



**Reference data 2018 (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018)**

**Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 01/03/2019 - 01/10/2019**

**Objective :**

The CEPEJ decided, at its 31th plenary meeting, to launch the eighth evaluation cycle 2018 – 2020, focused on 2018 data. The CEPEJ wishes to use the methodology developed in the previous cycles to get, with the support of its national correspondents' network, a general evaluation of the judicial systems in the 47 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan). This will enable policy makers and judicial practitioners to take account of such unique information when carrying out their activities.

The present questionnaire was adapted by the Working group on evaluation of judicial systems (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL) in view of the previous evaluation cycles and considering the comments submitted by CEPEJ members, observers, experts and national correspondents. The aim of this exercise is to increase awareness of judicial systems in the participating states, to compare the functioning of judicial systems in their various aspects, as well as to have a better knowledge of the trends of the judicial organisation in order to help improve the efficiency of justice. The evaluation questionnaire and the analysis of the results becomes a genuine tool in favour of public policies on justice, for the sake of the European citizens.

**Instruction :**

The ways to use the application and to answer the questions are guided by two main documents:

- User manual
- Explanatory note

While the explanatory note gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, the User manual is a tool to help you navigate through this application. You can download the Explanatory note as a whole on the CEPEJ website. The specific explanations are also accessible for each question within this application under the tab "Explanatory note". This will serve as immediate consultation tool when answering questions. The user manual is accessible in the "Documentation" tab of the application.

In case you have any questions related to these documents or on the use of the application, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat.

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## 1.General and financial information

### 1.1.Demographic and economic data

#### 1.1.1.Inhabitants and economic general information



**001. Number of inhabitants (if possible on 1 January of the reference year +1)**

[ 5 450 421 ]

Comments

**002. Total of annual public expenditure at state level and where appropriate, public expenditure at regional or federal entity level (in €)**

	Amount
State or federal level	16 563 255 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
Regional / federal entity level (total for all regions / federal entities)	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**003. Per capita GDP (in €) in current prices for the reference year**

[ 16 550 ]

Comments

**004. Average gross annual salary (in €) for the reference year**

[ 12 156 ]

NA

Comments

**005. Exchange rate of national currency (non-Euro zone) in € on 1 January of the reference year +1**

[            ]

Allow decimals : 5

NAP

Comments

**A1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 1 to 5**

Sources: slovak.statistics.sk

**1.1.2. Budgetary data concerning judicial system**



**006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in € (without the budget of the public prosecution services and without the budget of legal aid). If you cannot separate the budget allocated to the courts from the budgets of public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please go to question 7. If you are able to answer this question 6, please answer NA to the question 7.**

Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
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<b>TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)</b>	221 337 351 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	242 622 933 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries</b>	119 183 075 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	125 074 892 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation</b>	16 193 782 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	30 570 604 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses (expertise, interpretation, etc.)</b>	10 734 946 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	11 441 482 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings (maintenance, operating costs)</b>	25 660 517 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	21 904 770 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new (court) buildings</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 296 075 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>6. Annual public budget allocated to training</b>	805 015 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 267 614 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>7. Other (please specify)</b>	48 760 016 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	48 067 496 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: In the category "Other" there are included the expenditures on social insurance and health insurance, the supplements to

sickness benefit for judges, the supplement to maternity pay for judges, the severance payment for retiring judges, food allowance for employees.

The increased appropriations were mainly related to the adjustment of the salaries of judges in 2018, the increase in the salaries of employees (non-judge staff) as of 1 January 2018, in accordance with the Government Decree establishing increased scales of salaries of employees in performing public service work. Another increase is related to the implementation of expenditures within EU projects - Operational Program Effective Public Administration, Streamlined Judicial System and Enhanced Law Enforcement and Information Technology, financed from the state budget.

Detailed explanation 22/10/2019:

Subcategory 1:

The increased funds were mainly related to adjustments (valorisation) of the salaries of judges in 2018 pursuant to Act No. 120/1993 Coll. on salary ratios of some constitutional officials of the Slovak Republic, as amended, by increasing the salaries of employees as of 1 January 2018 in accordance with Government Regulation no. 358/2017 Coll. laying down increased salary tariffs for civil servants and Government Regulation no. 359/2017 Coll. laying down increased scales of employees' salaries when performing work in the public interest.

Subcategories 2, 4, 5, 6

In 2018, the following subcategories (approved budget and implemented budget) also included following IT funds:

- the OEK program Information technology financed from the state budget,
- the sub-program OEK0C Information technology financed from the state budget - Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic,
- the element OEK0C01 Internal management systems,
- on element OEK0C02 Specialized systems,
- on element OEK0C03 Supporting Infrastructure.

Appropriations were used, for example. for the provision of data services to the courts, the purchase of computer and telecommunications equipment, the purchase of licenses and the maintenance of software.

Further comments 06/11/2019:

Re points 4, 5

The approved and the implemented budget for the judiciary (maintenance, operating expenses and investments) as well as the entire budgetary chapter of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter "MJ") are closely connected with the process of drafting the budget of the public administration of the Slovak Republic. It is also related to the financial capacities and limits of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak republic (hereinafter "MF"), which covers and coordinates this whole process.

The funds proposed by MF in the expenditure part of the budget do not cover the financial resources even for the basic tasks of the judiciary. MJ regularly claims and submits other requirements in the draft budget in the form of so-called "priority expenditure titles", supported by the opinion of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic, which are often not accepted by the MF, respectively are partially accepted.

The budget increase in relation to investments is also related to the funds that the MJ, in accordance with the legislation and with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, transfers to be used for the next years due to the development of individual investment projects and also in view of the complex public procurement process. The public procurement process also applies to some maintenance expenditure.

Re point 6

The implemented budget to training was increased in connection with the implementation of the project "Development of the system of specialized training of judges and judicial staff within the framework of the Operational Program Effective Public Administration".

Re point 7

The gross wage (in point 1) includes expenditure on wages, salaries, service income and other personal adjustments only.

In point 7 we included expenditures under the so-called super gross salary, for example, expenditure on insurance premiums and contributions to insurance funds (a budget of EUR 36 142 792 was approved in 2018 and a budget of EUR 39 632 216 was implemented), and current transfers (in 2018 a budget of € 3,864,316 and a budget of € 2,936,275 were approved). Financial transfers are realized from current transfers according to Act no. 385/2000 Coll. on Judges as amended (supplements to sickness benefit, family member support, maternity benefits, pension allowances for the performance of the office of judge and survivors' pension allowances). Other appropriations were used to cover the financial satisfaction granted for the violation of the fundamental right to decide a case without undue delay (findings of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic), payment of sickness benefits, severance pay and severance pay for employees, to pay annual membership contribution to CEP - European Organization for Probation).

**007. If you cannot answer question 6 because you cannot isolate the public budget allocated to courts from the budget allocated to public prosecution services and/or legal aid, please fill only the appropriate line in the table according to your system:**

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
<b>Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and the public prosecution services together</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Total annual public budget allocated to all courts and legal aid together</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Total annual public budget allocated to all courts, public prosecution services and legal aid together</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences:

**008. Are litigants in general required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction:**

Litigants required to pay a court fee to start a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?

<b>for criminal cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>for other than criminal cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

If there are exceptions to the rule to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions? There is a general rule that the plaintiff is obliged to pay a court fee to commence the civil proceedings. The Act on the Court fees (No. 71/1992 Coll.) provides for the exceptions to the general obligation to pay the court fee. The law stipulates the exhaustive list of the subjects who as a litigants are not obliged to pay the court fee (e.g. the state, prosecutor, foundations, consumers in disputes arisen from consumer contracts etc.) as well as the list of specific types of court proceedings wholly exempted from the court fees (e. g. the proceedings on guardianship and trusteeship, the maintenance proceedings, etc.).

Except for the situations stipulated in the Act on the court fees, in the civil procedure the court is entitled to grant the exoneration from the court fees in consideration the social and economical circumstances of the litigant.

### 008-1. Please briefly present the methodology of calculation of these court fees:

- The amount of the court fee depends on the type of claim. As a general rule, the amount should represent 6% of the claim value. The minimum fee is 16,50€ and the maximum fee in civil matters is 16 596,50 €. With regard to commercial disputes the maximum is 33 193,50 €. If it is not possible to determine the value of a claim, the court fee is 99,50 €. For certain types of claims and/or applications, the Act No 71/1992 on court fees stipulates different rates or fix amounts of court fees.

### 008-2. The amount of court fees requested to commence an action for 3000€ debt recovery:

[ 180 ]

NA

NAP

Comments

### 009. Annual income of court fees received by the State (in €):

[ ]

NA

NAP

Comments The annual income of the court fees is not available. The court fees are collected through the external system administrator "The Slovak Post" who transfers the collected fees directly to the state budget.

### 012. Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
<b>TOTAL - Annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	7 786 542 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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Comments The provided sum represents solely the budget of the Legal Aid Center. Its budget has increased significantly compared to previous years mainly in connection with the amendment to Act on Bankruptcy and Restructuring as of 1 March 2017 which introduced the new model of debt relief of natural persons (personal bankruptcy). The new role of the Legal Aid Center was connected with this amendment. If the applicant (the debtor) seeking for personal bankruptcy meets the legal requirements for granting legal aid, the Center pays the remuneration to the bankruptcy administrator in the total amount of € 500.

### 012-1. Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid, in €.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
<b>TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget allocated to legal aid (12-1.1 + 12-1.2)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	11 009 750 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees and/or legal representation)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>12-1.2 for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

If the public budget actually implemented regarding legal aid is different from the annual approved public budget allocated to legal aid, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The increase in implemented budget of the Legal Aid Center is related to the implementation of amendment of Act No. 7/2005 Coll. on bankruptcy and restructuring (personal bankruptcy), wage and salary indexation and the related increase in insurance levies, and the implementation of the National Project Strengthening and Completion of Legal Assistance and Prevention of Escalation of Legal Problems.

### 013. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in €.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
<b>Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services, in € (including 13.1)</b>	98 894 576 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	101 256 967 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services</b>	20 025 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	32 513 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The difference between the approved budget and the real budget is 2 362 391 €.

The financial means were allocated to:

- raise of salaries, additional functional charges, Prosecutor's recompenses, salary and recompenses of the General Prosecutor and for the salary raise of other employees of the departments of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic following the Section 5 of the Act No. 333/2017 Coll. on State's budget of the year 2018,
- ensuring financial coverage of the implementation of the Law on Reducing Administrative Burdens by using Public Administration Information Systems,
- execution of analytical-programming work necessary for execution of the implementation of the police project "Investigation File Management" on the electronic prosecution file IS PATRICIA, electronic court file in the information system "Development of electronic services of justice".

**014. Authorities formally responsible for the budgets allocated to the courts (multiple options possible):**

	<b>Preparation of the total court budget</b>	<b>Adoption/approval of the total court budget</b>	<b>Management and allocation of the budget among the courts</b>	<b>Evaluation of the use of the budget at a national level</b>
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Other ministry</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Parliament</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Supreme Court</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP
<b>High Judicial Council</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Courts</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Inspection body</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP
<b>Other</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP	( ) Yes ( X ) No [ ] NAP

If any other Ministry and/or inspection body and/or other, please specify:

**014-1. (Former question 61) Who is entrusted with responsibilities related to the budget within the court?**

	<b>Preparation of the budget</b>	<b>Arbitration and allocation of the budget</b>	<b>Day to day management of the budget</b>	<b>Evaluation and control of the use of the budget</b>
<b>Management Board</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Court President</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Court administrative director</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Head of the court clerk office</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Other</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No

Comments - If "other", please specify: Ministry of Justice

## A2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 6 to 14:

Sources: Q 6 - 12 and 14 - Ministry of Justice  
Q 13 - General Prosecutors Office

### 1.1.3. Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

**015-1. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the whole justice system, in € (this global budget includes the judicial system budget - see 15-2 and other elements of the justice system - see 15-3)**

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
<b>Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system in €</b>	511 995 357 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	567 131 165 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided above and specify if a large portion of the budget allocated to the whole justice system comes from an international organisation. Moreover, if the annual public budget allocated to the whole justice system actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: The global budgetary sum allocated to whole justice system consists of the approved and implemented budgets of four bodies with own individual budget: Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, General Prosecutors Office and Judicial Council. The budget of the Ministry of Justice is composed of two parts– the budget of the prison service and the budget assigned both to courts (except the Supreme Court) and to the ministry itself. The budget of the Supreme Court comprises the budget for its own functioning. Judicial Council of the Slovak republic administers its own budgetary chapter in the state budget.

### **015-2. Elements of the judicial system budget (Q6, Q7, Q12 and Q13)**

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
<b>Courts (see question 6 or 7)</b>	( X )	( )	( )
<b>Legal aid (see question 12 or 7)</b>	( X )	( )	( )
<b>Public prosecution services (see question 13 or 7)</b>	( X )	( )	( )

Included: Courts, Legal Aid, Public prosecution services

### **015-3. Other budgetary elements**

	Included	Not included	Does not exist (NAP)
<b>Prison system</b>	( X )	( )	( )
<b>Probation services</b>	( X )	( )	( )
<b>High Judicial Council</b>	( X )	( )	( )



Constitutional court	( )	( X )	( )
Judicial management body	( )	( )	( X )
State advocacy	( )	( )	( X )
Enforcement services	( )	( X )	( )
Notariat	( )	( X )	( )
Forensic services	( )	( X )	( )
Judicial protection of juveniles	( X )	( )	( )
Functioning of the Ministry of Justice	( X )	( )	( )
Refugees and asylum seekers services	( )	( X )	( )
Immigration Service	( )	( X )	( )
Some police services (e.g. : transfer, investigation, prisoners' security)	( )	( X )	( )
Other	( X )	( )	( )

If "other", please specify: In the category "other" the budget of the Judicial Academy which is the educational and training institution for judges, prosecutors and court staff is subsumed.

### A3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 15-1, 15-2 and 15-3:

Sources: Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, General Prosecutors Office, Judicial Council

## 2. Access to justice and all courts

### 2.1. Legal Aid

#### 2.1.1. Scope of legal aid

016. Does legal aid apply to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP	( X ) Yes ( ) No [ ] NA [ ] NAP

<b>Legal advice, ADR and other legal services</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
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**016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country both before going to court and during court proceedings.**

- It is necessary to distinguish the legal aid in criminal proceedings and the legal aid in other than criminal matters.

In criminal proceedings the defendant has the right to free legal representation in the cases of compulsory defense stipulated by the Code of the Criminal procedure unless the defendant choose a lawyer by oneself. Legal aid is provided by an "ex officio" counsel appointed by the court The costs of the appointed counsel are borne by the state.

In other than criminal matters the Legal Aid Center is the institution granting legal aid to persons in material need. If a person meets the legal conditions for obtaining legal aid, the Center will issue a decision on the granting of legal aid. Legal aid may take the form of legal advice (consultation), mediation (extrajudicial dispute resolution), writing to the courts (preparation of proposals, actions, etc.), representation before a court by a lawyer designated by a center.

**017. Does legal aid include the coverage of or the exemption from court fees?**

- Yes  
 No  
 NAP

If yes, please specify:

**018. Can legal aid be granted for the fees that are related to the enforcement of judicial decisions (e.g. fees of an enforcement agent)?**

- Yes  
 No  
 NAP

If yes, please specify:

**019. Can legal aid be granted for other costs (different from those mentioned in questions 16 to 18, e.g. fees of technical advisors or experts, costs of other legal professionals (notaries), travel costs etc.)?**

	<b>Criminal cases</b>	<b>Other than criminal cases</b>
<b>Legal aid granted for other costs</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**2.1.2. Information on legal aid**



**020. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:**

	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
<b>TOTAL</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>In criminal cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>In other than criminal cases</b>	17 497 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate: According to the Annual report of the Legal Aid Center, in 2018, out of the total number of applications, the Center granted legal aid to applicants in 17,497 legal cases; of which 2,741 in the civil matters (including 16 in the form of legal advice) and 14,756 in the personal bankruptcy agenda

The number of cases where legal aid was granted in criminal proceedings is not available.

