



Inhabitants
10 850 620

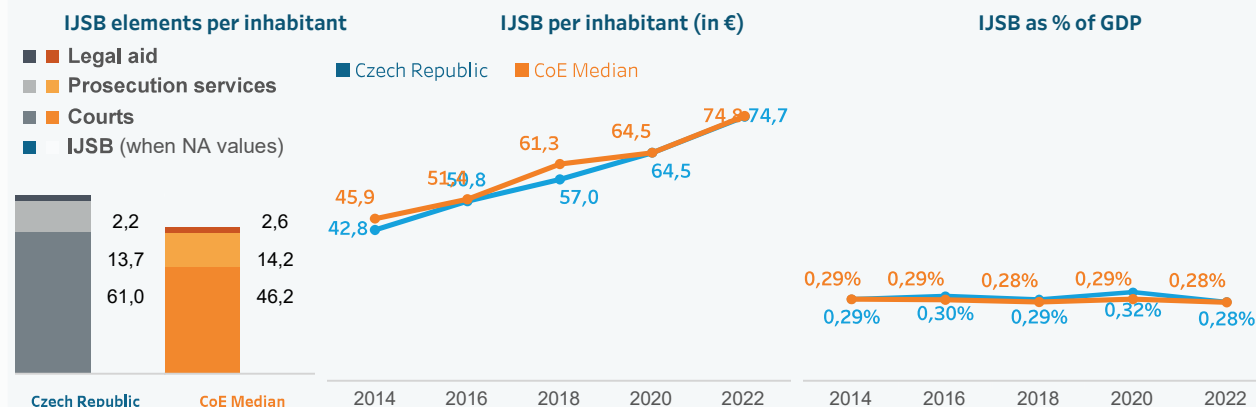


GDP per capita
26 334 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
20 084 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



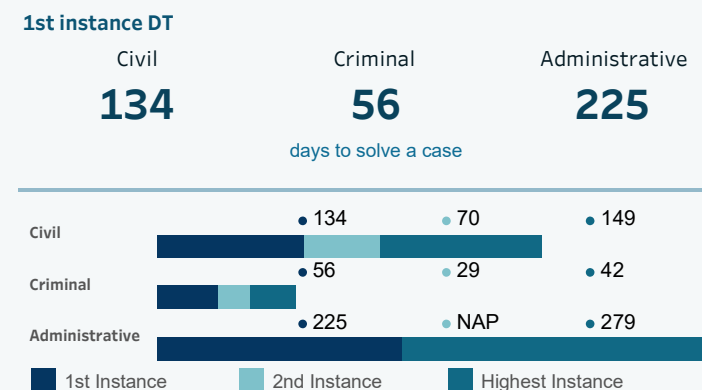
Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of the Czech Republic amounts to 810 439 861 €, which corresponds to 74,7 € per inhabitant, a figure similar to the CoE median. As a % of GDP, this budget is also aligned to the CoE median. More than 80% of the judicial system budget was dedicated to courts, representing 61 € per inhabitant, a value above the CoE median. The public prosecution services' budget and the legal aid budget remain slightly below the respective CoE medians.

Justice professionals: The Czech republic is characterised by a high number of professional judges, namely 28 per 100 000 inhabitants (17,6 CoE median). Moreover, non-professional judges intervene in criminal and labour law cases, while Rechtspfleger carry out individual acts concerning: payment orders, care of court for minors, grants related to admissions in medical or special treatment institutions, judicial enforcement of decisions, appointments of experts or interpreters etc.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The Czech Republic has an ICT Deployment index of 4,1, slightly below the CoE median. The ICT index seems strongest in category "Digital access" which is unusual for a country with relatively low total index. Nevertheless, adopting electronic submissions has been gradually implemented since 2008 and it is now possible to electronically file a lawsuit in any matter 24/7. The availability of usage rate is to be worked out as an indicator of the proper application of the tools.

Domestic violence: Starting from 2022, in each public prosecution office of the Czech republic, there is one prosecutor specialised in domestic and sexual violence.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

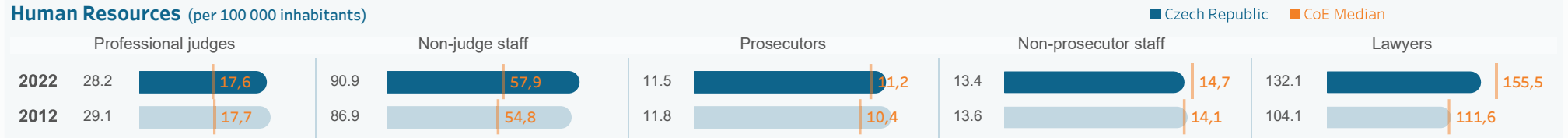


Efficiency : The courts continue to be most efficient in second instance criminal cases, maintaining the criminal field of law as the domain in which the courts are most efficient, across all instances.

