



Inhabitants  
2 512 758

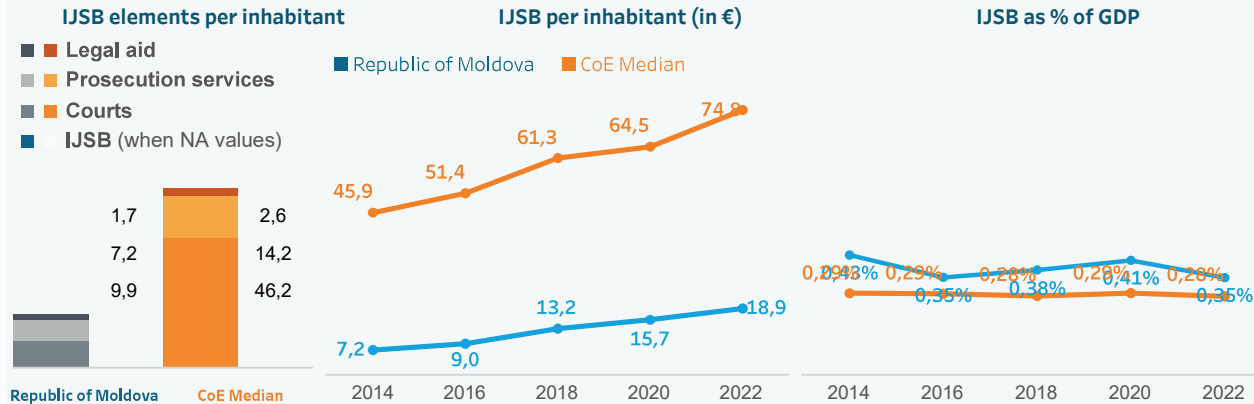


GDP per capita  
5 433 €  
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary  
6 349 €  
CoE Median 22 878 €

### Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



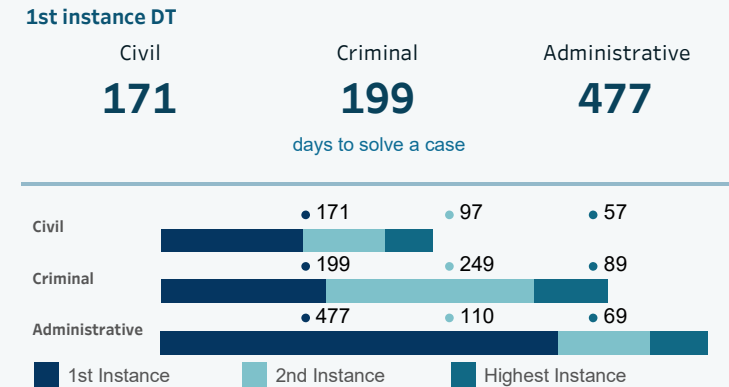
**Budget :** In 2022, the implemented budget for the judicial system amounts to 47 540 089 €, which is 18,9 € per inhabitant, notably below the CoE median. The budget represents 0,35% of the country's GDP, which is above the CoE median. The courts' budget is 9,9 € per inhabitant in 2022, a slight increase from 8,1 € in 2020, yet it remains one of the lowest in Europe on a per inhabitant basis. The budgets for prosecution services (7,2 €) and for legal aid (1,7 €) per inhabitant in 2022, are equally below the CoE median.

**Information and Communication Technologies (ICT):** The ICT Deployment index is of 7,0, belonging to the states that are well above the CoE median. The ICT index seems strongest in category Case management suggesting that focus is on the digital infrastructure of the case registry before developing the e-services. The system for electronic submission of civil cases by lawyers was piloted in 2022. At that point, the usage rate for the deployed tools remained on lower side.

**Court-related mediation:** After its introduction in 2017, the mandatory court-related mediation for a number of cases in civil procedure has been abolished in 2022. Court related mediation remained nevertheless available to parties. The number of registered mediators (37,9 per 100 000 inhabitants) is significantly above the CoE median.

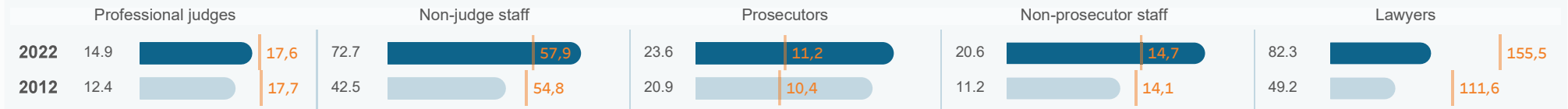
**Appointment procedure for judges:** Amendments to the Constitution regarding the judiciary entered in force in 2022, inter alia, aiming at strengthening the guarantees of independence of judges, establishing an uniform appointment procedure for all judges and removing the initial appointment term of 5 years.

### Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

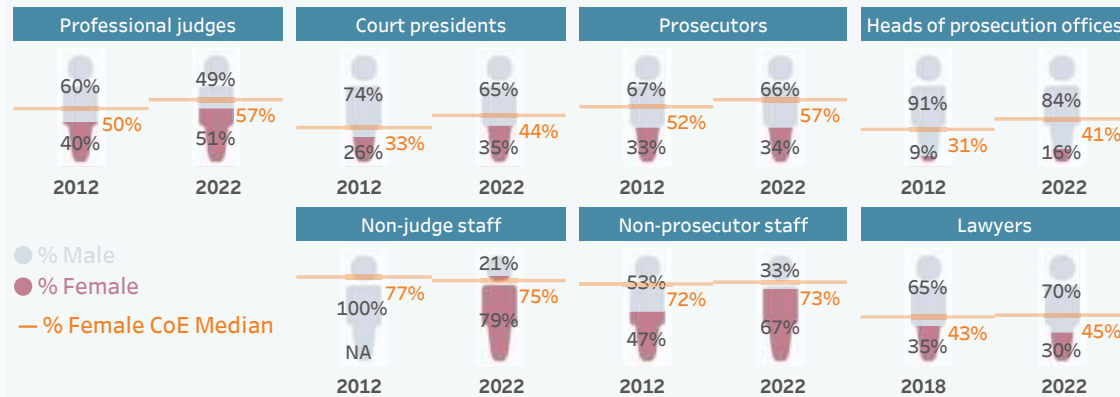


**Efficiency :** The courts continue to be most efficient in the highest instance and within the civil and commercial litigious domain. Separately, the courts are most efficient in civil and commercial litigious cases at the highest instance, while the Disposition Time is the highest in the first instance of administrative matters (with a DT of 477 days). The latter has been consistently increasing for the third evaluation cycle in a row, placing the courts considerably above the CoE median in 2022 in this category of cases and by court level. The Disposition Time of criminal law cases in first instance (199 days) shows a decrease compared to the previous evaluation cycle, although it is above the CoE median for this category of cases and by court level.

## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender Balance

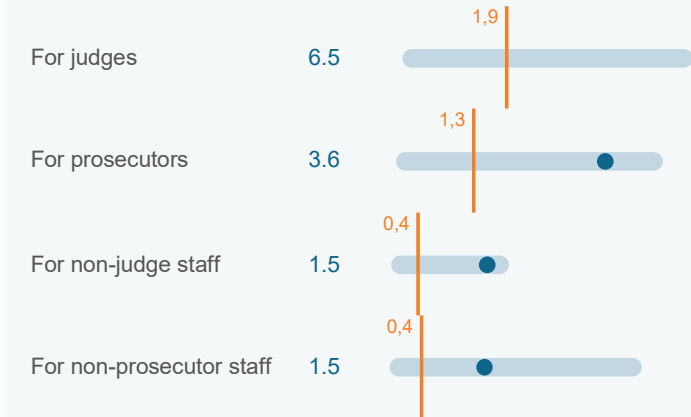


## Absolute gross salaries

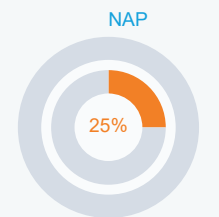


## Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional\*

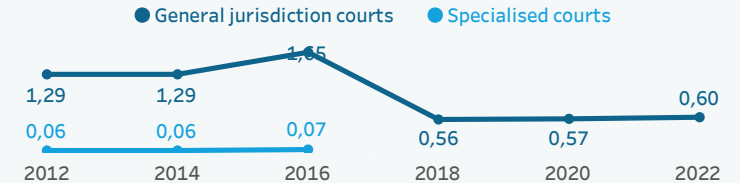


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

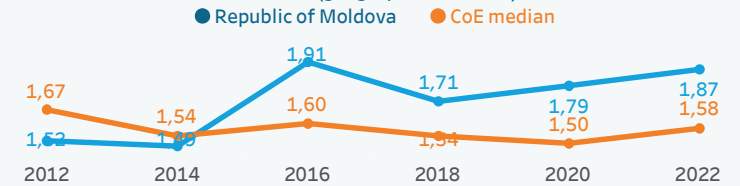


● Specialised courts  
● Courts of general jurisdiction  
● CoE Median

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

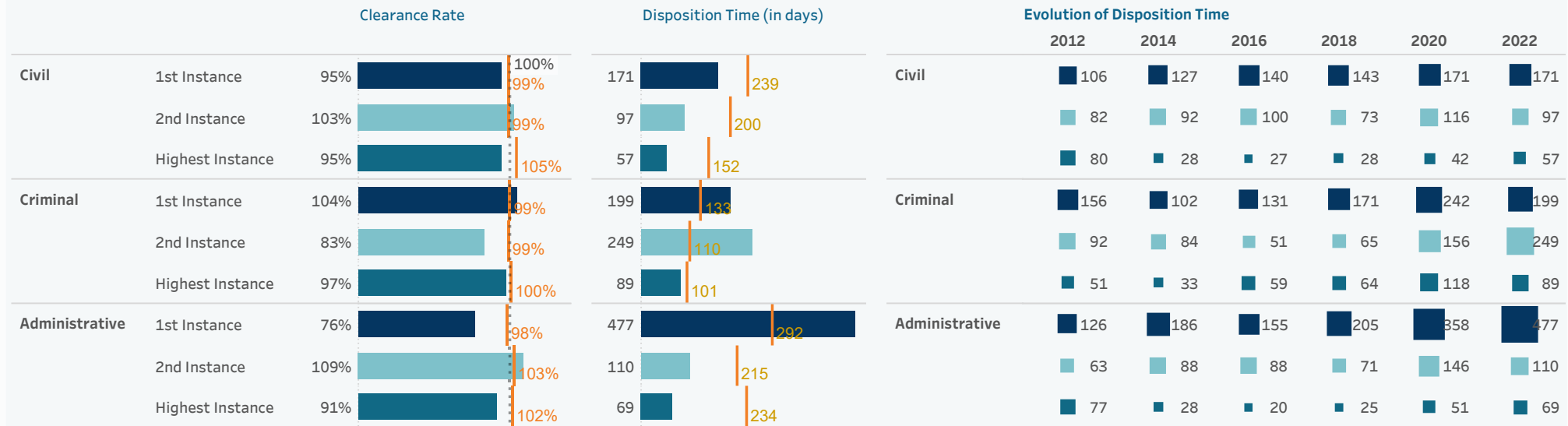
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing  
 CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

