



Population  
5 459 781

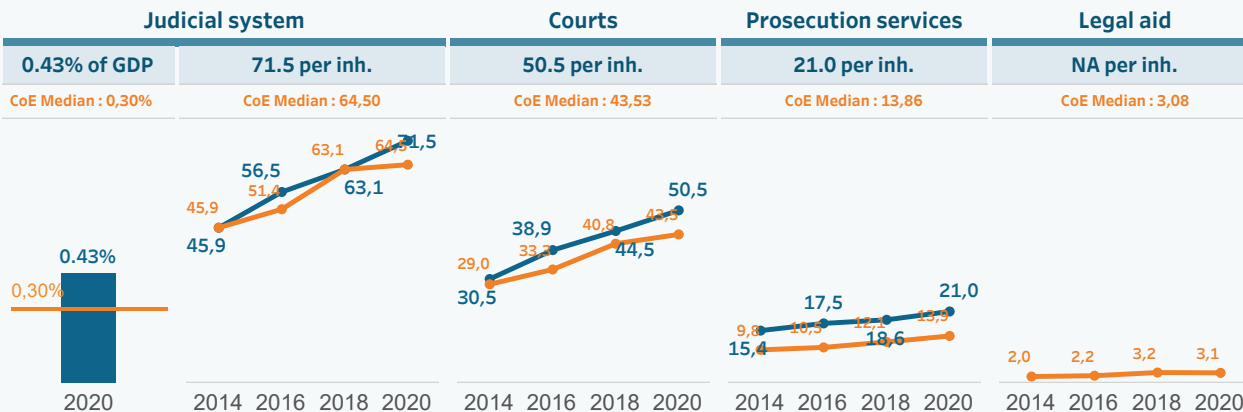


GDP per capita  
16 770 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
15 275 €  
CoE Median 20 612 €

### Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget :** In 2020, Slovak Republic spent 390 646 499 € for the Judicial System which is 72 € per inhabitant (higher than the CoE median). Legal aid is included in the courts' budget. The budget allocated to courts and, consequently, the judicial system budget, have been constantly increasing since 2014 (+66% of court budget, +56% of judicial system budget).

#### Professionals

Slovak Republic has 24 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, which is higher than the CoE median. The percentage of female judges is higher than the percentage of male judges in all instances, including the Supreme Court. The gender proportions among judges and prosecutors, as well as for higher functions, have remained largely stable. However, the proportion of women among the heads of prosecution offices has decreased, while the proportion of women among all prosecutors has increased.

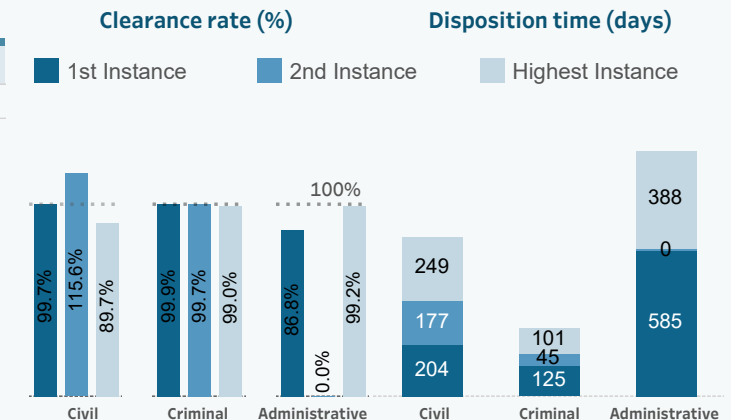
#### ICT in judiciary

Slovak Republic spends relatively more on IT (12,8% of the courts' budget). In 2020, there has been a positive evolution in the ICT as regards communications and electronic submissions. All courts are now able to receive electronic submissions for all categories of cases, and electronic communications are now mandatory for some categories of professionals (advocates, notaries, enforcement agents) through a centralised system of posting and delivering document to public institutions.

