



Inhabitants
6 447 710

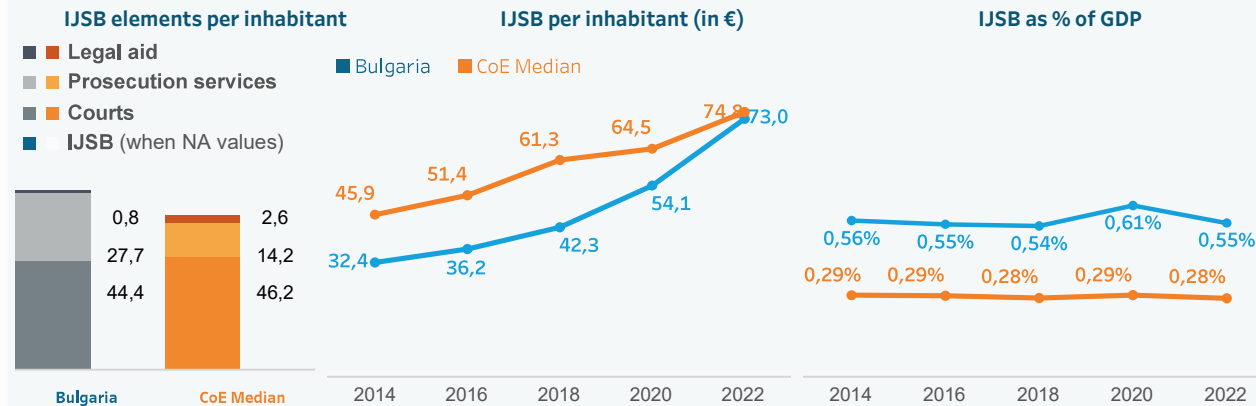


GDP per capita
13 271 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
10 861 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system is 470 444 108 €, which represents 73,0 € per inhabitant and is close to the CoE median. As a percentage of GDP, this budget stands at 0,55%, making it one of the highest in Europe. The implemented budget of courts per inhabitant continues its up-ward trend, moving closer to the CoE median. The prosecution services' budget remains above the CoE median. However, the legal aid budget is only 0,8 € per inhabitant in 2022, which is among the lowest in Europe.

Court organisation: In 2022, the 1st and 2nd instance Specialised Criminal Courts and their respective prosecutor's offices were abolished. Jurisdiction over the offences concerned was transferred to the district and regional courts. Besides, the Sofia City Court became competent for crimes of a general nature committed by judges, prosecutors and investigators, other persons with immunity and members of the Council of Ministers.

Court-related mediation: Pursuant to the 2022 amendments to the Legal Aid Act, legal assistance can also be provided in a mediation procedure - mediation before a court case is initiated (decision of the chairman of the National Legal Aid Bureau) and mediation in an initiated case (court decision).

Training of judges and public prosecutors: Besides the trainings, the National Institute of Justice makes available e-resources for individual work and self-study. In 2022, 43 practice-oriented videos on working with the Electronic Court Information System were published on the e-learning portal. The latter had 6,165 registered users - a 15% increase compared to 2021.

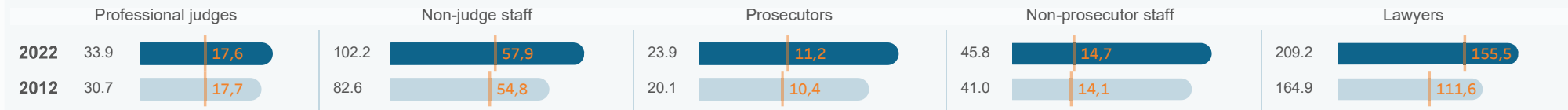
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



