



Population  
38 244 000

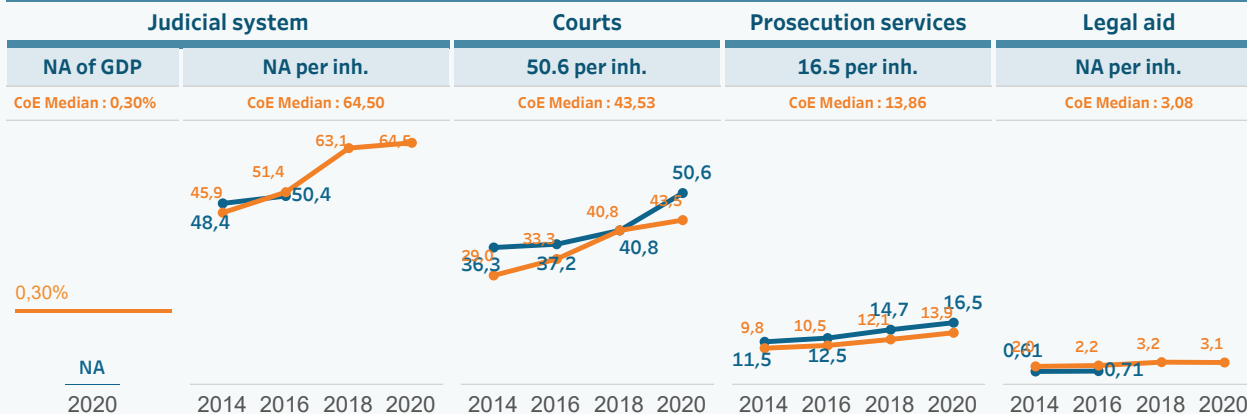


GDP per capita  
12 953 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
13 437 €  
CoE Median 20 612 €

### Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget:** The judicial system budget cannot be calculated, because data on the legal aid budget are partial. In 2020, the court budget represents 50,6 € per inhab., while the prosecution services' budget is 16,51 €. Both values are slightly above the CoE median. In 2020, Poland significantly increased the implemented budget for new court buildings (+117%) and most of the construction investments have been completed.

#### Organisation of courts

In Poland, there are four levels of courts but only three instances. District courts are 1st instance courts, regional courts are 1st and 2nd instance courts, appellate courts are 2nd instance courts. The highest instance courts are the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.

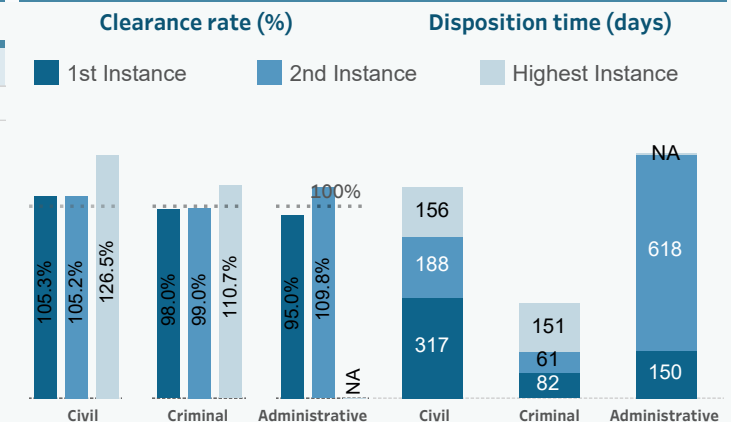
#### ICT in judiciary

Poland has an ICT index of 7,1 which is slightly above the CoE median and is a remarkable increase of 2,5 points compared to 2018. The development is stronger in civil and administrative than in criminal matters. The improvements seem noticeable in many observed ICT tools and system applications. The share of the ICT budget within the court budget is of 4,5% which is above the CoE median.

#### Child-friendly justice

The project Barnahus implemented in Poland is aimed at the implementation of the Children's Assistance Centres network. A special helpline for minors, parents and teachers exists. The website of the largest NGO protecting children from abuse provides information on trainings for professionals. In 2020, there were 306 child-friendly rooms in common courts. The judge can appoint experts e.g. psychologists to hold a joint hearing.