**021. In criminal cases, can individuals who do not have sufficient financial means be assisted by a free of charge (or financed by a public budget) lawyer?**

	Assisted by a free of charge lawyer
<b>Accused individuals</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Victims</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If yes, please specify: See general comment

**022. In criminal cases are these individuals free to choose their lawyer within the framework of the legal aid system?**

	free selection of lawyer
<b>Accused individuals</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Victims</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments In the criminal proceedings an "ex officio" counsel is appointed to the defendant by the court free of charge in the situations where compulsory defense is required by the law. Defendant is not entitled to choose the lawyer paid by state. If the defendant decides to choose a lawyer oneself, this lawyer does not fall within the legal aid scheme.

**023-0. Does your country have an income and assets evaluation for granting full or partial legal aid?**

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above:

**023. If yes, please specify in the table:**

	Annual income value (for one person), (in €)	Assets value (for one person), (in €)
Full legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	3 445 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	3 937 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

**024. Is it possible to refuse legal aid for lack of merit of the case (for example for frivolous action or no chance of success)?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please explain the exact criteria for denying legal aid:

**025. Is the decision to grant or refuse legal aid taken by:**

the court

an authority external to the court

a mixed authority (court and external bodies)

Comments

**026. Is there a private system of legal expense insurance enabling individuals (this does not concern companies or other legal persons) to finance court proceedings?**

Yes

No

Comments - If appropriate, please inform about the current development of such insurances in your country; is it a growing phenomenon?

**027. Can judicial decisions direct how legal costs, paid by the parties during the procedure, will be shared:**

	Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared
in criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
in other than criminal cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments In civil litigious procedure the court is obliged to decide on the costs of proceedings in its final decision.

In civil non-litigious procedure the party may ask the court to decide on the costs of proceedings.

## B1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 20 and 23 :

Sources: Annual report of the Legal Aid Center <http://www.centrumpravnejpomoci.sk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Vyrocnna-sprava-2018.pdf>

## 2.2. Court users and victims

### 2.2.1. Rights of the users and victims

028. Are there official internet sites/portals (e.g. Ministry of Justice, etc.) where general public may have free of charge access to the following:

	Yes	Internet adresse(es)
legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	( )	( X ) <a href="http://www.slov-lex.sk">www.slov-lex.sk</a>
case-law of the higher court/s	( )	( X ) <a href="http://www.nsud.sk">www.nsud.sk</a> (Supreme court); <a href="http://www.ustavnysud.sk">www.ustavnysud.sk</a> (Constitutional Court); <a href="http://www.slov-lex.sk/judikaty">www.slov-lex.sk/judikaty</a> (decisions of all courts)
other documents (e.g. downloadable forms, online registration)	( )	( X ) <a href="https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby">https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby</a> ; <a href="http://www.justice.gov.sk">www.justice.gov.sk</a>

Please specify what documents and information are included in "other documents": <https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby> - electronic filing portal, includes electronic forms of procedural motions in civil and enforcement procedure

<https://www.justice.gov.sk/Formulare/Stranky/Uvod.aspx> - downloadable forms for payment order, maintenance claim, procedural forms in civil and insolvency proceedings

029. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of proceedings?

( ) Yes, always

( ) No

( X ) Yes, only in some specific situations

Comments - If yes, only in some specific situations, please specify: The court informs the parties according to the procedural rules on time limits, deadlines, dates and terms.

030. Is there a public and free-of-charge specific information system to inform and to help victims of offences?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Information for victims of crimes are provided by the Ministry of Justice on its website:

<https://www.justice.gov.sk/Stranky/Nase-sluzby/Trestne-pravo/Informacie-pre-obete-trestnych-cinov.aspx>

There are mostly basic information on rights of victims in criminal proceeding - Right to access professional services (general assistance and specialised assistance for vulnerable victims), Legal assistance, Protection against repeated and secondary victimization and State Compensation System for Victims of Violent Crimes, etc.

**031. Are there special favourable arrangements to be applied, during judicial proceedings, to the following categories of vulnerable persons:**

	<b>Information mechanism</b>	<b>Special arrangements in hearings</b>	<b>Other specific arrangements</b>
<b>Victims of sexual violence/rape</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Victims of terrorism</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Minors (witnesses or victims)</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Victims of domestic violence</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Ethnic minorities</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Disabled persons</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Juvenile offenders</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Other (e.g. victims of human trafficking, forced marriage, sexual mutilation)</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments - If “other vulnerable person” and/or “other special arrangements”, please specify: List of particularly vulnerable victims (Act No. 247/2017 Coll. On Victims of Crimes) includes children, elderly older than 75, persons with disabilities, hate crime victims, sexual violence victims, domestic violence victims, victims of terrorism or organized crime, victims of trafficking in human beings or other victims which face an increased risk of repeated victimisation based on individual assessment of the victim, his or her character, relationship to the offender, dependency on the offender or other relevant circumstances of the crime.

Special arrangements in hearings can be used in all necessary cases in order to prevent secondary victimisation. As far as special arrangements: -All victims in criminal procedure can be accompanied by the trustee. A trustee can be a natural person who is eligible for legal acts that the victim chooses.

-the possibility of an in camera proceeding, excluding the public by the vulnerable victims -the language assistance during a court proceeding for ethnic minorities

**031-1. Is it possible for minors to be a party to a judicial proceeding:**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - If yes, please specify which procedures can be concerned (civil, criminal, administrative / normal or accelerated procedure) and at which conditions (can minor benefit from legal aid, be represented by a lawyer, etc.): In criminal procedure a minor as an accused person must be represented by a counsel (Section 37, par. 1 d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure). In the case that minor stands as an aggrieved party, his legal representative represents his interests, in the case of a conflict of interests between the minor and the legal representative, a guardian is appointed by the court, by which, in accordance with the applicable legislation by 31 December 2018, in

particular is the state authority. At the same time, a representative from among the entities providing the assistance to victims will be appointed to the minor according the special law (Act No. 274/2017 Coll. On Victims of Crimes as amended). In civil proceedings a minor has the capacity to be a party to the proceedings. To the extent that minor is not entitled to act in person due to a lack of age, he/she has to be represented by a legal representative or a guardian ad litem. A minor (through the legal representative) may be represented by a lawyer. This shall also apply in administrative proceedings.

### **032. Does your country allocate compensation for victims of offences?**

- Yes, please specify for which kind of offences: .....
- No

Comments Compensation can be provided by the state to victims of violent crime, who suffered bodily harm, unless they were able to receive compensation during criminal or civil proceedings from the offender. Main condition is that the claim for compensation has to be made during criminal proceedings, except in cases of crimes of human trafficking and crimes of sexual violence. These are also crimes for which the victim shall receive compensation for "moral damages". The law (Act No. 247/2017 Coll. On Victims of Crimes) specifies the upper limit of any compensation provided by state in total to up to 50 times minimum wage (as of the 1st of January 2019, the minimum wage is set to 520,- euros, thus the upper limit of compensation will be 26.000,- euros).

#### **032-1. Is a court decision necessary in the framework of the compensation procedure?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

### **033. If yes, does this compensation come from:**

- a public fund
- damages and interests to be paid by the person responsible
- a private fund

Comments

### **034. Are there studies that evaluate the recovery rate of the damages awarded by courts to victims?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please illustrate with available data concerning the recovery rate, the title of the studies, the frequency of the studies and the coordinating body:

### **035. Do public prosecutors have a specific role with respect to victims (protection and assistance)?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Prosecutors are authorized to accept each criminal complaint (oral or in writing) and to immediately provide measures in order to file it properly. They always inform the petitioner (the person who submits the criminal complaint), concerning their procedure. After the initiation of the criminal prosecution they supervise the compliance with the legal order within pre-trial proceedings and especially the respect for the rights of the aggrieved parties.

In this context the prosecutor may draw up a proposal to enlist the threatened witness, protected witness or their close persons into a Protection Programme, if they may be put in danger in providing of the evidence. Further conditions are regulated in the Act No. 256/1998 Coll., on Protection of Witnesses as amended.

The aggrieved party is always notified of any prosecutor's decision by served transcript of a decision.

Since 1 January 2018 is effective the Act No. 274/2017 Coll. on Victims of Crime as amended , from which specific tasks for the

protection of victims result to the law enforcement authorities, for example an obligation to inform in a simple and comprehensible manner the victim on his rights, an obligation to enable the victim to exercise of his rights under this Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure, to make an individual assessment of the victim in such manner to determine whether he is a particularly vulnerable victim to prevent repeated victimization, obligation to take into account the best interests of the child, etc.

**036. Do victims of offences have the right to dispute a public prosecutor's decision to discontinue a case? Please verify the consistency of your answer with that of the question 105 regarding the possibility for a public prosecutor "to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge". (The answer NAP means that the public prosecutor cannot decide to discontinue a case on his/her own. A decision by a judge is needed.)**

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - If necessary, please specify: The prosecutor is authorized to discontinue a criminal prosecution in the case the reasons listed in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Section 228 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) will occur. The prosecutor issues a decision – resolution on the discontinuance of the criminal prosecution against which the complaint is admissible (Section 228 par. 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). A complaint may be brought also by the aggrieved party. The superior prosecutor brings the decision on the complaint.

**037. Is there a system for compensating users in the following circumstances:**

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Total amount (in €)
<b>Total</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Excessive length of proceedings</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Non-execution of court decisions</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Wrongful arrest</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Wrongful conviction</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Other</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the compensation (e.g. the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions): The compensations for the excessive length of proceedings can awarded by the Constitutional court in the finding on violation of the right to trial in the reasonable time. The compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction can be awarded by the court in the civil procedure. The aggrieved person can seek compensation against the state according to the Act on State Liability for Damage in Exercise of the Public Power.

## 2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

**038. Does your country implement surveys aimed at legal professionals and court users to measure**



their trust in justice and their satisfaction with the services delivered by the judicial system? If yes, how frequently and up to what level?

	National level	Court level
1. Surveys aimed at judges	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
2. Surveys aimed at court staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
3. Surveys aimed at public prosecutors	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
4. Surveys aimed at lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
5. Surveys aimed at the parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
6. Surveys aimed at other court users (e.g. jurors, witnesses, experts, interpreters, representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
7. Surveys aimed at victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc
8. Other not mentioned	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Other regular <input type="checkbox"/> Ad hoc

Comments - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: In 2018 there were no surveys implemented

**040. Is there a national or local procedure for filing complaints about the functioning of the judicial system? (for example, handling of the case by a judge or the duration of a proceeding)**

Yes

No

Comments Under the Act on Courts (No. 757/2004 Coll.) the litigant may lodge a complaint related to court activities. A complaint may be directed only against violation of the right to a public hearing without undue delay or violation of the principles of dignity of court proceedings by judges, court officers, or court employees who perform judicial tasks. Anonymous complaints are not redeemed. Complaints shall be dealt with by the chairperson (president) of the competent court in the time limit of 30 days. The complainant must be notified in writing about the way the complaint is handled and the measures taken to remedy the deficiencies found.

The notification of the court president may be revised by the president of the higher instance court or by the Ministry of Justice.

**041. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:**

Authority responsible for dealing with the complaint	Existence of a time limit to deal with the complaint for this authority
--	---

<b>Court concerned</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Higher court</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>High Judicial Council</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)</b>	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments

**041-1. If yes, please specify certain aspects of this procedure:**

	<b>Number of complaints</b>	<b>Compensation amount granted</b>
<b>Court concerned</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Higher court</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>High Judicial Council</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments - If possible, please give information concerning the efficiency of this complaint procedure and any useful comment:

### 3. Organisation of the court system

#### 3.1. Courts

##### 3.1.1. Number of courts

**042. Number of courts considered as legal entities (administrative structures) and geographic locations.**

	<b>Number of courts</b>
<b>42.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (legal entities)</b>	54 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>42.2 First instance specialised courts (legal entities)</b>	9 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

42.3 All the courts (geographic locations) (this includes 1st instance courts of general jurisdiction, first instance specialised courts, all second instance courts and courts of appeal and all Supreme Courts)	63 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
---	-------------------------

Comments The entire court system of the Slovak republic consists of 54 District Courts, 8 Regional Courts, The Specialised Criminal Court and  
The Supreme Court of the Slovak republic

#### 043. Number (legal entities) of first instance specialised courts (or specific judicial order)

	Number of courts
<b>Total (must be the same as the data given under question 42.2)</b>	9 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Insolvency courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Labour courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Family courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Rent and tenancies courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption</b>	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Internet related disputes</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Administrative courts</b>	8 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Insurance and / or social welfare courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Military courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Other specialised 1st instance courts</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments - If “other specialised 1st instance courts”, please specify:

**044. Is there a foreseen change in the structure of courts [for example a reduction of the number of courts (geographic locations) or a change in the powers of courts]?**

Yes

No

Comments - Please specify:

**045. Number of first instance courts (geographic locations) competent for a case concerning:**

	Number of courts
a debt collection for small claims	54 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
an employment dismissal	8 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
a robbery	54 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
an insolvency case	8 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**045-1. Is your definition for small claims the same as the one in the Explanatory note?**

Yes

No

Comments - If not, please give your definition for small claims: The procedural rules applying since 1. July 2016 do not contain the specific definition of the small claim. The law distinguish some specific procedural arrangements for the financial claims with the value not exceeding 2000 €.

**045-2. Please indicate the value in € of a small claim:**

[ 2 000 ]

Comments

**C. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 42, 43 and 45:**

Sources: Q 42, 43 - Ministry of Justice, The Act on the seats and the circuits of the courts  
Q 45 - The Code of the Civil Litigious Procedure

## 3.2. Court staff

### 3.2.1. Judges and non-judge staff



**046. Number of professional judges sitting in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference**

year). (Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts )

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total number of professional judges (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	1 378 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	513 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	865 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of first instance professional judges</b>	907 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	336 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	571 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges</b>	393 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	147 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	246 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges</b>	78 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	31 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	47 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: The provided total corresponds to the number of judges actually performing their functions. Put differently, judges who are temporary assigned to other institutions (Ministry of Justice, Judicial Academy, other judicial institutions including international courts), judges granted maternity leave etc. are not considered in the provided figures. Total number including judges temporary not performing their functions is 1427 (521 men, 906 women).

#### 047. Number of court presidents (professional judges).

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total number of court presidents (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	62 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	36 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	26 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of first instance court presidents</b>	53 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	30 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	23 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) court presidents</b>	8 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	6 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Number of Supreme Court presidents</b>	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments Total number of court presidents is 64 (54 district courts, 8 regional courts, Specialised Criminal Court, Supreme Court). On 31.december 2018 two posts of district court presidents were not seated.

