



Population
2 108 977

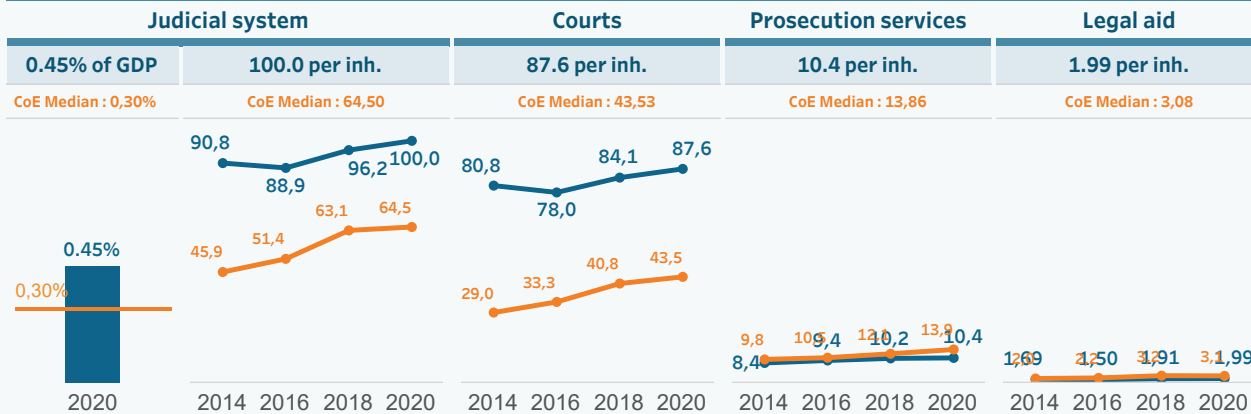


GDP per capita
22 014 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
22 300 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget : In 2020, Slovenia spent 210 956 409€ on the implemented judicial system budget which is 100€ per inhabitant (well above the CoE median) and 0.45% of the GDP (above the CoE median). The tendency of the judicial system shows steady increase similar to the European trend. The distribution of the budget of judicial system in Slovenia is: 88% was spent on courts, 10% on prosecution services, and 2% on legal aid. This is more in favour of the budget of courts comparing to the European tendency.

Gender balance

The gender distribution in the judiciary in Slovenia is strongly inclined to women. There are 79,9% of all judges that are women and 68,4% of all prosecutors. Similarly for court presidents and heads of prosecution offices where 67% of all court presidents are women and 62% of all heads of prosecution. The situation has been stable for court presidents since 2012, while for heads of prosecution in 2012 the situation was inverse.

ICT in judiciary

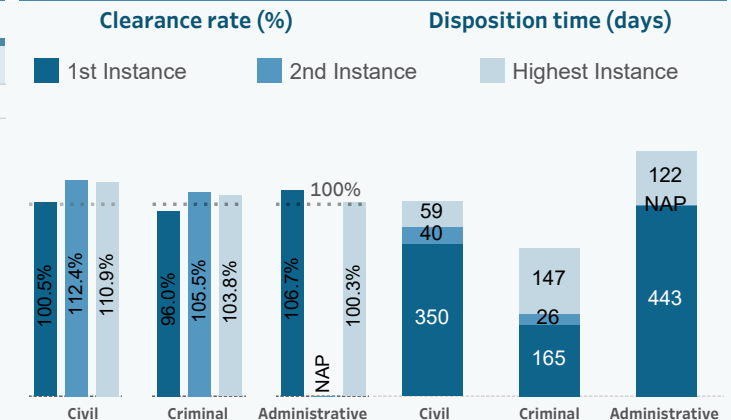
The ICT index for Slovenia of 7.5 is in the middle between the CoE median and the maximum value. The absolute investment in ICT stays proportionally lower to the total budget of courts.

Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act have expanded the regulation for electronic management of civil cases to the criminal law field.

Child-friendly justice

Slovenia has implemented the "Barnahus" system with the aim to coordinate simultaneous criminal investigation and child protection procedures and support children who are victims or witnesses of violence and ensure child-friendly and safe environments during the procedure. A series of activities were carried out aimed at reviewing relevant laws and policies, developing strategies, tools and procedures, training professionals working with children and raising public awareness of child sexual abuse.

