



Population
9 890 640

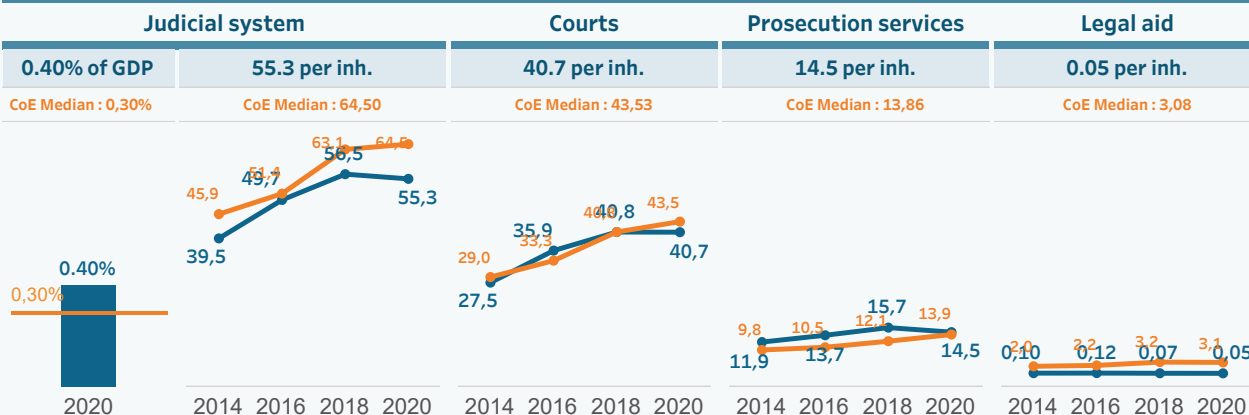


GDP per capita
13 940 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
12 901 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: In 2020, Hungary spent 546 816 799 € on the implemented judicial system budget that is 55,3 € per inhabitant (less than the CoE median) and 0.40% of the GDP (significantly higher than the CoE median). The judicial system budget is distributed in the following way: 71.5 % for courts, 28.4% for prosecution and 0.1% for legal aid. In 2020, Hungary's budget of the judicial system was slightly decreased compared to the previous cycle, however, the implemented budget allocated to investments in the new buildings and ICT were significantly increased.

ICT in judiciary

Hungary with an ICT index of 9.7 is one of the highest in Europe and it was significantly increased by 0.8 points compared with the previous cycle. Hungary invests 4.4% of the courts' budget for ICT which is above the COE median of 2.2%. The improvements are noticed in all categories and foremost in e-communication and decision support. In 2020, the digitalisation of the courts has been given a priority within central administration.

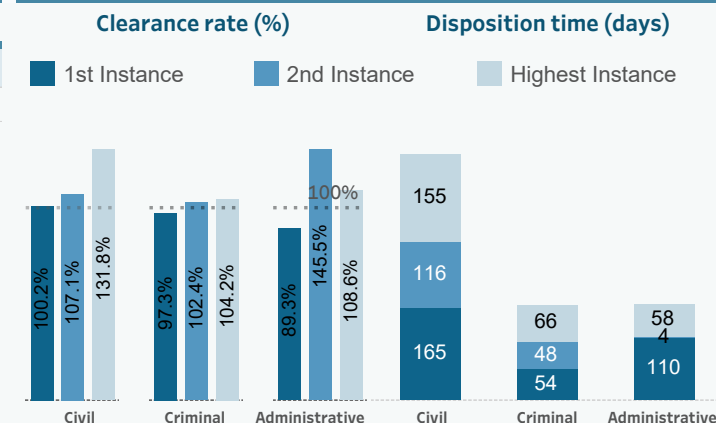
Professionals and gender

Contrary to the European trend, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants (28,2) has slightly decreased since 2010. The number of prosecutors (18,97) and lawyers (131,08) has increased only slightly. The proportion of women is stable both for judges and prosecutors. While women are dominant for judges and prosecutors with 69% and 60%, the courts presidents and heads of prosecution are little lower with 53% and 42%.

Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Since 2019, the salaries of judges have increased by 32% and that of prosecutors by 21%. The ratio with the average national gross salaries, which was below the CoE median in the previous cycles, is now in line with it.

