

CEPEJ Study on the judicial systems in the EU Member States - Country fiche

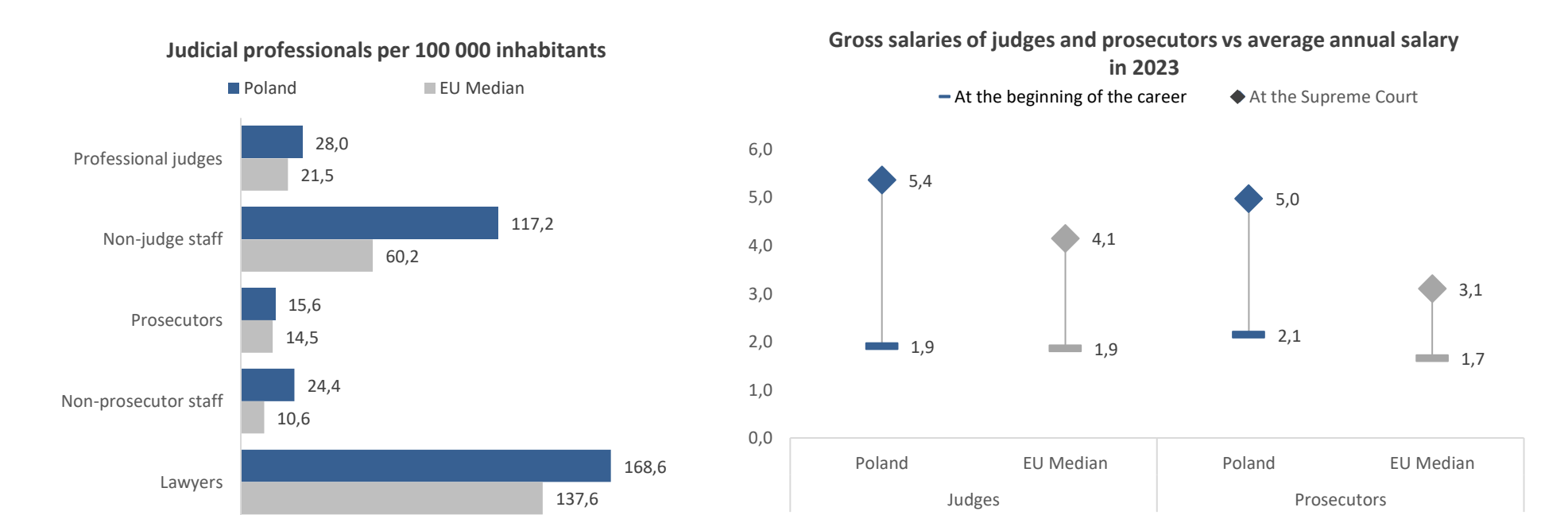
Judiciary at a glance in Poland

(2023 data)

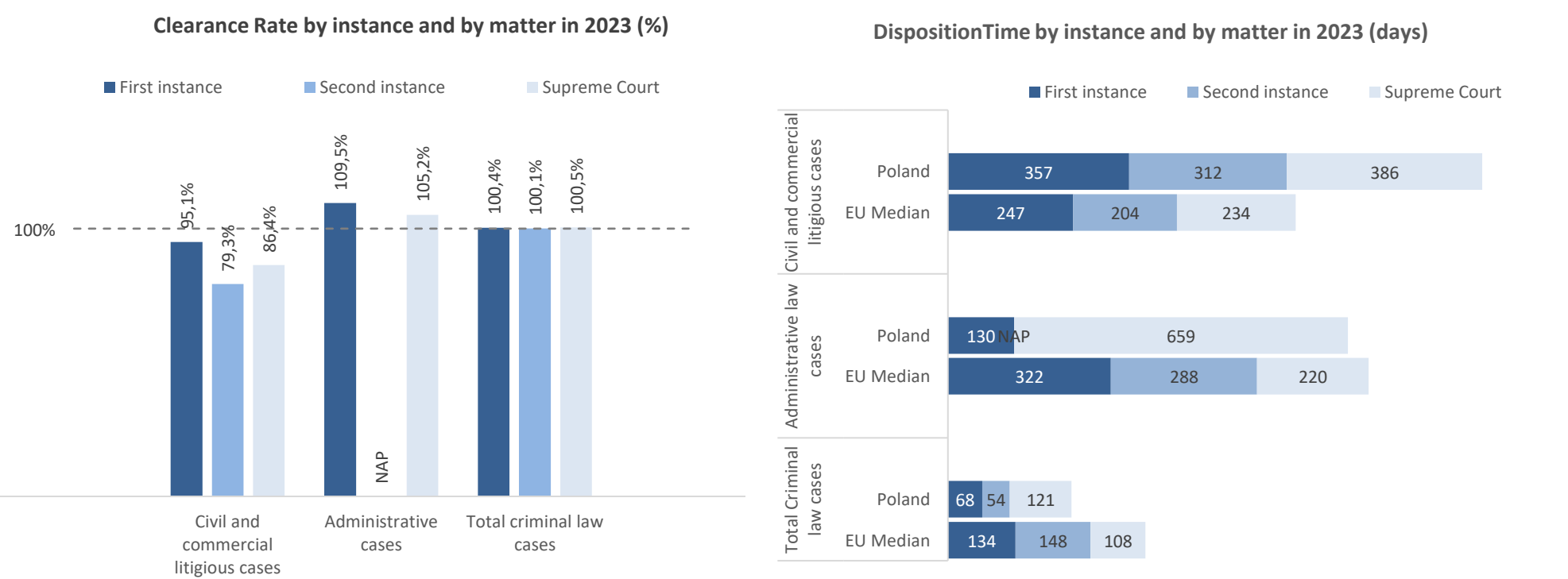
General data

Population:	37 637 000	GDP per capita:	15 530 €	Average annual salary:	19 747 €
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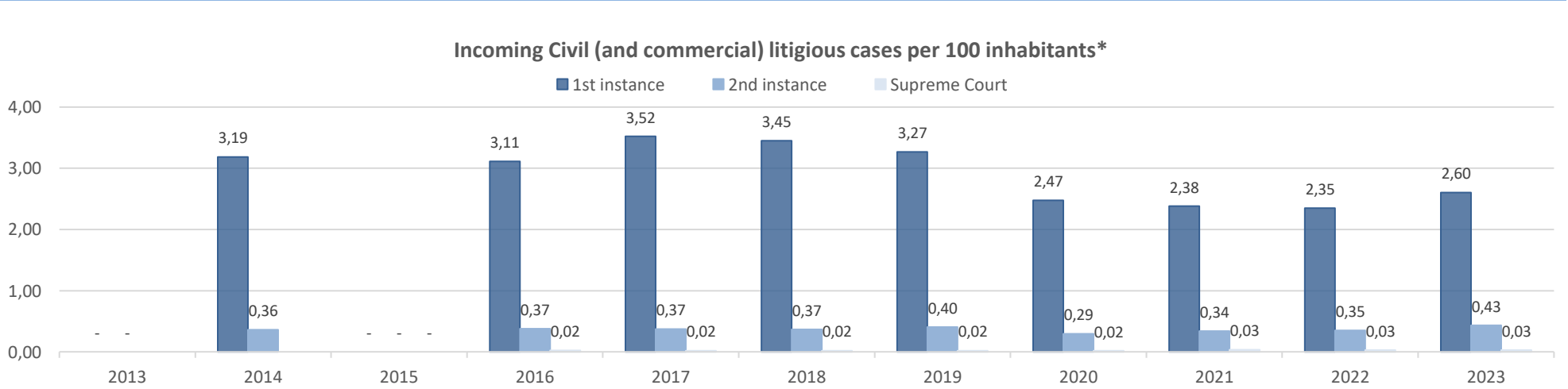
Professionals



Efficiency



Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants



* Please note that the Supreme Court data prior to 2014 were not collected.

CEPEJ(2024)6 rev part 2 - Poland

Synthesis table for the main indicators for: Poland

Economic and demographic data	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	Variations	
													2013-2023	2022-2023
Population	-	38 496 000		38 433 000	38 433 558	38 412 000	38 411 000	38 244 000	38 088 000	37 766 000	37 637 000			-0,3%
GDP per capita	-	10 538	-	11 370	12 365	12 960	13 289	12 953	13 691	13 588	15 530			14,3%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	-	4,26	-	4,42	4,17	4,30	4,30	4,61	4,59	4,69	4,35			-7,3%
Average annual salary							14 736	13 437	15 397	16 238	19 747			21,6%
Resources per 100 000 inh.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
Professional judges	-	26,23	-	25,97	26,14	25,45	25,35	25,23	25,77	27,96	28,04			0,3%
Non-judge staff	-	107,89	-	112,34	121,79	105,86	109,15	109,75	112,51	118,71	117,22			-1,3%
Public prosecutors								15,28	15,49	15,66	15,58			-0,5%
Non-prosecutors staff								23,72	23,79	24,43	24,43			0,0%
Lawyers	-	137,05	-	125,71	133,29	138,19	143,65	150,00	156,57	162,99	168,58			3,4%
Mediators	-	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	10,73	10,72	10,77	11,12	17,66			58,8%
First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trends 2012-2021	2013-2023	2022-2023
Civil and commercial litigious cases	-	3,19	-	3,11	3,52	3,45	3,27	2,47	2,38	2,35	2,60			10,8%
Administrative law cases	-	0,22	-	0,20	0,19	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,23	0,21	0,19			-9,4%
Total criminal law cases									5,32	5,37	5,34			-0,6%
First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trends 2012-2021	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	-	99%	-	99%	94%	92%	99%	105%	103%	98%	95%			-3,14
CR administrative law cases	-	97%	-	103%	107%	105%	99%	95%	93%	99%	110%			10,86
CR total criminal law cases								98%	101%	101%	100%			-0,45
First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	-	203	-	225	232	273	270	317	330	362	357			-1,2%
DT administrative law cases (days)	-	139	-	143	121	118	123	150	151	163	130			-20,1%
DT total criminal law cases (days)								82	72	68	68			-0,7%
First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
Civil and commercial litigious cases	-	1,76	-	1,89	2,10	2,38	2,40	2,26	2,22	2,29	2,42		37,7%	6,0%
Administrative law cases	-	0,08	-	0,08	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,07		-9,4%	-19,6%
Total criminal law cases								1,07	1,05	1,01	1,00			-1,7%
Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				96%	97%	96%	90%	105%	97%	91%	79%			-11,67
CR administrative law cases				89%	108%	93%	97%	110%	64%	NAP	NAP			NAP
CR total criminal law cases								99%	100%	100%	100%			-0,09
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				105	119	137	175	188	187	232	312			34,6%
DT administrative law cases (days)				607	502	537	625	618	778	NAP	NAP			NAP
DT total criminal law cases (days)								61	56	54	54			-0,1%
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023 (percentage points)	2022-2023 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases				104%	108%	88%	98%	126%	66%	75%	86%			11,11
CR administrative law cases				89%	108%	93%	NA	NA	NA	93%	105%			11,82
CR total criminal law cases								111%	103%	99%	100%			1,96
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend 2013-2023	2013-2023	2022-2023
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)				180	158	250	234	156	261	361	386			6,8%
DT administrative law cases (days)				607	504	535	NA	NA	NA	647	659			1,8%
DT total criminal law cases (days)								151	126	126	121			-3,5%

1. Judicial organisation in Poland (2023 data)

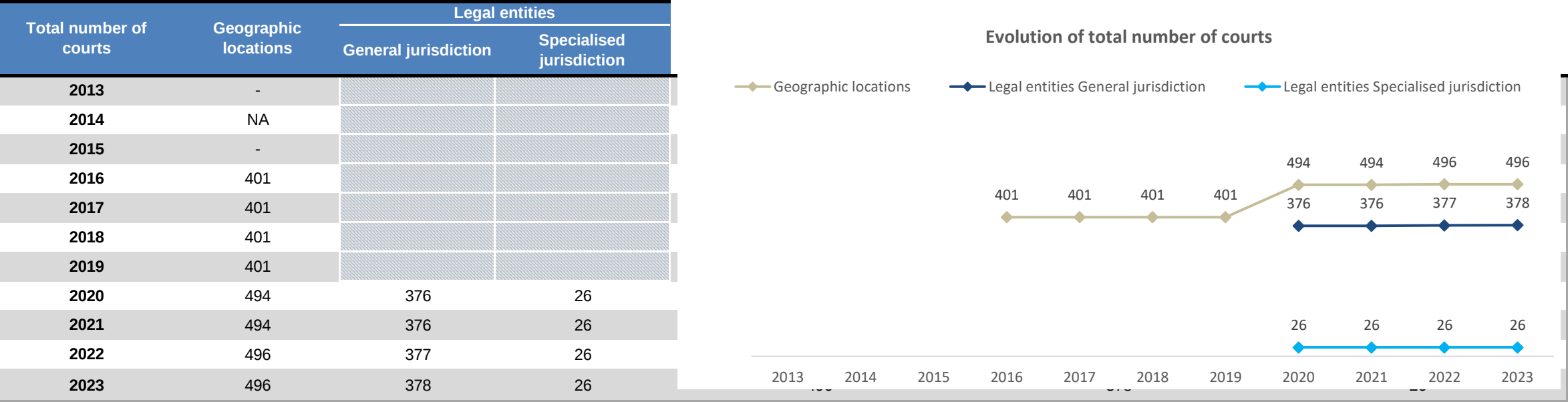
The Polish court system is characterized by four levels of courts but only three instances. District courts act as first-instance courts, regional courts serve as both first and second-instance courts (handling the majority of first-instance cases within their jurisdiction), and appellate courts function as second-instance courts. The highest instance courts include the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, and the Constitutional Tribunal.

In 2023, Poland had 404 courts recognized as legal entities: 378 courts of general jurisdiction and 26 specialized courts. Among the 378 courts of general jurisdiction, there are 366 first-instance courts, 11 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the highest court of general jurisdiction and operates under the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the Supreme Court Act. It exercises supervision over the activities of common and military courts in the area of adjudication—referred to as judicial supervision (Article 183(1) of the Constitution). This supervision includes: reviewing extraordinary complaints, cassations, and other appeals (instance supervision) and issuing resolutions resolving legal issues (extra-institutional supervision).

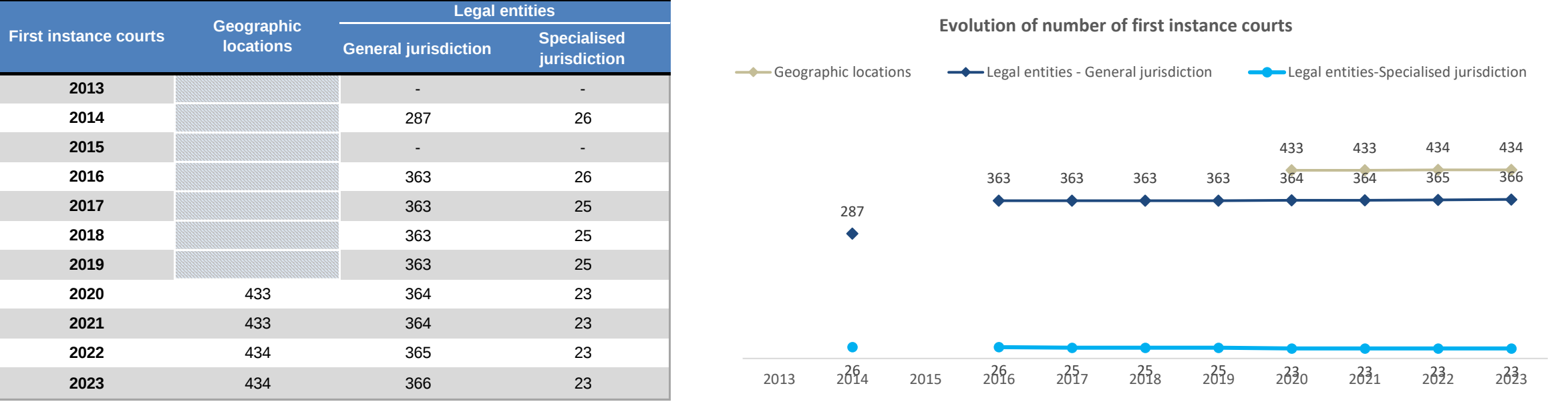
The figure of 496 recorded in 2023 represents the total number of common, administrative, and military courts of first and second instance, including the Supreme Court, by geographic location (incorporating their subdivisions). This total is derived by adding 434 courts of first instance (covering all common, administrative, and military courts of first instance with localized divisions) to 62 additional courts, comprising 47 regional courts, 11 courts of appeal, 2 military courts, the Supreme Administrative Court, and the Supreme Court (434 + 62 = 496).

Poland has 26 specialized courts: 23 of the first instance (16 administrative courts and 7 military courts) and 3 of the second instance (1 administrative court and 2 military courts).

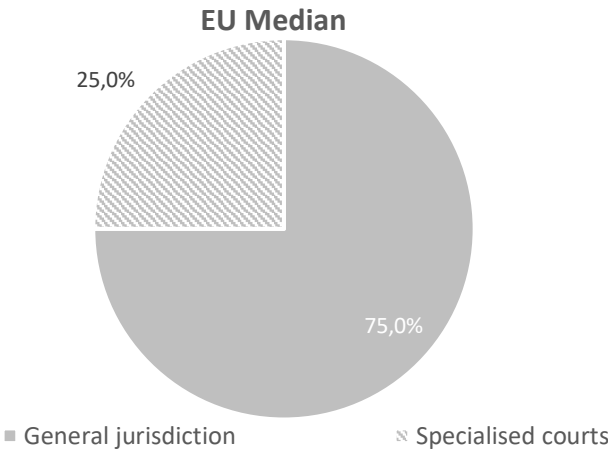
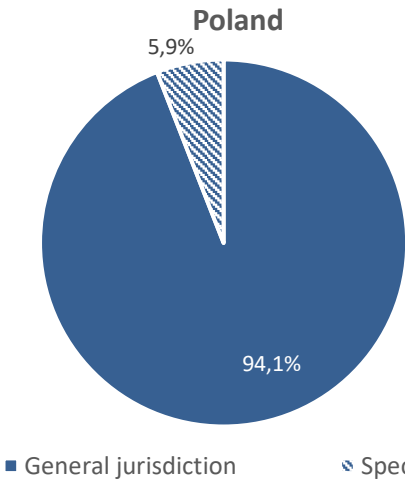
Evolution of total number of courts



Evolution of number of first instance courts



Distribution of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Poland is 94,1% - 5,9% (distribution tendency in EU: 75,0% - 25,0%).