#### 048. Number of professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis and who are paid as such (if possible on 31 December of the reference year):

	Figure
<b>Gross figure</b>	[ ] NA [X] NAP

<b>In full-time equivalent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
--------------------------------	--

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided:

**048-1. Do these professional judges sitting in courts on an occasional basis deal with a significant part of cases?**

- ( ) Yes If yes, please give specifications on the types of cases and an estimate in percentage. ....
- ( ) No
- NAP

Comments

**049. Number of non-professional judges who are not remunerated but who can possibly receive a simple defrayal of costs (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (e.g. lay judges or “juges consulaires”, but not arbitrators or persons sitting in a jury):**

	Figure
<b>Gross figure</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>In full time equivalent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**049-1. If such non-professional judges exist at first instance in your country, please specify for which types of cases:**

	Yes	No	Echevinage
<b>criminal cases (severe)</b>	( )	( )	( X )
<b>criminal cases (misdemeanour and/or minor)</b>	( )	( )	( X )
<b>family law cases</b>	( )	( X )	( )
<b>labour law cases</b>	( )	( X )	( )
<b>social law cases</b>	( )	( X )	( )
<b>commercial law cases</b>	( )	( X )	( )
<b>insolvency cases</b>	( )	( X )	( )
<b>other civil cases</b>	( )	( X )	( )

NAP

Comments - If “other”, please specify: In some criminal matters the case must be heard and decided by a panel consisting of one

professional judge and two lay judges. See general comment for details.

**050. Does your judicial system include trial by jury with the participation of citizens?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**050-1. If yes, for which type of case(s)?**

- Criminal cases
- Other than criminal cases

Comments

**051. Number of citizens who were involved in such juries for the year of reference:**

- [ ]
- NA
- NAP

Comments

**052. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)**

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)</b>	4 710 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	868 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	3 842 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal</b>	1 067 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	353 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	714 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case file preparation, assistance during the hearing, court recording, helping to draft the decisions)</b>	2 185 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	115 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 070 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Technical staff</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>5. Other non-judge staff</b>	1 458 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	400 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 058 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
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Comments - If "other non-judge staff", please specify: See general comment.

There are no special explanation related to discrepancies in gender composition of court staff

**052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible on 31 December of the reference year) (this data should not include the staff working for public prosecutors; see question 60) (please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled)**

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total non-judge staff working in courts (1+2+3)</b>	4 710 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	868 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 842 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Total non-judge staff working in courts at first instance level</b>	3 516 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	578 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 938 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Total non-judge staff working in courts at second instance (court of appeal) level</b>	1 008 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	237 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	771 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Total non-judge staff working in courts at Supreme Court level</b>	186 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	53 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	133 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments All data were provided by the central institution for the court management, The Department of Human Resources Development of the Ministry of Justice

**053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in your judicial system, please specify in which fields do they have a role:**

- legal aid
- family cases
- payment orders
- registry cases (land and/or business registry cases)
- enforcement of civil cases
- enforcement of criminal cases
- other cases not mentioned (please describe in comment)
- non-litigious cases
- NAP

Comments - Please briefly describe their status and duties: See general comment

**054. Have the courts outsourced certain services under their responsibilities to external providers?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**054-1. If yes, please specify which services have been outsourced:**



- IT services
- Training of staff
- Security
- Archives
- Cleaning
- Other types of services (please specify):catering

Comments

### C1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 46, 47, 48, 49 and 52

Sources: The Department of Human Resources Development of the Ministry of Justice

### 3.3. Public prosecution

#### 3.3.1. Public prosecutors and staff

055. Number of public prosecutors (on 31 December of the reference year). Please give the information in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled for all types of courts - general jurisdiction and specialised courts.

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total number of prosecutors (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	978 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	491 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	487 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level</b>	673 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	324 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	349 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Number of prosecutors at second instance (court of appeal) level</b>	191 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	100 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	91 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court level</b>	114 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	67 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	47 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

#### 056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total number of heads of prosecution offices (1 + 2 + 3)</b>	63 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	40 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	23 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Number of heads of prosecution offices at first instance level</b>	54 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	34 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	20 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

<b>2. Number of heads of prosecution offices at second instance (court of appeal) level</b>	8 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	5 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Number of heads of prosecution offices at Supreme Court level</b>	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above:

**057. Do other persons have similar duties to those of public prosecutors?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify their title and functions:

**057-1. Please specify their number (in full-time equivalent):**

[            ]  
[ ] NA

**059. If yes, is their number included in the number of public prosecutors that you have indicated under question 55?**

- Yes
  - No
- [ ] NAP

Comments

**059-1. Do prosecution offices have specially trained prosecutors in domestic violence and sexual violence ?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**060. Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution services (on 31 December of the reference year) (without the number of non-judge staff, see question 52) (in full-time equivalent and for permanent posts actually filled).**

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Number of staff (non-public prosecutors) attached to the public prosecution service</b>	939 [ ] NA	191 [ ] NA	748 [ ] NA

Comments

**C2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 55, 56 and 60**

Sources: The General Procecutor´s Office

### 3.4. Gender equality

#### 3.4.1 Specific provisions for facilitating gender equality

061-2. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for recruiting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	( )	( X )
prosecutors	( )	( X )
non-judge staff	( )	( X )
lawyers	( )	( X )
notaries	( )	( X )
enforcement agents	( )	( X )

[ ] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: The selection procedure for a post of a judge shall be conducted in accordance with the principle of equal treatment according to the Act on equal treatment in certain areas and protection against discrimination (Anti-discrimination Act), No. 365/2004 Coll. as amended.

The general rules apply in all recruitment procedures.

061-3. Are there specific provisions for facilitating gender equality within the framework of the procedures for promoting :

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	( )	( X )
prosecutors	( )	( X )
non-judge staff	( )	( X )
lawyers	( )	( X )
notaries	( )	( X )
enforcement agents	( )	( X )

[ ] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: The general rules on equal treatment apply in all areas

#### 3.4.2 At national level

**061-4. Do you have, at national level, one or more recent surveys or reports related to - wholly or partly - the distribution males/females within the judicial system concerning:**

	Yes	No
<b>judges</b>	( )	( X )
<b>prosecutors</b>	( )	( X )
<b>non-judge staff</b>	( )	( X )
<b>lawyers</b>	( )	( X )
<b>notaries</b>	( )	( X )
<b>enforcement agents</b>	( )	( X )

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us?

**061-5. Is there a national programme or an orientation document to promote males/females equality within the judicial system?**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send it/them to us? The general document - National Strategy on Gender Equality in the Slovak republic 2014-2019 (available only in Slovak)

<https://www.gender.gov.sk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Strategia-RR.pdf>

**061-6. At national level, is there any specific person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution dealing with gender issues in the justice system concerning:**

	Yes, please specify	No
<b>the recruitment of judges</b>	( )	( X )
<b>the promotion of judges</b>	( )	( X )
<b>the recruitment of prosecutors</b>	( )	( X )
<b>the promotion of prosecutors</b>	( )	( X )
<b>the recruitment of non-judge staff</b>	( )	( X )
<b>the promotion of non-judge staff</b>	( )	( X )

Comments - if other than recruitment and/or promotion, please specify. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments

**061-6-1. Please specify the text which set up this person/institution :**

(title, date, nature of the text)

[ X ] NAP

**061-6-2. Please specify the status of this person/institution:**

(e.g. independent, attached to the Ministry of Justice, to the High Judicial Council or equivalent or to an inter-ministerial institution specifically dedicated to gender equality)

[ X ] NAP

**061-6-3. Please specify if this person/institution has an information and consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences:**

(e.g. block a decision or allow an appeal)

[ X ] NAP

**3.4.3 At court/public prosecution services level**

**061-7. At the court or public prosecution services level, is there a person (e.g. an equal opportunities commissioner)/institution specifically dedicated to ensure the respect of gender equality in the organisation of judicial work:**

	Yes	No
in courts (judges)	( )	( X )
in public prosecution services (prosecutors)	( )	( X )
for courts' non-judge staff	( )	( X )

Comments - If yes, please specify their titles and tasks. If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

**061-8. Does the feminisation of certain functions, if it exists in your country, within courts or public prosecution services, lead to concrete changes in the organisation of the work in the following areas:**

	Yes	No
Assignment in different positions	( )	( X )
Workload distribution	( )	( X )
Working hours	( )	( X )
Modalities of teleworking and presence in the work space	( )	( X )
Replacement of absent persons	( )	( X )
Organisation of the hearings	( )	( X )
Other	( )	( X )

Comments - If other, please specify. Could you also indicate concrete examples referring to the various possibilities mentioned? If the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments.

**061-9. In order to improve gender balance in access to different judicial professions and equality in promotion and in access to functions of responsibility, what are the measures, in your country, which:**

have been already implemented (please specify) : According to Art. 28 par. 6 of the Act on judges (No. 385/2000 Coll.): The selection procedure (for the position of a judge) is carried out in accordance with the principle of equal treatment.  
According to Art. 7 par. 1 of the Act on prosecutors (No. 154/2001 Coll.): The principle of equal treatment in employment relationships and similar legal relationships must be observed in the selection procedure. The similar rules applies to the promotion of judges and prosecutors.

are planned (please specify) : no specific measures are planned

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

[ ] NAP

**061-10. In your judicial system, and eventually based on evaluation, studies or official reports, what are the main causes of inequalities in:**

recruitment procedures (please specify):

promotion procedures and access to the functions of responsibility (please specify) :

Comments - If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments.

NAP

**061-11. In your courts, is there particular attention given to gender issues regarding the public and users of justice, in particular:**

	Yes, please specify	No
<b>judges and court staff are more chosen among males or females according to the type of cases</b>	( )	( X )
<b>the composition of hearings with several judges is always mixed</b>	( )	( X )
<b>statistics exist concerning males and females who initiate a case/victims, accused persons, etc.</b>	( X ) see comment	( )

Comments - if you have additional comments please specify. If the situation changed since reference year, please specify in the comments. According to the Statistical yearbook of the General Prosecutor Office in 2018 there were accused 29974 men and 5774 women.

The similar data for victims and initiators of the criminal procedure are not available.

### 3.5 Use of information technologies in courts

#### 3.5.1 General policies in Information Technology in judicial systems

**062-1. Basic principles and models used in Information technology policies and strategies definition**

	Organisation
<b>IT policies and strategies</b>	( X ) defined and coordinated at national level by one institution ( ) defined and coordinated at national level by several institutions ( ) defined and coordinated at unit/stakeholder level ( ) other

<b>IT Governance</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by one institution <input type="checkbox"/> governed on national level by several institutions <input type="checkbox"/> organised at unit/stakeholder level <input type="checkbox"/> other
----------------------	--

Comments

**065-1. In case there is a national structure in charge of the strategic policy making and governance of the judicial system modernisation (including also IT) what is the composition of this structure?**

- administrative, technical and scientific staff only
- mixed teams of judicial staff (judges/prosecutors/etc.) and administrative/technical/scientific staff
- other (please specify in a comment)

Comments - (please specify if there are other modernisation approaches that have been implemented):

**065-2. Which is the organisational model primarily chosen for conducting structural IT projects in courts and the management of applications (maintenance, evolution)?**

	Implementing new projects	Management of applications
<b>Mainly by an IT department with the help of professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Non
<b>Mainly by professionals in the field (judges, prosecutors, non-judge judicial staff, etc.) with the help of an internal IT department and/or an external service provider</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non
<b>Other alternatives (external service provider only – specify in a comment)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non

Comments - please also describe in case of “other alternatives”

**065-3. Is there a device of detection and promotion of innovations regarding IT coming from personal and/or local/court level initiatives?**

- Yes
- No

Comments (please specify projects that have experienced national developments)

**065-4. Have you measured the impact resulting from the implementation of one or several components of your new information system?**

- Yes
- No

**065-4-1. If yes, have you measured the impact on (multiple answers possible):**



- Business processes
- Workload
- Human resources
- Costs
- Other, please specify .....

Comments (please specify examples of the impact)

### 3.5.2 Security of courts information system and personal data protection

#### **065-5. Are there independent audits or other mechanisms to contribute to the global security policy regarding the information system of the judiciary ?**

- Yes
- No

Comments (please specify in particular if national frameworks of information security exist): Independent authority = The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic

Independent audit = Deloitte

There are national frameworks eg. Cyberact, act about ISVS, Decree on ISVS Stadards, Decree of laying down the method of categorization and content of public administration information technology security measures.

#### **065-6. Is the protection of personal data managed by courts ensured at legislative level?**

- Yes
- No

Comment - If yes, please specify among others: if there are authorities specifically responsible for protection of personal data; the extent of the rights granted to citizens in the specific framework of software used by courts; if there are controls or limitations by law regarding the sharing of databases managed by courts with other administrations (police, etc.) General authority for protection of personal data = Slovak Data Protection Office

Authority for the courts for protection of personal data in judicial power = Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.

The scope of rights is defined by the citizen's access rights to his own judicial proceedings

### 3.5.3 Centralised databases for decision support

#### **062-4. Is there a centralised national database of court decisions (case-law, etc.)?**

- Yes
- Non

Comments

##### **062-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

For 1st instance decisions	For 2nd instance decisions	For 3rd instance decisions	Link with ECHR case law	Data anonymised	Case-law database available free online	Case-law database available in open data

<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	( ) Yes all judgements ( X ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( ) Yes all judgements ( X ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( X ) Yes all judgements ( ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Criminal</b>	( ) Yes all judgements ( X ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( ) Yes all judgements ( X ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( X ) Yes all judgements ( ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Administrative</b>	( ) Yes all judgements ( X ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( ) Yes all judgements ( X ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( X ) Yes all judgements ( ) Yes some judgements ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify

**062-6. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comments

**062-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

- [ ] Linkage with other European records of the same nature
- [ X ] Content directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors
- [ X ] Content directly available for purposes other than criminal (civil and administrative matters)

Comments - Please specify who is the authority delivering the access

**3.5.4 Writing assistance tools**

**062-7. Are there writing assistance tools for which the content is coordinated at national level? (models or templates, paragraphs already pre-written, etc.)**

( X ) Yes

( ) No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify

**062-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

Availability rate
-------------------

<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Criminal</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Administrative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA

**062-8. Are there voice recording tools?**

Yes

No

Comments Voice recognition feature is in preparing phase.

**062-8-1. If yes, please specify:**

	<b>Availability of simple dictation tools</b>	<b>Availability of multiple speakers recording tools</b>	<b>Voice recognition feature</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA

<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in all courts <input type="checkbox"/> in most of the courts <input type="checkbox"/> in some courts / some pilot phases <input type="checkbox"/> not available for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot testing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA
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**062-9. Is there an intranet site within the judicial system for distribution of news/novelities?**

**Availability rate:**

- 100% - accessible to everyone in judiciary
- 50-99% - accessible for most judges/prosecutors in all instances
- 10-49% - in some courts only
- 1-9% - in one court only
- 0% (NAP) - No access

NA

Comments

**3.5.5 Technologies used for administration of the courts and case management**

**063-1. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)**

- Yes
- No

Comments - if it exists in other matters please specify Connection of a CMS with a statistical tool – preparing phase

**063-1-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>CMS deployment rate</b>	<b>Status of case online</b>	<b>Centralised or interoperable database</b>	<b>Early warning signals (for active case management)</b>	<b>Status of integration/connection of a CMS with a statistical tool</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> accessible to parties <input type="checkbox"/> publication of decision online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Fully integrated including BI <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated <input type="checkbox"/> Not integrated but connected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not connected at all <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

### 063-2. Computerised registries managed by courts

	Deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	Service available online	Statistical module integrated or connected
<b>Land registry</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Business registry</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comment – if it exists in other matters please specify The courts manage the register of bankruptcies and insolvency register

### 063-6. Budgetary and financial management systems of courts

Tool deployment rate	Data consolidated at national level	System communicating with other ministries (financial among others)

<b>Budgetary and financial management of courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Justice expenses management</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Other (please specify in comments)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

**063-7. Measurement tools to assess the workload of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff (tool quantifying the activity of judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge/non-prosecutor staff – for example the number of cases resolved)**

Yes

No

Comments

**063-7-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>Tools deployment rate</b>	<b>Data used for monitoring at national level</b>	<b>Data used for monitoring at court local level</b>	<b>Tool integrated in the CMS</b>
<b>For judges</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>For prosecutors</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>For non-judge/non-prosecutor staff</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

### 3.5.6 Technologies used for communication between courts, professionals and/or court

#### users

**064-2. Is there a possibility to submit a case to courts by electronic means?(possibility to introduce a case by electronic means, for example an e-mail or a form on a website)**

Yes

No

Comments

**064-2-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	Availability rate	Simultaneous submission of cases in paper form remains mandatory	Specific legislative framework authorising the submission of a case	An integrated/connect ed tool with the CMS
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - if it exist in other matters please specify

**064-3. Is it possible to request legal aid by electronic means?**

Yes

No

Comments It is possible to request the legal aid on the follow website: <http://www.centrumpravnejpomoci.sk/>. There is an English version of the instructions available. The request for legal aid can be send electronically via email.