Efficiency

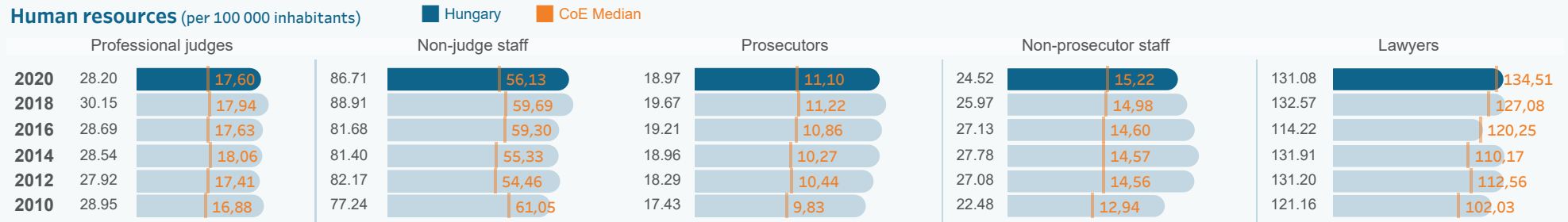


Efficiency: In 2020, second instance courts appear to be the most efficient instance, while the criminal domain is the most efficient area of law. The overall efficiency of courts is stable or improved in 2020 when compared to the previous cycle even with the COVID-19 circumstances.

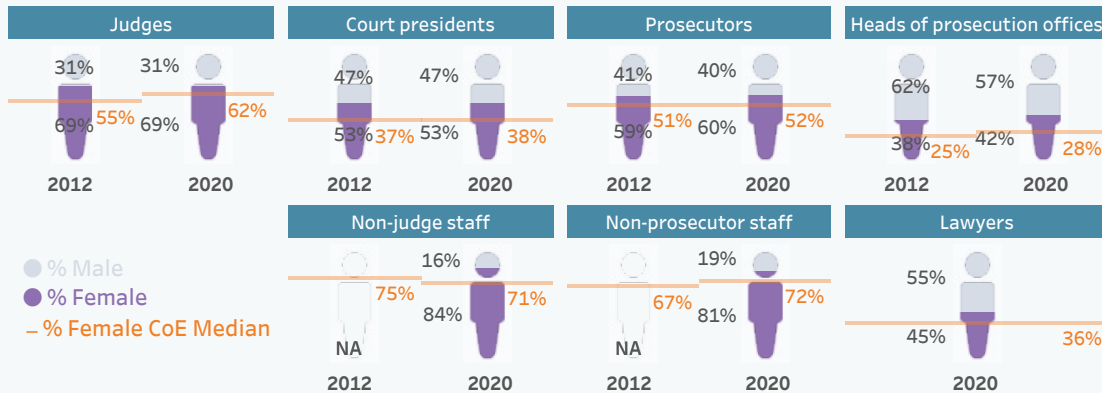
On 31 March 2020, the twenty Administrative and labour courts were dismissed.

From this date, Regional Courts deal with labour cases on first instance while administrative cases are dealt with by eight Regional Courts on a regional level. This reorganisation had an effect on caseload, especially on the increased number of incoming and resolved cases in the first instance. Even if the clearance rate is below 100%, the Disposition Time remains stable. On the contrary, the efficiency in the second instance has significantly improved.

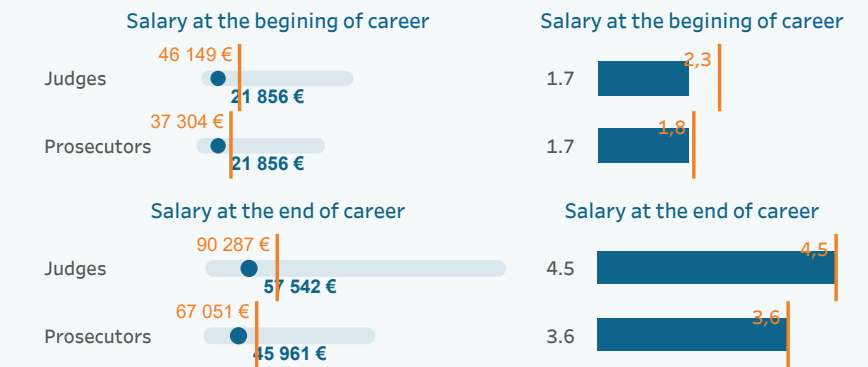
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

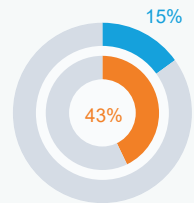


Absolute gross salaries

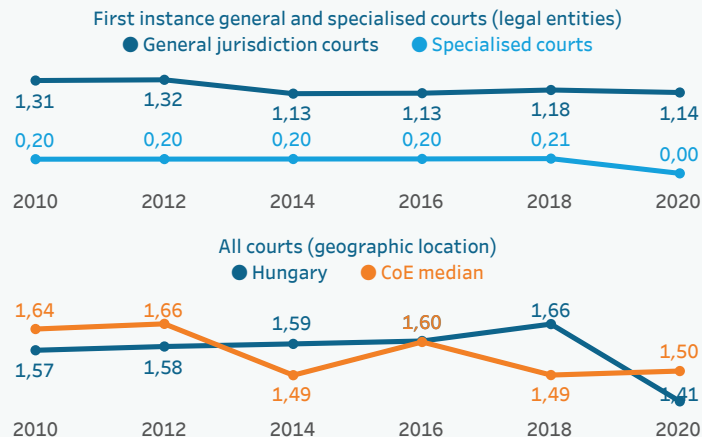


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



● Specialised courts
● General courts
● CoE median



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	9.68	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	9.75	6.6
	Criminal	9.76	5.7
	Administrative	9.51	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	10.15	6.1
	Criminal	10.15	4.1
	Administrative	9.69	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	9.03	7.3
	Criminal	9.03	7.3
	Administrative	9.03	7.4
Decision support	Civil	10	7.0
	Criminal	10	7.3
	Administrative	10	7.2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