Specialised Courts

Specialised courts	First instance	Higher instance
Total	23	3
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP
Labour courts	NAP	NAP
Family courts	NAP	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP
Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP
Administrative courts	16	1
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP
Military courts	7	2
Juvenile courts	NAP	NAP
Other specialised courts	NAP	NAP

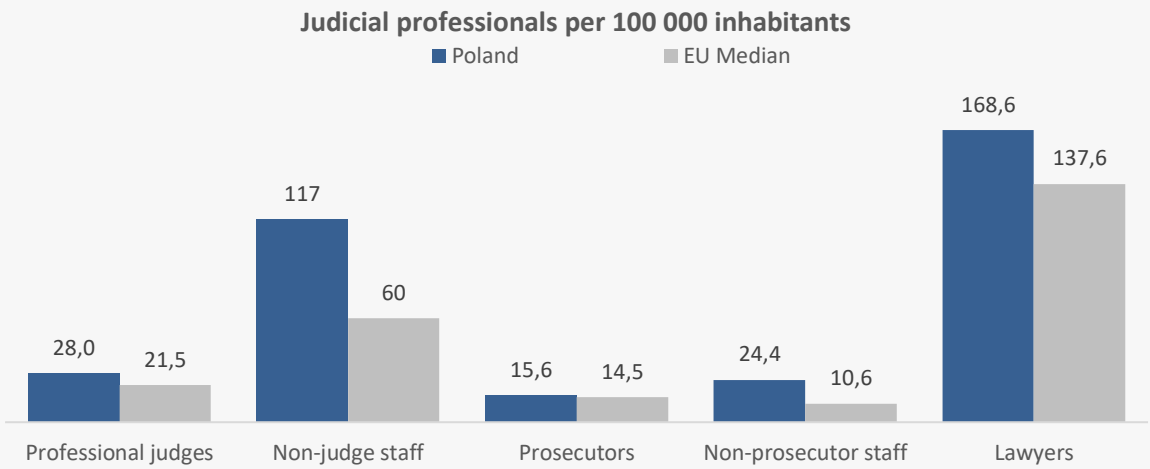
Poland has 26 specialized courts: 23 of the first instance (16 administrative courts and 7 military courts) and 3 of the second instance (1 administrative court and 2 military courts).

2. Professionals of justice in Poland (2023 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

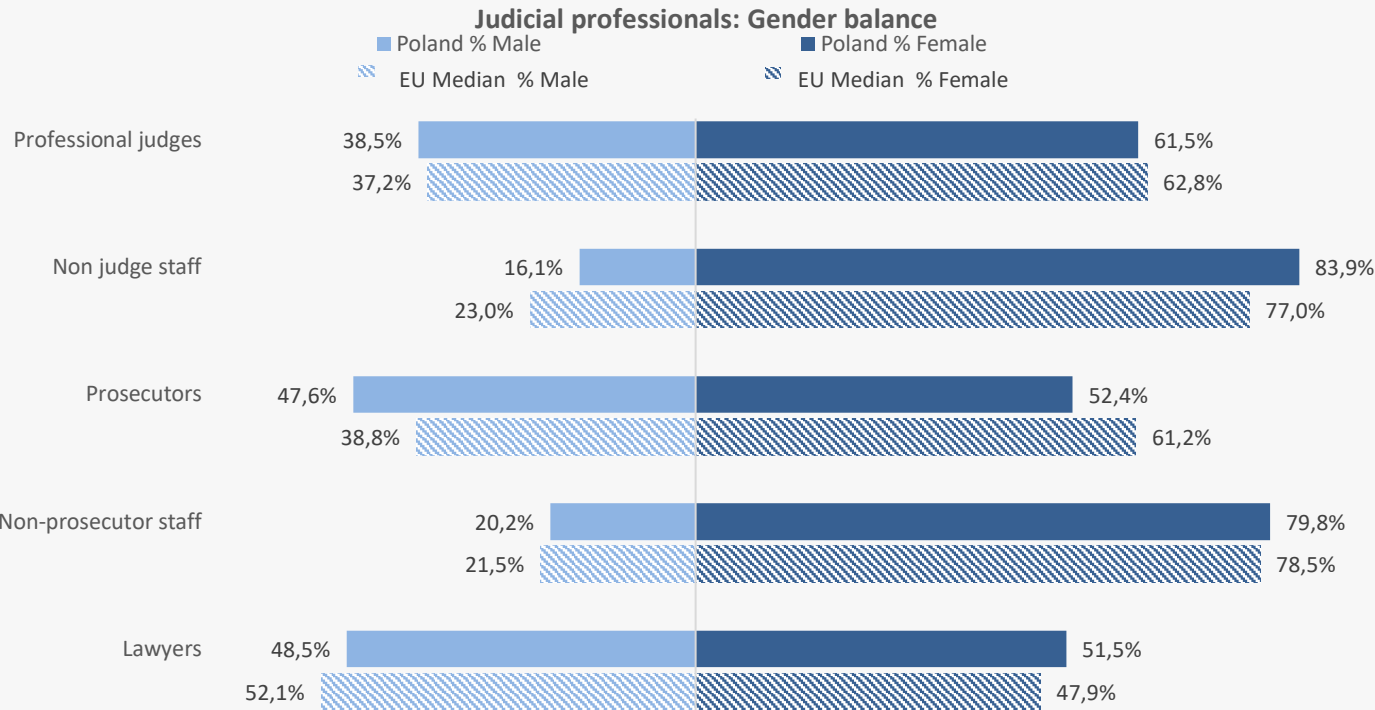
Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	10 553	28,0	21,5
Non-judge staff	44 117	117	60
Prosecutors	5 863	15,6	14,5
Non-prosecutor staff	9 194	24,4	10,6
Lawyers	63 447	168,6	137,6



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

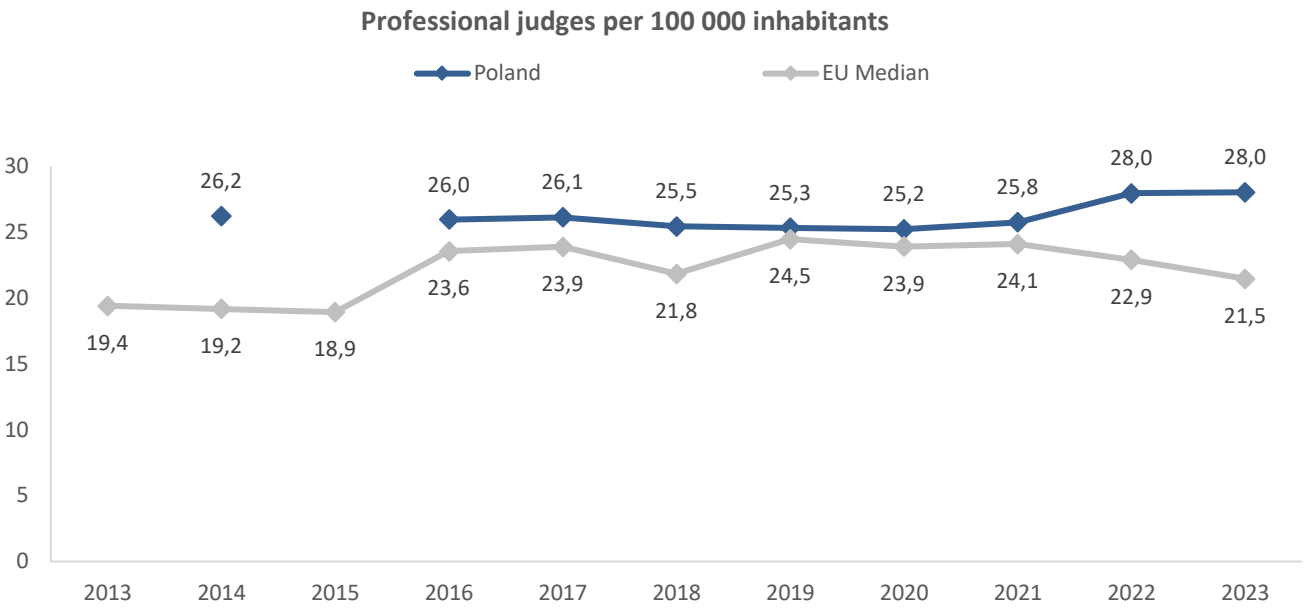
	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	38,5%	61,5%
Non judge staff	16,1%	83,9%
Prosecutors	47,6%	52,4%
Non-prosecutor staff	20,2%	79,8%
Lawyers	48,5%	51,5%



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2012 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2013	-	-	19,4
2014	10 096	26,2	19,2
2015	-	-	18,9
2016	9 980	26,0	23,6
2017	10 047	26,1	23,9
2018	9 776	25,5	21,8
2019	9 736	25,3	24,5
2020	9 650	25,2	23,9
2021	9 815	25,8	24,1
2022	10 560	28,0	22,9
2023	10 553	28,0	21,5

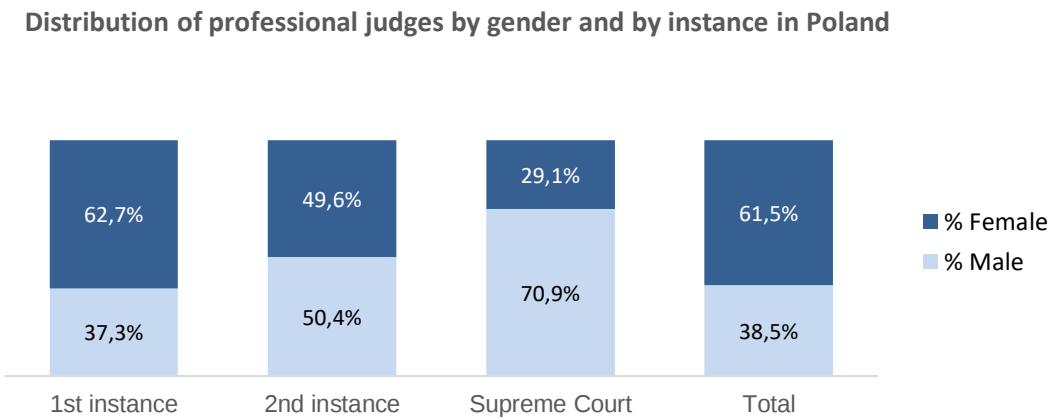
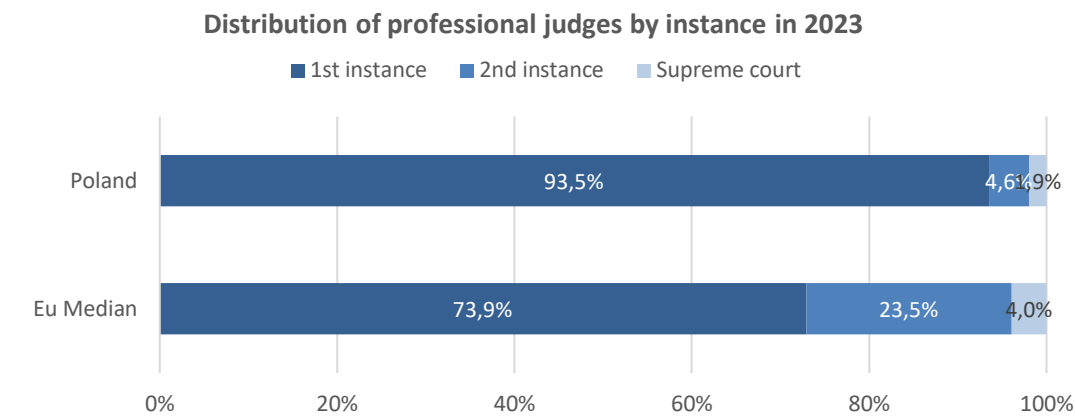


According to 2023 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Poland is 10 553, which is -0,1% less than in previous cycle.

More precisely, in Poland, there are 28,0 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 21,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants).

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	9 866	93,5%	3 677	6 189	37,3%	62,7%
2nd instance	484	4,6%	244	240	50,4%	49,6%
Supreme Court	203	1,9%	144	59	70,9%	29,1%
Total	10 553		4 065	6 488	38,5%	61,5%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 6 488, which represents 61,5% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 9 866 are sitting in the first instance courts (of which 6 189 are female); 484 are sitting in the second instance courts (of which 240 are female) and 203 are sitting at the Supreme Court (of which 59 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, a similar trend is observed in Poland. However, the prevalence of first instance judges is more pronounced, while second and third instance judges are less numerous.

The Polish court structure comprises four levels but only three instances: district courts as first instance courts, regional courts as both first and second instance courts, and appellate courts as second instance courts. The highest instance courts include the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, and the Constitutional Tribunal. Owing to this peculiarity, some judges sit as both first and second instance magistrates. According to the chosen methodology for presenting data, judges of regional courts are categorized as first instance judges alongside district court judges and first instance administrative court judges, while only appellate court judges are considered second instance magistrates.

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female judges constitute the majority at first instance, while at the second instance level there are 49,6%, at the Supreme court level they represent only 29,1%.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2023	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	9 866	NA	NA	422	NA
2nd instance	484	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme Court	203	30	31	108	34
Total	10 553	NA	NA	530	NA

In Poland, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is possible only with regard to administrative and other cases.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2023	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	4,3%	NA
2nd instance	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme Court	14,8%	15,3%	53,2%	16,7%
Total	NA	NA	5,0%	NA

In case of the Supreme Court “Other” refers to:

- 16 judges sitting in the Labour and Social Security Law Chamber dealing with the labour law and social security law cases;
- 18 judges sitting in the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber dealing, inter alia, with the extraordinary appeals in the civil and criminal law cases, the safeguard of the fundamental rights and freedoms, competition and consumer protection cases, some registration cases as well as election protests and protests concerning the validity of a national referendum, cases concerning the regulation of energy, telecommunications and postal services, rail transport, as well as the regulation of the water and sewage market or complaints concerning the excessive length of proceedings.

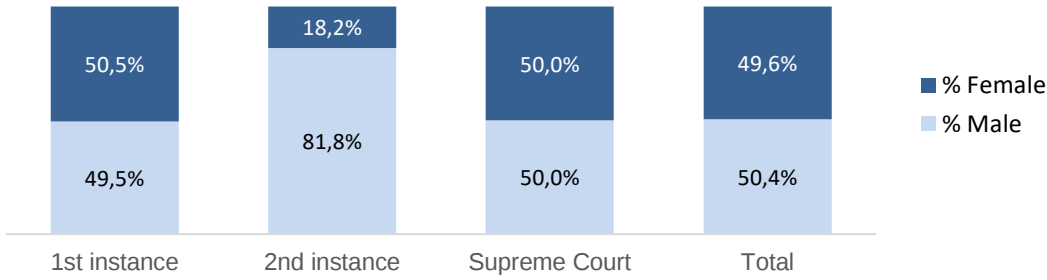
From the whole number of 90 Supreme Court Judges, 11 Supreme Court Judges are randomly chosen to adjudicate in the Professional Liability Chamber.

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	382	96,7%	189	193	49,5%	50,5%
2nd instance	11	2,8%	9	2	81,8%	18,2%
Supreme Court	2	0,5%	1	1	50,0%	50,0%
Total	395		199	196	50,4%	49,6%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Poland

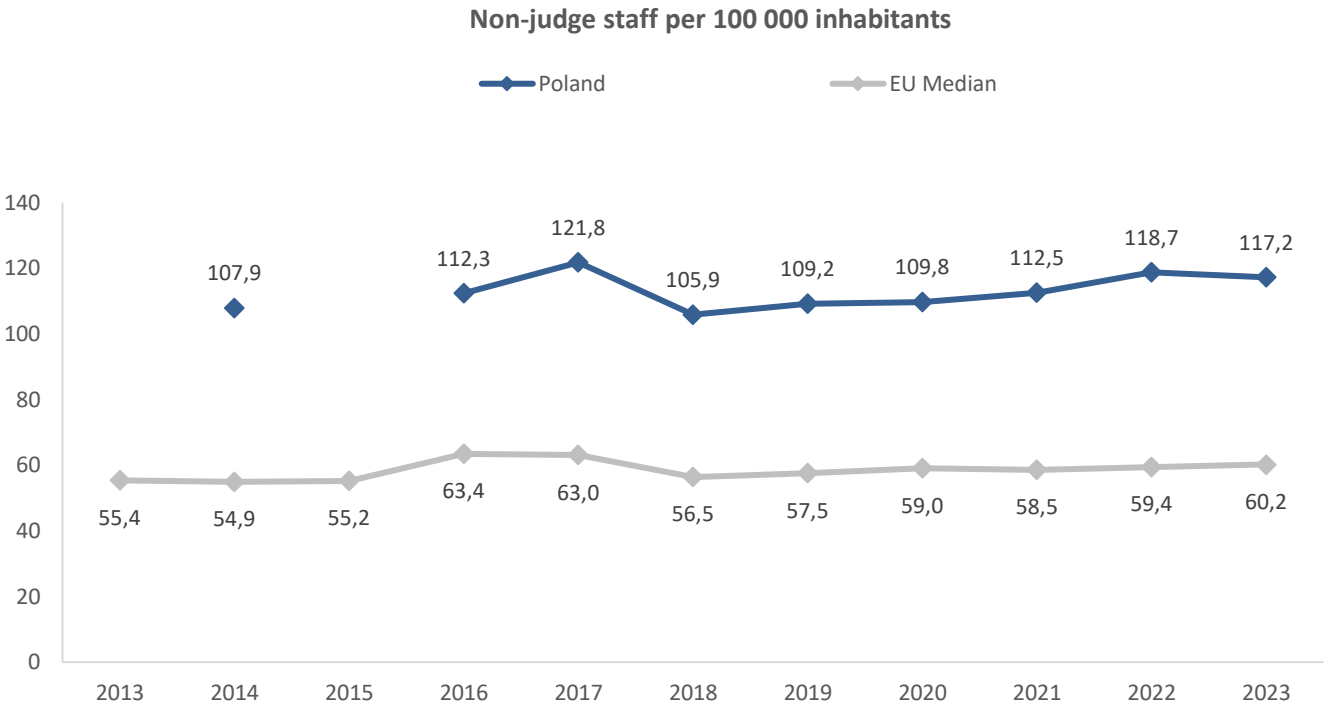


In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 196, which represents 49,6% of the total number of court presidents.

The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 382 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 193 are female); 11 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 2 are female) and 2 are sitting in Supreme Court (of which 1 is female).

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2013	-	-	55,4
2014	41 534	107,9	54,9
2015	-	-	55,2
2016	43 176	112,3	63,4
2017	46 807	121,8	63,0
2018	40 662	105,9	56,5
2019	41 927	109,2	57,5
2020	41 973	109,8	59,0
2021	42 854	112,5	58,5
2022	44 832	118,7	59,4
2023	44 117	117,2	60,2



In 2023, Poland has 44 117 non-judge staff (of which 37 003 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals a decrease of -1,6%.