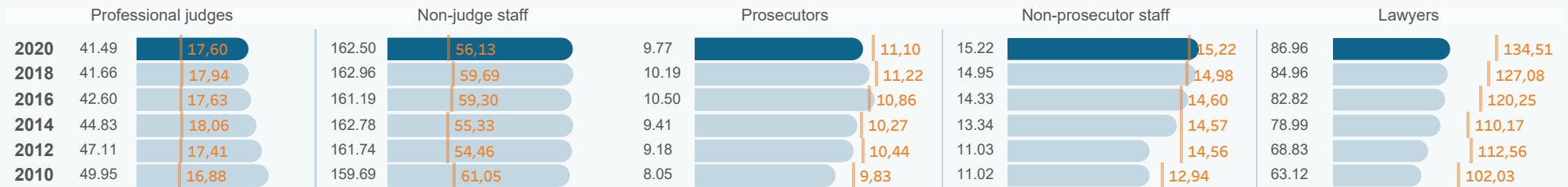
Efficiency



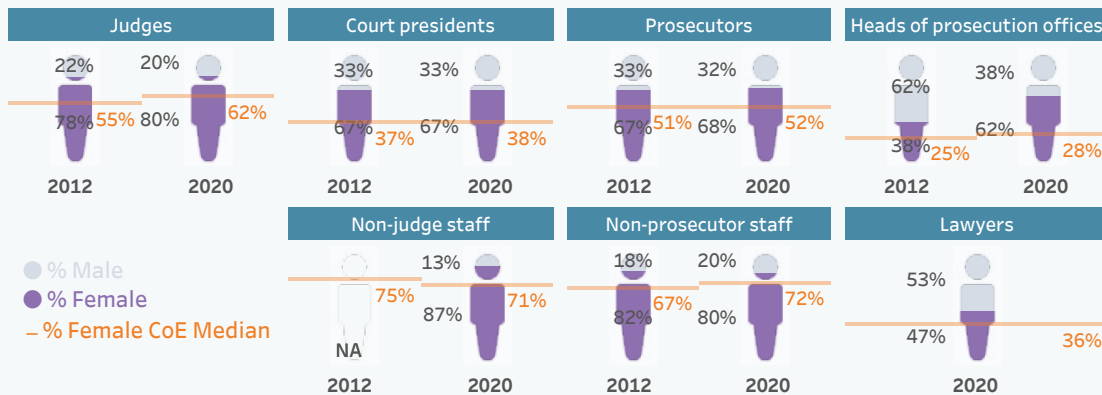
Efficiency: In line with the European trend, in Slovenia, criminal proceedings have the shortest length, followed by civil and administrative proceedings. Similarly, the first instance is the longest, while second instance seems exceptionally fast. In particular, second instance criminal cases have the lowest DT of only 26 days.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic that limited the operation of courts, the first instance courts received and solved less cases especially for civil and criminal matter and their efficiency was reduced. The second instance and the Supreme court on the other side managed to reduce the number of pending cases because they resolved more than their reduced inflow of cases. Additionally, in recent years, the administrative court was overburdened with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of one ECHR judgement as well as considerable number of urgent cases, resulting in delays for "regular" cases.

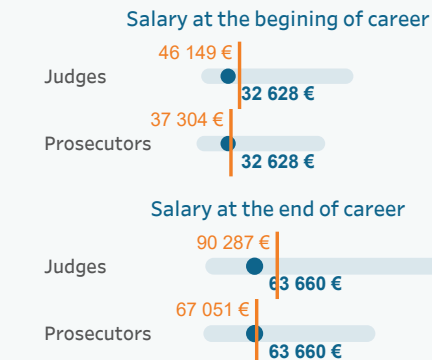
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



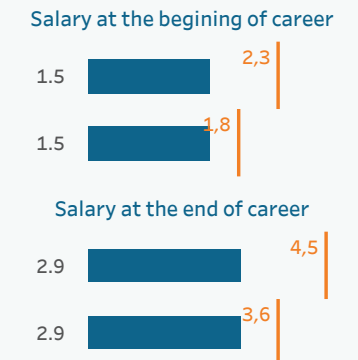
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

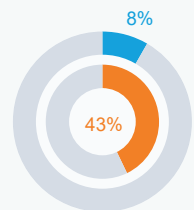


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

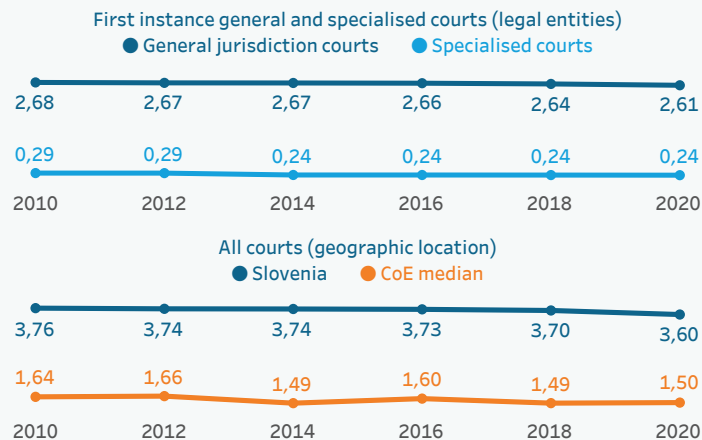


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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	7.51	6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	9.29	6,6
	Criminal	5.85	5,7
	Administrative	5.7	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	9.59	6,1
	Criminal	3.04	4,1
	Administrative	3.04	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	10	7,3
	Criminal	8.55	7,3
	Administrative	9.03	7,4
Decision support	Civil	8.04	7,0
	Criminal	8.27	7,3
	Administrative	8.04	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

