



Inhabitants
19 051 562

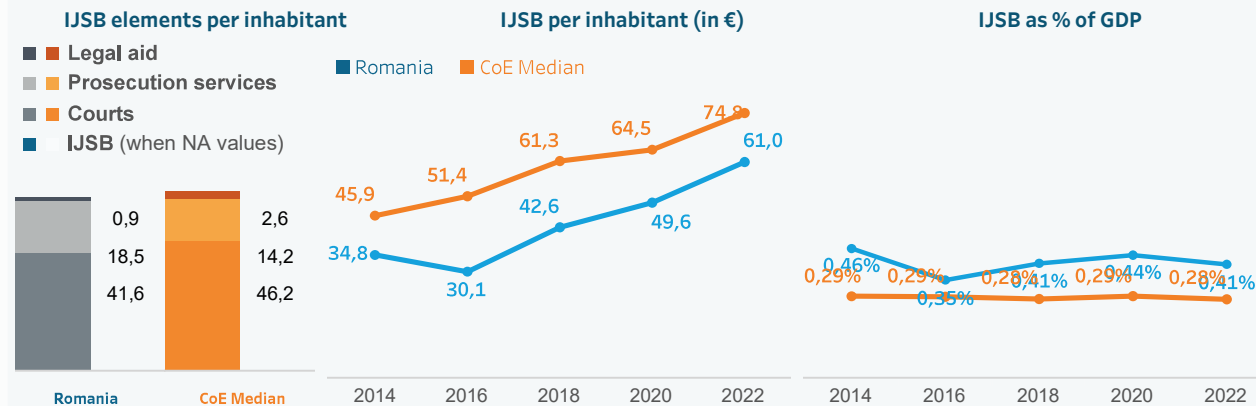


GDP per capita
15 010 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
14 906 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



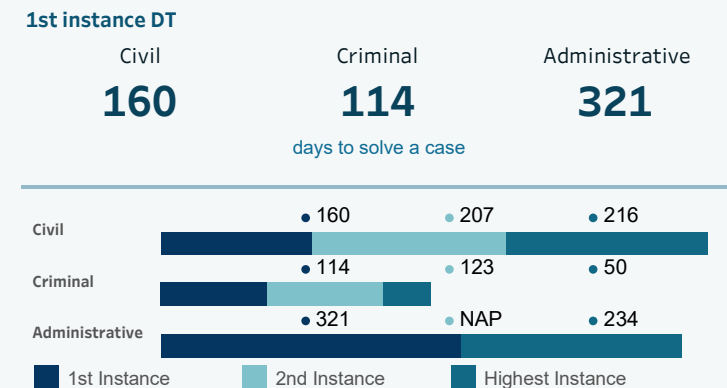
Budget : In 2022, the total implemented budget for judicial system is 1 162 228 862 €, which translates to 61,0 € per inhabitant, below CoE median. The budget represents 0,41% of GDP, which is well above the CoE median. The court budget per inhabitant increased significantly from 32,5 € (2020) to 41,6 € (2022), getting closer to the CoE median, but still below. Conversely, the public prosecution services' budget remain above the CoE median.

Court organisation: There are four levels of courts: judecatorii presented as 1st instance courts; tribunals and courts of appeal considered as 2nd instance courts and the High Court of Cassation and Justice. However, according to the procedural provisions, tribunals may sit as 1st and 2d instance courts and in certain procedural circumstances, the courts of appeal may judge in 1st instance. Moreover, the High Court of Cassation and Justice can judge in 1st instance for example in criminal cases, according to the personal competence rules of procedure.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Romania has an ICT Deployment index of 8,1 which is among the highest in Europe and well balanced between the different legal matters and analysed ICT categories. However, there is a considerable difference between the deployment and the use of digital technology in courts, mainly due to unavailability of data on usage rate.