In 2023, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has decreased (from 118,7 in 2022 to 117,2 in 2023).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants evolved from 28,0 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2022 to 28,0 in 2023.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2023

	Absolute number	in %
Total	44 117	
Rechtspfleger	2 750	6,2%
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	25 108	56,9%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	8 692	19,7%
Technical staff	2 124	4,8%
Other	5 443	12,3%

In this cycle, the non-judge staff is broken down as follows:

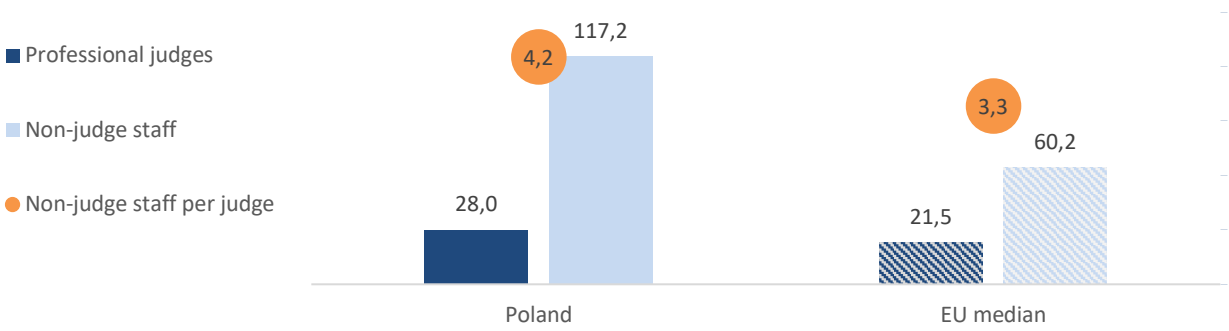
- 2 750 Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal (among which 1 971 are Female);
- 25 108 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of which 22 796 are Female);
- 8 692 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of which 6 598 are Female);
- 2 124 technical staff (of which 1 352 are Female);
- 5 443 other (of which 4 286 are Female);

The Supreme Court also employs a range of non-judicial staff, including those working in the Supreme Court Research and Analysis Office, the Supreme Court Information Centre (Press Centre), the Supreme Court Correspondence Team, and the Supreme Court Library. Additionally, the Court has a Visitor Services Team, text-processing specialists, a Chief Medical Officer, a Health and Safety/Defence Specialist, an Internal Audit Officer, and a Data Protection Officer.

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Poland	EU median
Professional judges	28,0	21,5
Non-judge staff	117,2	60,2
Non-judge staff per judge	4,2	3,3

Professional judges and non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants, and their ratio



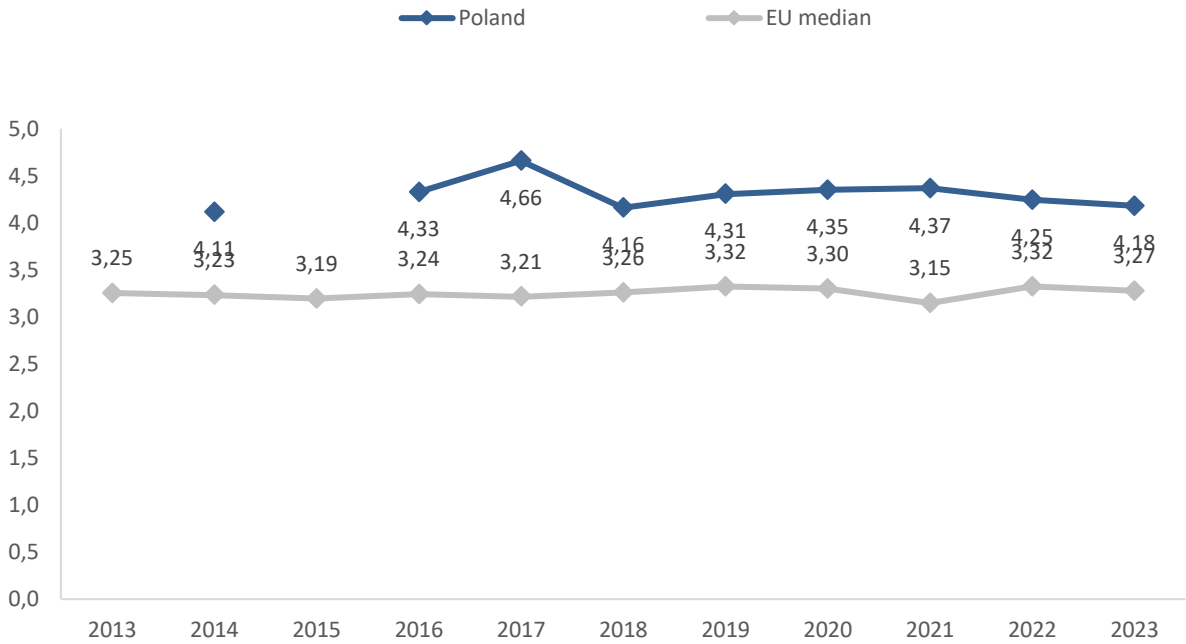
In Poland, there are 28,0 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 21,5 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 4,2 non-judge staff per judge.

There is no significant difference compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 4,2 non-judge staff per judge.

Evolution of the ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Poland	Poland	Poland	EU median
2013	-	-	-	3,25
2014	26,2	107,9	4,11	3,23
2015	-	-	-	3,19
2016	26,0	112,3	4,33	3,24
2017	26,1	121,8	4,66	3,21
2018	25,5	105,9	4,16	3,26
2019	25,3	109,2	4,31	3,32
2020	25,2	109,8	4,35	3,30
2021	25,8	112,5	4,37	3,15
2022	28,0	118,7	4,25	3,32
2023	28,0	117,2	4,18	3,27

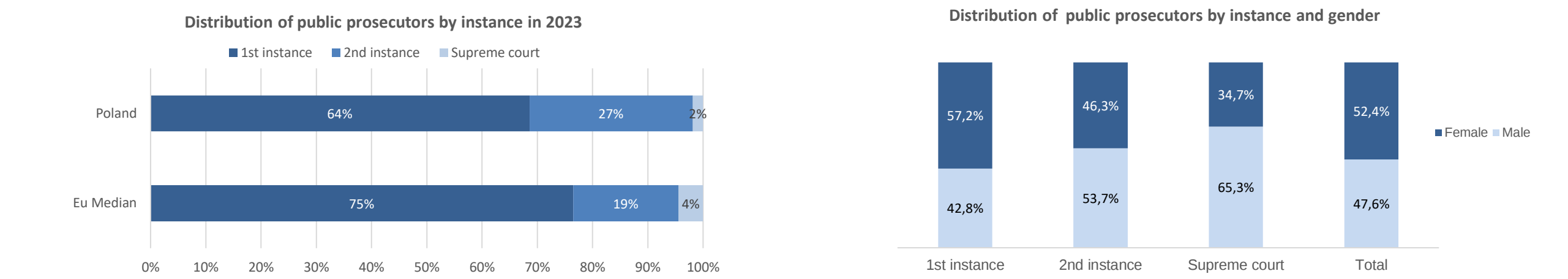
Evolution of the ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	3 733	63,7%	1 598	2 135	42,8%	57,2%
2nd instance	1 609	27,4%	864	745	53,7%	46,3%
Supreme court	101	1,7%	66	35	65,3%	34,7%
Total	5 863		2 790	3 073	47,6%	52,4%



In this cycle, the total number of Female prosecutors (all instances) is 3 073, which represents 52,4% of the total number of prosecutors.

The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 3 733 in first instance (of which 2 135 are female); 1 609 are in second instance (of which 745 are female) and 101 in final instance (of which 35 are female).

As regards the methodology of presentation of data in respect of the number of public prosecutors, it should be noticed that the general organisational units of the public prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office , regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices.

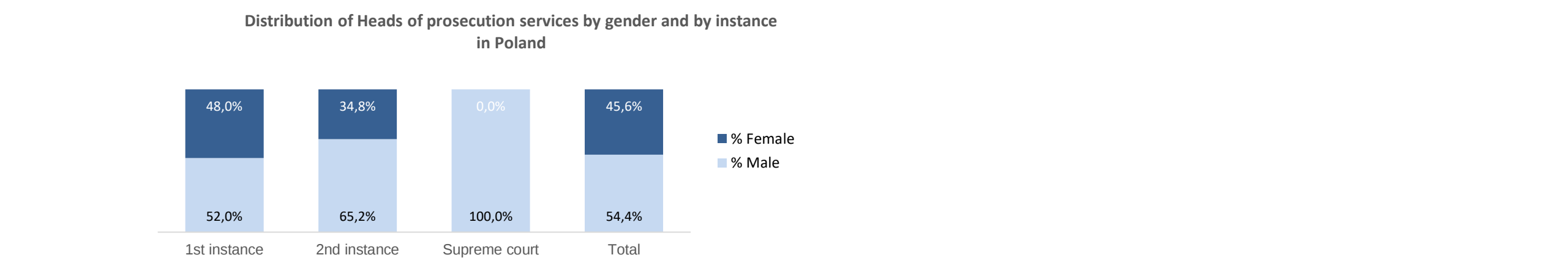
As regards the distribution of the number of prosecutors among the different judicial instances, in Poland the total exceeds the sum of the sub-categories as it also includes the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices, 420 in total (158 women and 262 men). This is in accordance with Article 16 of the Act of 28 January 2016, Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 390), which defines the common organizational units of the public prosecutor's office as the National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices, and district prosecutor's offices. All items include military prosecutors, with 90 employed at the district prosecutor's office level (67 men and 23 women), 50 at the regional prosecutor's office level (39 men and 11 women), and 19 at the National Prosecutor's Office (13 men and 6 women). In regional prosecutor's offices, prosecutors for military affairs do not perform official duties. The table, therefore, does not provide a comprehensive representation of the structure of the public prosecutor's office in Poland, which, according to the aforementioned provision of the Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office, consists of four levels. In regional prosecutor's offices, prosecutors for military affairs do not perform official duties.

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female prosecutors constitute the majority only at first instance level.

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2023	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	354	85,9%	184	170	52,0%	48,0%
2nd instance	46	11,2%	30	16	65,2%	34,8%
Supreme court	1	0,2%	1	0	100,0%	0,0%
Total	412		224	188	54,4%	45,6%



In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution services (all instances) is 188, which represents 45,6% of the total number of Heads of prosecution services.

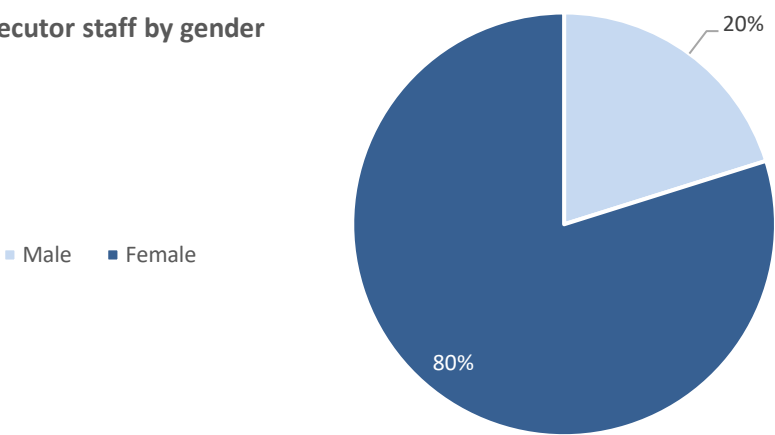
The total number of Heads of prosecution services is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 354 at first instance level (of which 170 are female); 46 at second instance level (of which 16 are female) and 1 at the highest instance level (he is a man).

The total takes into account the heads of regional prosecutor's offices, whose number is 11, including 9 men and 2 women. The figures indicated in the table do not take into account the number of persons serving as deputy heads of prosecution offices at the above levels.

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2020	9 073	1 826	7 247
2021	9 063	1 822	7 241
2022	9 226	1 852	7 374
2023	9 194	1853	7 341

Non-prosecutor staff by gender

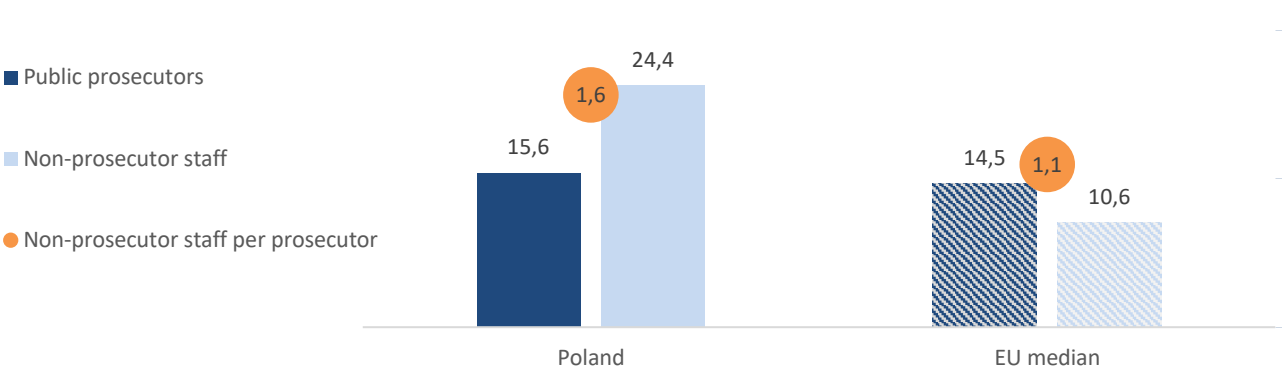


The total provides data on the actual employment of clerks, assistant prosecutors and other employees in common organisational units of the prosecutor's office.

Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Poland	EU median
Public prosecutors	15,6	14,5
Non-prosecutor staff	24,4	10,6
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	1,6	1,1

Public prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff per 100 000 inhabitants, and their ratio

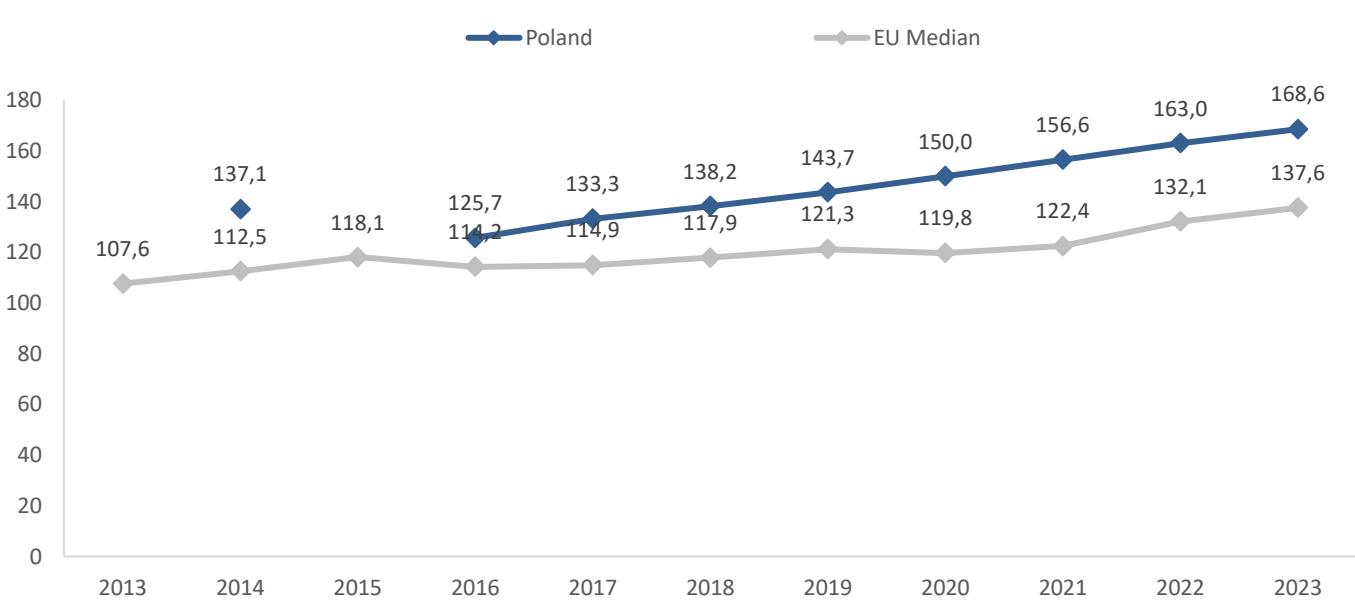


In 2023, in Poland, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 1,6 was rather above the EU median of 1,1

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2013	-	-	107,6
2014	52 760	137,1	112,5
2015	-	-	118,1
2016	48 315	125,7	114,2
2017	51 227	133,3	114,9
2018	53 081	138,2	117,9
2019	55 178	143,7	121,3
2020	57 365	150,0	119,8
2021	59 635	156,6	122,4
2022	61 554	163,0	132,1
2023	63 447	168,6	137,6

Lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants



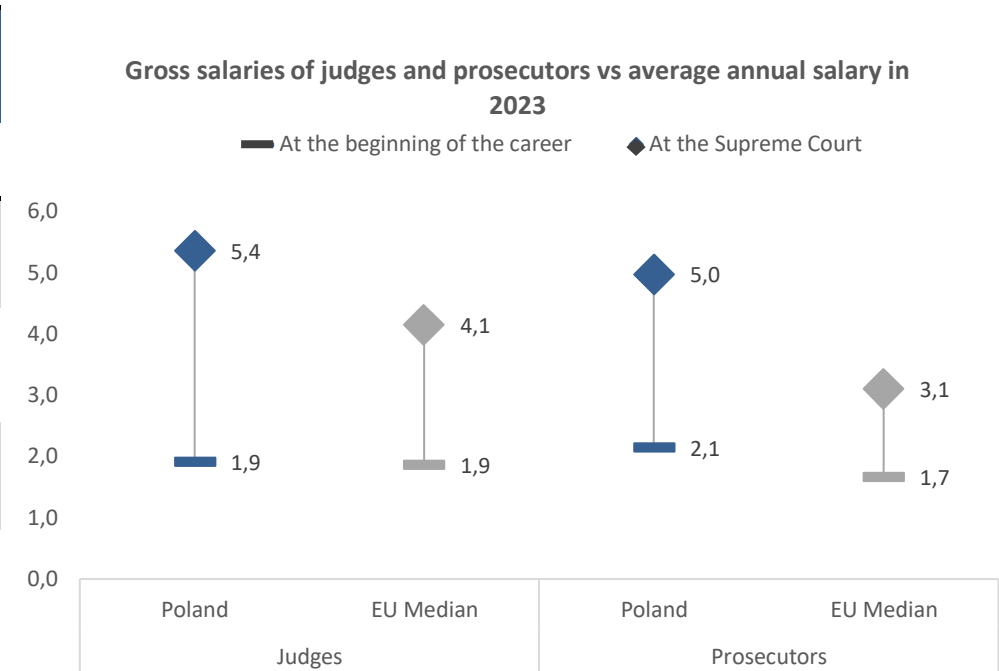
In 2023, there are 63 447 lawyers, which is 3,1% more than in 2022.

There are 32 681 female lawyers which is 52% of the total.

Poland has 168,6 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is above the EU median of 137,6 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at beginning of a career and at the highest instance

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors	Average gross annual salary in €	Average net annual salary in €	Ratio with national average annual gross salary	
	Poland		Poland	EU median
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	37 742€	29 057€	1,9	1,9
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	105 819€	70 342€	5,4	4,1
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	42 399€	34 420€	2,1	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	98 232€	78 529€	5,0	3,1



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 25 759€ to a maximum of 144 856€.

According to 2023 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Poland is 37 742€, which is rather below the EU median of 58 128€. (-35% below)

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 1,9 times higher. (the EU median is 1,9)

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 58 623€ to 266 974€. Poland's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is -11% below the EU median of 118 595€

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 25 759€ to a maximum of 101 592€.