**064-3-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

Requesting legal aid electronically

<b>Availability rate</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA
<b>Formalisation of the request in paper form remains mandatory</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Specific legislative framework regarding requests for legal aid by electronic means</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Granting legal aid is also electronic</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Information available in CMS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

**064-4. Is it possible to transmit summons to a judicial meeting or a hearing by electronic means? (a judicial meeting relates to stages prior to a court hearing, with a view to mediation or conciliation)**

Yes

No

Comments

**064-4-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>Summons produced by CMS</b>	<b>Simultaneous summon in paper form remains mandatory</b>	<b>Consent of the user to be notified by electronic means</b>	<b>Modalities (if other please specify in comments)</b>	<b>Specific legislative framework</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> SMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> SMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> SMS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---	-------------------------------------

Comments There is a system for transmitting the summons to an „electronic mailbox“. The condition is that the the electronic mailbox of particular recipient (natural or legal person) is active for delivery.

**064-6. Are there possibilities of electronic communication between courts and lawyers and/or parties? (sending of electronic files and data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)**

**Communication between court and lawyers representing parties**

Yes

No

**Communication between court and parties not represented by lawyer**

Yes

No

Comments

**064-6-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>Tool deployment rate</b>	<b>Trial phases concerned</b>	<b>Modalities (if there are different according to the trial phases or if other, please specify in a comment)</b>	<b>Specific legal framework</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

<b>Criminal</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) - for this matter <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of a case to a court <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phases preparatory to a hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schedule of hearings and/or appeals management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission of court decisions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

Comments

**064-7. Terms and conditions of electronic communication used by professionals other than lawyers (sending of electronic data concerning a judicial proceeding with or without scanned documents, mainly to develop dematerialised communication)**

	<b>Tool deployment rate</b>	<b>Modalities (if there are different according to the deeds or if other, please specify in a comment)</b>	<b>Specific legal framework</b>
<b>Enforcement agents (as defined in Q169 and following)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Notaries (as defined in Q192 and following)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<b>Experts (as defined in Q202 and following)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

<b>Judicial police services</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-mail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-99%	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific computer application	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10-49%	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-9%		
	<input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA		

Comments Within the RESS project (Development of electronic justice services) there were built 2 services for the electronic communication between the courts, parties and other legal professionals: - electronic portal for filing the actions "eŽaloby" (<https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>) - electronic case portal ESSP allowing the access to the electronic case file (<https://obcan.justice.sk/sudny-spis>).

**064-9. Are there online processing devices of specialised litigation? (low value litigation, undisputed claims, preparatory phases to the resolution of family conflicts, etc. – please, specify in “comments” section)**

Yes

No

Comments – Please describe the system that exists.

**064-10. Videoconferencing between courts, professionals and/or users (this concerns the use of audio-visual devices in the framework of judicial proceedings such as the hearing of parties, etc.)**

Yes

No

Comments

**064-10-1. If yes, please specify the following information and describe in comments of this section the cases of actual use of videoconferencing and the expected benefits (for example, the use of this device to reduce the number of detainees’ transfers to the court):**

	Deployment rate (chose one only)	Proceeding phase	Specific legislative framework
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the hearing <input type="checkbox"/> After the hearing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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Comments

**064-11. Recording of hearings or debates (sound or audio-visual recording during the investigation and/or trial phase(s))**

Yes

No

Comments Within the RESS project there were built the videoconferencing services, the system works on the basis of the CISCO TelePresence

**064-11-1. If yes, please specify the following information:**

	<b>Tool deployment rate</b>	<b>Type of recording</b>	<b>Specific legislative framework</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99% <input type="checkbox"/> 10-49% <input type="checkbox"/> 1-9% <input type="checkbox"/> 0% (NAP) <input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Video <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

**064-12. Is electronic evidence admissible?**

	<b>Admissibility of electronic evidence</b>	<b>Legislative framework</b>
<b>Civil and/or commercial</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> General law only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only
<b>Criminal</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> General law only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only

Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General law only <input type="checkbox"/> General and specialised law <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised law only
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Comments Electronic evidence in the form of the electronic document can be filed via the electronic case filing portal "eŽaloby" (<https://obcan.justice.sk/ezaloby>). After the uploading of the action to the system it allows to add another documents to pending proceedings.

### 3.6. Performance and evaluation

#### 3.6.1. National policies applied in courts and public prosecution services

**066. Are quality standards determined for the judicial system at national level (are there quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies)?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**067. Do you have specialised personnel entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards?**

	Yes / No
within the courts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
within the public prosecution services	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

#### 3.6.2. Performance and quality objectives at court level/public prosecution services

**077. Concerning court activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?**

Yes

No

Comments

**078. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators that have been defined for courts:**

number of incoming cases

length of proceedings (timeframes)

number of resolved cases

number of pending cases

backlogs

productivity of judges and court staff

satisfaction of court staff

- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify): .....

Comments

**077-1. Concerning public prosecution activities, have you defined performance and quality indicators?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**078-1. If yes, please select the main performance and quality indicators for the public prosecution services that have been defined:**

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecutors)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify): .....

Comments

**073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based primarily on the defined indicators?**

- Yes
- No

Comments See general comment

**073-0. If yes, please specify the frequency:**

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:

**073-1. Is this evaluation of the court activity used for the later allocation of resources within this court?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**073-2. If yes, which courses of action are taken?**

- Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
- Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))
- Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)
- Other (please specify): .....

Comments

**073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based primarily on the defined indicators?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**073-4. If yes, please specify the frequency:**

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

Comments - If "less frequent" or "more frequent", please specify:

**073-5. Is this evaluation of the activity of public prosecution services used for the later allocation of resources within this public prosecution service?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken?**

- Identifying to the causes of improved or deteriorated performance
- Reallocating resources (human/financial resources based on performance (treatment))
- Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency (treatment)

Other (please specify): .....

Comments

**079. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the courts (multiple options possible) :**

- High Judicial Council
- Ministry of Justice
- Inspection authority
- Supreme Court
- External audit body
- Other (please specify): .....

Comments

**079-1. Who is responsible for evaluating the performance of the public prosecution services (multiple options possible) :**

- Public prosecutorial Council
- Ministry of Justice
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- External audit body
- Other (please specify): .....

Comments

**3.6.3. Measuring courts' / public prosecution services activity**

**070. Do you regularly monitor court activities (performance and quality) concerning:**

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of judges and court staff
- satisfaction of court staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- number of appeals
- appeal ratio
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- other (please specify):see general comment



Comments

**070-1. Do you regularly monitor public prosecution activities (performance and quality) concerning:**

- number of incoming cases
- length of proceedings (timeframes)
- number of resolved cases
- number of pending cases
- backlogs
- productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff
- satisfaction of prosecution staff
- satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the by the public prosecution)
- costs of the judicial procedures
- clearance rate
- disposition time
- percentage of convictions and acquittals
- other (please specify): .....

Comments

**071. Do you monitor the number of pending cases and cases that are not processed within a reasonable timeframe (backlogs) for:**

- civil law cases
- criminal law cases
- administrative law cases

Comments

**072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?**

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
<b>within the courts</b>	( )	( X )
<b>within the public prosecution services</b>	( )	( X )

Comments

**3.6.4. Information regarding courts /public prosecution services activity**



**080. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the courts?**

- Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution):Analytical Centre, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic
- No

Comments

**080-1. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each court:**

- Yes, on internet
- No, only internally (in an intranet website)
- No

Comments

**080-2. Is there a centralised institution that is responsible for collecting statistical data regarding the functioning of the public prosecution services?**

- Yes (please indicate the name and the address of this institution): .....
- No

Comments

**080-3. Does this institution publish statistics on the functioning of each public prosecution service?**

- Yes, on internet
- No, only internally (in an intranet website)
- No

Comments

**081. Are individual courts required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of resolved cases or pending cases, the number of judges and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended): For previous cycle we indicated answer yes. We considered the monthly statistical reports of the court as the kind of activity report.

With the change of the system of the statistical data collection the courts are not required to send the monthly statistical reports to the Ministry of Justice anymore. Within the cooperation project between Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic and CEPEJ the pilot courts were asked to draft the activity reports according to the CEPEJ methodology. In the reference year 2018 the courts were not required to prepare an activity report.

**081-1. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:**

- Internet
- Intranet (internal) website
- Paper distribution

Comments

**081-2. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:**

- Annual
- Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

**081-3. Are public prosecution services required to prepare an activity report (that includes, for example, data on the number of incoming cases, the number of decisions, the number of public prosecutors and administrative staff, targets and assessment of the activity)?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please describe the content of the report and its audience (i.e. to whom the report is intended): The report of the General Prosecutor of the Slovak Republic on the activities and findings of the Prosecution Office concerning state of legality in the Slovak Republic is being submitted by the General Prosecutor of the Slovak Republic to the National Council of the Slovak Republic (parliament). It evaluates the activities of prosecutors at all levels of the organization of the Prosecution Office. The report presents the information on the findings of the Prosecution Office, on the state of legality in the Slovak Republic as available through the means of prosecution supervision pursuant to the Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on the Prosecution Office as amended. In particular, it provides the information on the status and assurance of the fulfillment of the tasks of the Prosecution Office, personnel status, evaluation of expert's training and education, evaluation of the economic assurance of the Prosecution Office, data on the activities of the prosecution in the criminal area and in the non-criminal area, further the evaluation of the disciplinary liability of prosecutors, cooperation with Prosecution Offices of other countries and activities of the Prosecution Office in the international area, data on the activities of the Prosecution Office concerning the crime prevention, information on the prosecutor's surveillance in places where are held persons who are deprived of their liberty or their personal freedom is restricted, data on the activities of the criminal records and others. The special prosecutor reports once a year to the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the activities of the Special Prosecution Office of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic, from which results his knowledge of the state of legality

**081-4. If yes, please specify in which form this report is released:**

Internet

Intranet (internal) website

Paper distribution

Comments

**081-5. If yes, please, indicate the periodicity at which the report is released:**

Annual

Less frequent

More frequent

Comments

### 3.6.5 Courts administration

**082. Is there a process or structure of dialogue between the public prosecution services and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts (for example the organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases, selection of simplified procedures of prosecution...)?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The important procedural steps in the case are discussed between the judge and the prosecutor on an

individual basis. The on-call service for urgent cases is determined by the prosecutor and the judge on duty.

**082-1. Is there in general a process or structure of dialogue between lawyers and courts regarding the way cases are presented before courts in other than criminal matters (e.g. organisation, number and planning of hearings, on-call service for urgent cases)?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**3.6.6 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors**

**083. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each judge (e.g. the number of resolved cases in a month or year)?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**083-1. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each judge?**

- Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
- Legislative power
- Judicial power (for example the High Judicial Council, Supreme Court)
- President of the court
- Other (please specify): .....

Comments

**114. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the judges' work?**

- Yes
- No

Comments The president of the court draws up every year a detailed annual statistical report on a judge. The report has to be published on the internet site of the Ministry of justice at least at the April 30th of the following year. The individual assessment (evaluation) of a judge is performed: - every five years in the office;

- in connection with the selection procedure of a judge (promotion to higher court); - at the request of the person authorised to initiate a disciplinary proceedings against a judge; - if the judge make a request for the evaluation; - after one year immediately following the evaluation of judge with conclusion 'unsatisfactory'.

The evaluation board consists of three judges elected by the Judicial Council.

**114-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:**

- Annual
- Less frequent
- More frequent

**083-2. Are there quantitative performance targets defined for each public prosecutor (e.g. the**

**number of decisions in a month or year)?**

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments

**083-3. Who is responsible for setting the individual targets for each public prosecutor**

[ ] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)

[ ] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

[ ] Public prosecutorial Council

[ ] Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

[ ] Other (please specify): .....

Comments

**120. Is there a system of qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work?**

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments

**120-1. If yes, please specify the frequency of this assessment:**

( ) Annual

( ) Less frequent

( ) More frequent

Comments

**C4. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:**

Sources: Questions related to judges - Act on judges and assessors (No. 385/2000 Coll.)  
Questions related to prosecutors - General Prosecutors Office

## 4.Fair trial

### 4.1.Principles

#### 4.1.1.Principles of fair trial



**084. Percentage of first instance criminal in absentia judgments (cases in which the suspect is not attending the hearing in person nor is represented by a lawyer)?**

[            ]

[ X ] NA

NAP

Comments - Please add methodology for calculation used.

**085. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge, if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?**

Yes

No

Comments - Please could you briefly specify: A judge shall be excluded from hearing and adjudicating a dispute if, having regard to his / her relationship to the dispute, to the parties, their representatives or to persons involved in the proceedings, there may be reasonable doubt as to his impartiality.

The party may object the impartiality of a judge based on mentioned reasons. The objection has to be considered and decided by the upper court.

**085-1. Ratio between the total number of initiated procedures of challenges and total number of finalised challenges (in the reference year):**

[            ]

NA

Comments

**086. Is there in your country a monitoring system for the violations related to Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights?**

For civil procedures (non-enforcement)

For civil procedures (timeframe)

For criminal procedures (timeframe)

NAP

Comments - Please specify what are the terms and conditions of this monitoring system (information related to acknowledged violations by ECHR at the State/courts level; implementation of internal systems to prevent other violations (that are similar) and if possible to measure an evolution of the established violations): The office of the Agent of the Slovak republic before the ECtHR submits to the government the annual report.

Besides the statistical data, the report includes the list of judgments and decisions related to Slovakia. The agent analyses the pending cases as well as the resolved cases monitored by the Committee of Ministers. The office of the agent translates the texts of judgments and decisions which are published in a journal issued by the Ministry of Justice which is available to all judges.

**086-1. Is there in your country a possibility to review a case after a decision on violation of human rights by the European Court of Human Rights?**

Yes

No

NAP

Comments According to the Code of Criminal Procedure a retrial that was completed by a final judgment or a final criminal warrant is permitted if facts or evidence previously unknown to the court are revealed. The facts previously unknown is also the decision of the European Court for Human Rights, according to which, the fundamental human rights or freedoms of the accused were violated by the decision of the public prosecutor or the court of the Slovak Republic or in the proceedings that preceded it, if the negative consequences of such decision cannot be otherwise rectified.

In the Civil litigious procedure the litigant can file an action for retrial if the ECtHR has ruled or concluded in its judgment that the Court's

decision or the proceedings preceding have violated the fundamental human rights or freedoms of a party to proceedings and the serious consequences of that violation have not been remedied by the just satisfaction granted.

The same applies in the Civil extra-litigious procedure.

