



Inhabitants
620 029

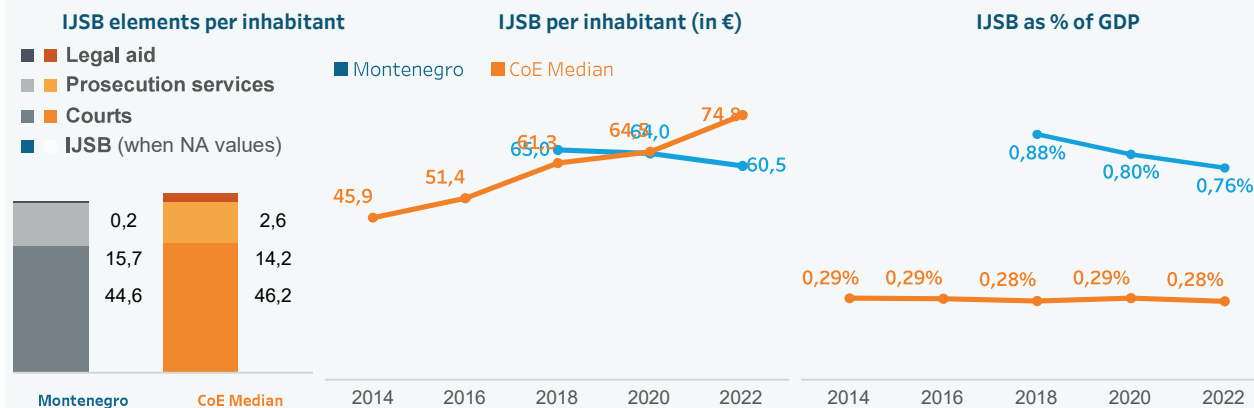


GDP per capita
8 002 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
10 596 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



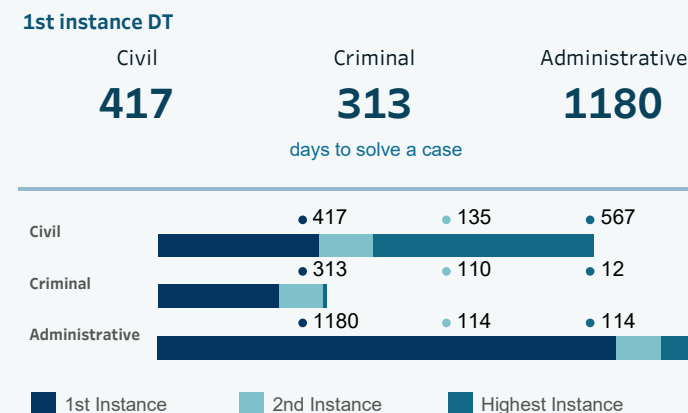
Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Montenegro is 37 507 828 €, representing 60,5 € per inhabitant, below the CoE median. This budget constitutes 0,76% of the GDP, which is the highest proportion in Europe. The courts' budget per inhabitant is 44,6 € in 2022, down from 48,5 € in 2020, due to a decrease in the number of judges and, consequently, salary allocations.

Professionals: Montenegro, a Western Balkan country, has traditionally had one of Europe's highest ratios of legal professionals, with 42,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants. However, this is a decrease from 49,84 in 2020, paralleled by a reduction in prosecutors from 20,16 to 16,61 per 100 000 inhabitants by 2022.

Court-related mediation: Montenegro has both mandatory mediation before going to the court and informative sessions with a mediator. By 2022, the number of mediators doubled to 32,4 per 100 000 inhabitants from 15,8 in 2018, and cases dealt with through a court-related mediation procedure escalated to 3 074, compared to 708 four years prior.