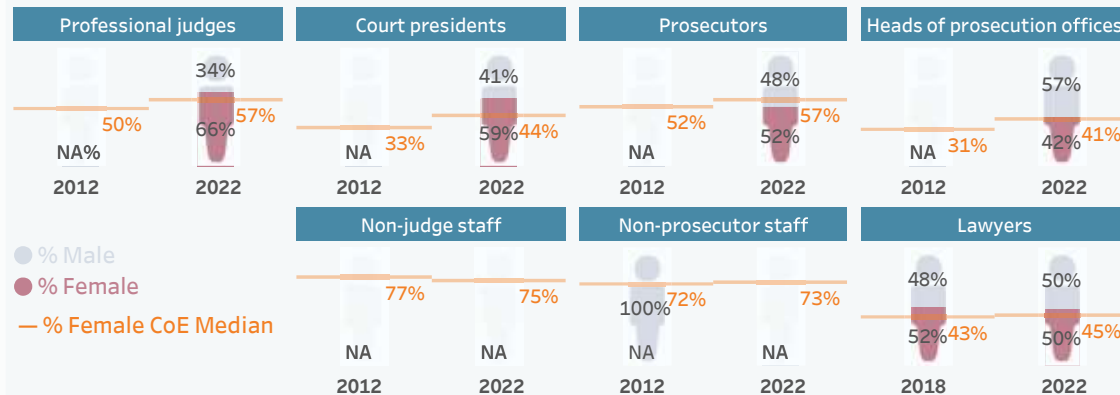
Efficiency : It should be recalled that data on civil litigious cases at 1st and 2nd instances are still not available due to the impossibility to distinguish between litigious and non-litigious matters. In general, courts' efficiency remained stable. Overall, the courts are most efficient in the field of criminal justice.

In respect of the data available, it is worth noticing that the Disposition Time is well below the respective CoE medians, except for 3d instance civil cases. Indeed, following the 2020 amendments to the Civil Procedure Law, access to cassation appeals has been expanded in consumer disputes, resulting in an increased number of incoming cases in 2021 and 2022. Moreover, it was explained that the Cassation Court was not sufficiently staffed due to delays in the competitions, as well as the retirement of 4 judges in 2021.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance

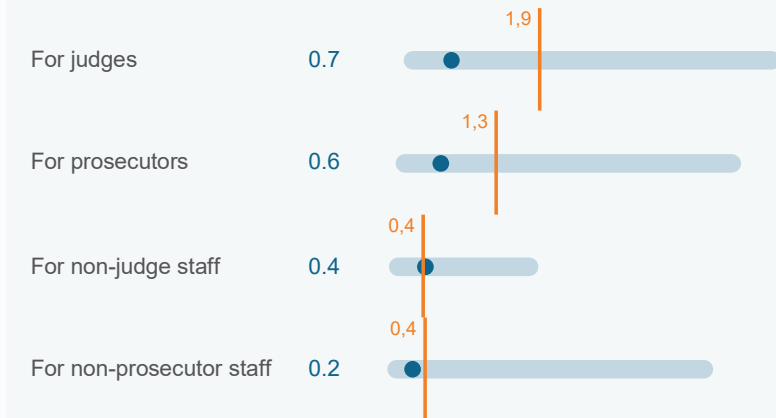


Absolute gross salaries

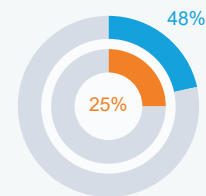


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

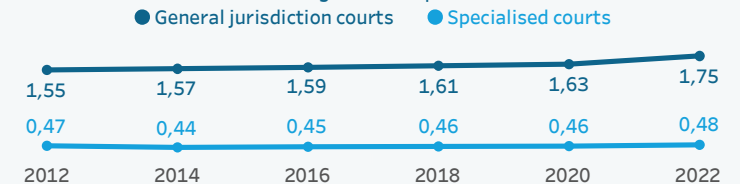


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

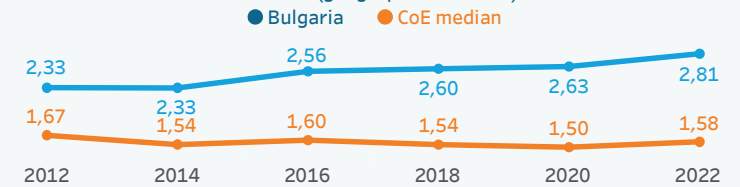


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

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

■ Bulgaria

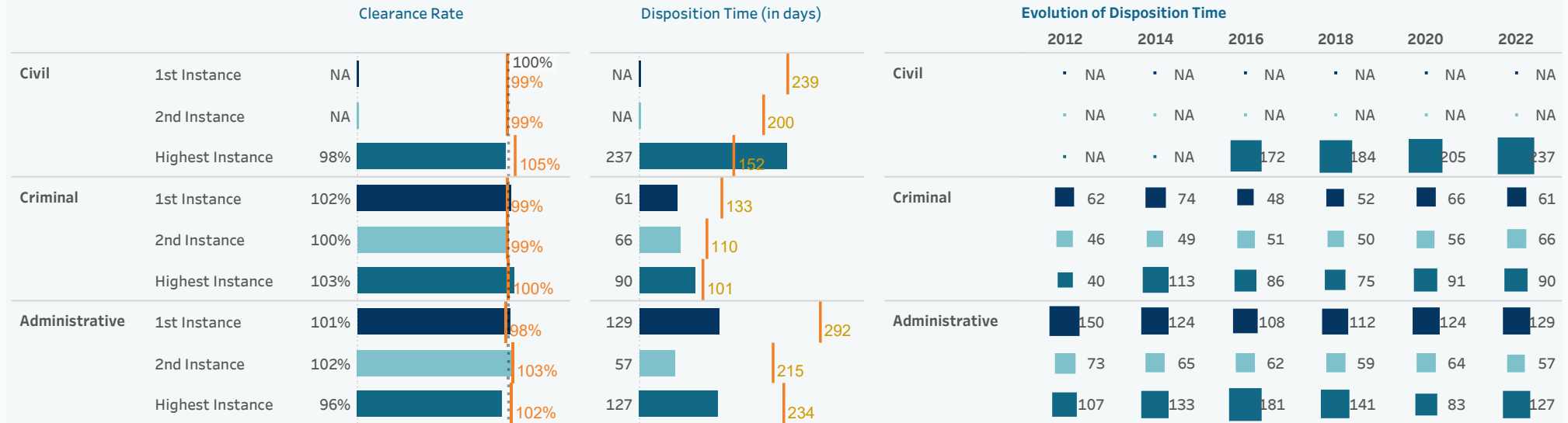
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

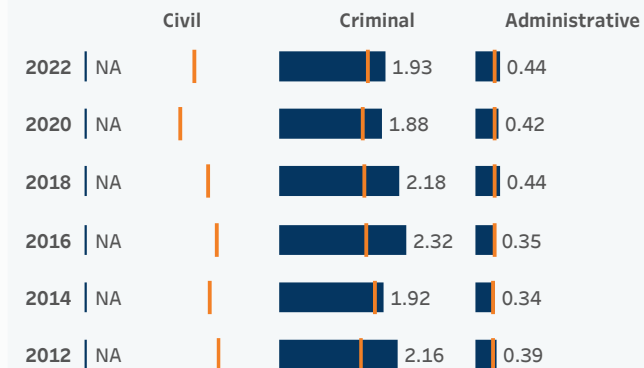
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