## D1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions in this chapter.

Sources: Reports (in Slovak) of the Office of the Agent of the Slovak republic before ECtHR:

<https://www.justice.gov.sk/Stranky/Ministerstvo/Zastupovanie-SR/Zastupca-SR-pred-ESLP/Spravy-zastupcu-pred-ESLP.aspx>

Code of Criminal Procedure

Code of Civil Litigious Procedure

Code of Civil extra-litigious Procedure

## 4.2. Timeframe of proceedings

### 4.2.1. General information

#### 087. Are there specific procedures for urgent matters regarding:

civil cases

criminal cases

administrative cases

There is no specific procedure for urgent matters

Comments - If yes, please specify: See general comments

#### 088. Are there simplified procedures for:

civil cases (small disputes)

criminal cases (misdemeanour cases)

administrative cases

There is no simplified procedure

Comments - If yes, please specify:

#### 088-1. For these simplified procedures, may judges deliver an oral judgement with a written order and without the full reasoning of the judgement ?

civil cases

criminal cases

administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: No, such a procedure does not exist

#### 089. Do courts and lawyers have the possibility to conclude agreements on arrangements for processing cases (presentation of files, decisions on timeframes for lawyers to submit their conclusions and on dates of hearings)?

Yes

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**4.2.2. Case flow management – first instance****091. First instance courts: number of other than criminal law cases.**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
<b>Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)</b>	269 114 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	592 842 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	660 330 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	201 626 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)</b>	110 221 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	126 997 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	165 833 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	71 385 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)</b>	89 392 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	278 255 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	280 349 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	87 298 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)</b>	31 105 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	93 784 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	91 943 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	32 946 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	9 390 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	110 402 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	112 073 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	7 719 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases</b>	9 390 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	110 323 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	111 994 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	7 719 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.2.3. Other registry cases</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	79 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	79 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.3. Other non-litigious cases</b>	48 897 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	74 069 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	76 333 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	46 633 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Administrative law cases</b>	5 155 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	5 063 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 866 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	5 352 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP



<b>4. Other cases</b>	64 346	182 527	209 282	37 591	
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments 1. Differences in the initial states of things as of 1 January 2018 different from the final states as of 31 December 2017 are due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year due to the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection.

2. Another reason for the differences in the opening cases as of 1 January 2018 from the closing stocks as of 31 December 2017 is the change in the classification of some court registers between rows in the table in question 91. The change of classification was carried out on the basis of the recommendation of the national correspondent for the SR and after its thorough consultation with the members of the working group GT CEPEJ - EVAL

**092. If courts deal with “civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases”, please indicate the case categories included:**

. The category "civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases" includes all cases arisen from legal relationships regulated by family law (maintenance cases, custody of the child, visiting rights, guardianship, divorce cases with the ruling on rights and obligations towards the minor child etc.), cases related to assessment of the legal capacity of natural persons, reminder procedure (electronic payment orders).

**093. Please indicate the case categories included in the category "other cases":**

. The category “other” encompasses bankruptcy and debt restructuring cases, including the debt elimination procedure (bankruptcy of the natural persons), issuing of the enforcement permission for the enforcement agents, enforcement of court rulings on the visiting rights to minor child and enforcement of court fees receivables.

We are aware that according to the explanatory note the bankruptcy procedure should be considered as litigious. We decided to keep the procedure in category "Other" following the consultation with the members of GT-EVAL. The entire bankruptcy procedure is registered with the court since the moment of filing the motion until the final decision of the bankruptcy administrator. The first part of the procedure is of non-litigious nature. Any litigious cases related to bankruptcy are registered in separate court registers which are counted in line 1. of the table.

**094. First instance courts: number of criminal law cases.**

	<b>Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year</b>	<b>Incoming cases</b>	<b>Resolved cases</b>	<b>Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year</b>	<b>Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court</b>
<b>Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)</b>	25 571 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	70 836 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	72 024 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	24 383 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>1. Severe criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Other cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases" please specify: There is a big discrepancy between pending cases on 31st of December 2016 and "Pending cases on 1st of January 2018". This is caused of two factors: The first one and major is in delivered data in 2016. In the 2017 was the data collection still in paper form and in the old methodology, as we explained already. In the same time the project Audit with the experts from CEPEJ was already influencing the newly growing Analytical center and motivated as to try collect pending cases for 2016 backward. Since there were no electronic tools for collecting data available neither for courts nor for Ministry of Justice; the result were obviously full of mistakes. Analytical center had no chance to make data check, since pending cases were never collected before, so we had to rely on the courts data without possible checkup. After 2017, when was already available electronic tool (AZU) for collecting data from courts with implemented controlling formulas, then the mistakes from previous manual collection have occurred significantly especially in the first instance criminal agenda. The second factor is, that the Clearance rate dropped from 106, 52% in 2016 to the level 101, 81% in 2018.

#### 4.2.3. Case flow management – second instance



#### **097. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of "other than criminal law" cases.**

	<b>Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year</b>	<b>Incoming cases</b>	<b>Resolved cases</b>	<b>Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year</b>	<b>Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court</b>
<b>Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)</b>	19 217 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	42 583 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	44 373 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	17 427 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)</b>	14 703 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	25 407 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	26 577 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	13 533 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)</b>	4 510 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	17 174 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	17 791 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 893 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

<b>2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, request for a change of name, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)</b>	4 510 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	17 174 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	17 791 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	3 893 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.2.3. Other registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.3. Other non-litigious cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>3. Administrative law cases</b>	4 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	5 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4. Other cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments - If "Other cases" please specify The discrepancies in the number of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 in comparison with the final numbers as of 31 December 2017 were caused due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing the electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper data collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year, given the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection

#### 098. Second instance courts (appeal): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
<b>Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)</b>	1 005 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	9 891 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	9 811 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 085 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Severe criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

<b>2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Other cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor offences". If "Other cases", please specify.

#### 4.2.4. Case flow management – Supreme Court



#### 099. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of “other than criminal law” cases:

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
<b>Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)</b>	5 575 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	7 442 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	8 760 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 257 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)</b>	3 050 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	5 287 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	6 180 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 157 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.1. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, e.g. uncontested payment orders, non-litigious enforcement cases etc. (if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3; without registry cases and other cases, see categories 2.2 and 2.3)</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.2. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

<b>2.2.3. Other registry cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2.3. Other non-litigious cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Administrative law cases</b>	2 525 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 155 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 580 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	2 100 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Other cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify The decrease in numbers of both incoming and resolved other than criminal cases may be explained by two important issues. First of all this is the complex change of the Civil and Administrative court procedure by introducing the new procedural rules which came into force since 1 July 2016. The other reason is the decrease of the caseload at the lower courts which naturally influence the number of cases at the Supreme court level.

### 099-1. At the level of the Highest court (Supreme Court), is there a procedure of manifest inadmissibility?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments

#### 099-1-1. If yes, please indicate the number of:

cases received by the Highest court? [                    ]

cases closed by this procedure? [                    ]

Comments

### 100. Highest instance courts (Supreme Court): Number of criminal law cases.

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the Supreme Court
<b>Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)</b>	280 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 035 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	1 051 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	264 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Severe criminal cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Other cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please indicate the categories of cases reported in the category "serious offences" and cases reported in the category "minor

offences". If "Other cases", please specify The decrease in incoming and resolved cases is influenced by the decrease of the caseload at the lower courts



#### 4.2.5. Case flow management and timeframes – specific cases

**101. Number of litigious divorce cases, employment dismissal cases, insolvency, robbery cases, intentional homicide cases, cases relating to asylum seekers and cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens received and processed by first instance courts.**

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year
<b>Litigious divorce cases</b>	5 188 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	11 819 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	12 085 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	4 922 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Employment dismissal cases</b>	1 645 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 282 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 617 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 310 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Insolvency</b>	2 529 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	15 599 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	15 561 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 567 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Robbery case</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	429 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Intentional homicide</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	58 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Cases relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention)</b>	6 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	97 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	91 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	12 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Cases relating to the right of entry and stay for aliens</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments Note 1: Differences in the initial states of things as of 1 January 2018 different from the final states as of 31 December 2017 are due to the introduction of electronic data collection through the Data Collection Application (hereinafter referred to as AZU). When introducing electronic data collection in 2018, the courts were allowed to record the actual state of pending cases as of 1 January 2018 with the aim of not transmitting any inaccuracies from paper collection of previous periods. These differences should not occur in the next year, given the introduction of automatic transfer of the number of undecided cases from the end of the previous period in the electronic data collection.

Note 2: The increasing number of insolvency cases is caused by an important amendment of the Act on bankruptcy. The personal bankruptcy of the natural persons has been introduced in march 2017 and in 2018 we registered significant increase of new cases. Note 3: Data in the "Robbery case" and "Intentional homicide" categories represent the number of convicted persons in lawfully completed cases. These are data obtained from the lawfully completed database, which are classified as equipped in the statistical reporting and therefore data are only available for " Since 2018, the number of convicted persons has not been reported according to the strictest crime, but convictions for all crimes are taken into account (i.e. if the person has been convicted of several offenses, the person is reported as convicted for each crime separately).

**101-1. Could you briefly describe the system in your country dealing with judicial remedies relating to asylum seekers (refugee status under the 1951 Geneva Convention) and the right of entry and stay for aliens:**

.. Asylum proceedings

In accordance with Section 21 §§ 1 and 2 of the Act no. 480/2002 Coll. on Asylum, decision of the Migration Office on not granting asylum may be appealed by action to examine the lawfulness of the decision, decided by civil regional courts, within 30 days after its delivery. The appeal has suspensive effect (Section 213 § 1 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure) unless the reason for not granting asylum is the fact that the asylum seeker is considered dangerous, with regard to public safety in the Slovak Republic or the asylum seeker was sentenced for particularly serious crime and presents a serious threat to the society (Section 13 § 5 Act no. 480/2002 Coll.). Decision of the Migration Office rejecting the application for asylum as inadmissible or manifestly unfounded may be also be appealed at civil regional courts, within 20 days after its delivery; the appeal has no suspensive effect unless the reason for rejecting the application for asylum is the fact that the asylum seeker comes from safe country of origin or the asylum seeker illegally entered the Slovak Republic and did petition for international protection immediately after the border crossing. However, in all cases when the administrative action has no automatic suspensive effect the asylum seeker is entitled to petition the court to issue a declaration of suspensive effect. •According to Section 22 § 1 of the Asylum Act, the asylum seeker shall be entitled to remain on the territory of the Slovak Republic until decision on his application for asylum. If the asylum is not granted and the asylum seeker appeals the decision by administrative action, requesting in the same time declaration of suspensive effect, he shall be entitled to remain on the territory of the Slovak Republic until decision on declaration of suspensive effect is issued.

•The decision of the first instance court, that is the respective Regional Court, on remedy against the decision of the Migration Office may be appealed further and shall be decided by the Supreme Court. Awareness raising measures have been undertaken in order to ensure proper application of these provisions in practice, in line with the requirements of the Convention and the European Court’s case-law.

#### Administrative expulsion

In accordance with Section 53 of the Administrative Code, the decision on expulsion issued by the police authority may be appealed within 15 days. According to Section 55 § 1 of the Administrative Code, the appeal lodged in time has automatic suspensive effect. In the proceedings on expulsion the respective department of the police shall decide as first instance authority, the Directorate of the Border and Foreigner Police shall decide on the appeal. The decision of the Directorate of the Border and Foreigner Police may be appealed by action on the examination of the lawfulness of the decision, decided by administrative courts. In accordance with Section 231 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure, the administrative action may be lodged within 30 days after the delivery of the decision of the police authority at last instance. The action does not have suspensive effect on the enforceability of the decision of the police authority, however the court may delay the enforceability of the decision if by the immediate execution of the challenged decision serious damage would threaten (Section 237 §§ 1 and 2 of the Code of Administrative Court Procedure). Even if the foreign national would not use the noted remedy, in line with the Section 84 § 5 of the Act on Residence of Foreigners the police authority shall delay execution of the decision on expulsion if obstacles of expulsion set out in Section 81 of that Act appeared. In such case the decision on expulsion shall be executed only after such obstacles are no longer in place. Awareness raising measures were undertaken in order to ensure a proper application of these provisions in practice.

**102. Average length of proceedings, in days (from the date the application for judicial review is lodged). The average length of proceedings has to be calculated from the date the application for judicial review is lodged to the date the judgment is made, without taking into account the enforcement procedure.**

	% of decisions subject to appeal	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average total length of the total procedure (in days)	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
<b>Civil and commercial litigious cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

<b>Litigious divorce case</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Employment dismissal case</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Insolvency</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Robbery case</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Intentional homicide</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Through the CIS - judicial management - information system for the administration of cases in courts, it is not possible to obtain data on the time from the registration of the case (filing of the case) to the decision of the court of first instance. The current system does not have these technical capabilities. Ministry of Justice still calculates the length of the whole proceedings until the final decision in the case is valid, i. e. it is not possible to challenge the decision by an appeal. This means that the length of appeal procedure is included in the overall length. The overall average length of proceedings is not monitored according to procedural levels in the proceedings as required in Table 102. As the current methodology for measuring the overall average length of proceedings differs from the way of calculating the length in each instance, we chose not to process this stable. In the coming years, we will focus on ensuring that we can collect and track such data.

More precisely, Ministry of Justice still calculates the length of the whole proceedings until the final decision is valid, i. e. it is not possible to challenge the decision by an appeal. This means that the length of appeal procedure is included in the overall length (calculated in months). The overall average length of proceedings is not monitored according to categories required in the rows of the Table 102. The length of the proceeding in our methodology, not comparable with requested by CEPEJ, is only in the categories of Civil case, Criminal cases, Commercial cases and Family and legal guardianship cases

**103. Where appropriate, please indicate the specific procedure regarding divorce cases (litigious and non-litigious):**

. The Slovak legal order does not provide for the non-litigious divorce procedure.

**104. How is the length of proceedings calculated for the six case categories of question 102? Please give a description of the calculation method.**

. See comment to Q 102

**4.2.6. Case flow management – public prosecution**



**105. Role and powers of the public prosecutor in the criminal procedure (multiple options possible):**



to conduct or supervise police investigation

to conduct investigations

when necessary, to request investigation measures from the judge

to charge

to present the case in court

to propose a sentence to the judge

to appeal

to supervise the enforcement procedure

to discontinue a case without needing a decision by a judge (ensure consistency with question 36!)

to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision

other significant powers (please specify):see comment below

Comments The prosecutor has many significant tasks in pre-trial proceedings. It's a result of his position as dominus litis. First of all, he supervises the police investigation or he may conduct it himself. At the same time he is the instance authority in proceedings on complaints against the decisions issued by the police officer. Whereas exclusively the court may approve to execute the investigation acts, which significantly intervene into the rights and fundamental freedoms.

The pre-trial proceeding may be terminated by one of the following reasons:

- transfer of a case (e.g. hearing of infraction), the decision is issued either by a police officer (if a specific person was not accused) or prosecutor (if criminal prosecution was conducted against a specific person),
- suspension of criminal prosecution (if specific person was not accused, criminal prosecution may be suspended by a police officer; in case contrary only by the prosecutor), - conditional suspension of criminal prosecution (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- conditional suspension of criminal prosecution of judicially cooperating accused (decision is issued by a prosecutor),
- approval of conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (decision is issued by a prosecutor).

Otherwise the prosecutor shall forward the matter to the court for further proceedings either in the form of accusation or an agreement on guilt and punishment to approve to the court.

## 106. Does the public prosecutor also have a role in:

civil cases

administrative cases

insolvency cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: A - The competence of a prosecutor in civil proceedings results from the Section 19 of the Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Prosecution Offices as amended.

The prosecutor exercises his competence in civil proceedings in the extent defined by separate regulations which represent the Civil litigious procedure and the Civil non-litigious procedure.