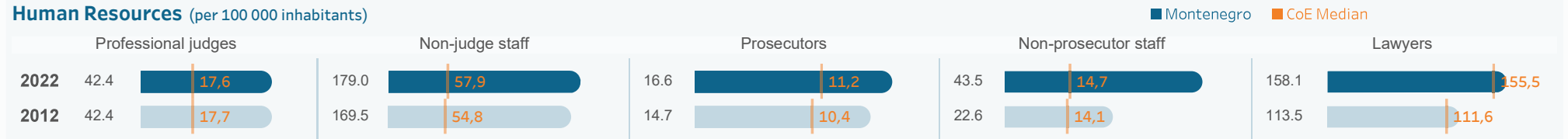
Evaluation of judges and prosecutors: The performance of judges and public prosecutors is evaluated using quantitative and qualitative criteria. Quantitatively, benchmarks set by the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Council must be met, with a disciplinary offense if a judge achieves less than 50% of the required work. Qualitative criteria include professional knowledge, planning skills, and competence, considered in evaluations impacting career progression and remuneration.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

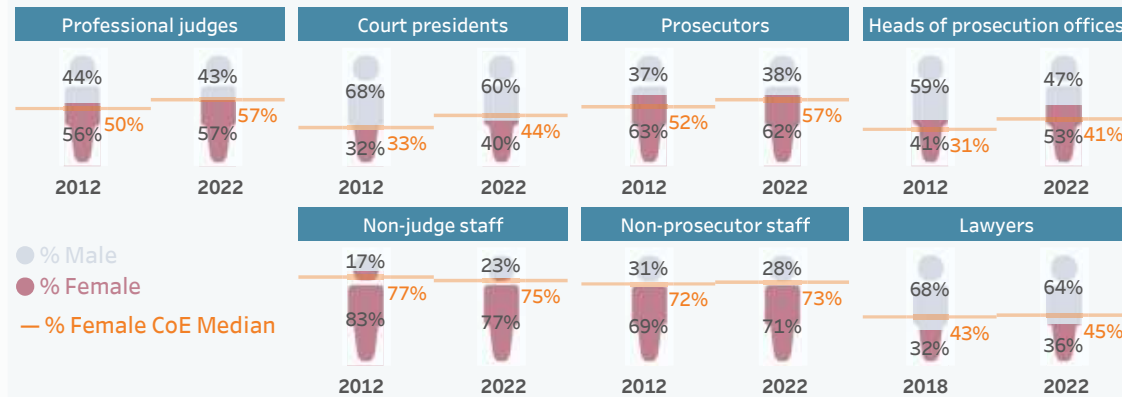


Efficiency : Overall, the courts remain most efficient in the second instance and within the criminal domain, consistent with the past evaluation cycle. Separately, the lowest Disposition Time is reported in the third instance of criminal cases. Increases in Disposition Times are reported in first instance administrative cases, as well as civil and commercial litigious cases, including the highest instance of civil and commercial litigious cases due to a lack of judges at the Supreme court. In particular, a significant surge in requests related to the "free access to information" law has dramatically increased the number of administrative incoming cases, overwhelming the court's capacity. This has resulted in a severe backlog and excessively long DT.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