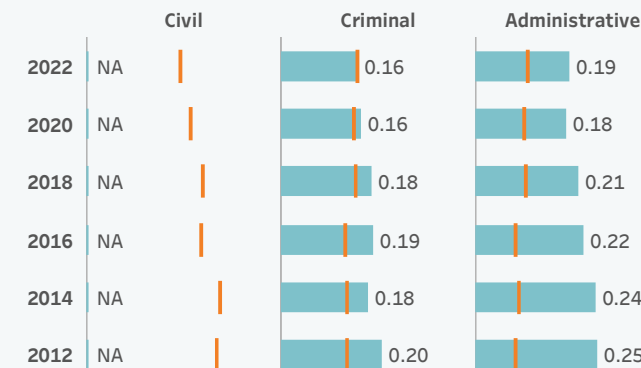


Incoming Cases

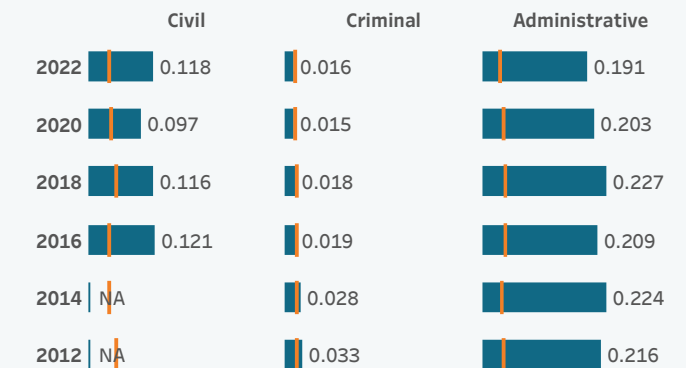
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

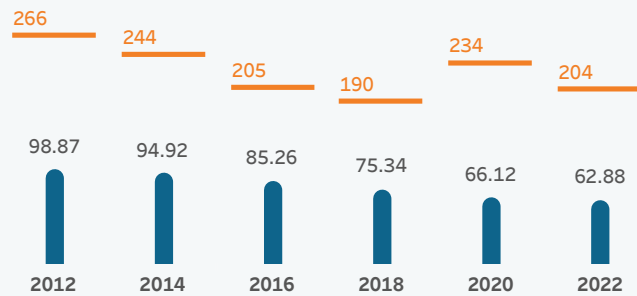


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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

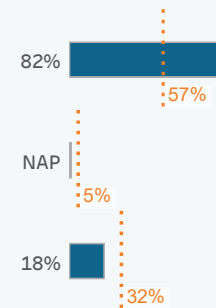


Distribution of processed cases in %

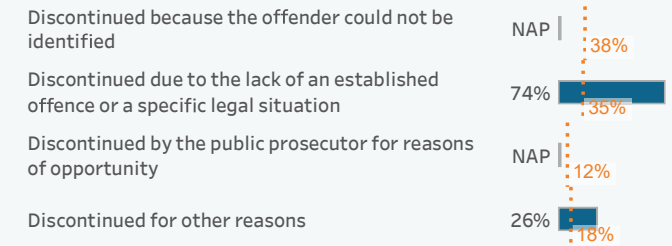
Discontinued during the reference year

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

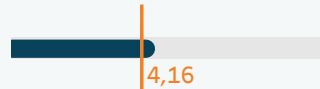
Cases brought to court



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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.

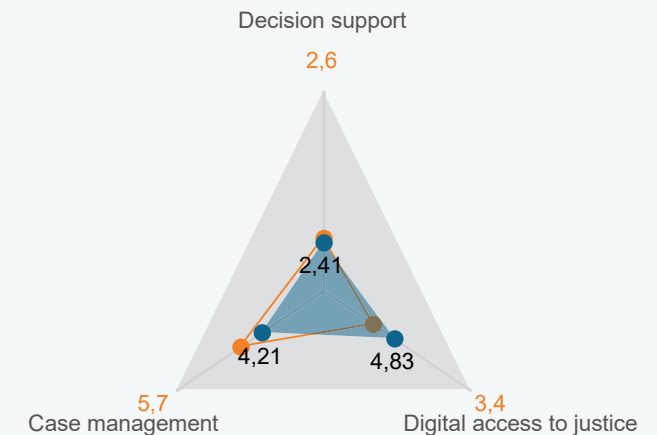
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **4,27**Total usage rate : **1,98**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

dv.parliament.bg

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.vks.bg

Information about the judicial system

<https://vss.justice.bg/>