

Inhabitants
520 174

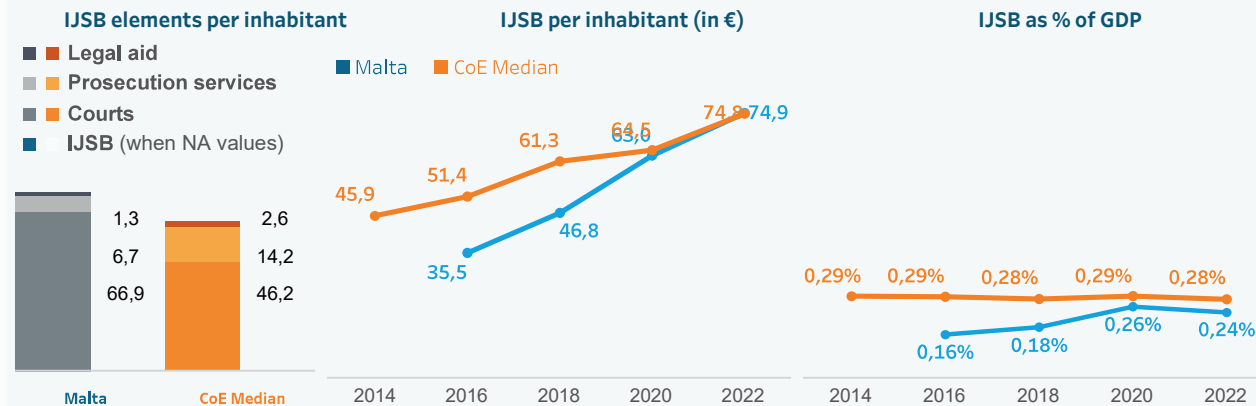


GDP per capita
31 888 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
20 961 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



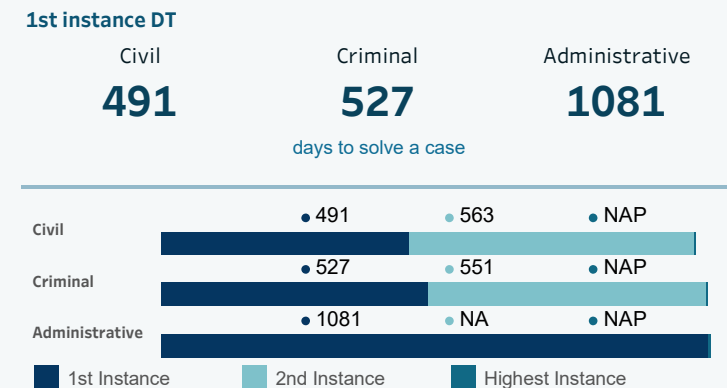
Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Malta is 38 985 790 €, which represents 74,9 € per inhabitant and aligns to the CoE median. This budget constitutes 0,24% of the GDP, slightly below the CoE median. Over 80% of this budget is allocated to the courts, whose budget increased significantly between 2020 and 2022, rising further above the CoE median. Meanwhile, public prosecution services and legal aid budgets remain below the respective CoE medians despite the observed increases.

Training of judges and public prosecutors: There is no formal/academic compulsory induction training of newly appointed members of the judiciary. Each and every new appointee is assigned a mentor to help ease them in their new role. Throughout 2022, the Judicial Studies Committee started offering ethics training as a compulsory subject to all new members of the Judiciary. Training in ethics, child-friendly justice, gender equality, company law, bankruptcy law, legal aid and money laundering amongst others, was also provided to all members of the judiciary.

Legal aid: By law, in criminal cases, legal representation is automatically granted to beneficiaries who request it, without any assessment of their income and assets.

Public prosecution services: In 2021, a reform restructured the business operations of the Attorney General's office and the Office of the State Advocate. In this framework, a recruitment campaign was launched in 2022, leading to a rise in the number of prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff, as well as associated salary expenses.

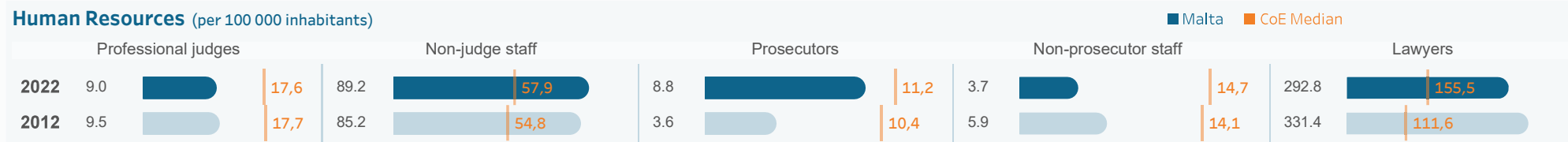
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