#### Organisation of courts

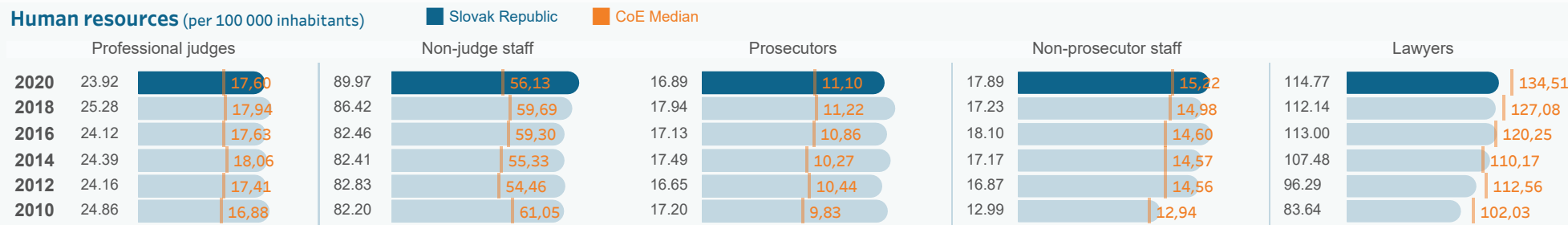
The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic has prepared a reform of the judicial system, which will mainly concern the territorial jurisdiction of courts, by reducing their number and merging. The goals of the judicial map reform are faster, better quality, more predictable court decisions thanks to the specialization of judges.

### Efficiency

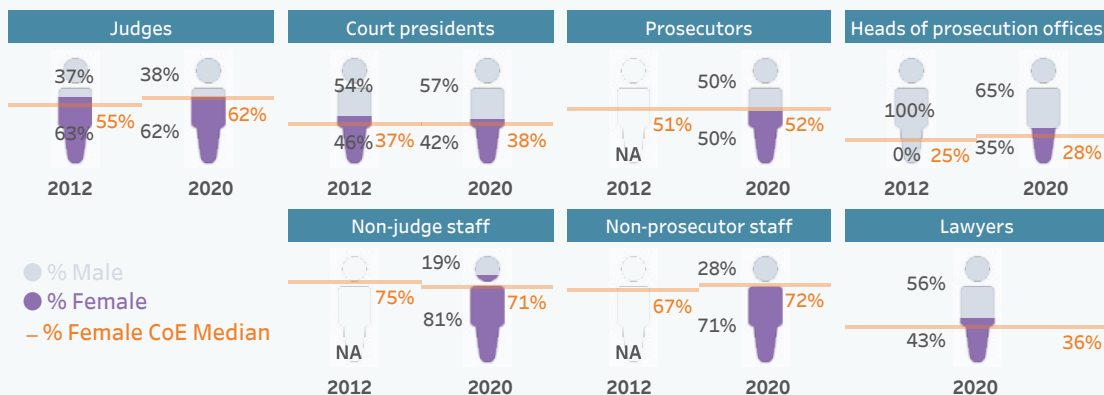


**Efficiency:** In general, in 2020, the courts are most efficient in the second instance, while the criminal domain is the most efficient area of law. Specifically, the courts have the lowest Disposition Time in the second instance criminal cases, while the Disposition Time is the highest in the first instance administrative cases. The efficiency of courts decreased under the COVID-19 influence, except for the second instance civil and criminal cases. In the Slovak Republic, during the pandemic, courts were not closed but operated in a restricted regime. For this reason, the number of incoming and resolved cases generally decreased. Judges were able to solve almost all the incoming cases (clearance rate around 100%), except for civil and commercial litigious cases in the third instance (CR 89,7%) and administrative cases (CR 86,8%) in the first instance. The overall Disposition Time increased.

## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender balance



## Absolute gross salaries

## Salary at the beginning of career

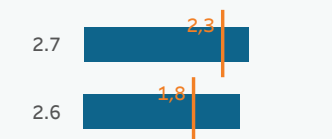


## Salary at the end of career



## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

## Salary at the beginning of career

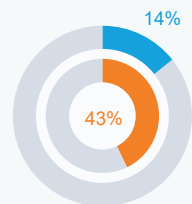


## Salary at the end of career



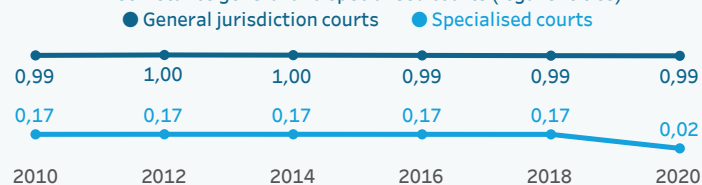
## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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