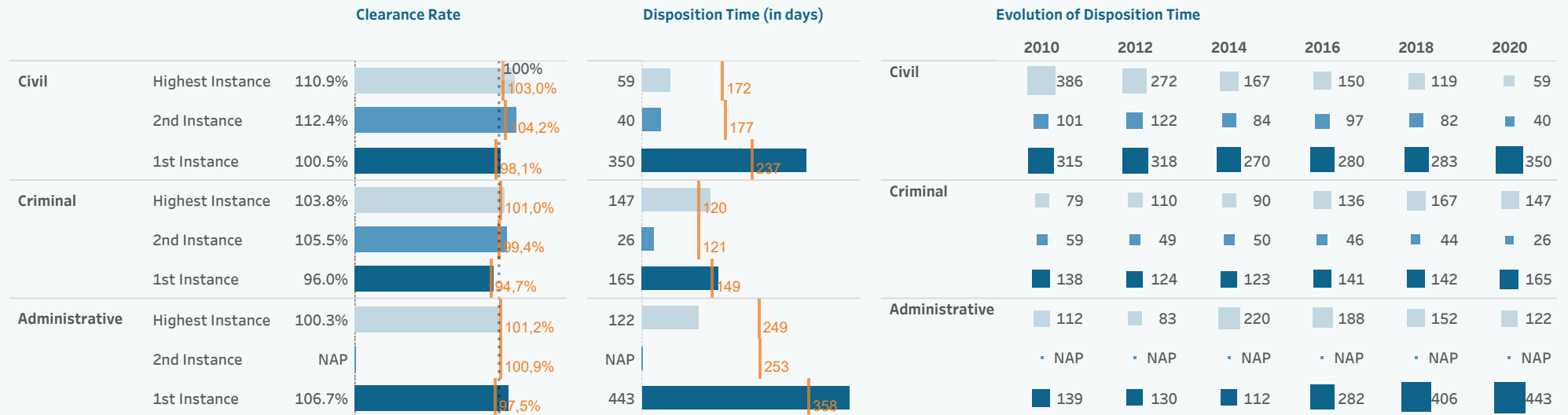
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

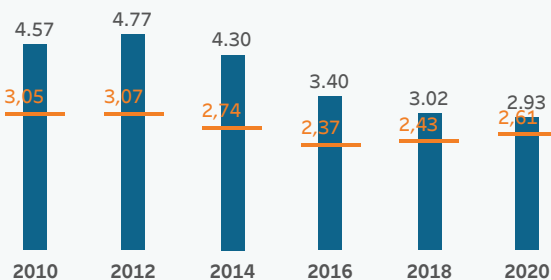
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

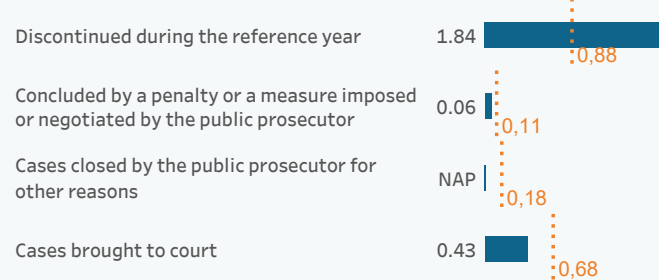


Public prosecution services

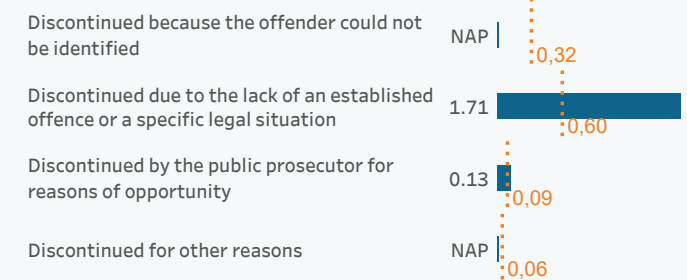
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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.uradni-list.si/>; <http://www.pisrs.si/>;
<https://www.dz-rs.si/>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<http://sodnapraksa.si/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://nasodiscu.si/>