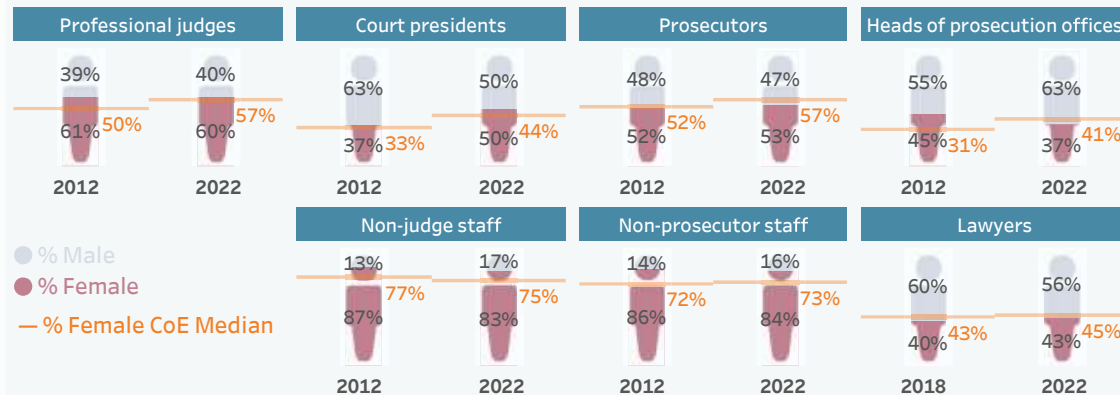
Conversely, administrative cases remain the least efficient area of law, irrespective of being handled within a two tier system, even though the DT improved at both instances compared to 2020.

Disposition Time values are below the respective CoE medians, except for last instance administrative cases. Due to an increased number of first instance administrative cases in previous years and the growing tendency to file an appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court, the latter was overburdened.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance

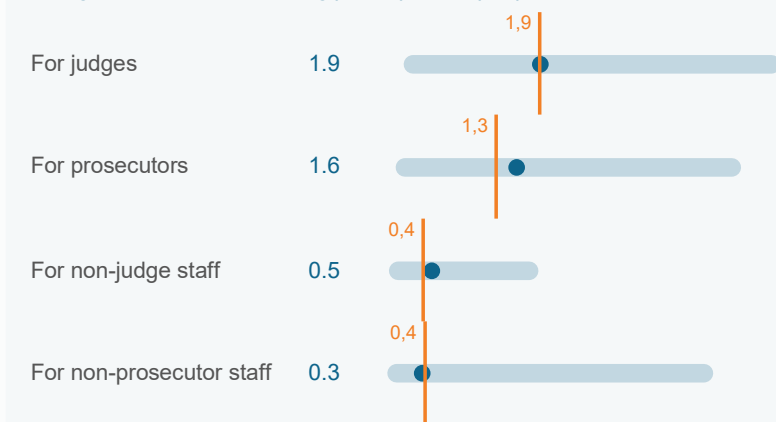


Absolute gross salaries

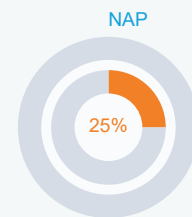


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

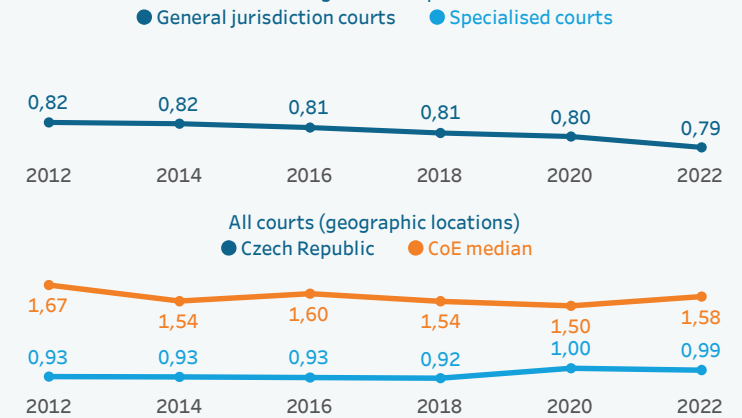


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)