Gender balance: Women constitute more than 70% of the total number of professional judges at each of the three court instances. Moreover, 59% of court presidents are female. Women also constitute 51% of the total number of prosecutors, but still do not have the majority at last instance and as heads of prosecution services.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

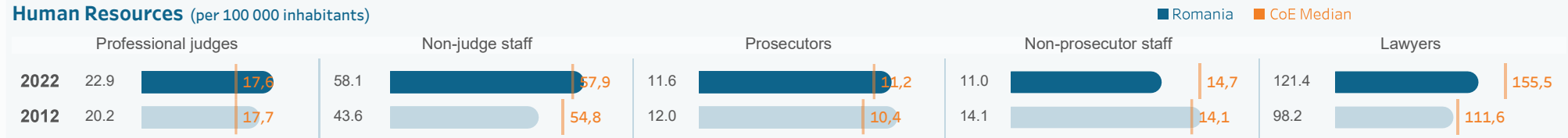


Efficiency : The courts remain most efficient in criminal matters, consistent with the previous evaluation cycle. Separately, the courts are most efficient in 3rd instance criminal cases with a CR high above the 100% threshold and a DT twice below the CoE median. The Disposition Time is the highest in 1st instance administrative cases, albeit with a significant improvement over 2020, namely, it decreased more than twice.

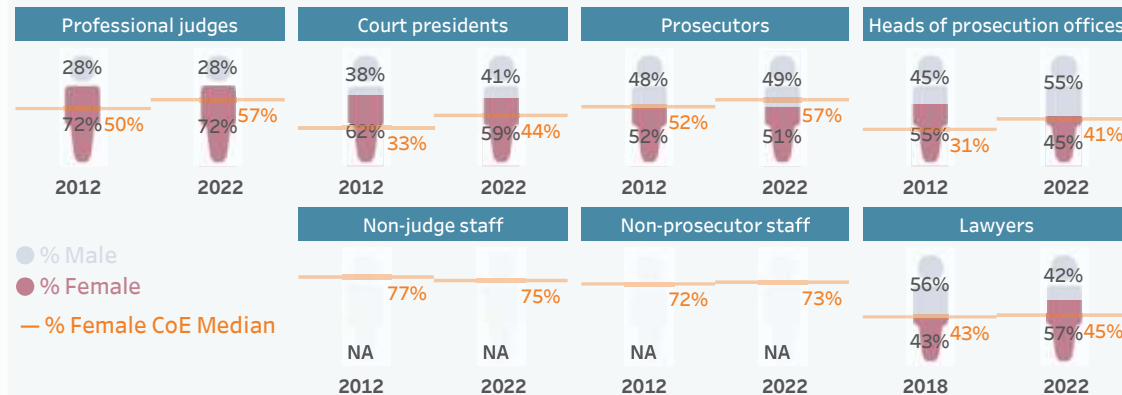
The DT values are below the respective CoE medians in 1st instance civil cases and 1st and 3rd instance criminal cases.

It should be noted that second instance courts encountered some difficulties in civil law matters, due to a large number of judges retiring in 2022.

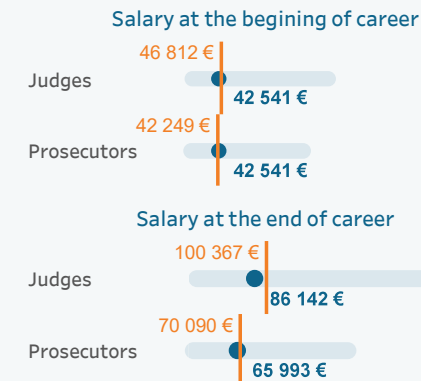
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries



Ratio with the average annual gross salary

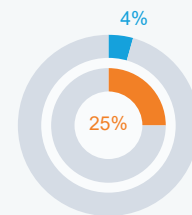


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

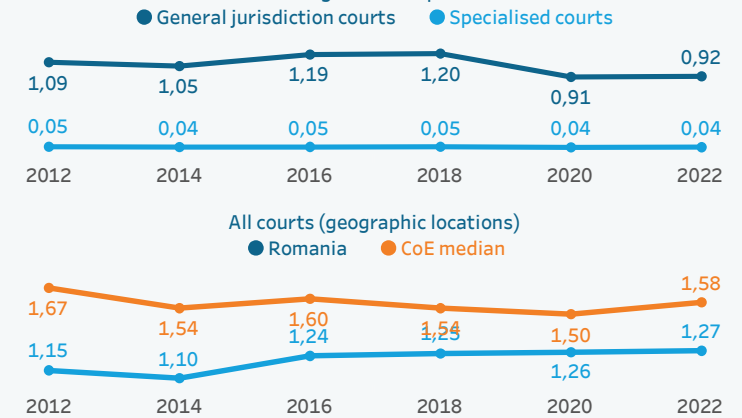


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)