In 2023, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Poland of 42 399€ is slightly below the EU median of 49 953€. (-15% below)

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a public prosecutors at the beginning of his/her career is 2,1 times higher. (the EU median is 1,7)

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 51 456€ and the maximum is 199 670€. Poland's absolute gross salaries for prosecutors at the highest level is 5% above the EU median of 93 759€

Judges' basic salary is determined using rates, with the amounts specified through multipliers applied to the base salary. The rates for basic salary for each judicial position and the corresponding multipliers are outlined in the appendix to the Act. Judges are also entitled to a function-related allowance and a long-service bonus, starting at 5% of the basic salary from the sixth year of service, increasing by 1% each year until it reaches 20%. No social security contributions are payable on judges' salaries.

For public prosecutors, the base salary is determined based on the salary scale for public prosecutors of universal prosecutorial bodies, with the basis being the average salary from the second quarter of the previous year, as published by the Main Statistical Office. A long-service supplement is also provided, starting at 5% of the base salary after six years of service and increasing by 1% each year until reaching 20%. Prosecutors in the National Public Prosecutor's Office receive the same base salary as Supreme Court judges. The salary of a Supreme Court judge is set at either the basic rate or the promotion rate, with the promotion rate of 115% of the base rate applying after seven years of service.

The increase in judges' and prosecutors' salaries was 7.8% over 2022, with the amount exceeding 7.8% due to the unfreezing of salaries that were frozen between 2020 and 2023. It should also be noted that the salaries for November and December 2023 were paid with compensation following the wage unfreeze.

The basic remuneration for prosecutors in the common organizational units of the public prosecutor's office is determined based on the table of basic remuneration rates and the multipliers used to determine this remuneration, as outlined in Annex No. 1 to the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29.02.2016 (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1656). Pursuant to Article 123 of the Prosecution Law, the basis for determining the basic salary of a prosecutor in a given year is the so-called base amount, which is the average salary in the second quarter of the previous year, published by the Central Statistical Office.

According to Article 124 § 1 of the Prosecution Law, the basic salary of prosecutors in the National Prosecuting Authority is equal to the basic salary of Supreme Court judges. In addition, as per Article 124 § 11 of the Prosecution Law, prosecutors are entitled to a long-service allowance, starting at 5% of the basic salary after six years of service and increasing by 1% each subsequent year until it reaches 20%, after which the allowance remains at 20% of the prosecutor's current basic salary, regardless of additional years of service.

3. System of compensating users in Poland (2023 data)

System for compensating users

2023	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	NA	NA	NA
Excessive length of proceedings	10 842	2 082	1 383 365 €
Non-execution of court decisions	NA	NA	NA
Wrongful arrest/detention	NA	270	4 248 365 €
Wrongful conviction	NA	23	258 598 €
Other	NA	NA	NA

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
2021	NA	NA	NA
2022	NA	NA	NA
2023	NA	NA	NA

The rules for granting a sum of money in case of finding excessive length of proceedings are specified in the Act of 17 June 2004 on complaints of violation of the right of a party to hear a case in preparatory proceedings conducted or supervised by a prosecutor and court proceedings without unreasonable delay. According to art. 12 para. 4 of this Act, having regard to the complaint on (excessive length of proceedings), the court adjudicates from the Treasury, and in the case of complaints about the length of the proceedings conducted by the bailiff - from the bailiff, a sum of PLN 2,000 to PLN 20,000. The amount of the monetary sum, within the limits specified in the first sentence, is not less than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, regardless of the number of stages of proceedings related to the excessive length of proceedings. The court may award a sum of money higher than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, if the case is of particular importance to the applicant, who by his attitude did not contribute in a manner to prolonging the proceedings. This sum includes the amounts already awarded 16 to the applicant as a sum of money in the same case. No monetary sum is granted in the event of a complaint filed by the State Treasury or public sector units of the public finance sector.

The accused, who was acquitted or condemned to a more lenient punishment as a result of the reopening of the proceedings or cassation, serves the State Treasury for damages and compensation for the harm suffered resulting from the execution of all or part of the punishment he was not supposed to incur. This provision shall also apply if the proceedings were discontinued after the convicting decision was abrogated as a result of circumstances which were not taken into account in the earlier proceedings. The right to compensation and redress also arises in connection with the application of a safeguard measure under the conditions laid down in those circumstances. Compensation and redress also apply in the event of undoubtedly unjustified detention or detention (Article 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

4. Performance of courts in Poland (2023 data)

• Efficiency indicators

◦ Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT)

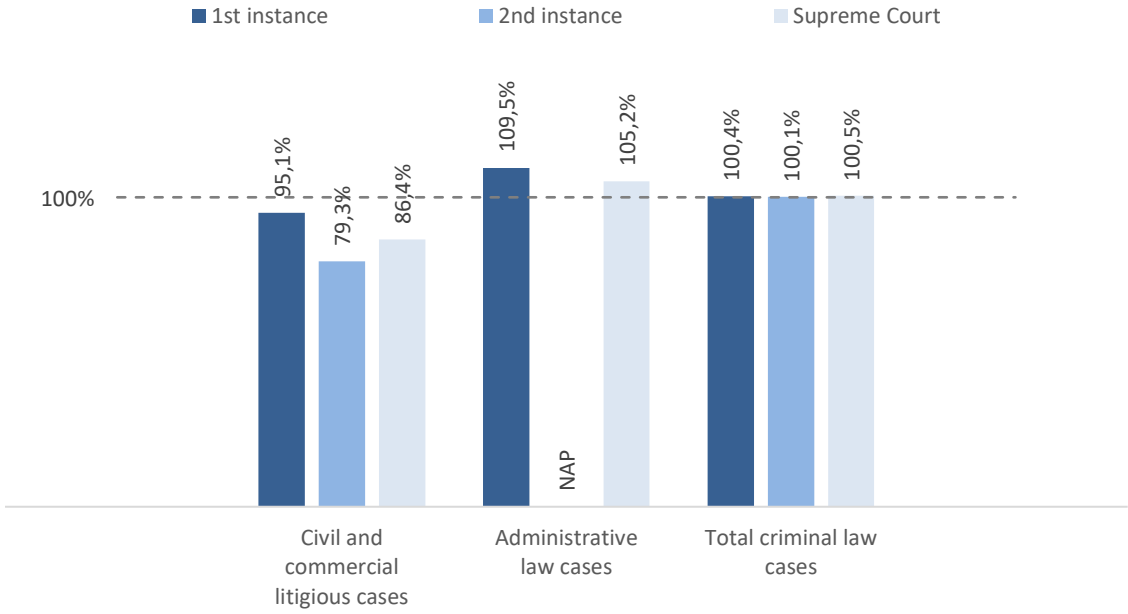
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

The Disposition Time determines the estimated number of days necessary for a pending case to be solved in a court.

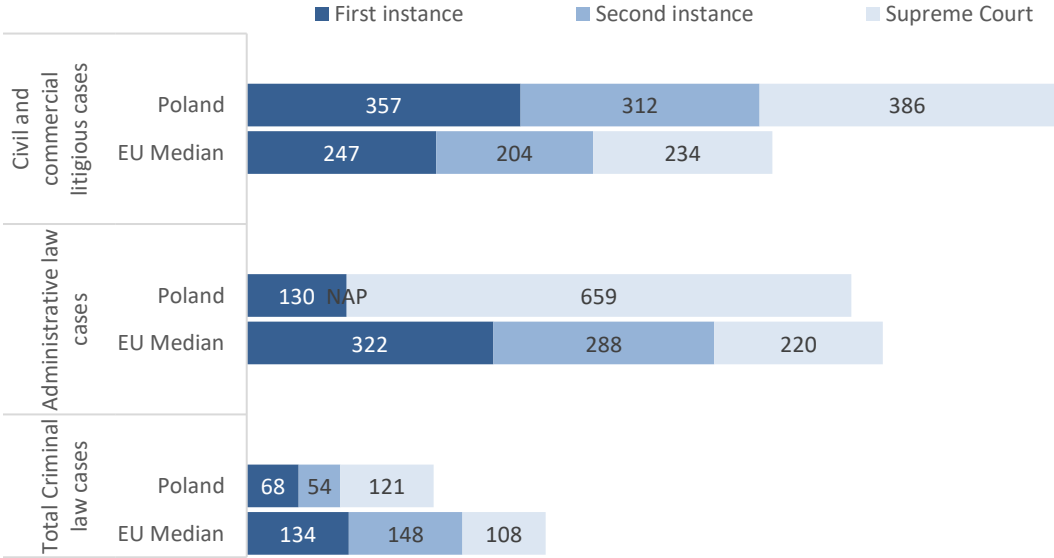
Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter

Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter		Civil and commercial litigious cases		Administrative law cases		Total criminal law cases	
		Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
Clearance Rate (%)	1st instance	95,1%	96,6%	109,5%	100,9%	100,4%	99,6%
	2nd instance	79,3%	101,3%	NAP	97,7%	100,1%	100,0%
	Supreme Court	86,4%	102,9%	105,2%	106,0%	100,5%	99,0%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	357	247	130	322	68	134
	2nd instance	312	204	NAP	288	54	148
	Supreme Court	386	234	659	220	121	108

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2023 (%)



DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2023 (days)



The Clearance Rate for Poland is below the EU median for civil and commercial litigious cases across all three instances. For administrative law cases, the Clearance Rate is above the EU median at the first instance but below the EU median at the third instance. In criminal law cases, the Clearance Rate exceeds 100% for all three instances and is above the EU median. The Clearance Rate for Poland demonstrates mixed performance across legal categories, excelling in criminal cases but underperforming in civil and administrative cases compared to the EU median.

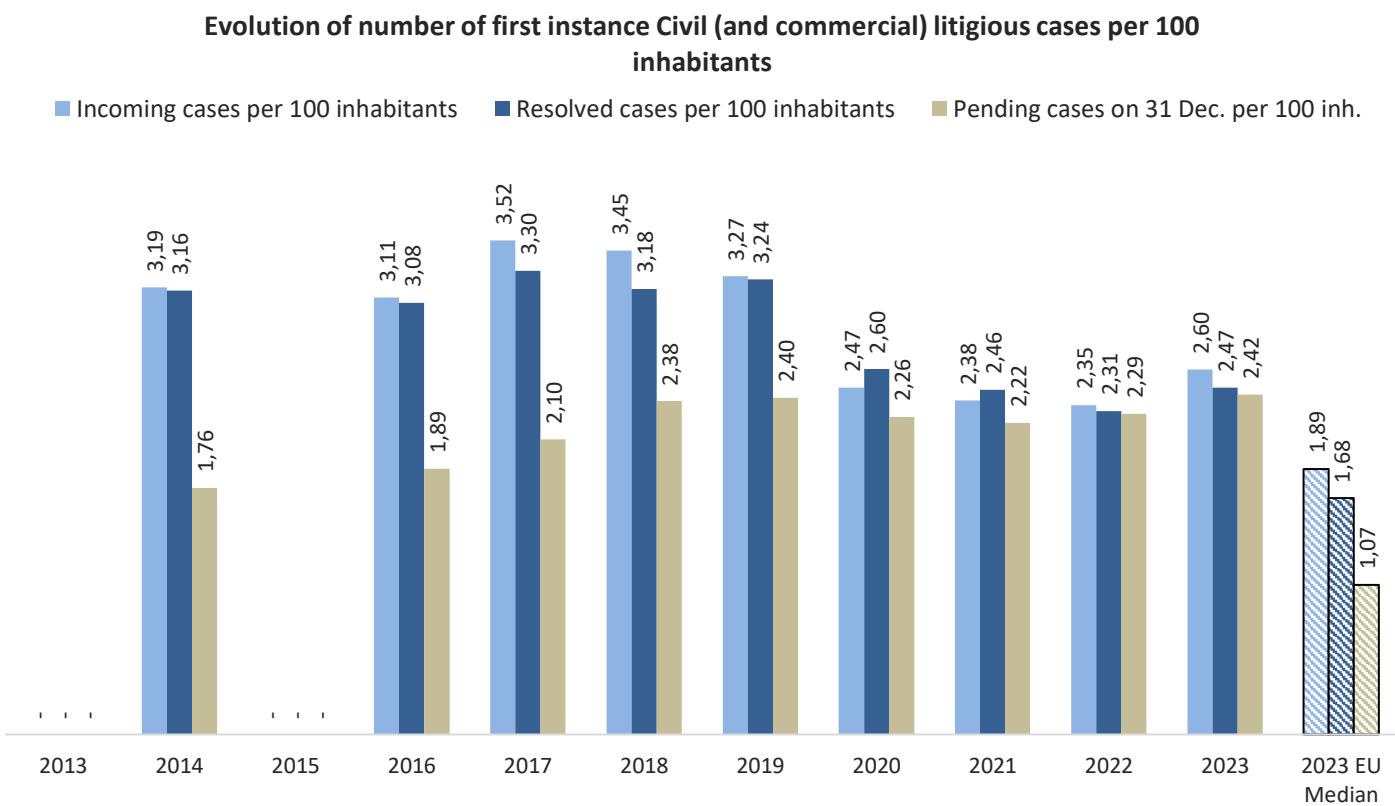
The Disposition Time is above the EU median for civil and commercial law cases at all three instances. For administrative law cases, the Disposition Time is below the EU median at the first instance and above the EU median at the third instance. In criminal law cases, the Disposition Time is below the EU median for the first and second instances, but above the EU median for the third instance. Poland's Disposition Time highlights variability across legal categories, with a generally slower pace in civil cases but faster resolution in some instances of administrative and criminal cases relative to the EU median.

At the Supreme Court level, compared to previous years, the number of pending cases as of 31 December has increased, driven by a significant rise in filings with the Supreme Court, which continues to operate without all legally required positions filled. Despite these challenges, the Court has handled more cases each year: 6,308 in the Civil Chamber (up from 5,785 in 2022), 2,580 in the Labor and Social Security Chamber (up from 2,286), 4,254 in the Criminal Chamber (up from 4,161), and 5,151 in the Chamber of Extraordinary Control and Public Affairs (up from 1,617). The sharp increase in cases resolved by the latter is largely due to 3,576 electoral cases related to the 2023 Sejm and Senate elections, compared to just 11 in 2022.

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2013	-	-	-
2014	3,19	3,16	1,76
2015	-	-	-
2016	3,11	3,08	1,89
2017	3,52	3,30	2,10
2018	3,45	3,18	2,38
2019	3,27	3,24	2,40
2020	2,47	2,60	2,26
2021	2,38	2,46	2,22
2022	2,35	2,31	2,29
2023	2,60	2,47	2,42
2023 EU Median	1,89	1,68	1,07



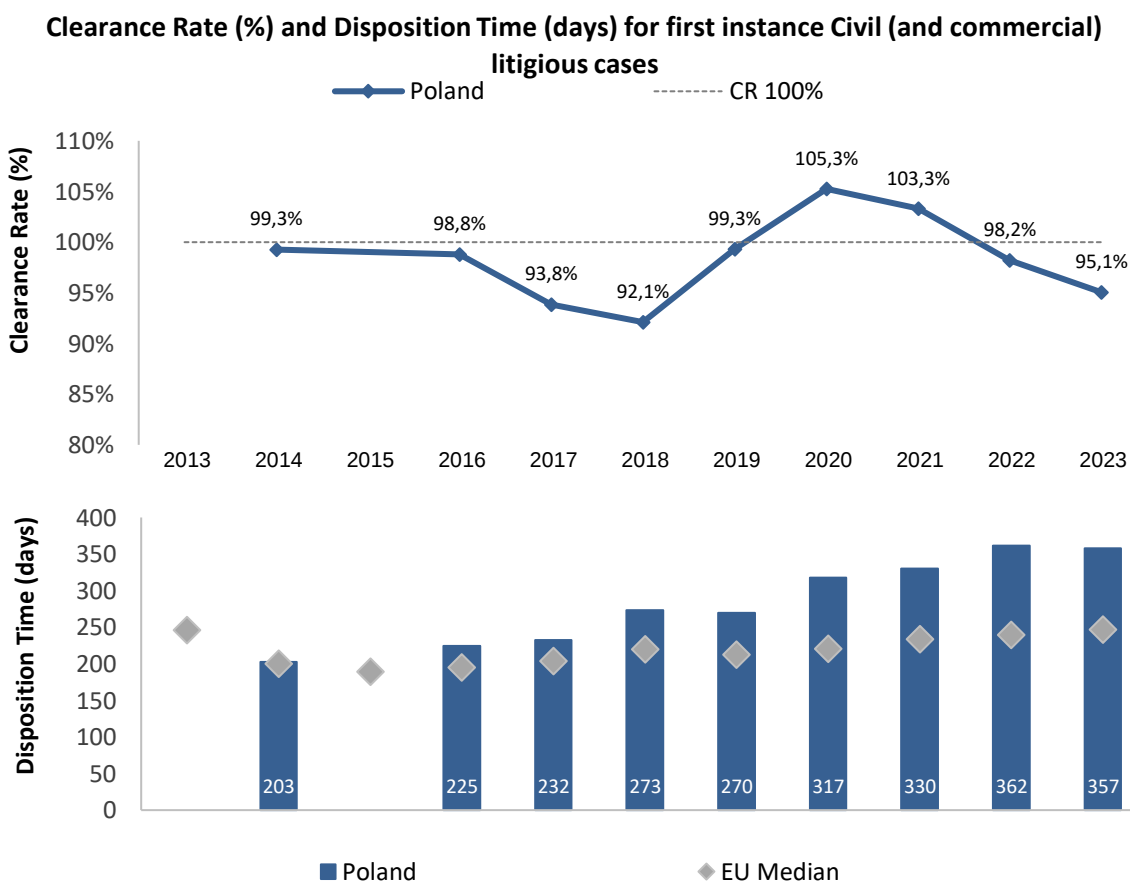
The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Poland (2,60 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above EU median (1,89 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Poland (2,47 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above EU median (1,68 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Poland (2,42 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (1,07 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2013	-	101,2%	-	247
2014	99,3%	101,8%	203	201
2015	-	102,3%	-	190
2016	98,8%	102,0%	225	196
2017	93,8%	101,3%	232	204
2018	92,1%	101,2%	273	220
2019	99,3%	99,9%	270	213
2020	105,3%	98,5%	317	221
2021	103,3%	102,5%	330	234
2022	98,2%	100,5%	362	239
2023	95,1%	96,6%	357	247



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 95,1% in 2023 Poland seems to have some difficulties to deal with its first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -3,1 points.