● Czech Republic
● CoE median

* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

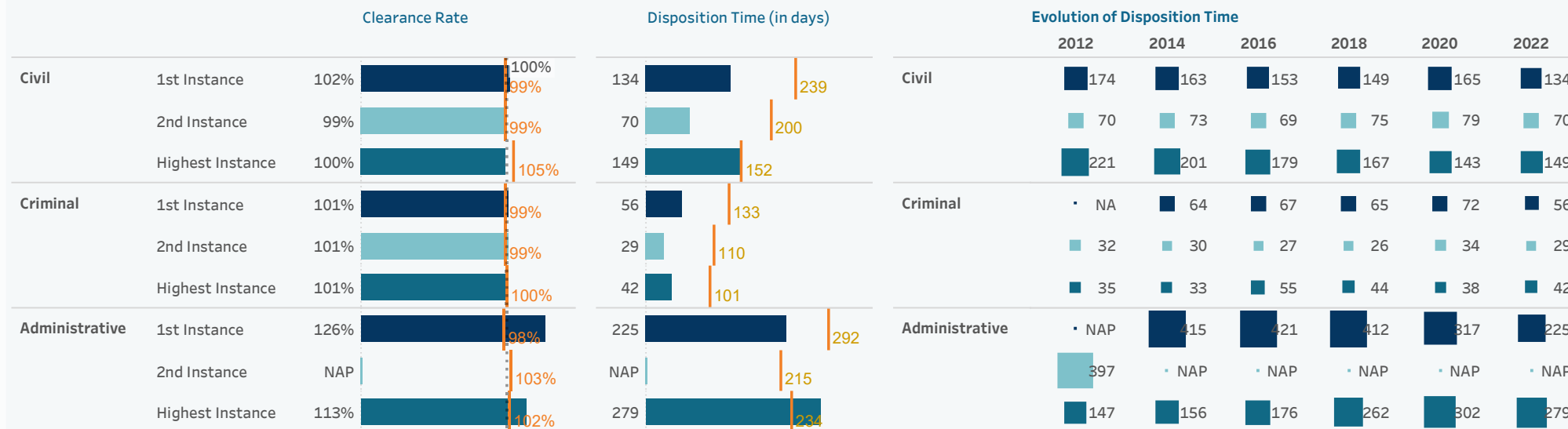
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