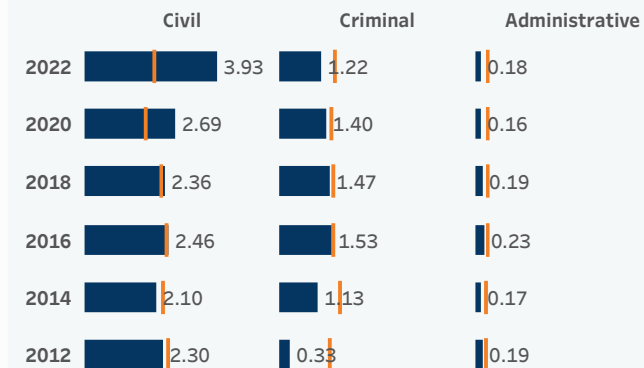
Republic of Moldova  
 CoE Median

Instance  
 1st Instance  
 2nd Instance  
 Highest Instance

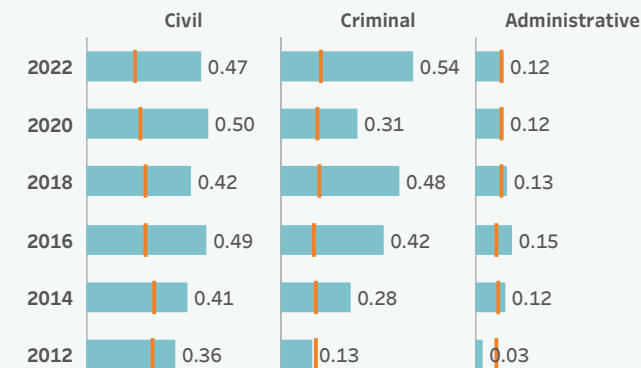


### Incoming Cases

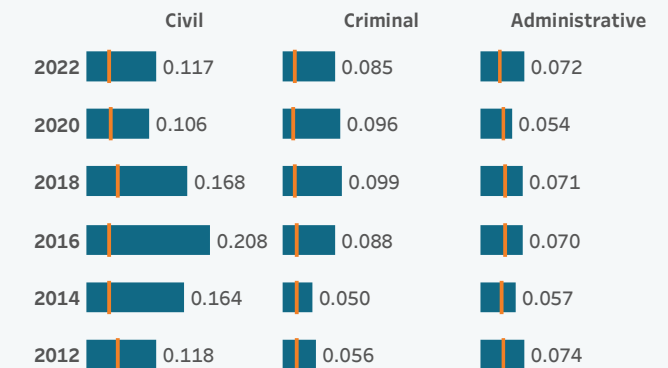
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

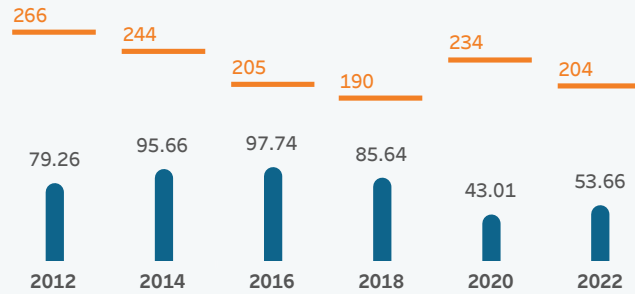


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

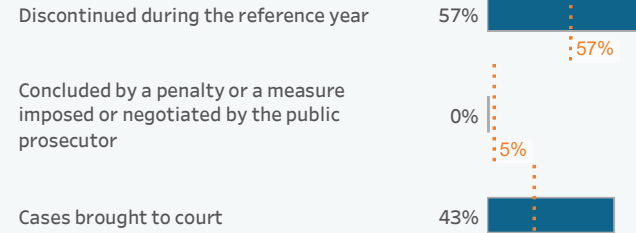


Public Prosecution Services

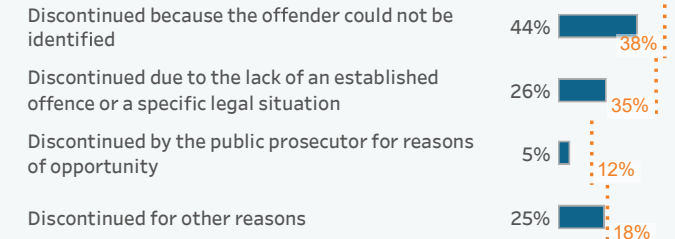
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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)

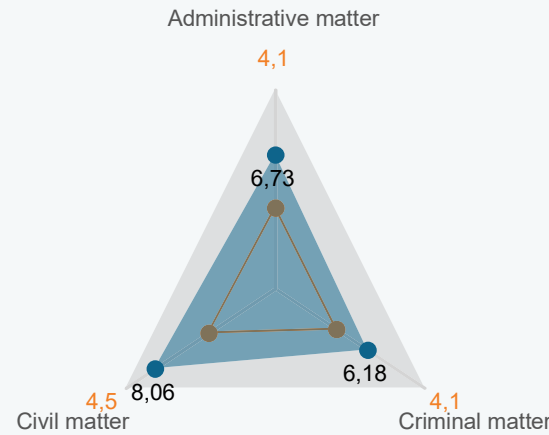
Total deployment rate : **7,02**



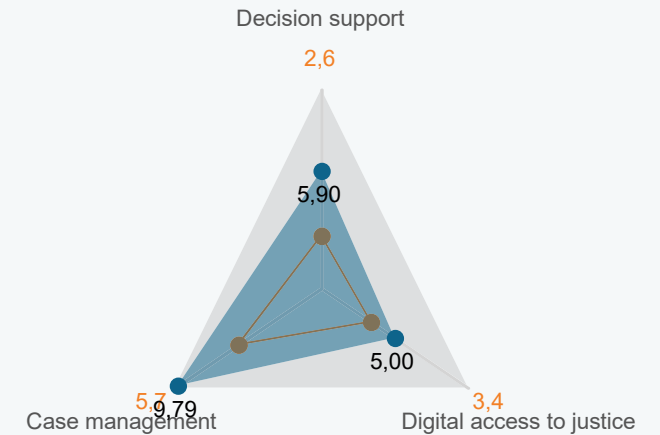
Total usage rate : **5,29**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.legis.md/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://csj.md/>

Information about the judicial system

<https://instante.justice.md/>