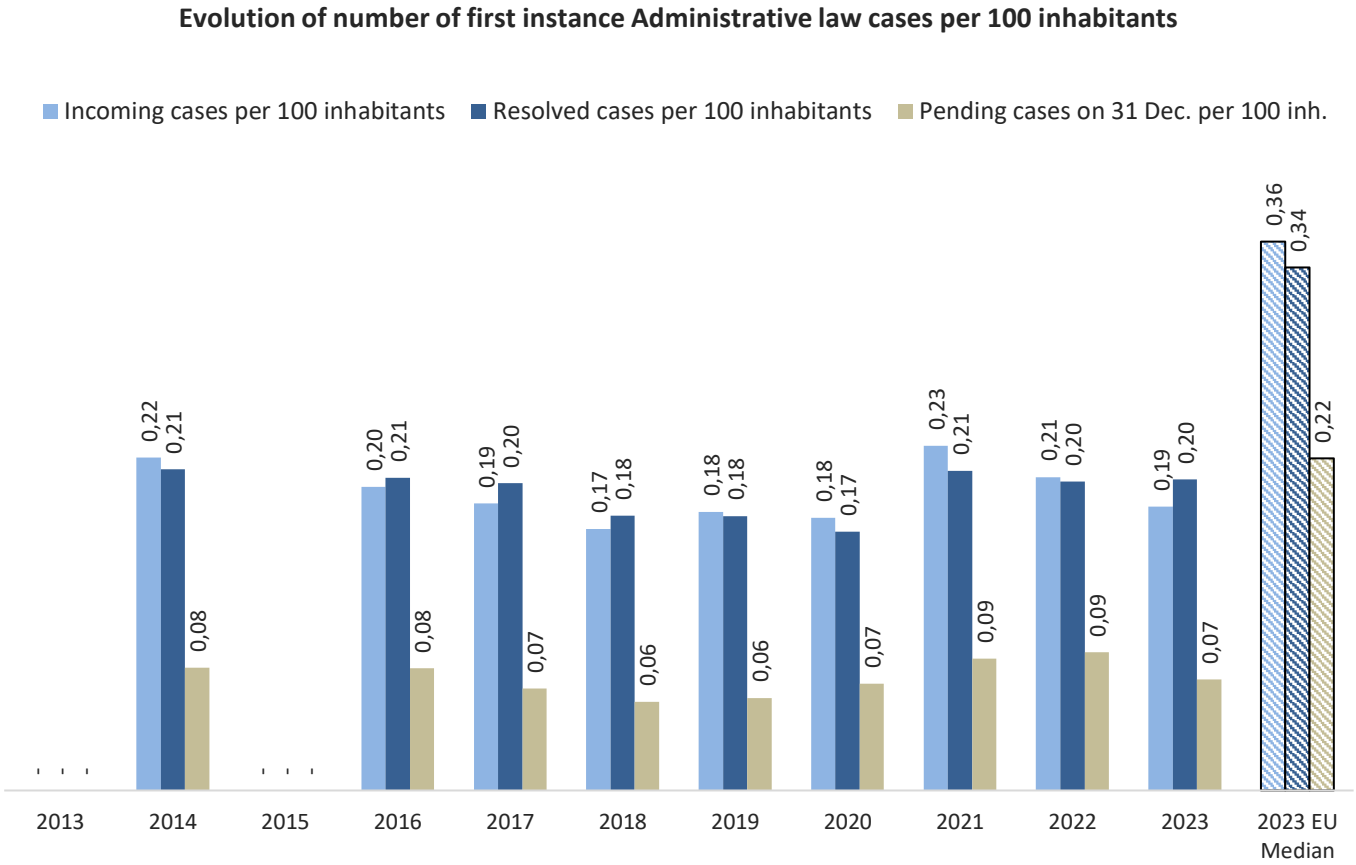
In 2023, first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases are solved in approximately 357 days, which is somewhat above EU median of 247 days.

The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a -1,2% decrease of the Disposition Time.

First instance Administrative law cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Administrative law cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2013	-	-	-
2014	0,22	0,21	0,08
2015	-	-	-
2016	0,20	0,21	0,08
2017	0,19	0,20	0,07
2018	0,17	0,18	0,06
2019	0,18	0,18	0,06
2020	0,18	0,17	0,07
2021	0,23	0,21	0,09
2022	0,21	0,20	0,09
2023	0,19	0,20	0,07
2023 EU Median	0,36	0,34	0,22



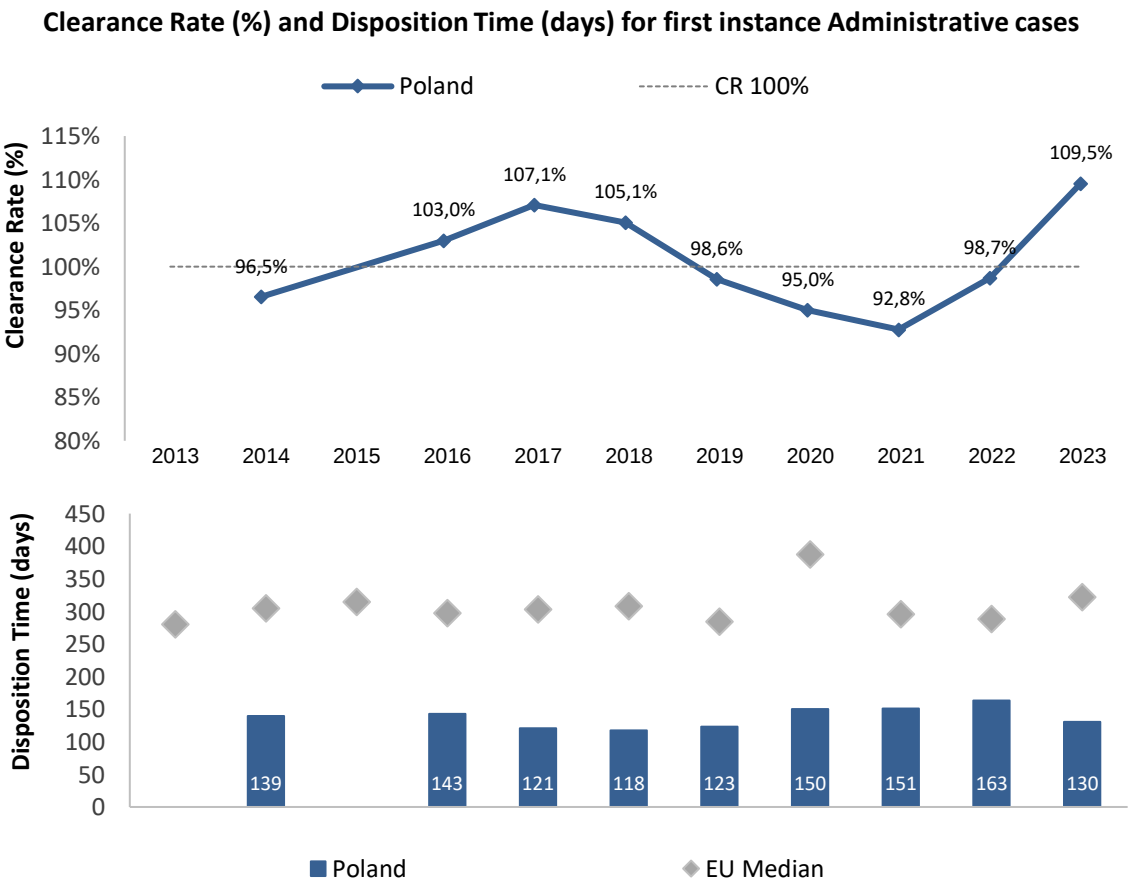
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2023 in Poland (0,19 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below EU median (0,36 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2023 in Poland (0,20 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below EU median (0,34 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2023 in Poland (0,07 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (0,22 per 100 inhabitants).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2013	-	100,3%	-	281
2014	96,5%	99,6%	139	305
2015	-	103,7%	-	315
2016	103,0%	103,0%	143	297
2017	107,1%	102,1%	121	303
2018	105,1%	99,7%	118	308
2019	98,6%	102,1%	123	284
2020	95,0%	100,1%	150	388
2021	92,8%	101,7%	151	296
2022	98,7%	98,8%	163	288
2023	109,5%	100,9%	130	322



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 109,5% in 2023 Poland seems to deal well with its first instance Administrative law cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has increased by 10,9 points.

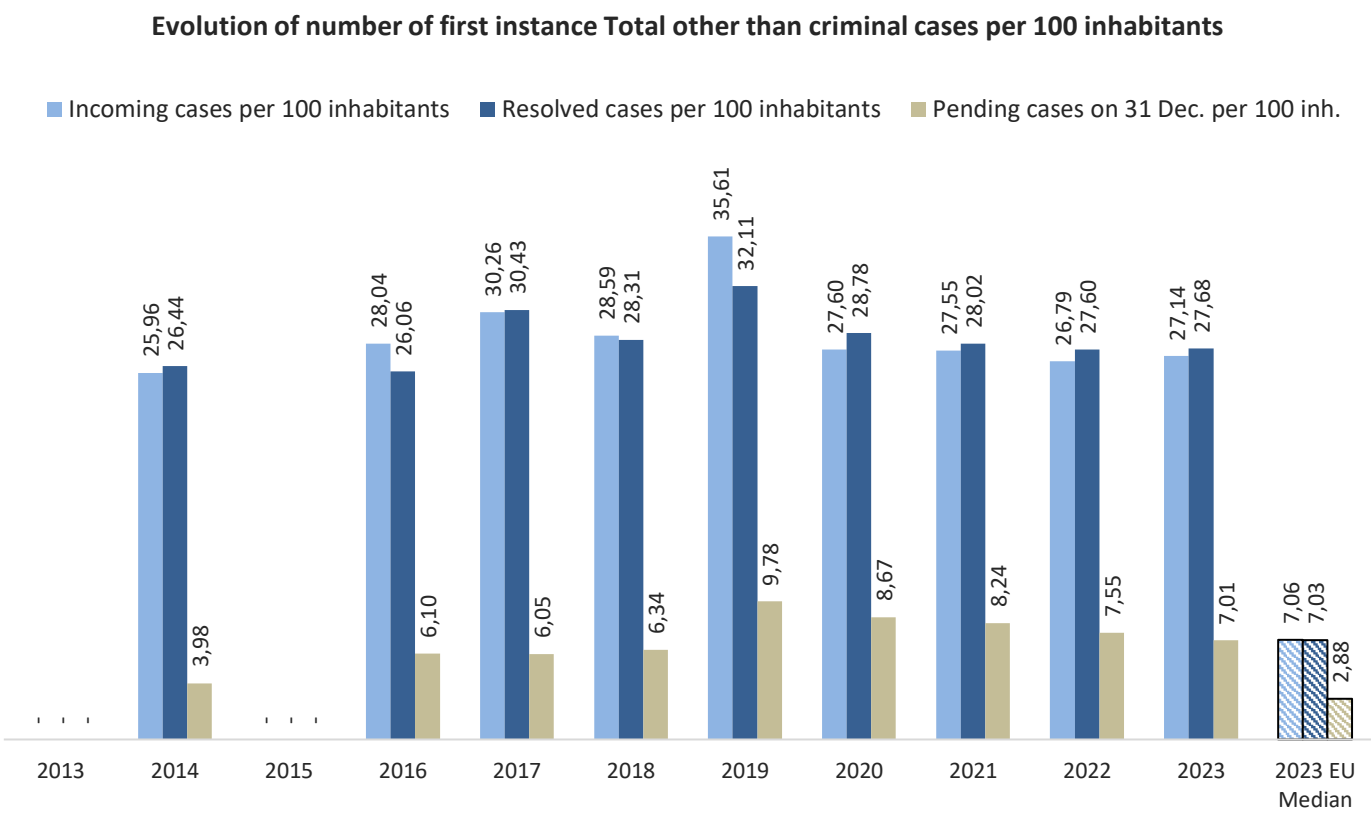
In 2023, first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 130 days, which is significantly below EU median of 322 days.

The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a -20,1% decrease of the Disposition Time.

First instance Total of other than criminal cases

Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2013	-	-	-
2014	25,96	26,44	3,98
2015	-	-	-
2016	28,04	26,06	6,10
2017	30,26	30,43	6,05
2018	28,59	28,31	6,34
2019	35,61	32,11	9,78
2020	27,60	28,78	8,67
2021	27,55	28,02	8,24
2022	26,79	27,60	7,55
2023	27,14	27,68	7,01
2023 EU Median	7,06	7,03	2,88



The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Poland (27,14 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (7,06 per 100 inhabitants).

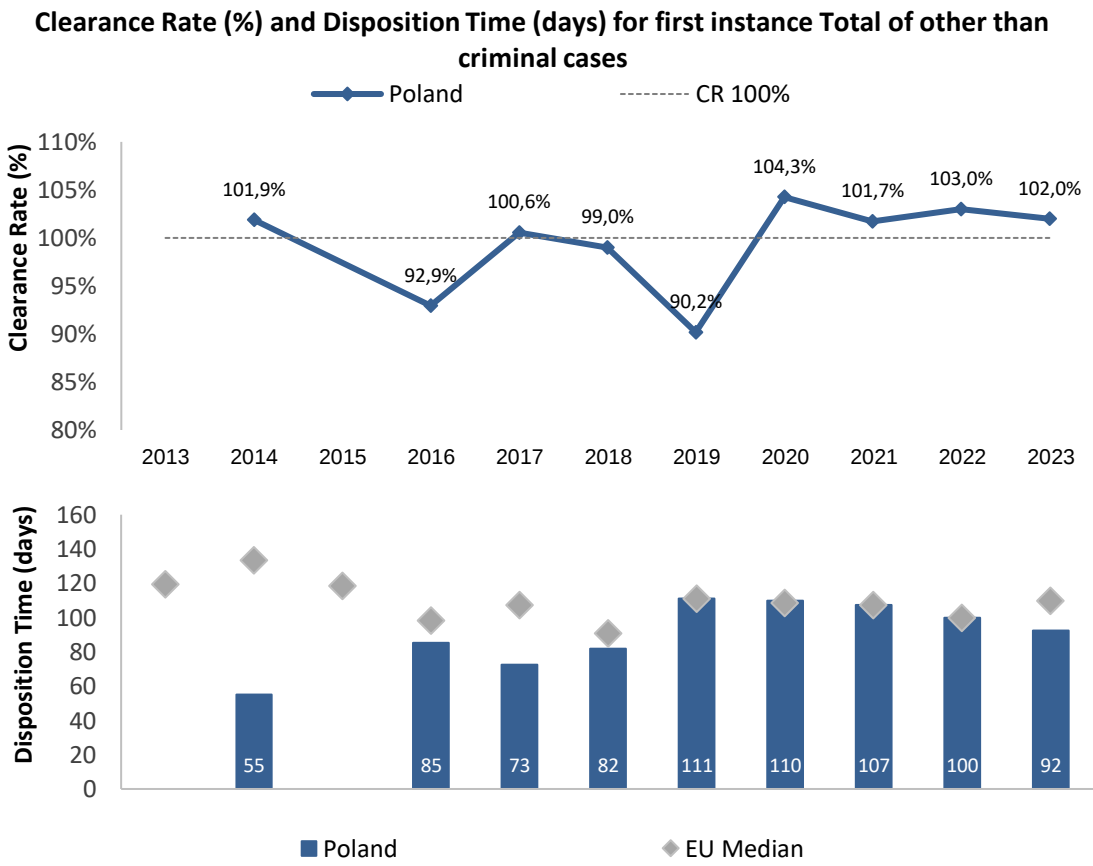
The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Poland (27,68 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (7,03 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Poland (7,01 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (2,88 per 100 inhabitants).

The category "total other than criminal cases" includes civil and commercial litigious cases, civil and commercial non-litigious cases, administrative law cases, as well as other cases such as cases for a declaration of enforceability, exemption from court costs, recusing of a judge, recreation of documents. There are also included some insurance cases and cases without specified symbol. The category of civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (including non-litigious family cases) covers all the rest of cases decided under the chapter II of the Civil Proceedings Code that concerns non-litigious cases (such as ascertainment of the acquisition of an inheritance, cases connected with birth, marriage and death records, declaration a person dead, adoption as well as summary and injunction proceedings in money payment cases).

Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2013	-	100,7%	-	119
2014	101,9%	101,9%	55	133
2015	-	101,0%	-	119
2016	92,9%	101,5%	85	98
2017	100,6%	100,6%	73	107
2018	99,0%	100,6%	82	91
2019	90,2%	99,8%	111	111
2020	104,3%	98,7%	110	109
2021	101,7%	101,2%	107	107
2022	103,0%	99,8%	100	100
2023	102,0%	99,9%	92	110



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 102,0% in 2023 Poland seems to deal well with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -1,0 points.

In 2023, other than criminal cases are solved in approximately 92 days, which is slightly below EU median of 110 days.

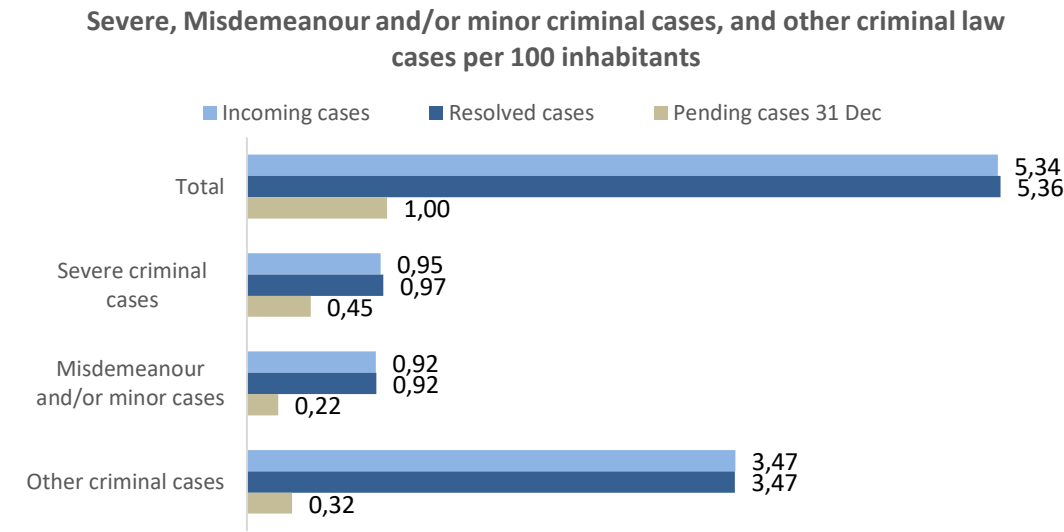
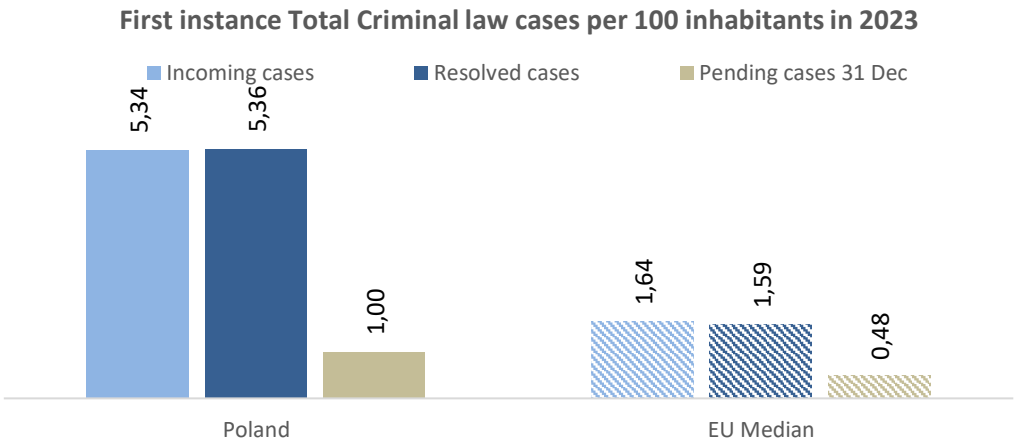
The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a -7,3% decrease of the Disposition Time.