● Romania ● CoE median

* 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

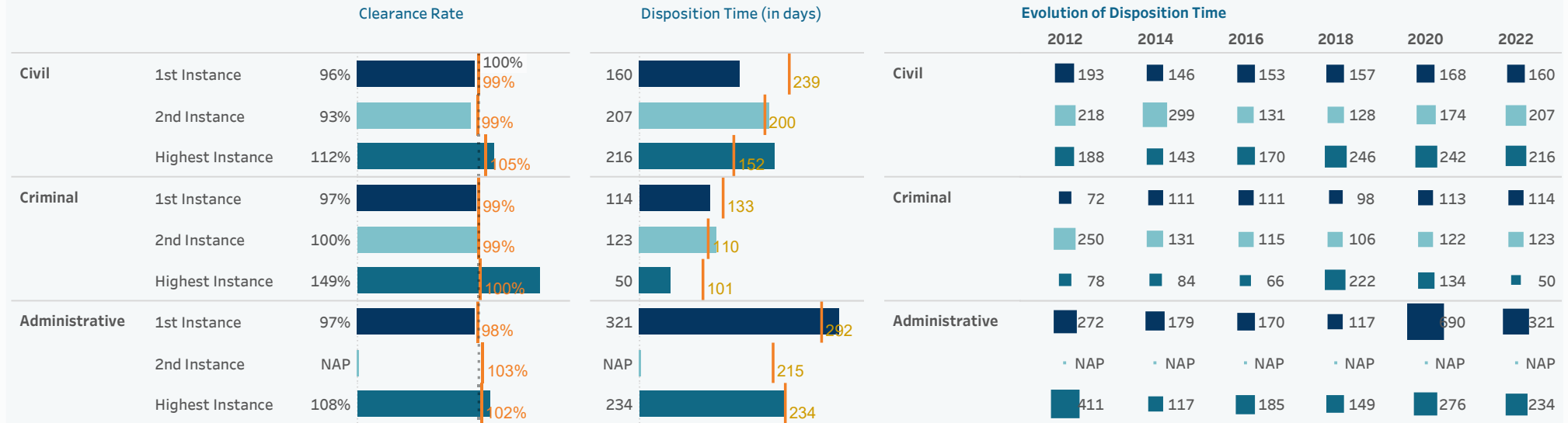
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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