If those provisions constitute so, the prosecutor is authorized to submit to the court a proposition or accusation or to enter into an initiated court proceeding.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil litigious procedure:

- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit a Statement to the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic before issuing a Decision on a matter,
- the General Prosecutor is authorized to submit to the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic an appeal of the General Prosecutor,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit an accusation if it concerns the application of the right of the State to recover unjustified enrichment, to identify the ownership, if the provisions of generally binding regulations were violated or if the separate regulation defines so,
- the authorization of the prosecutor to enter into an initiated proceeding in litigations where one of the parties is represented by the State, legal person established by the State, a State's enterprise, legal person with a property participation of the State, district or Superior territorial unit, in litigations on responsibility for damage caused by the exercise of public authority.

Authorizations of the prosecutor according to the Civil non-litigious procedure:

- the prosecutor is authorized to enter into each initiated proceedings, except of the marital divorce proceedings,
- the prosecutor is authorized to submit a proposition to initiate a proceedings, if it is possible to initiate a proceedings without a proposition or if it is defined by the Civil non-litigation procedure or other separate regulation.

B - The prosecutor is authorized in administrative procedure as well as before bodies of public administration and in proceedings before Administrative Courts.

The legal means the prosecutor supervises the observance of laws and generally binding rules by the bodies of public administration in administration proceedings are the protest of the prosecutor and the warning of the prosecutor.

The authorizations of the prosecutor in proceedings before the Administrative Court are the Administrative Complaint, Complaint to the Administrative Court according to the Administrative Procedure Code, entry into proceedings before the Administrative Court according to the Administrative Procedure Code

According to the Administrative Procedure Code is the General Prosecutor further authorized:

- to bring a legal action on dissolution of a political party,
- to submit a cassation complaint against a decision of the Administrative Court issued in a proceedings into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter but did not do so,
- to propose within the cassation complaint that the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic shall issue a decision on it,
- to bring a legal action to retrial into which the prosecutor was authorized to enter, but did not do so.

C - According to the stage of the bankruptcy proceedings and the debtor (e.g. legal person established by the State, a States enterprise, legal person with a property participation of the State) the prosecutor may implement the authorization of entrance in such proceedings.

### 107. Cases processed by the public prosecutor - Total number of first instance criminal cases:

	Received during the reference year	Discontinued during the reference year (see Q108 below)	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	Cases brought to court
<b>Total number of first instance cases processed by the public prosecutor</b>	64 280 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	19 945 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 813 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	26 024 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments The number of Cases received during the reference year represents the count of received cases on the Prosecution Office, not the count of terminated cases.

To the column Cases discontinued during the reference year we included the decisions of the prosecutor as well as of the police officer. If the police officer has decided on the discontinuance of the criminal prosecution, those decisions were examined by a prosecutor. The prosecutor himself/herself has discontinued the criminal prosecution in 263 cases.

Among Cases terminated by the prosecutor by imposing a sanction or negotiating a measure were included criminal prosecutions of persons against whom the criminal prosecution was conditionally suspended (1334) or the criminal prosecution was suspended by approving a conciliation between the accused and aggrieved party (479).

Among Cases brought to court were included indictments submitted by the prosecutor in the year 2018 to the court. The number of accused persons was 29 789 (the count of the accused persons might not equal the count of the indictments).

### 107-1. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were brought to court by the prosecutor through this procedure?

	Number of guilty plea procedures
<b>Total</b>	1 163 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>Before the court case</b>	1 154 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

During the court case	9 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
-----------------------	------------------------

Comments

### 108. Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor.

	Number of cases
Total number of cases which were discontinued by the public prosecutor (1+2+3+4)	263 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
2. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
3. Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
4. Other	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments Insufficient evidence of the crime is not a conditional reason to discontinue the criminal prosecution but to suspend the criminal prosecution. The discontinuance of criminal prosecution may occur in the case, for example if the absence of the accused or witness leads to the impossibility of proper clarification of the matter.

It is not possible to identify the reasons for which the prosecutor has discontinued the criminal prosecution according to the points specified in the questionnaire.

### 109. Do the figures include traffic offence cases?

( ) Yes

( X ) No

Comments

### D2. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 91, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 107, 107-1 and 108.

Sources: The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic, Analytical Centre  
Q 107 - 108 The General Prosecutor Office

## 5. Career of judges and public prosecutors

### 5.1. Recruitment and promotion

#### 5.1.1. Recruitment and promotion of judges



## 110. How are judges recruited?

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify): .....

Comments Any vacancy of a judge designated by the Minister of Justice shall be filled by a competitive collective selection procedure unless it is filled by the transfer of a judge to a court of the same instance.

See general comment for further details.

## 111. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are judges initially/at the beginning of their career recruited and nominated by:

- an authority made up of judges only
- an authority made up of non-judges only
- an authority made up of judges and non-judges

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: The Judicial Council of the Slovak republic holds the final competence with regard to the recruitment procedure of judges.

The Judicial Council consists of:

- a) nine judges, who are elected and recalled by the judges of the Slovak Republic,
- b) three members who are elected and recalled by the National Council of the Slovak Republic,
- c) three members who are appointed and recalled by the President of the Slovak Republic,
- d) three members who are appointed and recalled by the Government of the Slovak Republic.

## 112. Is the same authority (Q111) competent for the promotion of judges?

- Yes
- No

Comments

## 113. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple answers possible)

- Competitive test / Exam
- Other procedure (interview or other)
- No special procedure

Comments - Please specify how the promotion of judges is organised (especially if there is no competition or examination): See general comment

## 113-1. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple answers possible)

- Years of experience
- Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)
- Performance (quantitative)
- Assessment results
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other

No criteria

Comments - Please specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"):

## **5.1.2. Status, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors**

### **115. What is the status of public prosecution services?**

- statutory independent
- under the authority of the Minister of Justice or another central authority
- other (please specify): .....

Comments - When appropriate, please specify the objective guarantees of this independence (transfer, appointment...).

### **115-1. Does the law or another regulation prevent specific instructions to prosecute or not, addressed to a public prosecutor?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Act No. 301/2005 Coll. - Code of Criminal Procedure

### **116. How are public prosecutors recruited?**

- mainly through a competitive exam (open competition)
- mainly through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience)
- other (please specify): see comment

Comments The function of the prosecutor can also be filled without the selection procedure, and so is in the case of a legal candidate who has successfully passed a professional judicial examination and fulfilled all other preconditions for appointment for the post of a prosecutor.

### **117. Authority(ies) responsible for recruitment. Are public prosecutors initially/at the beginning of their career recruited by:**

- an authority composed of public prosecutors only
- an authority composed of non-public prosecutors only
- an authority composed of public prosecutors and non-public prosecutors

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) involved in the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: The General Prosecutors Office

### **118. Is the same authority (Q.117) formally responsible for the promotion of public prosecutors?**

- Yes
- No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting public prosecutors .....

Comments

### **119. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple answers possible)**

- Competitive test / exam
- Other procedure (interview or other)

No special procedure

Comments - Please, specify the procedure (especially if it is a procedure different from a competitive test or an exam): Principles of the Prosecutor's Functional Procedure approved by the General Prosecutor and the Council of Prosecutors

### **119-2. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor:**

Years of experience

Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)

Performance (quantitative)

Assessment results

Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)

Other

No criteria

Comments - Please, specify any useful comment regarding the criteria (especially if you have checked the box "performance" or "other"): Principles of the Prosecutor's Functional Procedure approved by the General Prosecutor and the Council of Prosecutors

### **5.1.3.Mandate and retirement of judges and prosecutors**

#### **121. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?**

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:65 - see comment

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify:

#### **121-1. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:**

For disciplinary reasons

For organisational reasons

For other reasons (please specify modalities and safeguards): .....

No

Comments

#### **122. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?**

Yes, duration of the probation period (in years): .....

No

Comments

#### **123. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?**

Yes, please indicate the compulsory retirement age:65 - see comment

No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: The only exception is disciplinary

measure – depriving of the function of the prosecutor. The General Prosecutor can dismiss a prosecutor from the function if the prosecutor reaches the age of 65.

**124. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?**

- Yes, duration of the probation period (in years): .....
- No

Comments

**125. If the mandate for judges is not for an undetermined period (see question 121), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?**

- [ ]
- NA
- NAP

Comments

**125-1. Is it renewable?**

- Yes
- No
- NAP

Comments

**126. If the mandate for public prosecutors is not for an undetermined period (see question 123), what is the length of the mandate (in years)?**

- [ ]
- NA
- NAP

Comments

**126-1. Is it renewable?**

- Yes
- No
- NAP

Comments

**E1. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:**

Sources: Act on judges and assessors, No. 385/200 Coll., as amended  
Act on prosecutors and trainee prosecutors, No. 154/2001 Coll., as amended

**5.2. Training**

## 5.2.1. Training of judges

### 127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
<b>Initial training (e.g. attend a judicial school, traineeship in the court)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>General in-service training</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training on ethics</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organizes educational events on the basis of Annual Academic Plan. This plan is formed according to the scope of education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. The Annual Academic Plan is approved every year by the Board of the Academy.

Educational events are scheduled evenly for all representatives of whole target group.

Please, refer to the Annual Report of the Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic for 2018 as well, available online <https://www.ja-sr.sk/system/files/Vs+2018+web.pdf>.

### 128. Frequency of the in-service training of judges:

	Frequency of the judges training
<b>General in-service training</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
<b>In-service training for specialised judicial functions (e.g. judge for economic or administrative issues)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
<b>In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
<b>In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed



<b>In-service training on ethics</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
--------------------------------------	--

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the continuous training of judges: Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organizes educational events on the basis of Annual Academic Plan. This plan is formed according to the scope of education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. The Annual Academic Plan is approved every year by the Board of the Academy.

Educational events are scheduled evenly for all representatives of whole target group.

Please, refer to the Annual Report of the Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic for 2018 as well, available online <https://www.ja-sr.sk/system/files/Vs+2018+web.pdf>.

## 5.2.2. Training of prosecutors

### 129. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:

	Compulsory	Optional	No training proposed
<b>Initial training</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>General in-service training</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised on organised crime)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>In-service training on ethics</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organizes educational events on the basis of Annual Academic Plan. This plan is formed according to the scope of education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. The Annual Academic Plan is approved every year by the Board of the Academy.

Educational events are scheduled evenly for all representatives of whole target group.

Please, refer to the Annual Report of the Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic for 2018 as well, available online <https://www.ja-sr.sk/system/files/Vs+2018+web.pdf>.

### 130. Frequency of the in-service training of public prosecutors :

	Frequency of the in-service training
<b>General in-service training</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

<b>In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutor specialised on organised crime)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
<b>In-service training for management functions (e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
<b>In-service training for the use of computer facilities in office</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed
<b>In-service training on ethics</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regularly (for example every year) <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional (as needed) <input type="checkbox"/> No training proposed

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organizes educational events on the basis of Annual Academic Plan. This plan is formed according to the scope of education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. The Annual Academic Plan is approved every year by the Board of the Academy.

Educational events are scheduled evenly for all representatives of whole target group.

Please, refer to the Annual Report of the Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic for 2018 as well, available online <https://www.ja-sr.sk/system/files/Vs+2018+web.pdf>.

### 131. Do you have public training institutions for judges and / or prosecutors?

	Initial training only	Continuous training only	Initial and continuous training
<b>One institution for judges</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>One institution for prosecutors</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>One single institution for both judges and prosecutors</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Comments

### 131-0. If yes, what is the budget of such institution(s)?

	Budget of the institution for the reference year, in €
<b>One institution for judges</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>One institution for prosecutors</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>One single institution for both judges and prosecutors</b>	1 008 667 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**131-1. If judges and/or prosecutors have no compulsory initial training in such institutions, please indicate briefly how these judges and/or prosecutors are trained?**

. There is different legal regulation on initial training for judges and for prosecutors. In 2017, the Act No. 385/2000 Coll. on Judges was amended. The main legislative change related to the new type of selection procedure for judges. According to the new legal regulation the initial training is considered as a necessary precondition to be appointed judge for those who successfully passed through all parts of selection procedure. The compulsory initial training for future judges is organized by Judicial Academy, as a rule, once or a twice per year, following the completed selection procedure. It is an educational event where future judges are trained in disciplinary responsibility, professional ethics, the status of judges, and the second half of initial training deals with the practical issues from work with office rules of courts to practicing skills as a judge in simulated trial. Under the Act No. 154/2001 Coll. on Prosecutors and Trainees in Prosecutor's Office there is no compulsory initial training for future prosecutors organized by Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic.

We consider as the initial (preparatory) training also another specific type of optional training activity organized by Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic. There are initial preparatory trainings for judicial trainees and for trainees in prosecutor's office. They are aimed to more theoretical legal problems in numerous fields of law, actual legal regulation on internal rules in organisation of courts or prosecutors' offices, soft skills, and also practical issues.

**131-2. Number of in-service training courses (in days) organised by the judicial training institution for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff**

	<b>Number of training courses in days organised, without e-learning</b>	<b>Online training courses available during the reference year (e-learning)</b>
<b>Total</b>	250 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Only for judges</b>	97 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Only for prosecutors</b>	70 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Only for other non-judge staff</b>	31 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Only for other non-prosecutor staff</b>	32 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>5. Other common training</b>	20 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments: According to Act No. 548/2003 Coll. on Judicial Academy, The Academy serves as a specialized training and educational institution for judges, prosecutors, judicial trainees, trainees in prosecutor's office, judicial officers, assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, and other judicial officers under the supervision of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. Judicial Academy organizes educational events mostly for all above mentioned representatives of target group, so there are very small amount of special events only for one specific group of representatives from whole target group. Exceptions are trainings which are aimed to specific problems or intentionally given for specific group of people from target group under the law, such as:

- trainings for "functionally" young judges or young prosecutors,
- initial preparatory training for judicial trainees and initial preparatory training for prosecutor trainees,
- pre-examination trainings,
- Special trainings for other judicial officers (judicial clerks, probation and mediation officers).

Trainings for functionally young judges or prosecutors are aimed to judges and prosecutor serving in their office for maximally four years. There are usually two-day trainings regularly organized every year.

The initial preparatory training for judicial trainees and for trainees in prosecutor's office, mentioned before, are organized following the scope of initial education of judges determined by the Judicial Council in consent with the Minister and the scope of initial education of prosecutors determined by the General Prosecutor. In 2018, there was organized only the initial preparatory training for trainees in prosecutor's office. Judicial academy organizes the special educational events called the pre-examination trainings, separately for higher judicial officers, judicial trainees, and assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic or judicial counsellors in Constitutional Court and separately for trainees in prosecutor's office who fulfil the conditions for professional examination and are allowed to attend the professional judicial examination. It is usually organised twice a year, in spring and in autumn.

There are special trainings for the other judicial officers (judicial clerks or probation and mediation officers) organised under the supervision of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. The length of the training depends on the actual needs of that group of judicial officers. For the purposes of the data provided in the table above we considered higher judicial officers, judicial trainees, and assistants of judges of Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic, judicial counsellors in Constitutional Court, judicial clerks and probation and mediation officers as non-judge staff. For the same purposes we considered trainees in prosecutor's office as other non-prosecutor staff. In the section "Other common training" we stated the number of educational events in days where prevailed training in soft skills (communication skills, work with media or time management), trainings in interdisciplinary matters (psychology of interrogation or deposition, management of stressful situation in the cases of juveniles, etc.). We also considered language education as other common training.

The following criteria were used to split the days of training for each target group:

1. Focus of a specific educational event
2. Contents of the educational events for individual target groups
3. Which target group initiated (proposed) the organisation of the particular educational event

## E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this chapter:

Sources: Judicial Academy of the Slovak republic

### 5.3.Practice of the profession

#### 5.3.1.Salaries and benefits of judges and prosecutors

#### 132. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors on 31 December of the reference year:

	Gross annual salary, in €	Net annual salary, in €	Gross annual salary, in local currency	Net annual salary, in local currency
<b>First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career</b>	36 061 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the average salary of a judge at this level, and not the salary of the Court President)</b>	52 088 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

<b>Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career</b>	34 058 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	24 165 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the average salary of a public prosecutor at this level, and not the salary of the Attorney General).</b>	52 088 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments The stated sums represent the basic gross salary of judges/prosecutors stipulated by law without supplements. See general comment for details.