First instance Criminal Law Cases

◦ Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Criminal Law Cases	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	383 289	2 009 191	2 016 887	375 593
Severe criminal cases	177 991	357 670	365 288	170 373
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	85 321	344 861	345 975	84 207
Other criminal cases	119 977	1 306 660	1 305 624	121 013

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	1,02	5,34	5,36	1,00
Severe criminal cases	0,47	0,95	0,97	0,45
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	0,23	0,92	0,92	0,22
Other criminal cases	0,32	3,47	3,47	0,32



The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2023 in Poland (5,34 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (1,64 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2023 in Poland (5,36 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (1,59 per 100 inhabitants).

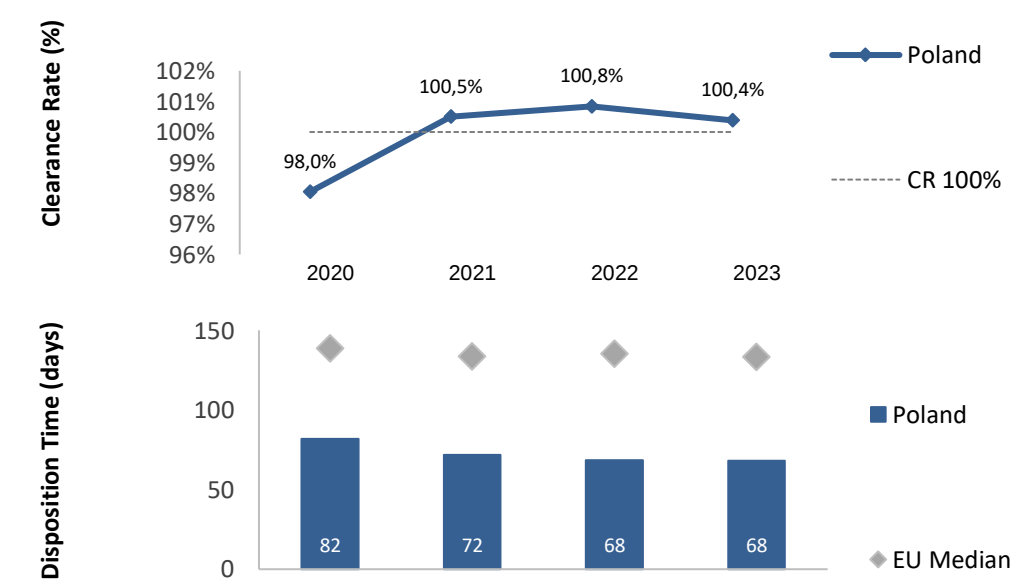
The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2023 in Poland (1,00 per 100 inhabitants) is well above EU median (0,48 per 100 inhabitants).

Severe criminal cases includes all offences under the Penal Code, Penal Fiscal Code and offences specified in other Acts. Misdemeanours are cases conducted under the Petty Offence Code. The category “Other cases” covers the rest of cases conducted in criminal courts which are not connected directly with the severe criminal cases or misdemeanours (mainly cases conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Petty Offences Procedure Code).

◦ Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total criminal law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2020	98,0%	95,2%	82	139
2021	100,5%	100,0%	72	134
2022	100,8%	100,0%	68	136
2023	100,4%	99,6%	68	134

Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for First Instance Total criminal law cases



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 100,4% in 2023 Poland seems to deal well with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -0,5 points.

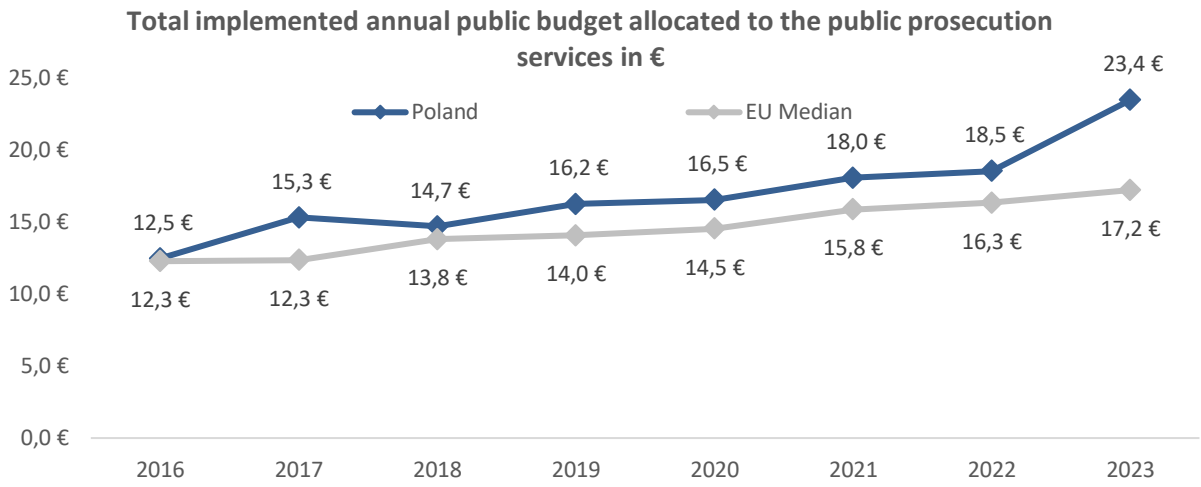
In 2023, first instance total criminal law cases are solved in approximately 68 days, which is somewhat below EU median of 134 days.

The analysis of the 2022 - 2023 period reveals a -0,7% decrease of the Disposition Time.

5. Public prosecution services in Poland (2023 data)

Public prosecution implemented budget

Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2016	478 772 000 €	12,5 €	12,3 €
2017	587 923 359 €	15,3 €	12,3 €
2018	563 400 019 €	14,7 €	13,8 €
2019	623 440 944 €	16,2 €	14,0 €
2020	631 595 690 €	16,5 €	14,5 €
2021	687 121 234 €	18,0 €	15,8 €
2022	699 330 175 €	18,5 €	16,3 €
2023	881 965 489 €	23,4 €	17,2 €



The average National Bank of Poland exchange rate on December 29, 2023, was used to convert PLN to € at 4.3480.

In 2023, the Prosecutor's Office budget was executed at 99.86%, with a difference of PLN 5,308,139.16 (€1,220,823.17) between the approved and implemented budget. This shortfall resulted from blocked planned expenditures, mainly due to excess sub-allocated funds in section 753 (Compulsory Social Insurance) for retired prosecutors' emoluments. This excess arose from fewer retirements than anticipated during the 2023 Budget Act planning.

The 2023 financial plan for part 88 (General Organizational Units of the Prosecutor's Office) increased by 17.08% compared to 2022, with the implemented budget up by 16.92%.

Key factors influencing the budget change from 2022 to 2023 included: Department 752 - National Defense: Establishment of a Military Affairs Department at the District Prosecutor's Office in Łódź-Polesie per the Justice Minister's Decree of December 2, 2022; Section 753 - Social Insurance: Adjustments to emoluments for retired prosecutors and family allowances, reflecting a 7.8% salary indexation, outstanding benefit indexation (Article 10a of the Law on Special Solutions for the 2023 Budget Act), and additional funds for retiring prosecutors; Section 755 - Justice: A 7.8% valorization of adjudicators' and employees' benefits, outstanding benefit valorization (Article 10a), higher operational costs of prosecution units, and increased costs of pre-trial proceedings.

Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2020	248 165 €	0,01 €	0,01 €
2021	387 541 €	0,01 €	0,02 €
2022	550 585 €	0,01 €	0,01 €
2023	614 172 €	0,02 €	0,02 €

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases

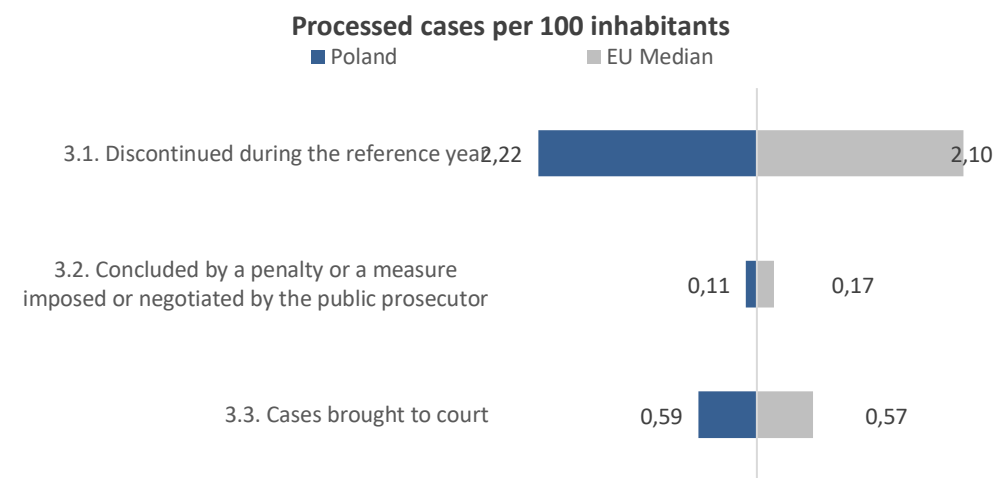
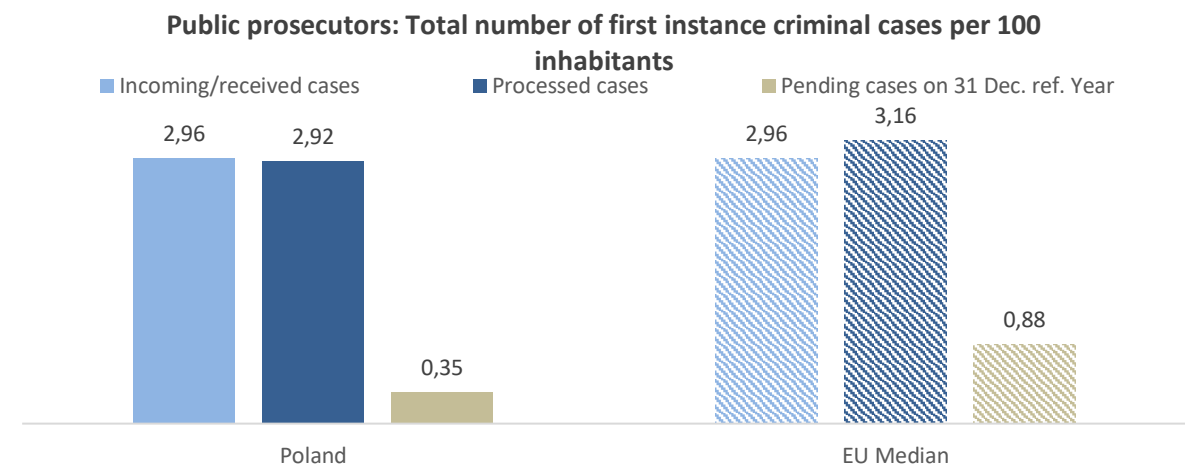
Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *		Per 100 inhabitants	
	Poland	% Variation 2022 - 2023	Poland	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	116 118	▼ -5,7%	0,31	0,92
2. Incoming/received cases	1 113 206	▲ 1,8%	2,96	2,96
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	1 099 217	▼ -4,4%	2,92	3,16
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year	834 876	▲ 1,4%	2,22	2,10
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	159 806	▼ -5,9%	0,42	0,66
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	62 616	▲ 9,9%	0,17	0,79
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	138 855	▲ 19,8%	0,37	0,13
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	473 599	▼ -1,5%	1,26	0,35
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	41 512	▼ -16,9%	0,11	0,17
3.3. Cases brought to court	222 829	▼ -19,5%	0,59	0,57
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	130 177	▲ 12,0%	0,35	0,88

* Please note that these figures include traffic offence cases.

The number of cases discontinued for other reasons includes those discontinued based on Article 17, paragraph 1, points 3-11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. These reasons include negligible social harm of the act, legal provisions exempting the perpetrator from punishment, the defendant's death, expiration of the criminal statute of limitations, duplicate or ongoing proceedings for the same act, lack of jurisdiction of Polish courts, absence of a complaint by an authorized prosecutor, or lack of required authorization or request for prosecution unless otherwise stated by law. It also includes other circumstances excluding prosecution.

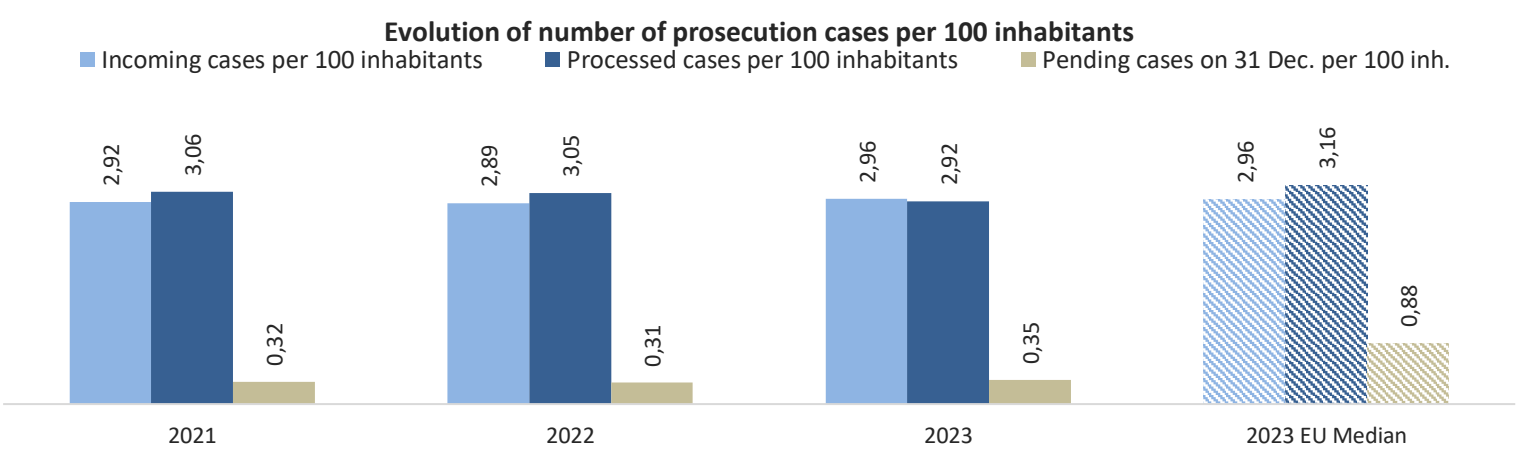
Additionally, cases under the Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction (Articles 62a and 62b) and other reasons described in the PK-P1K report on the activity of Public Prosecutor's Office units are part of this category. Starting in 2022, following a change in Q107, cases previously reported as "closed for other reasons" are now presented as "discontinued for other reasons."

The total number of cases brought to court was 264,341. After deducting 41,512 cases indicated in section 3.2, the remaining number is 222,829. Cases closed by prosecutors for other reasons amounted to 428,294.



◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Processed cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2021	2,92	3,06	0,32
2022	2,89	3,05	0,31
2023	2,96	2,92	0,35
2023 EU Median	2,96	3,16	0,88



The number of incoming cases in 2023 in Poland (2,96 per 100 inhabitants) is very close to the EU median (2,96 per 100 inhabitants).

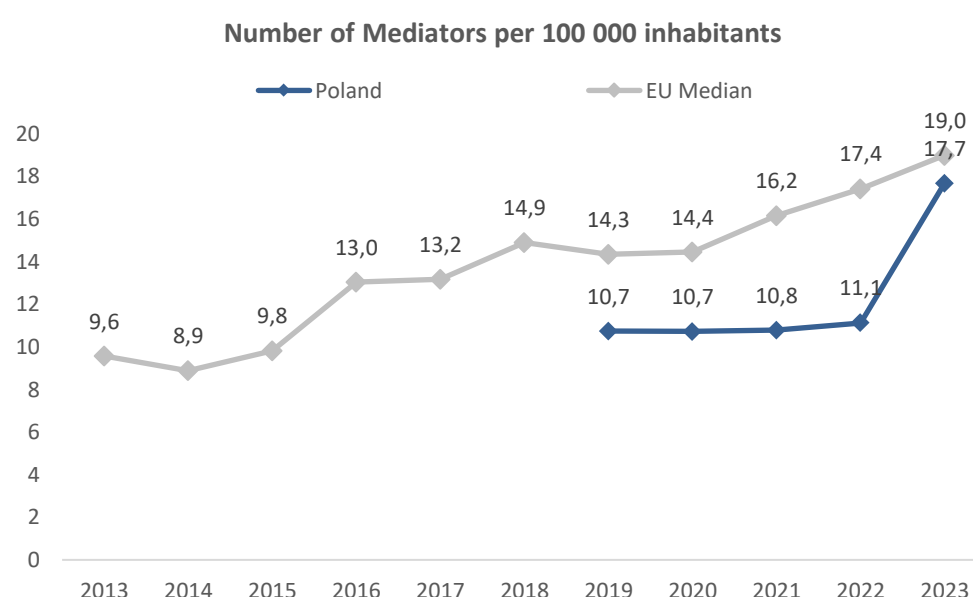
The number of resolved cases in 2023 in Poland (2,92 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly below EU median (3,16 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2023 in Poland (0,35 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below EU median (0,88 per 100 inhabitants).

6. Mediators and notaries in Poland (2023 data)

Number of mediators in 2023

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2013	-	-	9,6
2014	NA	NA	8,9
2015	-	-	9,8
2016	NA	NA	13,0
2017	NA	NA	13,2
2018	NA	NA	14,9
2019	4 120	10,7	14,3
2020	4 100	10,7	14,4
2021	4 102	10,8	16,2
2022	4 200	11,1	17,4
2023	6 648	17,7	19,0



In 2023, there are 6 648 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 17,7 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

The variation of the number of mediators between 2022 and 2023 is about 58,3%.

Between 2020 and 2023, the Ministry of Justice implemented a project titled Dissemination of Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods by Increasing the Competence of Mediators, Establishment of the National Register of Mediators (NCM), and Outreach Activities. The project aimed to professionalize the mediation profession and increase the number of qualified mediators. As part of the initiative, training courses on judicial and extrajudicial mediation in civil cases were organized for mediator candidates and practicing mediators. Most of these trainings took place in 2022 and 2023, with over 1,600 participants. For 2023, no gender-disaggregated data is available, as confirmed by the head of the mediation department.

To qualify as a permanent mediator, an individual must meet specific requirements. They must be a natural person with full legal capacity and public rights, as well as satisfy the conditions outlined in Article 1832 § 1 and 2 of the Polish Code of Civil Procedure. They must possess knowledge and skills in mediation, be at least 26 years old, be proficient in the Polish language, and have no valid convictions for intentional crimes or intentional fiscal crimes. Only individuals meeting these criteria can be included in the list of permanent mediators maintained by the president of the district court. Notably, judges are excluded from serving as mediators, although this restriction does not apply to retired judges.