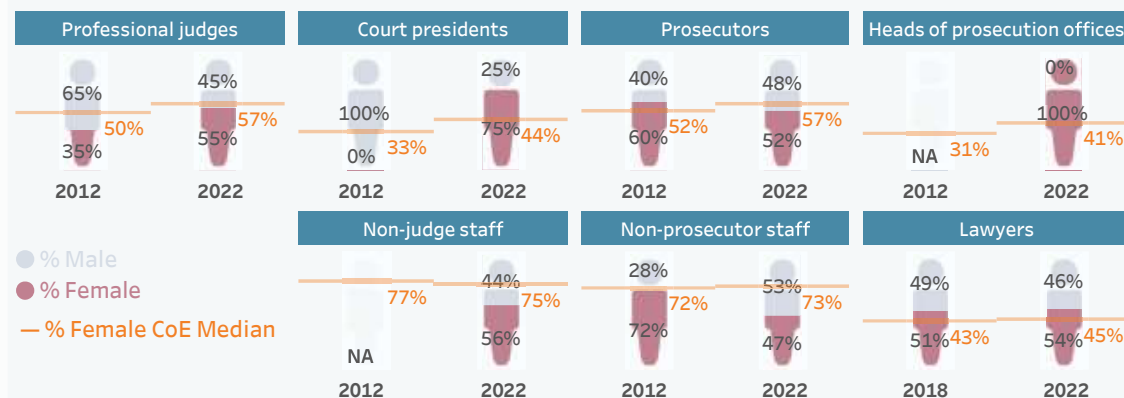
Efficiency : Malta has a two-tier judicial system. It is worth recalling that at 2nd instance, administrative cases are included within the number of civil litigious cases and cannot be separated as such. In 2022, there was an overall increase in the caseload of all courts, affecting the CR for all matters at both instances.

Courts are least efficient in 1st instance administrative cases, with the DT being more than three times the CoE median. In other case types and instances for which data were available, courts are similarly efficient, with the lowest DT reported in 1st instance civil litigious cases. In all matters and all instances, the DT values are above the respective CoE medians. However, it should be noted that there is an improvement in 1st and 2nd instance civil cases, as well as in 1st instance criminal cases.

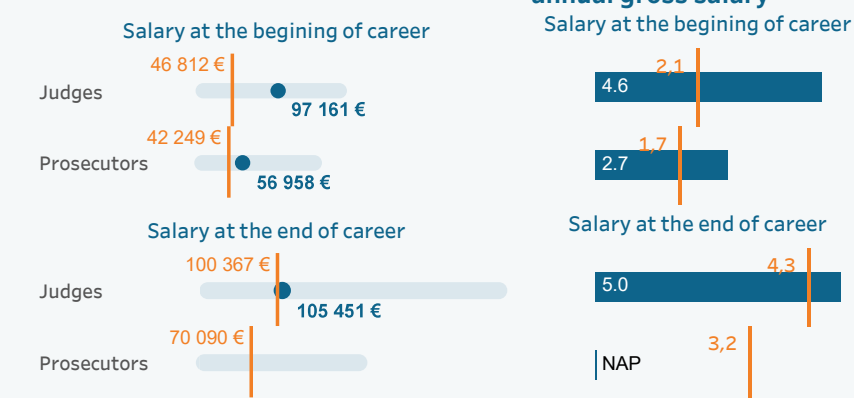
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



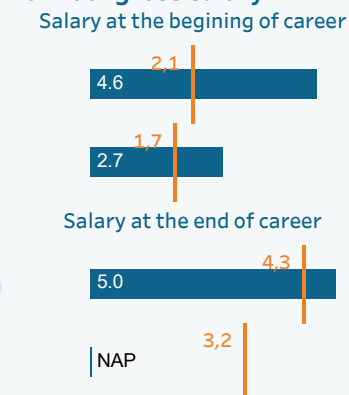
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