### 133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

	Judges	Public prosecutors
<b>Reduced taxation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Special pension</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Housing</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Other financial benefit</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

### 134. If “other financial benefit”, please specify:

. Other financial benefits in respect of judges include: each month the reimbursement of 1/24 of the month salary for the expenses related to the performance of the function of a judge; one week extra leave for judges over 45 years of age who perform the function of judge for more than 10 years; balance payment to compensate the sum of the regular salary during maternity leave or sick leave. Other financial benefits in respect of prosecutors encompass: each month the reimbursement of 1/24 of the month salary for the expenses related to the performance of the function of a prosecutor; balance payment to compensate the sum of the regular salary during maternity leave or sick leave.

NAP

### 135. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?

	With remuneration	Without remuneration
<b>Teaching</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Research and publication</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<b>Arbitrator</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Consultant</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Cultural function</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Political function</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Mediator</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Other function</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify. In case of a doubts about possibility to exercise the other function or activity, the Judicial Council shall decide on the obligation of a judge to terminate this function or activity other than membership of the Judicial Council.

**137. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?**

	<b>With remuneration</b>	<b>Without remuneration</b>
<b>Teaching</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Research and publication</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Arbitrator</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Consultant</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Cultural function</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Political function</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Mediator</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Other function</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If “other function”, please specify:

**139. Productivity bonuses: do judges receive bonuses based on the fulfilment of quantitative objectives in relation to the number of resolved cases (e.g. number of cases resolved over a given period of time)?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify the conditions and possibly the amounts:

### 5.3.2 Body/institution of ethics

#### **138. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)**

Yes

No

Comments According to Art. 141a para. 5 of the Constitution of the Slovak republic one of the roles of the Judicial Council is to issue the principles of judicial ethics. Judicial Council adopts the opinions on the interpretation of the principles of judicial ethics upon the request of the judge, the person entitled to initiate disciplinary proceedings or the Disciplinary Board. Judicial Council provides answers to specific questions and ethical dilemmas of judges.

The Judicial Council consists of:

- a) nine judges, who are elected and recalled by the judges of the Slovak Republic,
- b) three members who are elected and recalled by the National Council of the Slovak Republic,
- c) three members who are appointed and recalled by the President of the Slovak Republic,
- d) three members who are appointed and recalled by the Government of the Slovak Republic.

#### **138-1. If yes, how is this institution / body formed**

only by judges

by judges and other legal professionals

other, please specify: .....

Comments

#### **138-2. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?**

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

NAP

#### **138-3. Is there in your country an institution / body giving opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)**

Yes

No

Comments The Ethics Committee of the Prosecution Office (hereinafter referred to as the "Ethics Committee") has nine members elected by direct election with secret ballot by particular meetings of prosecutors. Only a prosecutor may be a member of the Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee issues its opinions and recommendations in writing; it is obligatory that each of its opinion and the recommendation has to justify. The Ethics Committee assesses ethical issues and ethical acceptance of behavior of prosecutors. The Ethics Committee shall issue an opinion within 30 days of the service of the request of the petitioner or of the Disciplinary Board.

#### **138-4. If yes, how is this institution / body formed**

only by prosecutors

by prosecutors and other legal professionals

other, please specify: .....

**138-5. Are the opinions of this institution / body publicly available?**

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc.

NAP

**5.4. Disciplinary procedures**

**5.4.1. Authorities responsible for disciplinary procedures and sanctions**

**140. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple options possible)?**

Court users

Relevant Court or hierarchical superior

High Court / Supreme Court

High Judicial Council

Disciplinary court or body

Ombudsman

Parliament

Executive power (please specify): Minister of Justice

Other (please specify): Council of judges

This is not possible

Comments See general comment

**141. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple options possible):**

Citizens

Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor

Prosecutor General / State public prosecutor

Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)

Disciplinary court or body

Ombudsman

Professional body

Executive power (please specify): .....

Other (please specify): .....

This is not possible

Comments



**142. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple options possible)**

- Court
- Higher Court / Supreme Court
- High Judicial Council
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Parliament
- Executive power (please specify): .....
- Other (please specify): Constitutional court and the president of respective court (see comment) and

Comments Disciplinary proceedings against the President of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic and Vice-President of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic are carried out by the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic.

The category “other” refers also to the president of the court who is entitled to deal with administrative offences committed by a judge, for which the fine does not exceed 800 €. The president of the court or the other subject entitled to file a motion to start disciplinary proceedings is entitled to reprimand a judge by a written notice for the less serious imperfections in work or behavior or for lesser offences.

**143. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple options possible):**

- Supreme Court
- Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior
- Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor
- Public prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)
- Disciplinary court or body
- Ombudsman
- Professional body
- Executive power (please specify): .....
- Other (please specify): .....

Comments The Disciplinary Commission established at the General Prosecutor’s Office examines the disciplinary responsibility of the prosecutor or imposes the disciplinary or sanctions measures

**5.4.2. Number of disciplinary procedures and sanctions**

**144. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)**

	Judges	Prosecutors
<b>Total number (1+2+3+4)</b>	21 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	13 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Breach of professional ethics</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

<b>2. Professional inadequacy</b>	19 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	13 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Criminal offence</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>4. Other</b>	2 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify: In 2018 there were 21 disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges for these reasons: Professional inadequacy: 19 disciplinary proceedings, e.g. violation of the duties of a judge; a deliberate breach of the judge's duty to decide impartially and impartially; presence in the workplace under the influence of alcohol, narcotic or psychotropic substances; culpable conduct of a judge resulting in delays in court proceedings, Other: 2 disciplinary proceedings for failure to submit the written declaration along with asset declaration

### 145. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges and public prosecutors:

	Judges	Prosecutors
<b>Total number (total 1 to 10)</b>	10 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	9 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Reprimand</b>	6 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	2 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Suspension</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Withdrawal from cases</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4. Fine</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>5. Temporary reduction of salary</b>	4 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	6 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>6. Position downgrade</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>8. Resignation</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>9. Other</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>10. Dismissal</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If “other”, please specify. If a significant difference exists between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions, please indicate the reasons. The difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated and the number of sanctions imposed is caused by the fact that not every initiated disciplinary proceedings results in sanction or finding the defendant guilty. The other reason is that some proceedings were not terminated within the same year.

### E3. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 144 and 145:

Sources: The Judicial council of the Slovak republic (judges)  
The General Prosecutors Office (prosecutors)

## 6.Lawyers

### 6.1.Profession of lawyer

#### 6.1.1.Status of the profession of lawyers

#### 146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Male	Female
Number of lawyers	6 112 [ ] NA	3 537 [ ] NA	2 575 [ ] NA

Comments

#### 147. Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?

Yes ( )

No ( X )

Comments

#### 148. Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:

[ ]

[ ] NA

[ X ] NAP

Comments Slovak legal order does not regulate this type of legal advisors.

#### 149. Do lawyers have a monopoly on legal representation in (multiple options are possible):

	First instance	Second instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)
Civil cases	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Dismissal cases	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

<b>Criminal cases – Defendant</b>	[ X ]	[ X ]	[ X ]
<b>Criminal cases – Victim</b>	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
<b>Administrative cases</b>	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

[ ] NAP

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' monopoly: Answers should be read in line with the following (if the "monopoly" is to be understood as to now allow any exceptions to the rule):

Strict monopoly applies to the legal representation before the Constitutional Court. Mandatory defence by lawyers applies in criminal law although in certain cases the defendant can revoke his/her right to defence by lawyer and proceed with self-representation. In civil cases, the choice of representative is in the hands of the party to the court proceeding (client). Client may opt for a lawyer, Centre for international legal protection of children and youth in case of representation of minors, trade union organisation in case of labour law disputes (dismissal cases), or any natural person with full legal capacity. Natural persons, however, cannot represent a client on a regular basis, only in a single case. Otherwise it is considered an unauthorised/illicit trading. There are explicitly enumerated cases (Civil Procedure Code) when civil representation by a natural person other than a lawyer is not allowed unless the representative is law graduate and a close contact of the party to the proceeding (bankruptcy and restructuring, competition protection, unfair practices, disputes related to the right to commercial secrets, IPR protection, disputes related to personality rights, disputes concerning the notes and securities). By Act on the victims of crime a register of subjects providing aid, including legal aid, to victims was established. Representation by lawyer is required before the Supreme Court in extraordinary remedy proceedings, again with the exception that the person can represent him/herself if he/she is a law graduate or his/her employee is. In administrative law proceedings the same applies in case of the applicant, in case of other parties to the proceedings, they can be represented by related person should he/she be a law graduate.

**149-0. If there is no monopoly, please specify the organisations or persons that may represent a client in court:**

	<b>First instance</b>	<b>Second instance</b>	<b>Highest instance court (Supreme Court)</b>
<b>Civil society organisation</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Family member</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Self-representation</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Trade union</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No
<b>Other</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( X ) Yes ( ) No	( ) Yes ( X ) No

Comments - If "other", please specify. In addition, please specify for the categories mentioned the types of cases concerned by this/these representation(s): Civil society organisation = legal services for victims of crime Trade union = proceedings concerning individual employment dispute

Other = The Centre for Legal Aid (hereinafter only „the Centre“) was created pursuant to the Act Nr. 327/2005 Coll. on the Provision of Legal Aid for People in Material Need (hereinafter only „the Act“) as a state budgetary organization under the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. If applicants meet the prescribed criteria for the award of legal aid, the Centre provides them with comprehensive legal aid, for example in the form of legal advice or representation before a court by a Centre lawyer or an advocate without charge to the applicant.

Representation by lawyer is required before the Supreme Court in extraordinary remedy proceedings, again with the exception that the person can represent him/herself if he/she is a law graduate or his/her employee is.

**149-1. In addition to the functions of legal representation and legal advice, can a lawyer exercise other activities?**

- Notarial activity
- Arbitration / mediation
- Proxy / representation
- Property manager
- Real estate agent
- Other law activities (please specify):Registration of subjects to Register of Public Sector Partners, authorisation of contracts

Comments

**149-2. What are the statuses for exercising the profession of lawyer?**

- Self-employed lawyer
- Staff lawyer
- In-house lawyer

Comments

**150. Is the lawyer profession organised through:**

- a national bar association
- a regional bar association
- a local bar association

Comments

**151. Is there a specific initial training and/or exam to enter the profession of lawyer?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If not, please indicate if there are other specific requirements as regards diplomas or university degrees:

**152. Is there a mandatory general in-service professional training system for lawyers?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**153. Is the specialisation in some legal fields linked to specific training, levels of qualification, specific diploma or specific authorisations?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

**F1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 146 and 148:**

Sources: The Slovak Bar Association

## 6.1.2. Practicing the profession

**154. Can court users establish easily what the lawyers' fees will be (i.e. a prior information on the foreseeable amount of fees)?**

Yes

No

Comments

**155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?**

Yes

No

Comments

**156. Do laws or bar association standards provide any rules on lawyers' fees (including those freely negotiated)?**

Yes, laws provide rules

Yes, standards of the bar association provide rules

No, neither laws nor bar association standards provide rules

Comments

## 6.1.3. Quality standards and disciplinary procedures

**157. Have quality standards been determined for lawyers?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used? Quality criteria in the form of a code of conduct/rights and duties of a lawyer are formulated partly in the parliamentary Act on the Legal Profession and in more detail in the Rules of Professional Conduct adopted by the General Assembly of Lawyers and by-laws adopted by the Bar Association Presidency.

**158. If yes, who is responsible for formulating these quality standards:**

the bar association

the Parliament

other (please specify): .....

Comments

**159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:**

the performance of lawyers

the amount of fees

Comments - Please specify:

**160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?**

a judge

Ministry of Justice

a professional authority

other (please specify): .....

Comments

**161. Disciplinary proceedings initiated against lawyers. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)**

	Number of disciplinary proceedings
<b>Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)</b>	40 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Breach of professional ethics</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Professional inadequacy</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Criminal offence</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Other</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

**162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.**

	Number of sanctions
<b>Total number of sanctions (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)</b>	49 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Reprimand</b>	10 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Suspension</b>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Withdrawal from cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Fine</b>	36 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>5. Other</b>	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons.

## 7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

### 7.1 Court related mediation

#### 7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

##### 163. Does the judicial system provide for court-related mediation procedures?

Yes

No

Comments

##### 163-1. In some fields, does the judicial system provide for mandatory mediation with a mediator?

Before/instead of going to court

Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding

No mandatory mediation

Comments - If there is mandatory mediation, please specify which fields are concerned:

##### 163-2. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?

Yes

No

Comments - If there are mandatory informative sessions, please specify which fields are concerned:

##### 164. Please specify, by type of cases, who provides court-related mediation services:

	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
<b>Civil and commercial cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Family cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Administrative cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Labour cases including employment dismissals</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Criminal cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Consumer cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP



Comments In criminal matters the mediation is provided by the specialized member of a court non-judge staff, the mediation and probation officer. It is a specific court annexed mediation, as we indicated in last cycle.

**165. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?**

Yes

No

NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify (only one or both options):: The legal aid is provided by the Legal Aid Centre which was created pursuant to the Act No. 327/2005 Coll. on the Provision on Legal Aid for Persons in Material Need as a state budgetary organization financed by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. The legal aid granted by the Legal Aid Center covers also the possibility to solve the dispute through a mediation procedure.

**166. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:**

	Total	Males	Females
<b>Number of mediators</b>	913 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments In previous cycles the number of registered mediators provided by the Ministry of Justice included all persons listed in the register of mediators, including those who has been stroke out of a list or suspended. For this evaluation cycle we can provide the number of active registered mediators.

**167. Number of court-related mediations:**

	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
<b>Total ( 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>1. Civil and commercial cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>2. Family cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>3. Administrative cases</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>4. Labour cases including employment dismissal cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>5. Criminal cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>6. Consumer cases</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - Please indicate the source:

**168. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?**

- Mediation other than court-related mediation
- Arbitration
- Conciliation (if different from mediation)
- Other ADR (please specify): .....

Comments

**G1. Please indicate the source for answering question 166:**

Source: Ministry of Justice

**8.Enforcement of court decisions**

**8.1.Execution of decisions in civil matters**

**8.1.1.Functioning**



**169. Do you have enforcement agents in your judicial system?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**170. Number of enforcement agents**

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Number of enforcement agents</b>	277 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	187 <input type="checkbox"/> NA	90 <input type="checkbox"/> NA

Comments Significant number of enforcement agents announced their resignation in 2017 and 2018 which caused the decrease in their numbers compared with previous years.

**171. Are enforcement agents (multiple options are possible):**

- judges
- bailiffs practising as private professionals under the authority (control) of public authorities
- bailiffs working in a public institution
- other

Comments - Please specify their status and powers: See the general comment

**171-1. Do enforcement agents have the monopoly in exercising their profession?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the enforcement agents' monopoly or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with: The enforcement agent is exclusively entitled to enforce all court decisions with the exception of the court decisions related to personal care for minors and the visiting rights of the parents. These decisions are enforced directly by the court.