Number of notaries in 2023

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
Total	4 083	10,8	7,3
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	NA
2.Holders of public offices appointed by the State	NAP	NAP	7,5
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	1,6
4.Other	4 083	10,8	10,8

In 2023, there are 4 083 notaries which represents 10,8 notaries per 100 000 inhabitants.

The profession of notary in Poland is regulated by the Law of 14 February 1991 on Notaries (OJ 2020, Item 1192, rev.). The authority to appoint notaries is vested solely in the Minister of Justice, who exercises discretionary power under the provisions of the Code of Administrative Conduct. The Minister selects candidates, designates their offices, and consults the board of the competent notary chamber, though this consultation is non-binding. The discretion granted to the Minister under Article 10 of the Law on Notaries is limited by Articles 10(3) and 11–13 of the act. Candidates independently choose their career path and office location, and the Minister must adhere to these proposals. The law does not impose numerical limits (*numerus clausus*) on notary offices in Poland.

Polish notaries operate within the framework of Latin-type notariats, combining elements of entrepreneurship and public trust. While notaries conduct their activities at their own risk and are considered entrepreneurs under Article 431 of the Civil Code, they also serve as public trust officers, ensuring legal security, protecting rights, and fostering trust in the state and its institutions. Notaries are appointed to perform notarial acts, which are authentic under the law (Article 2(2) of the Notarial Law). They collect taxes and court fees during these activities, transferring them to the appropriate institutions. Their remuneration, agreed with the parties, is subject to maximum rates established by the Minister of Justice in consultation with the minister responsible for financial institutions.

Notaries are liable for damages arising from notarial procedures and are required to maintain civil liability insurance. They may also face disciplinary actions, with cases heard by disciplinary courts of notary chambers at the first instance and the Higher Disciplinary Court at the National Notarial Council at the second instance. Appeals can be brought before the Supreme Court. The most severe penalty is disbarment from practicing law.

The notarial profession is overseen by self-governing bodies, membership in which is mandatory. These include the notarial chambers, corresponding to the 11 appellate courts in Poland, and the National Notarial Council, which represents the profession and is composed of notaries elected by the general meetings of the chambers.

7. ICT tools of courts in Poland (2023 data)

The ICT questions

The answers to the ICT questions in 2023 can be summarised to:

Writing assistance tools

Deployment rate
Usage rate

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
95-100 %	NAP	95-100 %
95-100 %	NAP	95-100 %

Features of the writing assistance tools

Templates
Automatically generated text
Automatically suggested decision
Speech-to-text
Electronic signature
Other special functionality

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Yes	NAP	Yes
Yes	NAP	Yes
No	NAP	No
No	NAP	No
No	NAP	No
No	NAP	No

Recording of court hearings

Deployment rate
Usage rate

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
95-100 %	95-100 %	50-75 %
95-100 %	95-100 %	1-25 %

Features of the recording of court hearings

Audio recording
Video recording
Systematic recording for all hearings
Automatically indexed recording
Automatic transcript from recording
Possibility to request a copy of the recording
Other special functionality

Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No
Yes	No	No
Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No

Recording of court hearings in civil proceedings is generally mandatory and constitutes an electronic protocol. In criminal proceedings, however, recording court sessions is not obligatory, and any recording serves merely as an annex to the traditional protocol. The exception to this is in misdemeanor hearings, where the recording also serves as an electronic protocol, though these cases represent a small percentage of the total.

Even when recording is obligatory, it requires a court decision, and systematic recording is not feasible. Additionally, recordings are not automatically indexed; indexing is carried out manually by a court official during the hearing.

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Poland
(2023 data)

In Poland, quality standards are determined for the judicial system at national level (e.g. quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies). However, there is no specialised personnel within the courts or the public prosecution services entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards.

The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data from common courts on their current activity and evaluates annual reports prepared by presidents of courts of appeal regarding court activity in their jurisdiction. Additionally, the Minister of Justice holds annual meetings with presidents of courts of appeal to discuss supervisory matters. This evaluation includes a detailed analysis of statistical data, such as indicators of jurisprudence stability, control over case inflow, and adjudication times. However, no legal provisions define specific quality standards for these indicators or for organisational and justice quality policy for the system as a whole.

There are no specific norms, but the evaluation system operates within internal and external administrative supervision. This includes visits covering the full activity of courts or individual divisions, ordered by the president of the court of appeal or the president of the regional court as needed. Vetting is also conducted on selected issues in a court's administrative activity, upon the order of the president of the court of appeal or the president of the circuit court. Internal administrative supervision, guided annually by the Minister of Justice, sets efficiency indicators for the activity of common courts. Based on these, presidents of courts of appeal determine the direction of internal supervision within their jurisdiction.

The Minister of Justice also annually evaluates reports submitted by the presidents of courts of appeal regarding the activity of courts in appellate areas, which may be accepted or rejected. The Ministry of Justice's supervisory services conduct a thorough analysis of these results. If courts show poor performance, actions are taken under external administrative supervision to ensure proper adjudication. If significant administrative deficiencies are found, or if the president of an appellate court fails to act, the Minister of Justice may order vetting of the court or its division, or of the court president's supervisory performance. Additionally, the Minister may issue written warnings to the president or vice-president of an appellate court, demanding the correction of any deficiencies in management or internal supervision.

Inspection departments operate in the appellate and regional courts. The judges working in these departments perform activities on behalf of the president of the court, overseeing the administrative operations of the courts within their jurisdiction. The purpose of this supervision is to improve the efficiency and organizational culture of the courts. To achieve this, the departments conduct visits to the courts or surveys of specific case categories, and they also control the secretariats of the courts. However, administrative supervision does not extend to areas where judges and assessors are independent.

There are no specialised units in all courts, but at the level of the Courts of Appeal and District Courts there are Visiting Magistrates' Departments where visiting magistrates specialised in a particular field are appointed to supervise cases on a permanent basis. A visiting judge in an appellate court is appointed by the president of the appellate court, and in a circuit court by the president of the circuit court, for a period of four years, from among judges with at least seven years' experience as a judge. Before appointing the visiting judge, the president of the relevant court consults the Minister of Justice.

Systems for measuring and evaluating courts' performance

A regular monitoring system of court activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✔	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)	✘
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✔	Costs of the judicial procedures	✘
Number of resolved cases	✔	Number of appeals	✔
Number of pending cases	✔	Appeal ratio	✔
Backlogs	✔	Clearance rate	✔
Productivity of judges and court staff	✔	Disposition time	✔
Satisfaction of court staff	✘	Other	✔

* other - timeliness of the awarding of fees to experts and translators, timeliness of the preparation of motivations, workload of judges and registrars. Others - the data comes from the Department of Administrative Supervision and has also been used previously.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for judges. ✘

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

In general there are not any quantitative performance targets defined for each judge but for certain cases the law imposes timeframe for performing specific action or handling specific matters. President of the court sets the performance target with using statistically calculated indicators of average performance that court and individual judge is expected to achieve.

Systems for measuring and evaluating public prosecution services' performance

A regular monitoring system of public prosecution services activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)	✗
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✓
Number of resolved cases	✓	Clearance rate	✓
Number of pending cases	✓	Disposition time	✓
Backlogs	✓	Percentage of convictions and acquittals	✓
Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff	✗	Other	✗
Satisfaction of prosecution staff	✗		

In Poland, there is no system to regularly evaluate the activity of each public prosecutor quantitatively nor qualitatively.

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✗

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

It is the task of prosecutors exercising a managerial function to ensure the proper and efficient performance of official tasks in the units and organisational units entrusted to them, in particular to ensure the efficiency of the proceedings conducted by the prosecutors subordinate to them. Executives are therefore obliged to have knowledge of, inter alia, the number of proceedings conducted by their subordinate prosecutors, the number of proceedings completed by them, the number of protracted proceedings and to react to cases of, for example, protracted proceedings.

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	-	38 496 000	-	38 433 000	38 433 558	38 412 000	38 411 000	38 244 000	38 088 000	37 766 000	37 637 000	-	-0,3%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	-	10 538	-	11 370	12 365	12 960	13 289	12 953	13 691	13 588	15 530	-	14,3%
Q5. Exchange rate of Nat currency to € on 1 Jan	-	4	-	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	-	-7,3%
Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services													
(Q66, Q67, Q77, Q78, Q77-1, Q78-1, Q73, Q73-0, Q73-1, Q73-2, Q73-3, Q73-4, Q73-5, Q73-6, Q70, Q70-1, Q71, Q72, Q83-2, Q83-3, Q120 and Q120-1)													
66 Qlty standards formulated_jud system	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	-	No	-	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.4 number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.5 backlogs							True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff							True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff							False	False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.8 satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)							False	False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures							False	False	False	False	False	False	False
070.1.10 number of appeals							True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.11 appeal ratio							True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070.1.12 clearance rate							True	True	True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.5 Backlogs									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff									False	False	False	False	False
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff									False	False	False	False	False
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)									False	False	False	False	False
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.11 Disposition time									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals									True	True	True	True	True
070-1.1.13 Other									False	False	False	False	False
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases									True	True	True	True	True
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases									True	True	True	True	True
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases									True	True	True	True	True
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts									True	True	True	True	True

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services									True	True	True		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance tagets defined for each prosecutors									False	False	False		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor									NAP	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other									NAP	NAP	NAP		
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual									False	NAP	NAP		
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent									False	NAP	NAP		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent									True	NAP	NAP		
Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities									402	403	404	-	0,2%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									376	377	378	-	0,3%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	-	287	-	363	363	363	363	364	364	365	366	-	0,3%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									11	11	11	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities									26	26	26	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	-	26	-	26	25	25	25	23	23	23	23	-	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.4 Labour courts	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.5 Family courts	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	-	17	-	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	-	0,0%
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	-	9	-	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	-	0,0%
43.1.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances									3	3	3	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.5 Family courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts									2	2	2	-	0,0%
43.2.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations									433	434	434	-	0,0%

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	-	NA	-	401	401	401	401	494	494	496	496	-	0,0%
Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings													
First instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
91.1.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	-	1 721 758	-	1 579 497	2 390 468	2 324 337	2 414 543	3 763 652	3 315 952	3 155 498	2 840 993	-	-10,0%
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	667 984	-	713 029	724 720	807 970	912 519	915 899	876 489	847 353	863 180	-	1,9%
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			-	725 695	1 534 191	1 404 323	1 367 290	2 682 304	2 160 397	2 151 194	1 823 862	-	-15,2%
91.1.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	667 530	-	371 152	1 030 834	780 007	657 899	684 051	564 282	546 351	536 768	-	-1,8%
91.1.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			-	354 543	503 357	624 316	709 391	1 998 253	1 709 100	1 604 843	1 287 094	-	-19,8%
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	-	203 662	-	298 505	388 192	470 502	589 726	1 884 456	1 602 361	1 480 647	1 182 089	-	-20,2%
91.1.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases	-	38 956	-	56 038	115 165	153 814	119 665	113 797	106 739	124 196	105 005	-	-15,5%
91.1.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases			-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	-	20 070	-	33 167	30 867	25 726	22 374	23 363	26 785	33 262	34 155	-	2,7%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	-	115 556	-	107 606	100 690	86 318	112 360	142 086	139 296	123 689	119 796	-	-3,1%
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	-	9 991 816	-	10 778 246	11 628 150	10 983 338	13 677 355	10 556 712	10 494 438	10 117 066	10 215 282	-	1,0%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	1 226 470	-	1 196 509	1 352 948	1 324 787	1 254 576	946 036	906 409	886 821	978 903	-	10,4%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			-	9 256 718	9 952 141	9 272 680	12 062 299	9 291 234	9 063 077	8 882 540	8 870 426	-	-0,1%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	4 408 257	-	4 815 988	5 066 262	4 621 436	4 583 880	3 526 218	3 429 768	3 452 358	3 568 397	-	3,4%
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			-	4 440 730	4 885 879	4 651 244	7 478 419	5 765 016	5 806 611	5 430 182	5 302 029	-	-2,4%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	-	3 245 962	-	3 578 837	3 678 725	3 691 685	6 644 391	4 991 059	4 970 090	4 637 698	4 475 949	-	-3,5%
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	-	741 235	-	861 893	1 207 154	959 559	834 028	773 957	836 521	792 484	826 080	-	4,2%
91.2.8 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases			-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.9 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases			-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	-	84 161	-	76 692	72 426	65 963	70 227	68 475	86 264	77 737	70 158	-	-9,7%

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	-	285 731	-	248 327	250 635	319 908	290 253	250 967	265 386	269 968	295 795	-	9,6%
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	-	10 177 708	-	10 015 117	11 693 624	10 873 270	12 333 858	11 005 552	10 673 352	10 422 527	10 416 679	-	-0,1%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	1 217 579	-	1 182 200	1 269 714	1 220 249	1 245 830	995 781	936 347	870 959	930 609	-	6,8%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			-	8 491 429	10 081 986	9 305 584	10 747 291	9 692 030	9 205 456	9 200 717	9 117 760	-	-0,9%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	4 620 175	-	4 156 304	5 317 072	4 743 532	4 557 728	3 639 200	3 465 180	3 452 785	3 594 269	-	4,1%
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			-	4 335 125	4 764 914	4 562 052	6 189 563	6 052 830	5 910 868	5 747 932	5 523 491	-	-3,9%
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	-	3 248 343	-	3 489 148	3 596 416	3 572 462	5 349 662	5 271 833	5 091 804	4 936 257	4 691 744	-	-5,0%
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	-	729 732	-	845 977	1 168 498	989 590	839 901	780 997	819 064	811 675	831 747	-	2,5%
91.3.8 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases			-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.9 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases			-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	-	81 240	-	78 992	77 567	69 315	69 238	65 053	80 032	76 713	76 855	-	0,2%
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	-	280 639	-	262 496	264 357	278 122	271 499	252 688	280 925	274 138	291 455	-	6,3%
91.4.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	-	1 533 930	-	2 342 626	2 324 994	2 434 405	3 758 040	3 314 812	3 137 038	2 850 037	2 639 596	-	-7,4%
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	676 875	-	727 338	807 954	912 508	921 265	866 154	846 551	863 215	911 474	-	5,6%
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			-	1 490 984	1 404 346	1 371 419	2 682 298	2 281 508	2 018 018	1 833 017	1 576 528	-	-14,0%
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	455 612	-	1 030 836	780 024	657 911	684 051	571 069	528 870	545 924	510 896	-	-6,4%
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			-	460 148	624 322	713 508	1 998 247	1 710 439	1 604 843	1 287 093	1 065 632	-	-17,2%
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	-	201 281	-	388 194	470 501	589 725	1 884 455	1 603 682	1 480 647	1 182 088	966 294	-	-18,3%
91.4.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases	-	50 459	-	71 954	153 821	123 783	113 792	106 757	124 196	105 005	99 338	-	-5,4%
91.4.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases			-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases			-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	-	30 991	-	30 867	25 726	22 374	23 363	26 785	33 017	34 286	27 458	-	-19,9%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	-	118 712	-	93 437	86 968	128 104	131 114	140 365	123 757	119 519	124 136	-	3,9%

Clarence rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	-	101,9%	-	92,9%	100,6%	99,0%	90,2%	104,3%	101,7%	103,0%	102,0%	-	(1,05)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	99,3%	-	98,8%	93,8%	92,1%	99,3%	105,3%	103,3%	98,2%	95,1%	-	(3,14)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	102,4%	-	91,7%	101,3%	100,4%	89,1%	104,3%	101,6%	103,6%	102,8%	-	(0,79)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	104,8%	-	86,3%	105,0%	102,6%	99,4%	103,2%	101,0%	100,0%	100,7%	-	0,71
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	100,0%	-	97,6%	97,5%	98,1%	82,8%	105,0%	101,8%	105,9%	104,2%	-	(1,67)
CR Non litigious land registry cases	-	100,1%	-	97,5%	97,8%	96,8%	80,5%	105,6%	102,4%	106,4%	104,8%	-	(1,62)
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	-	98,4%	-	98,2%	96,8%	103,1%	100,7%	100,9%	97,9%	102,4%	100,7%	-	(1,74)
CR Other registry cases	-	NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	-	NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	-	96,5%	-	103,0%	107,1%	105,1%	98,6%	95,0%	92,8%	98,7%	109,5%	-	10,86
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	-	98,2%	-	105,7%	105,5%	86,9%	93,5%	100,7%	105,9%	101,5%	98,5%	-	(3,01)
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	-	55	-	85	73	82	111	110	107	100	92	-	-7,3%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	203	-	225	232	273	270	317	330	362	357	-	-1,2%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	30	-	64	51	54	91	86	80	73	63	-	-13,2%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	36	-	91	54	51	55	57	56	58	52	-	-10,1%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	23	-	39	48	57	118	103	99	82	70	-	-13,8%
DT Non litigious land registry cases	-	23	-	41	48	60	129	111	106	87	75	-	-14,0%
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	-	25	-	31	48	46	49	50	55	47	44	-	-7,7%
DT Other registry cases	-	NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	-	NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	-	139	-	143	121	118	123	150	151	163	130	-	-20,1%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	-	154	-	130	120	168	176	203	161	159	155	-	-2,3%
Second instance other than criminal cases (Q97)													

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
97.1.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				86 082	94 082	97 689	103 913	131 029	123 044	97 586	107 294	-	9,9%
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				34 276	39 761	44 823	51 551	66 719	60 884	64 343	76 284	-	18,6%
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				6 675	8 065	8 034	5 537	11 660	5 518	5 049	4 991	-	-1,1%
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				6 502	7 845	7 884	5 369	11 453	5 302	4 889	4 858	-	-0,6%
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				173	220	150	168	207	216	160	133	-	-16,9%
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				173	220	150	168	207	216	160	133	-	-16,9%
97.1.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				25 867	27 824	26 406	27 649	28 125	26 714	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases				19 264	18 432	18 426	19 176	24 564	29 928	28 194	26 019	-	-7,7%
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				234 349	231 855	227 220	240 192	180 990	208 708	179 626	210 805	-	17,4%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				144 116	142 391	141 045	155 341	112 330	129 127	132 176	162 325	-	22,8%
97.2.3 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				24 234	26 234	24 637	23 774	18 360	16 210	16 192	18 598	-	14,9%
97.2.4 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				23 610	25 708	24 213	23 378	18 031	15 875	15 874	18 269	-	15,1%
97.2.5 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				624	526	424	396	329	335	318	329	-	3,5%
97.2.6 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.7 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				624	526	424	396	329	335	318	329	-	3,5%
97.2.8 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.9 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.10 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				18 945	17 746	20 296	16 844	14 375	26 873	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.11 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases				47 054	45 484	41 242	44 233	36 019	36 498	31 258	29 882	-	-4,4%
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				226 459	228 056	218 219	217 234	183 669	197 690	169 868	177 161	-	4,3%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				138 444	137 410	135 132	139 755	118 181	125 668	120 234	128 718	-	7,1%