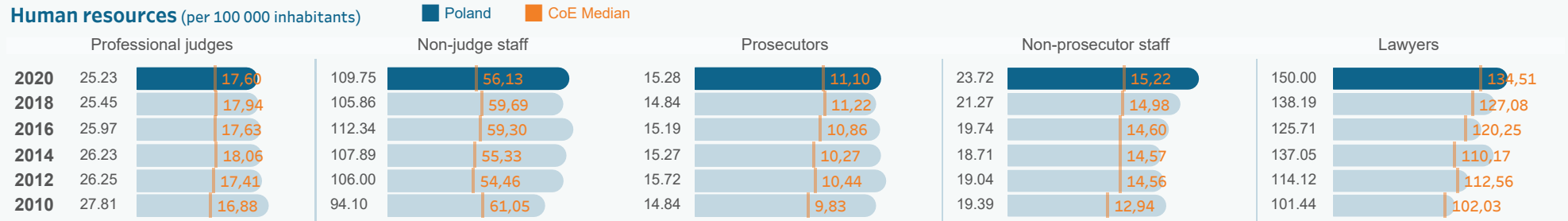
### Efficiency



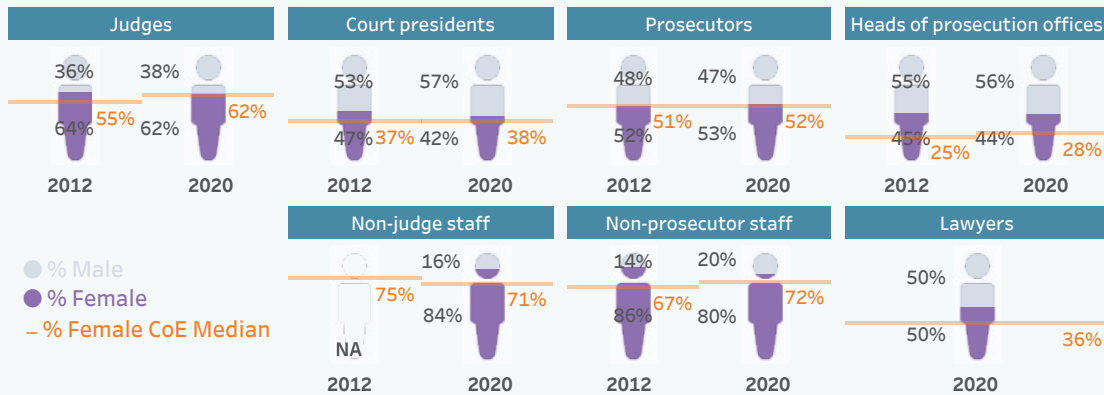
**Efficiency:** General conclusions on which instance and matter are the most efficient in 2020 cannot be carried out because it is not possible to separate 2nd from 3rd instance administrative cases, both dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court. For that reason, the highest Disposition Time appears for 2nd instance administrative cases. Conversely, the lowest Disposition Time is in 2nd instance criminal cases.

The Covid-19 pandemic had visible consequences on the work of courts and judges and caused a decrease in the number of both incoming and resolved cases. The Disposition Time increased in a particularly visible manner for first and second instance civil and second instance administrative cases. Contrary, the DT improved in respect of 1st and 3rd instance criminal cases, as well as 3rd instance civil cases.

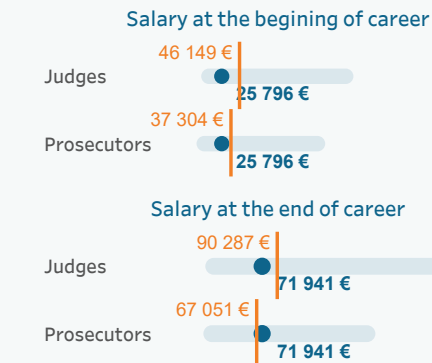
### Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



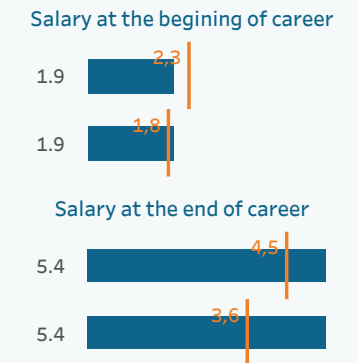
## Gender balance



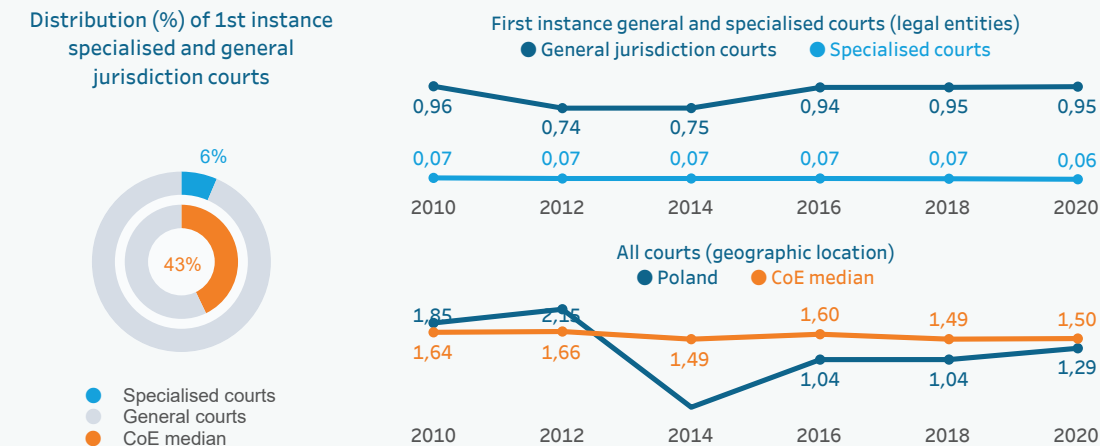
### Absolute gross salaries



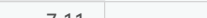
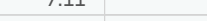