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 of the courts

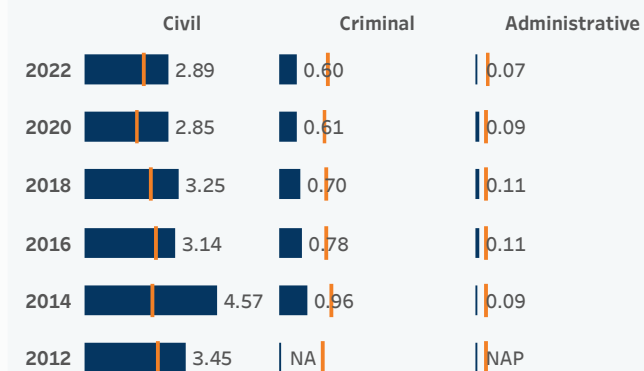
■ Czech Republic
■ CoE Median

Instance
■ 1st Instance
■ 2nd Instance
■ Highest Instance

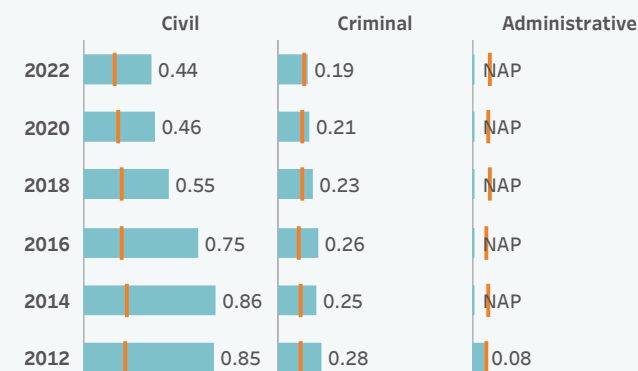


Incoming Cases

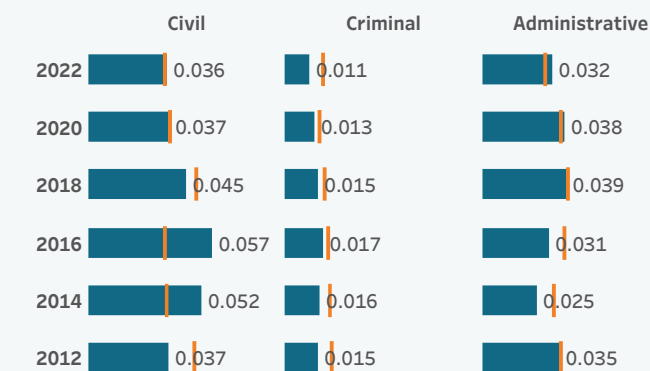
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

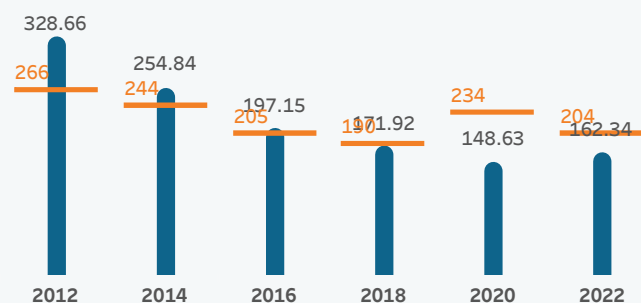


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

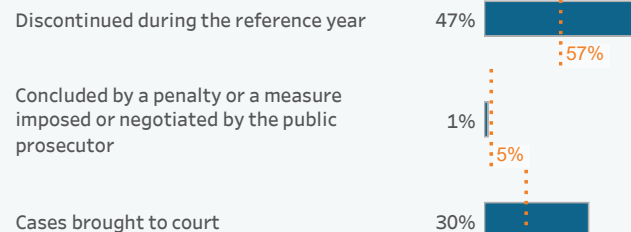


Public Prosecution Services

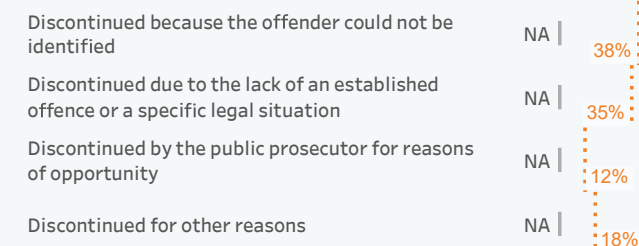
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

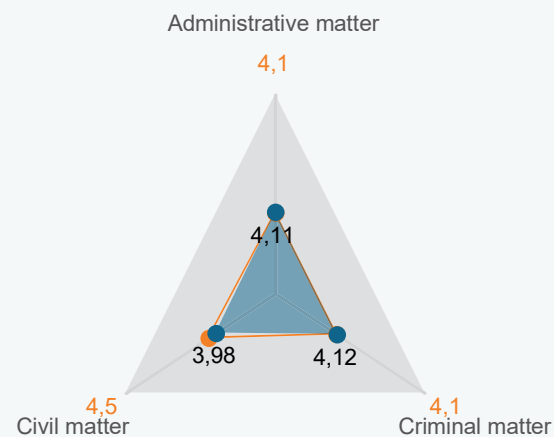


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

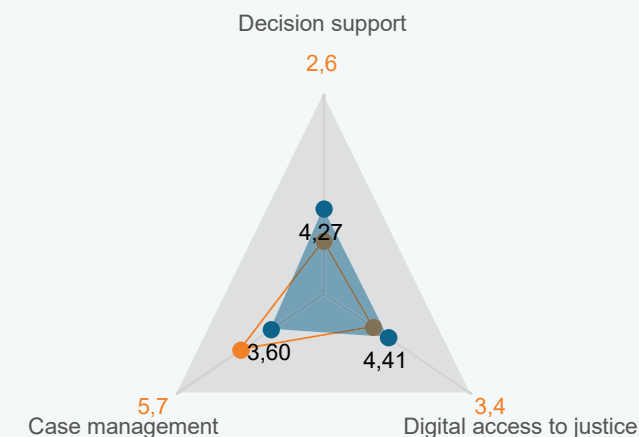
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **4,07**Total usage rate : **3,51**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.mvcr.cz

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.justice.cz

Information about the judicial system

www.justice.cz