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

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

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

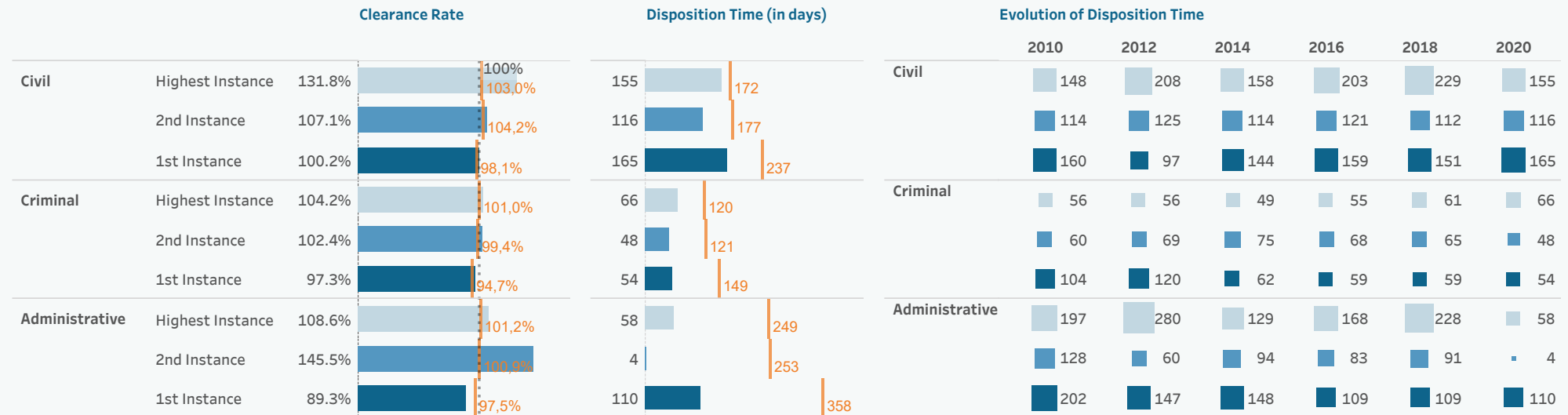
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

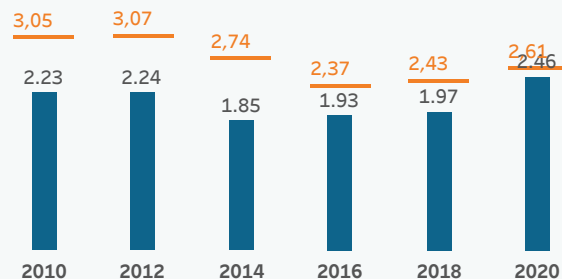
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

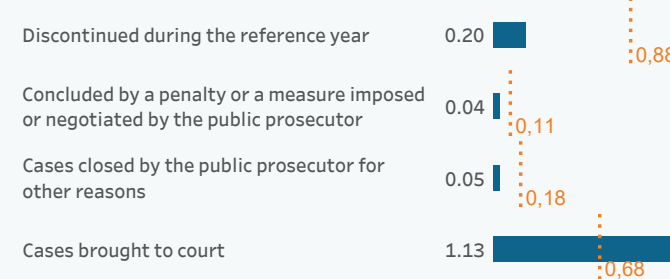


Public prosecution services

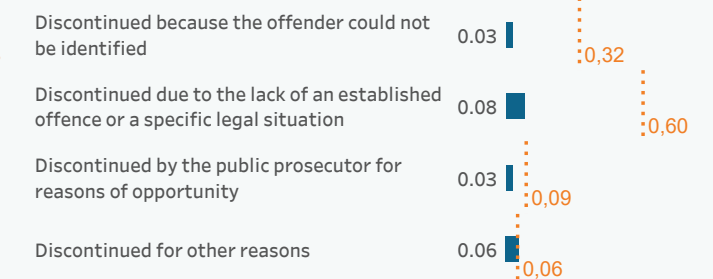
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://njt.hu>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

https://kuria-birosag.hu/hu/node?theme=kuria_smg

<https://birosag.hu/birosagi-hatarozatok-gyujtemenye>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://birosag.hu>