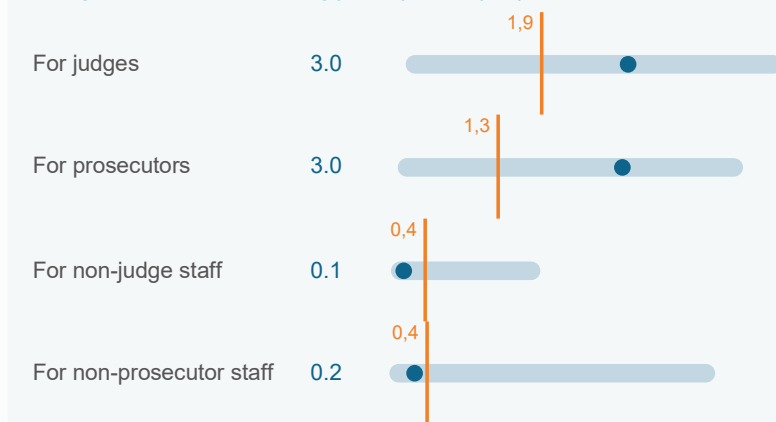


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

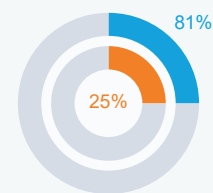


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

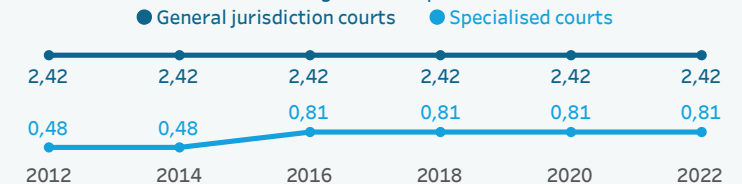


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

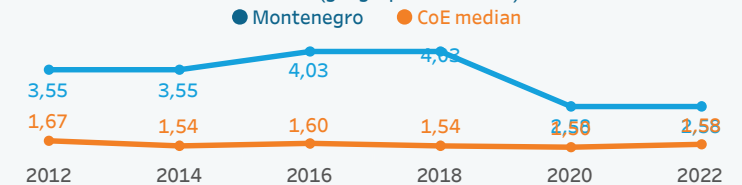


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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