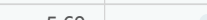
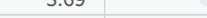

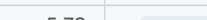


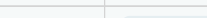
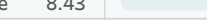

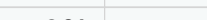
### Ratio with the average annual gross salary



### Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)



**ICT in judiciary**  
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	7.11	
Deployment rate	Civil	6.86	
	Criminal	5.69	
	Administrative	8.31	
Communication with courts	Civil	5.72	
	Criminal	3.11	
	Administrative	8.43	
Courts and case management	Civil	8.94	
	Criminal	8.94	
	Administrative	8.94	
Decision support	Civil	6.87	
	Criminal	6.91	
	Administrative	6.09	

## 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**

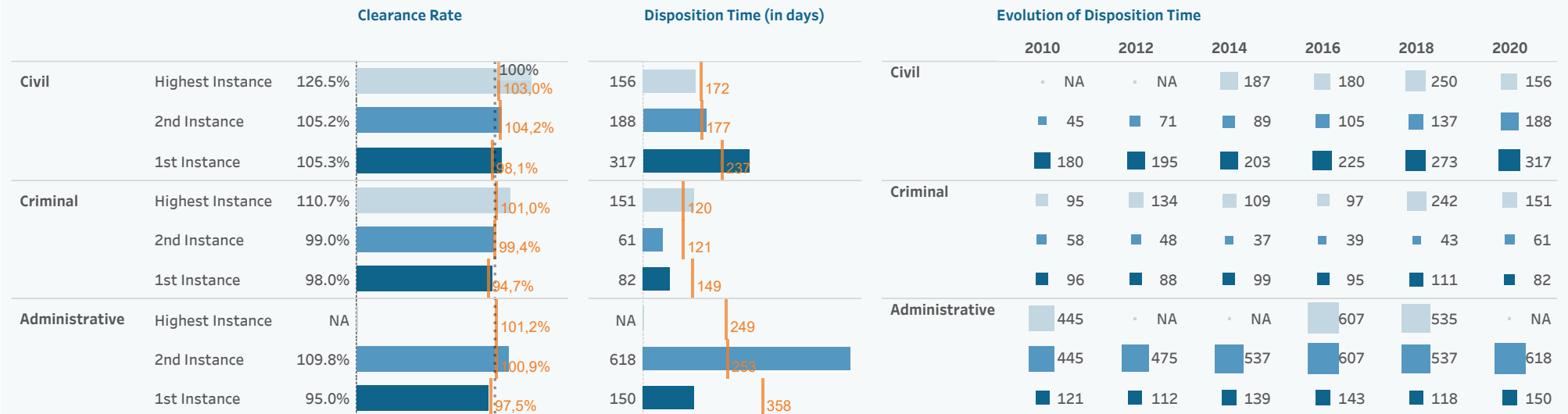
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

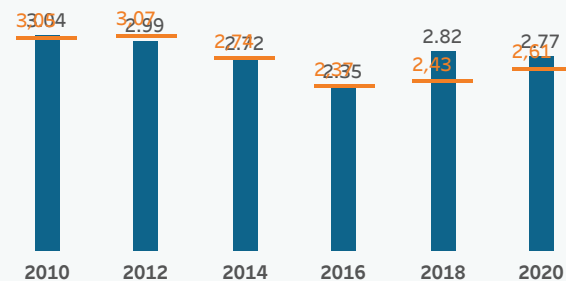
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

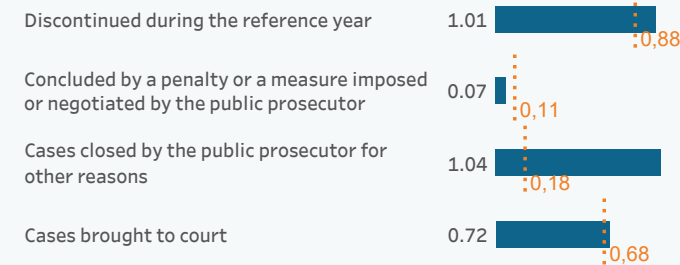


## Public prosecution services

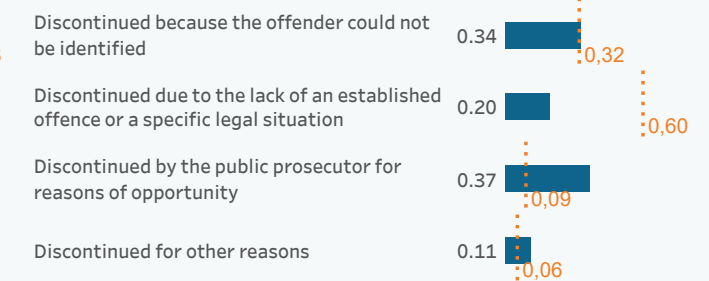
### Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



### 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

[isap.sejm.gov.pl](http://isap.sejm.gov.pl)

### 2. Case-law of the higher court/s

[orzeczenia.ms.gov.pl](http://orzeczenia.ms.gov.pl)

### 3. Information about the judicial system

[ms.gov.pl](http://ms.gov.pl)