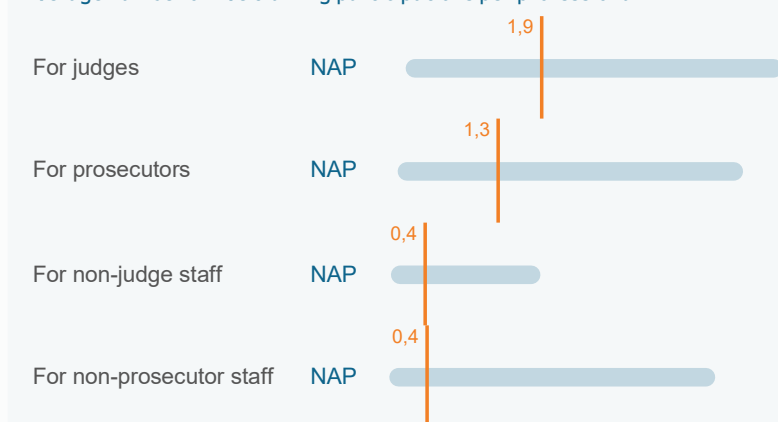


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

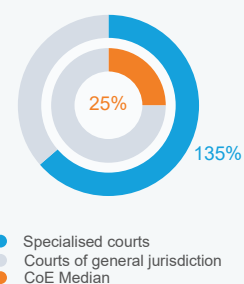


Training of Justice Professionals

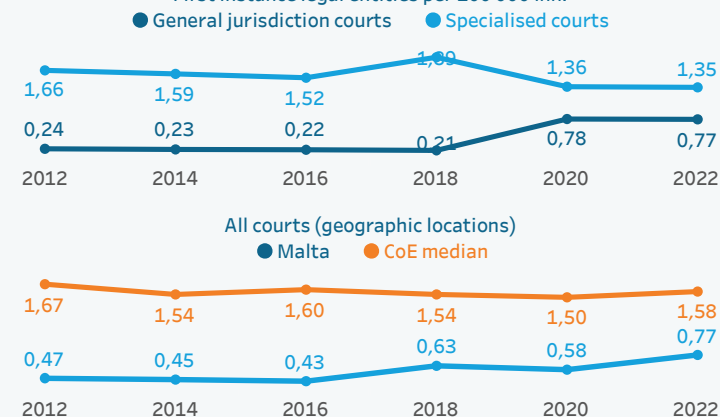
Average number of live training participations per professional*



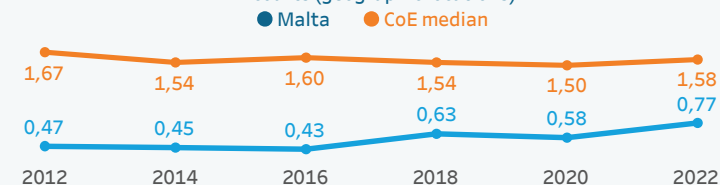
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

CR < 100%, the 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 of the courts

■ Malta

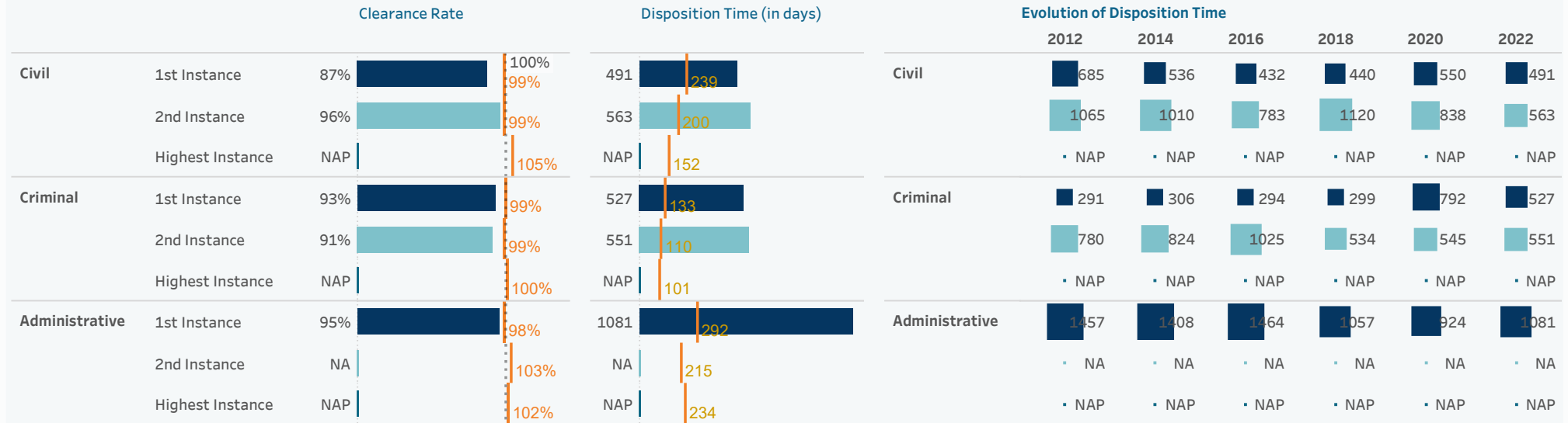
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