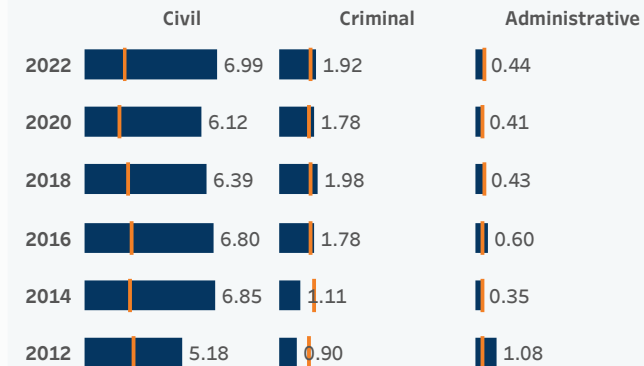
Romania
CoE Median

Instance
1st Instance
2nd Instance
Highest Instance

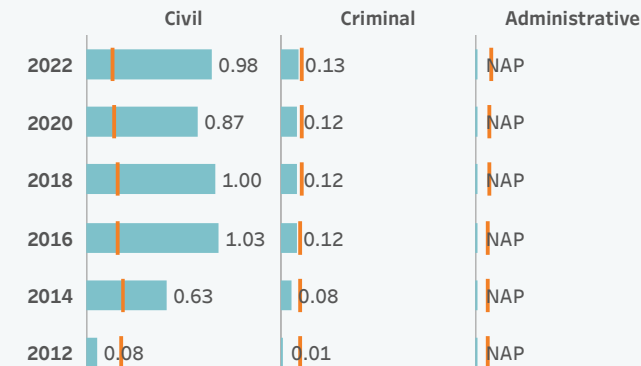


Incoming Cases

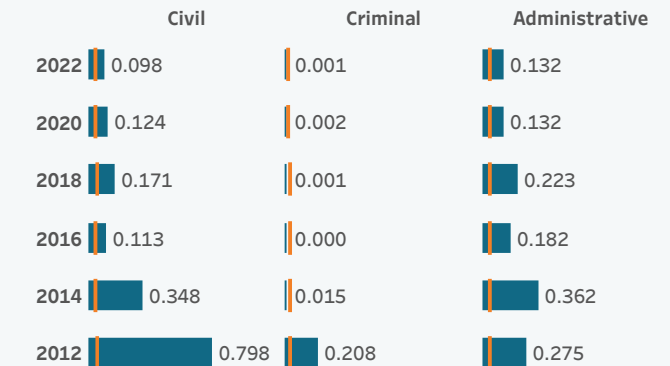
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

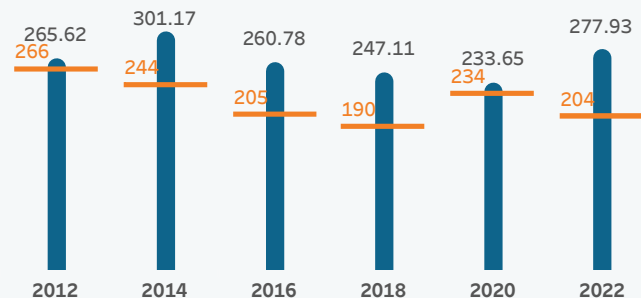


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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

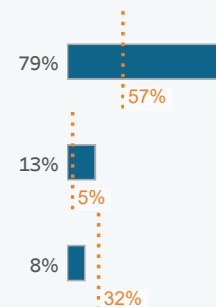


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

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

Cases brought to court



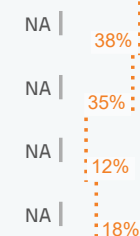
Distribution of discontinued cases in %

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.

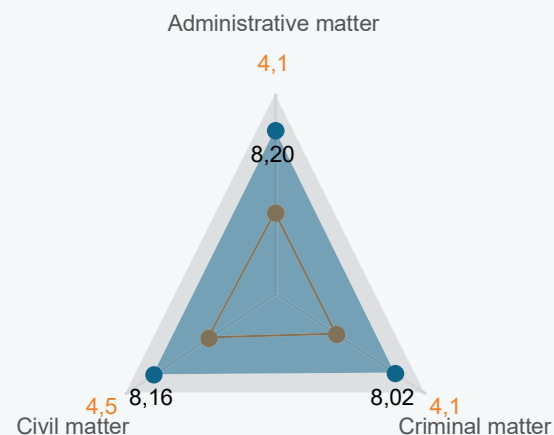
ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

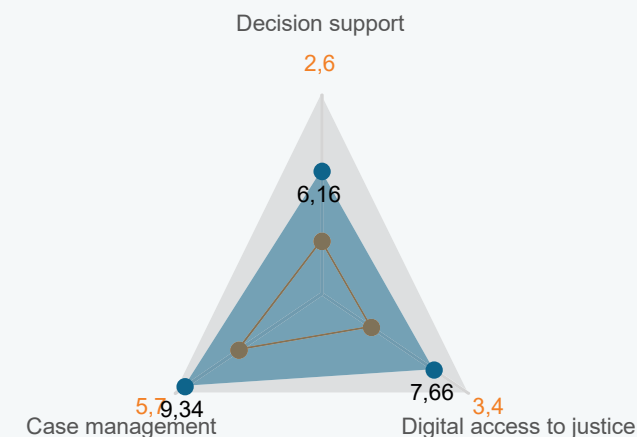
Total deployment rate : **8,13**Total usage rate : **4,40**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.just.ro

www.csm1909.ro

www.sci.ro

Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://portal.just.ro/SitePages/acasa.aspx>

www.rejust.ro

www.sci.ro

Information about the judicial system

<https://www.csm1909.ro/>

www.just.ro

www.sci.ro