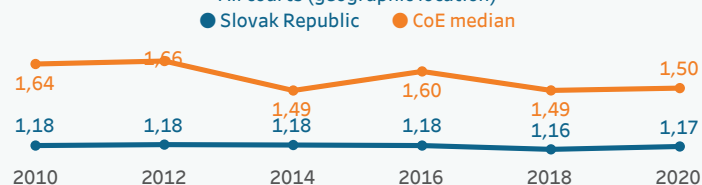


- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

## First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)



## All courts (geographic location)



## ICT in judiciary

(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	8.97	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	9.24	6.6
	Criminal	8.87	5.7
	Administrative	9.02	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	10.15	6.1
	Criminal	9.42	4.1
	Administrative	9.69	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.81	7.3
	Criminal	7.81	7.3
	Administrative	7.81	7.4
Decision support	Civil	9.26	7.0
	Criminal	9.35	7.3
	Administrative	9.48	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

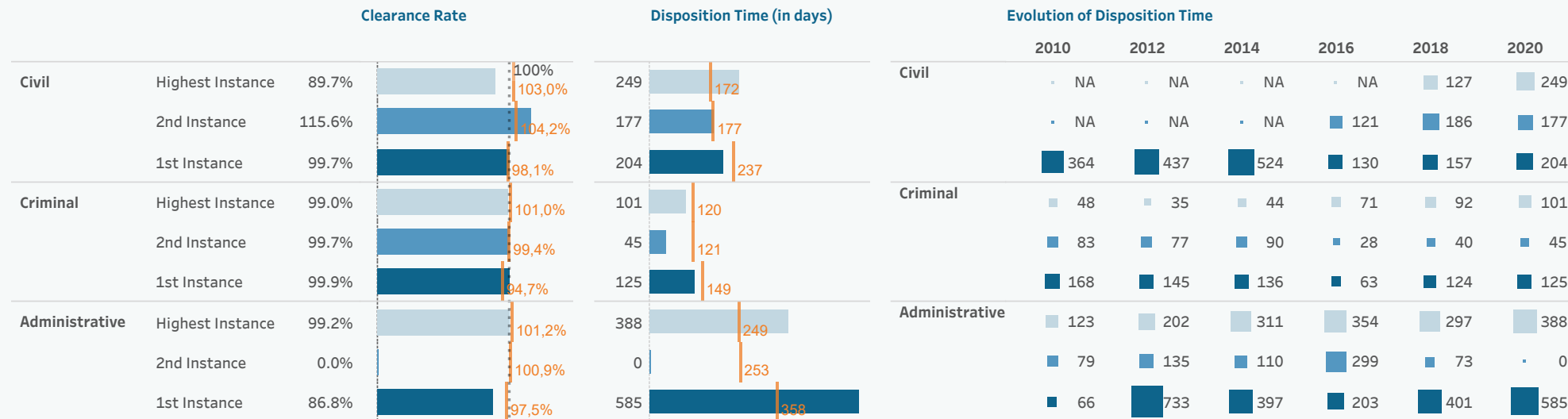
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

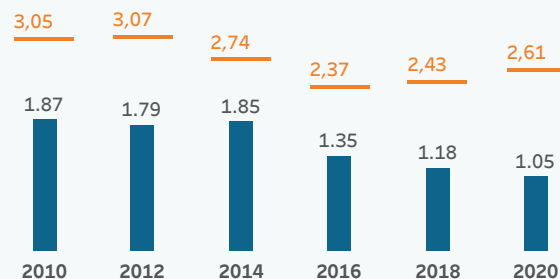
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance



## Public prosecution services

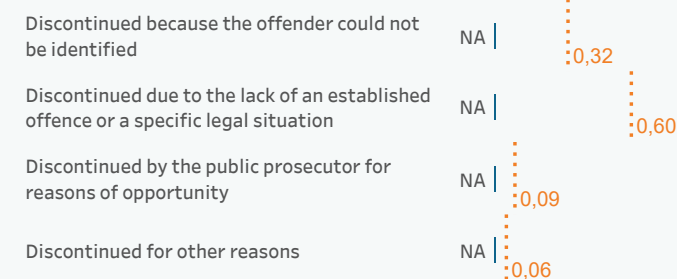
## Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



## 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://www.slov-lex.sk/domov>

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

<https://www.ustavnysud.sk>; <https://www.nsud.sk>;  
<https://otvorenesudy.sk>

## 3. Information about the judicial system

<https://www.justice.gov.sk>