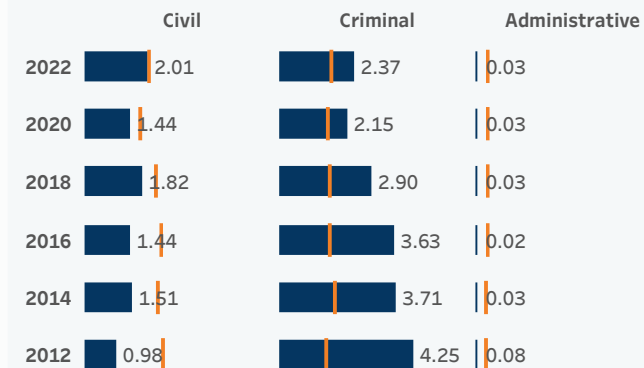
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

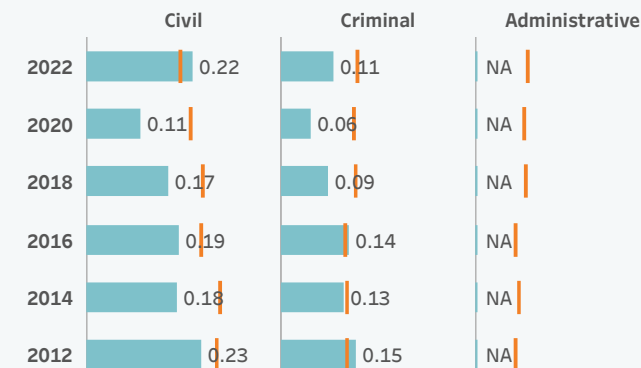


Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

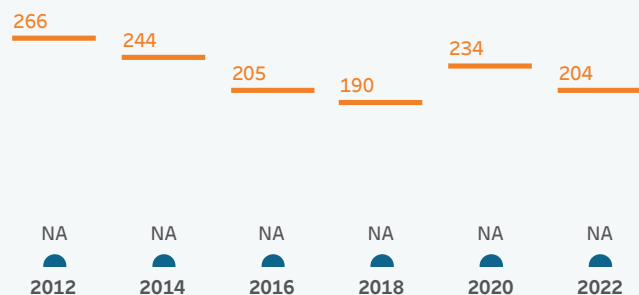


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor

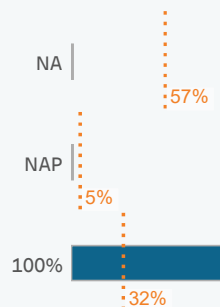


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

Cases brought to court



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

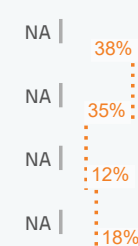
■ Malta
■ CoE Median

Discontinued because the offender could not be identified

Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity

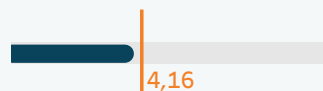
Discontinued for other reasons



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

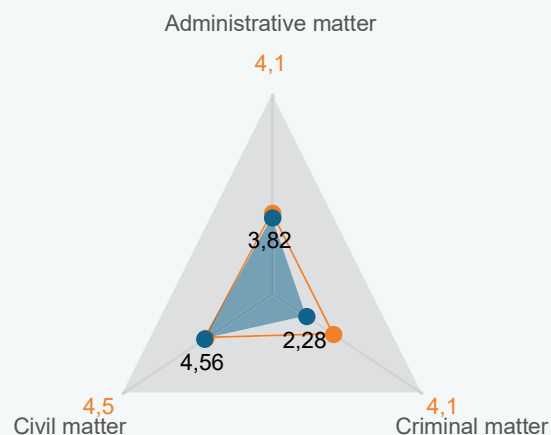
ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

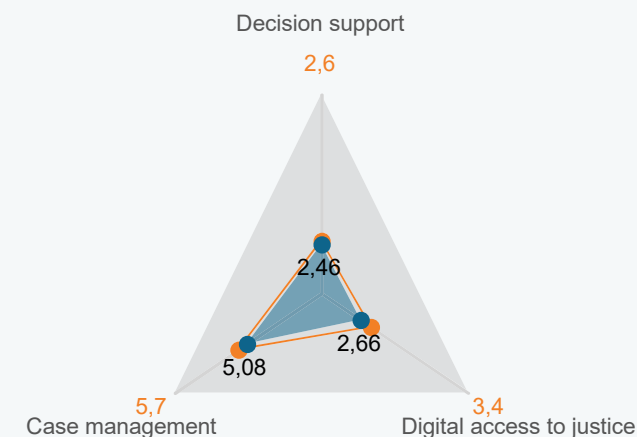
Total deployment rate : **3,60**Total usage rate : **2,74**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://legislation.mt/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://ecourts.gov.mt/online-services/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://ecourts.gov.mt/online-services/>