Montenegro

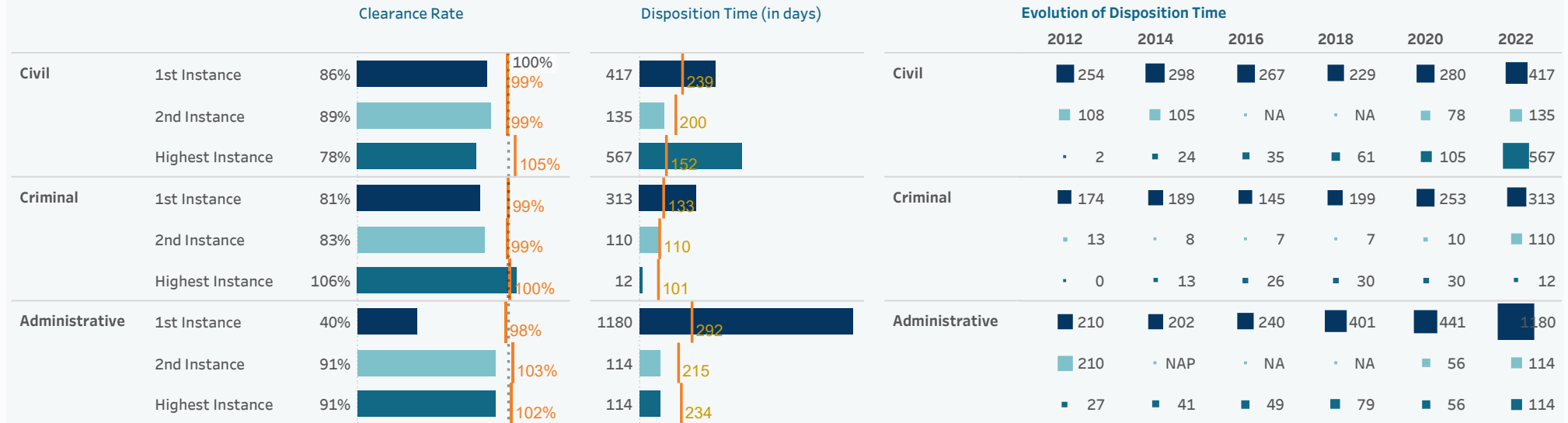
CoE Median

Instance

1st Instance

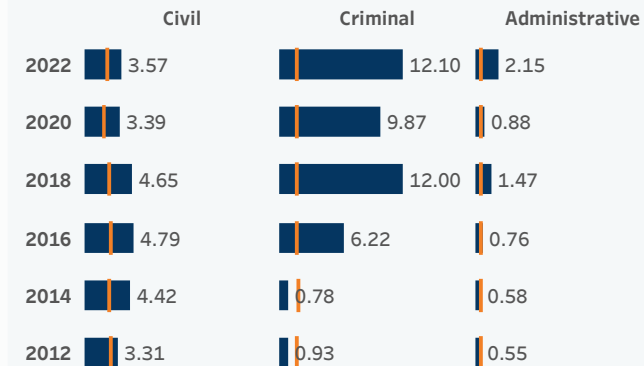
2nd Instance

Highest Instance

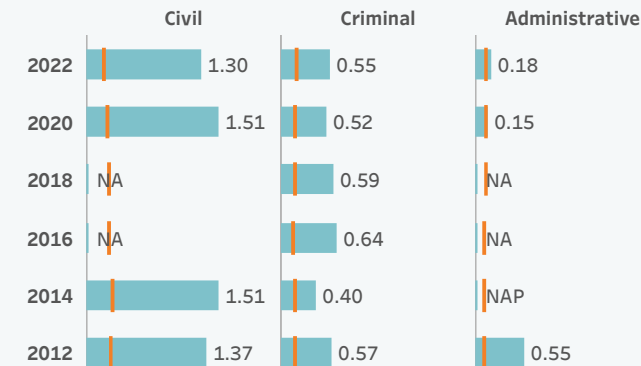


Incoming Cases

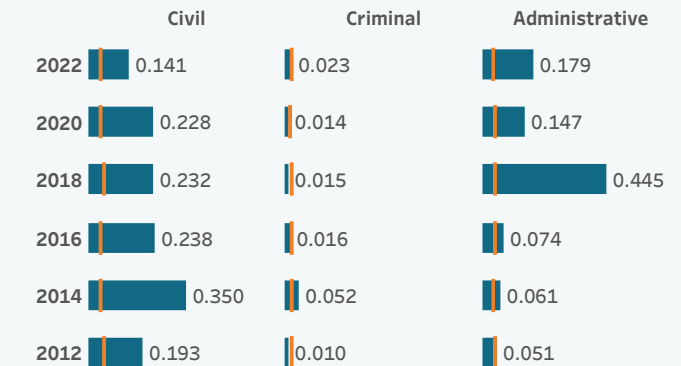
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

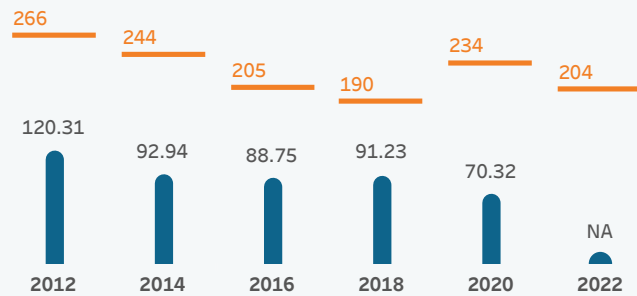


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

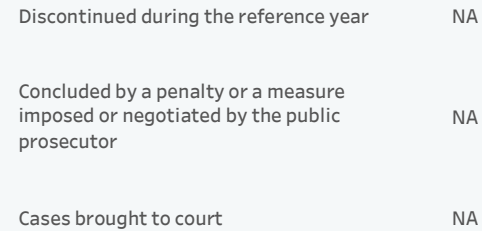


Public Prosecution Services

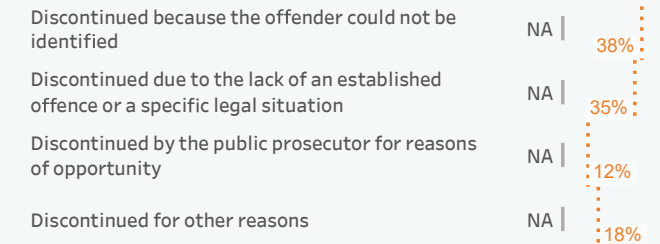
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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.

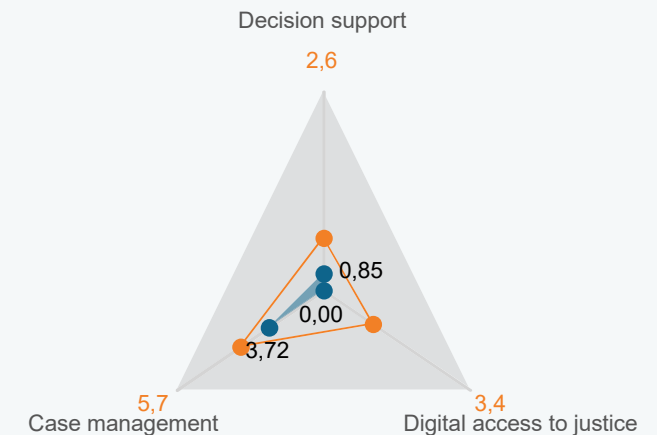
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **1,58**Total usage rate : **1,58**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

sudovi.me
<https://www.gov.me/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

sudovi.me

Information about the judicial system

sudovi.me