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				23 300	25 964	23 698	22 220	19 187	16 679	16 201	16 860	-	4,1%
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				22 723	25 368	23 292	21 863	18 867	16 288	15 856	16 560	-	4,4%
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				577	596	406	357	320	391	345	300	-	-13,0%
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.7 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				577	596	406	357	320	391	345	300	-	-13,0%
97.3.8 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.9 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.10 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				16 829	19 192	18 897	16 407	15 786	17 111	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.11 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases				47 886	45 490	40 492	38 852	30 584	38 232	33 433	31 583	-	-5,5%
97.4.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				93 972	97 881	106 690	126 871	128 350	134 062	107 344	140 938	-	31,3%
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				39 948	44 742	50 736	67 137	60 868	64 343	76 285	109 891	-	44,1%
97.4.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				7 609	8 335	8 973	7 091	10 833	5 049	5 040	6 729	-	33,5%
97.4.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				7 389	8 185	8 805	6 884	10 617	4 889	4 907	6 567	-	33,8%
97.4.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				220	150	168	207	216	160	133	162	-	21,8%
97.4.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				220	150	168	207	216	160	133	162	-	21,8%
97.4.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				27 983	26 378	27 805	28 086	26 714	36 476	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases				18 432	18 426	19 176	24 557	29 999	28 194	26 019	24 318	-	-6,5%
97.5.1 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	6 843	12 020	NAP	NAP	-	-

Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				96,6%	98,4%	96,0%	90,4%	101,5%	94,7%	94,6%	84,0%	-	(10,53)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				96,1%	96,5%	95,8%	90,0%	105,2%	97,3%	91,0%	79,3%	-	(11,67)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				96,1%	99,0%	96,2%	93,5%	104,5%	102,9%	100,1%	90,7%	-	(9,40)
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				96,2%	98,7%	96,2%	93,5%	104,6%	102,6%	99,9%	90,6%	-	(9,24)
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				92,5%	113,3%	95,8%	90,2%	97,3%	116,7%	108,5%	91,2%	-	(17,31)
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				92,5%	113,3%	95,8%	90,2%	97,3%	116,7%	108,5%	91,2%	-	(17,31)
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				88,8%	108,1%	93,1%	97,4%	109,8%	63,7%	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				101,8%	100,0%	98,2%	87,8%	84,9%	104,8%	107,0%	105,7%	-	(1,27)
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				151	157	178	213	255	248	231	290	-	25,9%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				105	119	137	175	188	187	232	312	-	34,6%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				119	117	138	116	206	110	114	146	-	28,3%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				119	118	138	115	205	110	113	145	-	28,1%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				139	92	151	212	246	149	141	197	-	40,1%
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				139	92	151	212	246	149	141	197	-	40,1%
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				607	502	537	625	618	778	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				140	148	173	231	358	269	284	281	-	-1,1%
Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q99)													
99.1.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				30 527	32 161	30 034	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				4 660	4 294	3 655	4 596	4 757	1 613	5 329	7 984	-	49,8%
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				25 867	27 867	26 379	NA	NA	NA	37 314	37 993	-	1,8%
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	332	254	83	889	1 150	-	29,4%
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				27 302	25 585	27 869	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				8 357	7 780	7 640	7 585	5 895	12 687	10 726	10 292	-	-4,0%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.5 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.6 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.7 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.8 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.9 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				18 945	17 805	20 229	NA	NA	NA	23 488	19 492	-	-17,0%
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	1 163	7 008	1 312	2 259	6 172	-	173,2%
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				25 552	27 611	25 596	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				8 723	8 419	6 699	7 424	7 456	8 335	8 071	8 888	-	10,1%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
99.3.4 High inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.5 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.6 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.7 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.8 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.9 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				16 829	19 192	18 897	NA	NA	NA	21 923	20 497	-	-6,5%
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	1 236	7 105	806	1 768	5 867	-	231,8%
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				32 277	30 135	32 307	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				4 294	3 655	4 596	4 757	3 196	5 965	7 984	9 388	-	17,6%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				27 983	26 480	27 711	NA	NA	NA	38 879	36 988	-	-4,9%
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	259	157	589	1 150	1 455	-	26,5%
99.5.1 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 617	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				93,6%	107,9%	91,8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				104,4%	108,2%	87,7%	97,9%	126,5%	65,7%	75,2%	86,4%	-	11,11
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				88,8%	107,8%	93,4%	NA	NA	NA	93,3%	105,2%	-	11,82
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	106,3%	101,4%	61,4%	78,3%	95,1%	-	16,79
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				461	398	461	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				180	158	250	234	156	261	361	386	-	6,8%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Other registry cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				607	504	535	NA	NA	NA	647	659	-	1,8%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				NAP	NAP	NAP	76	8	267	237	91	-	-61,9%
First instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								374 052	410 425	400 266	383 289	-	-4,2%
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								173 746	191 257	190 074	177 991	-	-6,4%

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								78 511	86 960	85 126	85 321	-	0,2%
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								121 795	132 208	125 066	119 977	-	-4,1%
094.2.1 Total -incoming								1 862 695	2 027 328	2 027 558	2 009 191	-	-0,9%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								351 326	381 028	370 638	357 670	-	-3,5%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								330 848	361 735	376 830	344 861	-	-8,5%
094.2.4 Other - incoming								1 180 521	1 284 565	1 280 090	1 306 660	-	2,1%
094.3.1 Total - resolved								1 826 322	2 037 487	2 044 536	2 016 887	-	-1,4%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								333 815	382 211	382 721	365 288	-	-4,6%
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								322 399	363 569	376 636	345 975	-	-8,1%
094.3.4 Other - resolved								1 170 108	1 291 707	1 285 179	1 305 624	-	1,6%
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								410 425	400 266	383 288	375 593	-	-2,0%
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								191 257	190 074	177 991	170 373	-	-4,3%
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								86 960	85 126	85 320	84 207	-	-1,3%
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								132 208	125 066	119 977	121 013	-	0,9%
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total								98%	101%	101%	100%	-	(0,5)
CR of Severe cases								95%	100%	103%	102%	-	(1,1)
CR of Misdemeanour cases								97%	101%	100%	100%	-	0,4
CR of Other								99%	101%	100%	100%	-	(0,47)
DT of Total								82	72	68	68	-	-0,7%

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
DT of Severe cases								209	182	170	170	-	0,3%
DT of Misdemeanour cases								98	85	83	89	-	7,4%
DT of Other								41	35	34	34	-	-0,7%
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								26 664	28 434	29 247	28 883	-	-1,2%
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								13 996	14 428	15 222	15 704	-	3,2%
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								1 141	1 178	1 254	1 070	-	-14,7%
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								11 527	12 828	12 771	12 109	-	-5,2%
098.2.1 Total -incoming								172 048	192 783	193 553	192 604	-	-0,5%
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								40 360	49 845	51 306	50 361	-	-1,8%
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								4 354	5 657	5 460	5 588	-	2,3%
098.2.4 Other - incoming								127 334	137 281	136 787	136 655	-	-0,1%
098.3.1 Total - resolved								170 278	191 970	193 913	192 791	-	-0,6%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								39 928	49 051	50 825	50 353	-	-0,9%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								4 317	5 581	5 643	5 554	-	-1,6%
098.3.4 Other - resolved								126 033	137 338	137 445	136 884	-	-0,4%
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								28 434	29 247	28 887	28 696	-	-0,7%
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								14 428	15 222	15 703	15 712	-	0,1%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								1 178	1 254	1 071	1 104	-	3,1%
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								12 828	12 771	12 113	11 880	-	-1,9%
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total								99,0%	99,6%	100,2%	100,1%	-	(0,09)
CR o2 Severe cases								98,9%	98,4%	99,1%	100,0%	-	0,93
CR of Misdemeanour cases								99,2%	98,7%	103,4%	99,4%	-	(3,83)
CR of Other								99,0%	100,0%	100,5%	100,2%	-	(0,31)
DT of Total								61	56	54	54	-	-0,1%
DT of Severe cases								132	113	113	114	-	1,0%
DT of Misdemeanour cases								100	82	69	73	-	4,7%
DT of Other								37	34	32	32	-	-1,5%
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan								1 819	1 487	1 372	1 435	-	4,6%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming								3 226	3 915	4 224	4 234	-	0,2%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved								3 570	4 018	4 161	4 254	-	2,2%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec								1 475	1 384	1 435	1 415	-	-1,4%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
CR of Total								110,7%	102,6%	98,5%	100,5%	-	1,96
CR of Severe cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total								151	126	126	121	-	-3,5%
DT of Severe cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Indicator 4: Public prosecution services													
(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)													
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year								124 866	123 331	123 182	116 118	-	-5,7%
2. Incoming/received cases								1 057 665	1 111 383	1 093 318	1 113 206	-	1,8%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)								1 084 834	1 165 894	1 150 227	1 099 217	-	-4,4%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)								387 521	409 160	823 473	834 876	-	1,4%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified								128 486	160 372	169 874	159 806	-	-5,9%
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation								74 940	68 234	56 958	62 616	-	9,9%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity								141 856	138 476	115 903	138 855	-	19,8%
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons								42 239	42 078	480 738	473 599	-	-1,5%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor								25 635	54 389	49 926	41 512	-	-16,9%
3.3. Cases brought to court								273 641	286 653	276 828	222 829	-	-19,5%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year								123 332	123 209	116 199	130 177	-	12,0%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases								1,03	1,05	1,05	0,99	-	-6,1%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases								0,11	0,11	0,11	0,12	-	12,0%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases								NA	NA	96 189	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	41 512	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases								57 735	54 389	49 926	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases								53 072	51 198	46 263	39 073	-	-15,5%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	-	437 424 395 €	-	480 141 000 €	588 482 409 €	566 825 248 €	623 467 890 €	631 630 571 €	687 218 210 €	699 380 849 €	883 186 313 €	-	26,28%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	-	441 872 463 €	-	478 772 000 €	587 923 359 €	563 400 019 €	623 440 944 €	631 595 690 €	687 121 234 €	699 330 175 €	881 965 489 €	-	26,12%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	684 790 €	694 696 €	248 179 €	387 571 €	550 597 €	617 115 €	-	12,08%
Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	683 618 €	694 687 €	248 165 €	387 541 €	550 585 €	614 172 €	-	11,55%

Indicator 5: Access to justice													
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings								15 852	15 290	13 589	10 842	-	-20,2%
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.6 Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings								1 706	2 038	2 276	2 082	-	-8,5%
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								229	272	246	270	-	9,8%
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction								19	12	11	23	-	109,1%
037.2.6 Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings								1 007 710 €	1 290 111 €	1 417 787 €	1 383 365 €	-	-2,4%
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention								3 217 799 €	3 770 285 €	3 918 131 €	4 248 365 €	-	8,4%
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction								629 105 €	2 927 715 €	74 863 €	258 598 €	-	245,4%
037.3.6 Other								NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users													
(Q62-23, Q62-24, Q62-25, Q62-26)													
Writing assistance tools													
062-23.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter										50-75 %	95-100 %		
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter										50-75 %	95-100 %		
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter										NAP	NAP		
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter										NAP	NAP		
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-24.1.1.1 Templates										True	True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text										False	True		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision										False	False		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text										False	False		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature										False	False		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality										False	False		
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates										NAP	NAP		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text										NAP	NAP		
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision										NAP	NAP		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text										NAP	NAP		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature										NAP	NAP		
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality										NAP	NAP		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates										True	True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text										False	True		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision										False	False		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text										False	False		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature										False	False		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality										False	False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter										25-50 %	95-100 %		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter										95-100 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter										50-75 %	95-100 %		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter										NA	50-75 %		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter										NA	1-25 %		
Features of the recording of court hearings													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording										True	True		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording										True	True		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										True	True		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording										True	True		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording										False	True		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										True	True		
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality							-	-		False	False		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording										True	True		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording										True	True		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										False	False		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording										False	False		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording										False	False		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										True	True		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality							-	-		False	False		
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording										True	True		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording										True	True		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings										False	False		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording										False	False		
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording										False	True		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording										False	True		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality										False	False		

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice													
(Q46, Q46-2, Q52, Q52-1, Q55, Q60, Q4, Q132, Q133, Q144, Q145, Q146)													
46.1.1 Total Number of professional judges	-	10 096	-	9 980	10 047	9 776	9 736	9 650	9 815	10 560	10 553	-	-0,1%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	-	9 516	-	9 422	9 508	9 240	9 194	9 034	9 161	9 894	9 866	-	-0,3%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	-	494	-	475	458	426	443	417	459	469	484	-	3,2%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	-	86	-	83	81	110	99	199	195	197	203	-	3,0%
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	-	NA	-	NA	3 677	NA	3 673	3 702	3 789	4 087	4 065	-	-0,5%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	-	3 451	-	3 400	3 466	3 411	3 386	3 390	3 434	3 715	3 677	-	-1,0%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	-	229	-	221	211	196	209	197	220	231	244	-	5,6%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	-	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	78	137	135	141	144	-	2,1%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	-	NA	-	NA	6 289	NA	6 063	5 948	6 026	6 473	6 488	-	0,2%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	-	6 065	-	6 022	6 042	5 829	5 808	5 644	5 727	6 179	6 189	-	0,2%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	-	265	-	254	247	230	234	220	239	238	240	-	0,8%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	-	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	21	62	60	56	59	-	5,4%
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total									NA	10 560	10 553	-	-0,1%
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total									NA	9 894	9 866	-	-0,3%
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total									NA	469	484	-	3,2%
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total									195	197	203	-	3,0%
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial									26	24	30	-	25,0%
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal									28	32	31	-	-3,1%
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative									533	598	530	-	-11,4%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative									431	491	422	-	-14,1%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative									102	107	108	-	0,9%
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other									39	34	34	-	0,0%
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	-	41 534	-	43 176	46 807	40 662	41 927	41 973	42 854	44 832	44 117	-	-1,6%
52.1.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)	-	1 847	-	2 138	1 941	2 201	2 618	2 669	2 622	2 675	2 750	-	2,8%
52.1.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges	-	23 428	-	24 231	27 607	22 398	22 972	23 711	24 306	25 234	25 108	-	-0,5%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	-	7 324	-	7 687	8 226	7 663	8 077	7 801	8 127	8 841	8 692	-	-1,7%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	-	3 741	-	3 261	3 243	2 739	2 654	2 346	2 331	2 522	2 124	-	-15,8%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	-	5 194	-	5 859	5 790	5 661	5 606	5 446	5 468	5 560	5 443	-	-2,1%
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	-	NA	-	NA	NA	6 424	6 611	6 545	6 766	7 261	7 114	-	-2,0%
52.2.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(men)	-	537	-	NA	561	651	737	765	748	767	779	-	1,6%
52.2.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(men)	-	NA	-	NA	NA	1 866	1 886	2 048	2 188	2 341	2 312	-	-1,2%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	-	NA	-	NA	NA	1 825	1 929	1 803	1 872	2 097	2 094	-	-0,1%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	-	NA	-	NA	1 008	891	881	777	773	863	772	-	-10,5%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	-	NA	-	NA	1 200	1 191	1 178	1 152	1 185	1 193	1 157	-	-3,0%
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	-	NA	-	NA	NA	34 238	35 316	35 428	36 088	37 571	37 003	-	-1,5%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	-	1 310	-	NA	1 380	1 550	1 881	1 904	1 874	1 908	1 971	-	3,3%
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	-	NA	-	NA	NA	20 532	21 086	21 663	22 118	22 893	22 796	-	-0,4%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	-	NA	-	NA	NA	5 838	6 148	5 998	6 255	6 744	6 598	-	-2,2%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	-	NA	-	NA	2 235	1 848	1 773	1 569	1 558	1 659	1 352	-	-18,5%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	-	NA	-	NA	4 590	4 470	4 428	4 294	4 283	4 367	4 286	-	-1,9%

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)									42 854	44 832	44 117	-	-1,6%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)									692	728	757	-	4,0%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)									6 766	7 261	7 114	-	-2,0%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)									225	238	240	-	0,8%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)									36 088	37 571	37 003	-	-1,5%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)									467	490	517	-	5,5%
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)									5 898	5 914	5 863	-	-0,9%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)									3 775	3 791	3 733	-	-1,5%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)									1 631	1 638	1 609	-	-1,8%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)									90	86	101	-	17,4%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total									2 807	2 819	2 790	-	-1,0%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.									1 614	1 618	1 598	-	-1,2%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.									884	897	864	-	-3,7%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts									61	61	66	-	8,2%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total									3 091	3 095	3 073	-	-0,7%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.									2 161	2 173	2 135	-	-1,7%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.									747	741	745	-	0,5%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts									29	25	35	-	40,0%
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											True	-	-

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)										413	412	-	-0,2%
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)										355	354	-	-0,3%
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)										46	46	-	0,0%
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)										1	1	-	0,0%
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total										227	224	-	-1,3%
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.										187	184	-	-1,6%
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.										30	30	-	0,0%
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts										1	1	-	0,0%
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total										186	188	-	1,1%
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.										168	170	-	1,2%
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.										16	16	-	0,0%
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts										0,0%	0	-	-
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							-	9 073	9 063	9 226	9 194	-	-0,3%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							-	1 826	1 822	1 852	1 853	-	0,1%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							-	7 247	7 241	7 374	7 341	-	-0,4%
004 Annual average salary in the country							14 736 €	13 437 €	15 397 €	16 238 €	19 747 €	-	21,6%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							26 117 €	25 796 €	25 796 €	26 931 €	37 742 €	-	40,1%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							72 866 €	71 941 €	71 941 €	79 666 €	105 819 €	-	32,8%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							26 117 €	25 796 €	25 796 €	26 931 €	42 399 €	-	57,4%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							72 866 €	71 941 €	71 941 €	73 651 €	98 232 €	-	33,4%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							21 355 €	21 312 €	21 312 €	22 250 €	29 057 €	-	30,6%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							53 032 €	52 540 €	52 540 €	51 975 €	70 342 €	-	35,3%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							21 355 €	21 312 €	21 312 €	22 250 €	34 420 €	-	54,7%
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							53 032 €	52 540 €	52 540 €	59 028 €	78 529 €	-	33,0%
133.1.1.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
133.1.2.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.1.3.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.4.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.1.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.2.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.3.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Housing							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.4.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		

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(2013-2023) data tables

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2013-2023	2022-2023
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	-	52 760	-	48 315	51 227	53 081	55 178	57 365	59 635	61 554	63 447	-	3,1%
146.2.1 Practicing lawyers - man							27 593	28 259	31 719	30 068	30 766	-	2,3%
146.3.1 Practicing lawyers - woman							27 585	28 510	27 916	31 486	32 681	-	3,8%
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	-	-
148 Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:				NAP	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 8: Mediators and notaries													
(Q166, Q157)													
166 Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:	-	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	4 120	4 100	4 102	4 200	6 648	-	58,3%
166.2.1 Mediators - male							1 304	1 300	1 304	1 350	NA	-	-
166.3.1 Mediators - female							2 798	2 800	2 798	2 850	NA	-	-
192.1.1 Number of notaries										3 949	4 083	-	3,4%
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other										3 949	4 083	-	3,4%
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male										1 487	1 440	-	-3,2%
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male										1 487	1 440	-	-3,2%
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female										2 462	2 643	-	7,4%
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female										NAP	NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female										2 462	2 643	-	7,4%

Key: Variation of more than (+ -) 30%