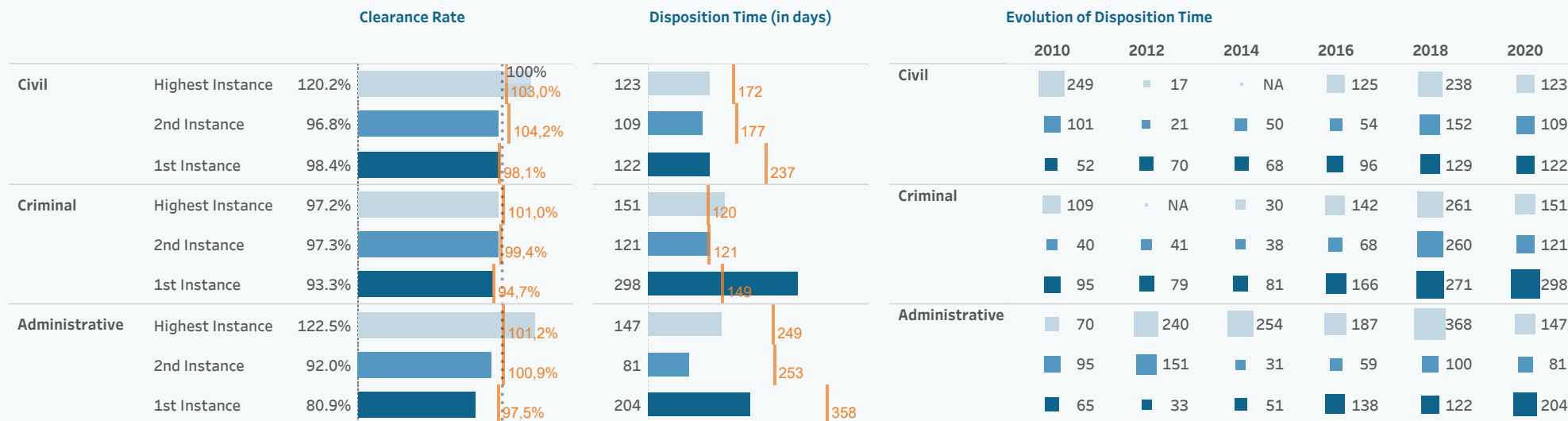
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

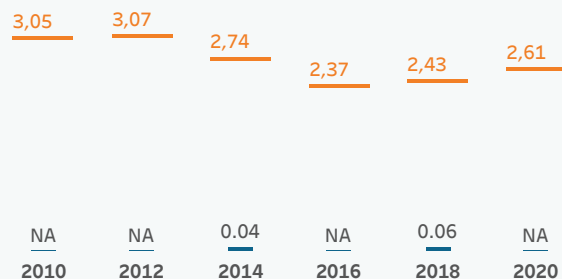
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

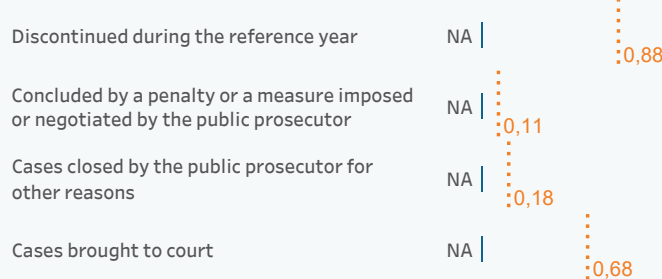


Public prosecution services

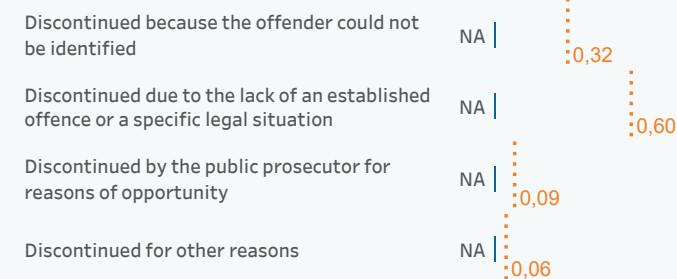
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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://rada.gov.ua> <https://online.minjust.gov.ua>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://court.gov.ua>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://court.gov.ua/>