**171-2. Can the enforcement agent carry out the following civil enforcement proceedings:**

	Option
<b>Seizure of movable tangible properties</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Seizure of immovable properties</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Seizure from a third party of the debtor claims regarding a sum of money</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Seizure of remunerations</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Seizure of motorised vehicles</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Eviction measures</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Enforced sale by public tender of seized properties</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
<b>Other</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes with monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> Yes without monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments Other ways to enforce the monetary claim:

- sale of securities and shares
- sale of the business share
- sale of the enterprise

**171-3. Apart of the enforcement of court decisions, what are the other activities that can be carried out by enforcement agents?**

- Service of judicial and extrajudicial documents
- Debt recovery

- Voluntary sale of moveable or immoveable property at public auction
- Seizure of goods
- Recording and reporting of evidence
- Court hearings service
- Provision of legal advice
- Bankruptcy procedures
- Performing tasks assigned by judges
- Representing parties in courts
- Drawing up private deeds and documents
- Building manager
- Other

Comments Other:

- drawing up the motion to commence the enforcement procedure
- to take to custody in connection with enforcement money, deeds and objects

**172. Is there a specific initial training or exam to become an enforcement agent?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**172-1. Is there a system of mandatory general continuous training for enforcement agents?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**173. Is the profession of enforcement agents organised by (the answer NAP means that the profession is not organised):**

- a national body
- a regional body
- a local body
- NAP

Comments

**174. Are enforcement fees easily established and transparent for court users?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**175. Are enforcement fees freely negotiated?**

- Yes
- No

**176. Do laws provide any rules on enforcement fees (including those freely negotiated)?**

- Yes
- No

Comments The amount of enforcement fees consist of the enforcement agent remuneration and other costs related to the enforcement of court decisions is regulated by a decree of the Ministry of Justice No. 68/2017 Coll.

**H0. Please indicate the sources for answering question 170**

Source: Chamber of judicial officers of Slovak republic  
The complete list of the enforcement agents is available at the website of the Ministry of justice

**8.1.2. Efficiency of enforcement services**



**177. Is there a body entrusted with supervising and monitoring the enforcement agents' activity?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**178. Which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring enforcement agents?**

- professional body
- judge
- Ministry of Justice
- public prosecutor
- other (please specify): .....

Comments

**179. Have quality standards been determined for enforcement agents?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, what are the quality criteria used?

**180. If yes, who is responsible for establishing these quality standards?**

- professional body
- judge
- Ministry of Justice
- other (please specify): .....

Comments

**181. Is there a specific mechanism for executing court decisions rendered against public authorities, including supervising such execution?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: There is no specific mechanism with the supervising.

However, the enforcement procedure against the State is the subject to some specific provisions of the Enforcement Code, in particular relating to the specification of the state assets which may be or may not be the subject to execution. E.g. the state budget revenue, state-owned securities and state ownership interests in legal entities are not subject to execution. If the debtor considers that the enforcement agent is executing distraint on state property excluded from distraint, he or she can apply to the court for a suspension order. In this case, the court shall decide on the application, whether the state property concerned may be affected by execution.

**182. Is there a system for monitoring how the enforcement procedure is conducted by the enforcement agent?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: The supervision over some acts of the enforcement agent is ensured by being the subject to court approval (e.g. knocking on the auction of real estate, approval of the allocation of proceeds from the auction). The legality of the bailiff's procedure in a specific enforcement procedure may be investigated by the Chamber of Judicial Officers or the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic on the basis of a complaint. However, those authorities are only entitled to initiate disciplinary proceedings against the bailiff when they find a misconduct or malpractice. They are not entitled to interfere in the performing of the enforcement proceedings. The bailiff is obliged to inform the creditor on his / her findings, specifically on the performed actions to identify the debtor's assets, in the form of the regular reports within the specific deadlines (approximately once every six months).

At the same time, the bailiff is obliged to send the data on the current state of enforcement and the bailiff's costs in each assigned case once a month to the court.

The court is entitled to ask the bailiff for explanations or reports on the course of each enforcement case. If delays or breaches of the obligations laid down by law occur in the execution of the execution, the court may order the bailiff to take the necessary measures to remedy the deficiencies.

**183. What are the main complaints made by users concerning the enforcement procedure? Please indicate a maximum of 3.**

no execution at all

non execution of court decisions against public authorities

lack of information

excessive length

unlawful practices

insufficient supervision

excessive cost

other (please specify): .....

Comments

**184. Has your country prepared or established concrete measures to change the situation concerning the enforcement of court decisions – in particular regarding decisions against public authorities?**

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify: See the comment to Q 181

**185. Is there a system measuring the length of enforcement procedures:**

	Existence of the system
for civil cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
for administrative cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Comments

**186. Regarding a decision on debt collection, please estimate the average timeframe to notify the decision to the parties who live in the city where the court sits (one option only):**

between 1 and 5 days

between 6 and 10 days

between 11 and 30 days

more (please specify): .....

NA

Comments

**187. Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against enforcement agents. (If a disciplinary proceeding is undertaken because of several reasons, please count the proceedings only once and for the main reason.)**

	Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings (1+2+3+4)	18 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
1. For breach of professional ethics	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
2. For professional inadequacy	18 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
3. For criminal offence	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP
4. Other	0 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

**188. Number of sanctions pronounced against enforcement agents:**

	Number of sanctions pronounced
<b>Total number of sanctions (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	11 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Reprimand</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2. Suspension</b>	1 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Withdrawal from cases</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4. Fine</b>	10 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>5. Other</b>	0 [ ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons:

### H1. Please indicate the sources for answering questions 186, 187 and 188:

Source: Chamber of Judicial Officers of Slovak republic

## 8.2. Execution of decisions in criminal matters

### 8.2.1. Functioning of execution in criminal matters

**189. Which authority is in charge of the enforcement of judgments in criminal matters? (multiple options possible)**

- Judge
- Public prosecutor
- Prison and Probation Services
- Other authority (please specify): .....

Comments - Please specify his/her functions and duties (e.g. initiative or monitoring functions). In general, the decision is enforced by the authority which issued the decision; in proceedings before the court, the decision of the panel of the judges shall be ordered by presiding judge, he/she may entrust a judicial officer.

**190. Are the effective recovery rates of fines decided by a criminal court evaluated by studies?**

- Yes
- No

Comments



## 191. If yes, what is the recovery rate?

- 80-100%
- 50-79%
- less than 50%

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

## 9. Notaries

### 9.1. Profession of notary

#### 9.1.1. Number and status of notaries

192. Number and type of notaries in your country. If you do not have notaries skip to question 197.

	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL (1+2+3+4)</b>	338 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	106 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	232 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1. Private professionals (without control from public authorities)</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>2. Professionals appointed by the State</b>	338 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	106 [ ] NA [ ] NAP	232 [ ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3. Public officials</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP
<b>4. Other</b>	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP	[ ] NA [ X ] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify the status:

#### 192-1. What are the access conditions to the profession of notary (multiple options possible):

- diploma
- professional experience/professional training
- exam
- appointment procedure by the State
- other (please specify): selection procedure (see comment)

Comments A notary shall be commissioned by the Minister of Justice on the basis of candidate selection procedure results. The candidate selection procedure consists of written and oral part and it is initiated and conducted by the Chamber of notaries (in the presence of ministry representatives). The results are communicated to Minister of Justice.

192-2. Are notaries appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?

yes, please indicate the age of retirement:67

no, please specify the duration of the appointment: .....

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: The Minister shall remove a notary from the office:

- at the notary's request,
- if the notary has lost the citizenship of a Member State of the European Union or another state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,
- if the notary is subject to the deprivation or restriction of legal capacity by virtue of a final court order,
- if a judgement has become final convicting the notary of an intentional criminal offence, or a criminal offence concerned with his or her activity as a notary,
- in result of a disciplinary measure of dismissal,
- if the notary's professional liability policy expired or was terminated and the notary has failed to renew the policy upon the Chamber's demand within the time limit determined by the Chamber,
- if the notary has failed to establish an office and commence the activities as a notary in his or her designated seat within three months from the taking of the oath without serious reasons,
- if, based on a medical statement, the notary's health condition does not allow him or her to continuously pursue the activities as a notary and a court order to that effect has been issued at the Chamber's petition.

#### **194. What kind of activities do notaries perform (multiple options possible):**

Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)

Authentication

Certification of signatures

Legality control of documents submitted by the parties

Mediation

Taking of oaths

Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):see comment

Comments -In the field of arbitration

- Notarial custody
- Drawing up notarial deeds ( authentic instruments)
- Certification of legally relevant facts
- Procedures related to Notarial central registers
- Legal representation in cadastral (land registry) proceedings

#### **194-1. Do notaries have the exclusive rights when exercising their profession:**

Within some civil procedures (for example inheritance or inheritance distribution; divorce by mutual consent)

Authentication

Certification of signatures

Legality control of documents submitted by the parties

Mediation

Taking of oaths

Other, for example collect taxes, keep registers etc. (please specify):see comment

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or on the opposite regarding the competition they have to deal with: Authentication in the sense of drawing up and issuing notarial deeds on legal acts.

Other: The notaries have the exclusive rights related to keeping and maintaining of the Notarial Central Registers of notarial deeds, testaments, acts on disinheritance and on cancellation of such acts, certified signatures, the chattel mortgages, auctions, acts. The notaries have the exclusive right to administer the list of 2 % tax revenue beneficiaries.

**194-2. In which areas of law do notaries perform their activities (multiple options possible)?**

- Real estate transaction
- Family law
- Succession law
- Company law
- Legality control of gambling activities
- Other

Comments

**194-3. Do notaries use specialised digital systems in their activity?**

- In establishing authentic instruments
- In recording authentic instruments (archives)
- Other activity (please specify): .....

Comments

**195. Is there an authority entrusted with supervising and monitoring the notaries' work?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**196. If yes, which authority is responsible for supervising and monitoring notaries (multiple options possible)?**

- professional body
- court
- Ministry of Justice
- public prosecutor
- other (please specify): .....

Comments

**196-1. Is there a system of general continuous training for all notaries?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**I1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 192:**

Sources: Chamber of Notaries of the Sloovak republic

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## 10. Court interpreters

### 10.1. Details on profession of court interpreter

#### 10.1.1. Status of court interpreters

##### 197. Is the title of court interpreters protected?

Yes

No

Comments

##### 198. Is the function of court interpreters regulated by legal norms?

Yes

No

Comments

##### 199. Number of accredited or registered court interpreters:

[ 953 ]

NA

NAP

Comments

##### 200. Are there binding provisions regarding the quality of court interpretation within judicial proceedings?

Yes

No

Comments - If yes, please specify (e.g. having passed a specific exam):

##### 201. Are the courts responsible for selecting court interpreters?

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office

Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings

No, please specify which authority selects court interpreters .....

Comments

##### J1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 199

Sources: Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic
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## 11. Judicial experts

## 11.1. Profession of judicial expert

### 11.1.1. Status of judicial experts

#### 202. In your system, what types of judicial experts can be requested to participate in judicial procedures (multiple choices possible):

experts who are requested by the parties to bring their expertise to support their argumentation,

experts appointed by a court to put their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of fact at the court's disposal,

"legal experts" who might be consulted by the judge on specific legal issues or requested to support the judge in preparing the judicial work (but do not take part in the decision).

Other (please specify): .....

Comments All experts must however be registered in the list kept by the Ministry of Justice and exercise their functions impartially and pursuant to the same rules. The only difference is by whom the expert is approached (court or individual/legal person).

#### 202-1. Are there lists or databases of registered judicial experts?

Yes

No

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment regarding these lists or databases of experts, if they do exist (e.g. : Does the expert take an oath? How is his/her skill evaluated? By whom?): See general comment

#### 202-2. Who is responsible for registering judicial experts?

Ministry of justice

Courts

Independent body (association of judicial experts)

Other

Comments

#### 202-3. Is the registration of judicial experts limited in time?

Yes, for how long .....

No

Comments There is no time limit for being registered as the judicial expert.

However, Ministry of justice shall strike off the expert from the list upon his/her own writing request, if the expert performed an activity without liability insurance for the performance of the activity, if he/she does not qualify for entry in the list, if the expert has ceased to practice in the field which is the subject of the activity and if the expert fails to verify professional competence.

#### 203. Is the title of judicial experts protected?

Yes

No

Comments - If appropriate, please explain the meaning of this protection:

#### 203-1. Does the judicial expert have an obligation of training?

Obligation of training
------------------------

<b>Initial training</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No
<b>Continuous training</b>	( X ) Yes ( ) No

Comments

**203-2. If yes, does this training concern:**

- judicial proceedings
- the profession of expert
- other

Comments

**204. Is the function of judicial experts regulated by legal norms?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**204-1. On the occasion of a task entrusted to him/her, does the judicial expert have to report any potential conflicts of interest?**

- Yes
- No

Comments

**205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Number of experts</b>	2 861 <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/> NAP

Comments

**205-1. Who sets the expert remuneration?**

- see general comment

**206. Are there binding provisions regarding the exercise of the function of judicial expert within judicial proceedings?**

- Yes
- No

Comments - If yes, please specify, in particular the given time to provide a technical report to the judge: Specific provisions regulate the

structure and content of an expert opinion/technical report. If the court summons the expert to defend its opinion/report at a court hearing, the expert is obliged to appear. The time period to provide the report is set by the court.

**206-1. Number of cases where expert opinion was ordered by a judge or requested by the parties**

	Number of cases
<b>Total (1+2+3+4)</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>1.Civil and commercial litigious cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>2.Administrative cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>3.Criminal cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP
<b>4.Other cases</b>	[ X ] NA [ ] NAP

Comments

**207. Are the courts responsible for selecting judicial experts?**

- Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment for a specific term of office
- Yes, for recruitment and/or appointment on an ad hoc basis, according to the specific needs of given proceedings
- No, please specify which authority selects judicial experts .....

Comments

**207-1. Does the judge control the progress of the expertise?**

- Yes
- No

Comments The expert is independent in preparation and drawing up the expertise. Upon the expert request the court may order the party or other subject to attend the expert, present the necessary items, give the necessary explanations, undergo a medical examination, or blood test, or to do something or to bear it if necessary for the purposes of expert evidence.

**K1. Please indicate the sources for answering question 205**

Sources: Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic

**12.Reforms in judiciary**

**12.1.Foreseen reforms**

## 12.1.1.Reforms

**208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there foreseen reforms? Please inform whether these reforms are under preparation or have only been envisaged at this stage. Have innovative projects been implemented? If possible, please observe the following categories:**

1. (Comprehensive) reform plans 1. The main findings and recommendations of the CEPEJ 2018 reports “Efficiency and quality of the Slovak judicial system. Assessment and recommendations on the basis of CEPEJ tools” and “Evaluation of the current state of affairs of ICT tools for the Slovak judicial system and advice on their development” are promoted and their implementation facilitated principally through expert support to the MoJ and the Judicial Council of Slovakia.

In order to improve better informed decision-making in the process of judicial administration MoJ is planning on drafting policy/strategy/legislation concerned with reforms in the areas of judicial efficiency and quality (e.g. a 10-year strategic plan for the Slovak judiciary that will be reviewed by the CEPEJ experts under SRSP 3 project).

Currently future foreseen changes are connected to the outcomes of the working groups/projects on topics such as: case weighting, specializations, court map, etc.

2. The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic started in 2016 National Project within EU Operational Program Effective Public Administration – “Process-organizational audit of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic and selected organizations of the Ministry of Justice and audit of execution of judicial power”. The aim of the project is to create conditions for increasing the efficiency of the courts with the aim of speeding up court proceedings and increasing the efficiency of the functioning of the judicial system, including the creation of conditions for more efficient enforcement of courts. The project is aimed at optimizing the processes in the enforcement of the judiciary and in the performance of the court, increasing their effectiveness and improving the quality of performance and services provided externally, as well as the optimization of processes at the Ministry of Justice, including the unification of work processes and procedures for the purpose of streamlining activities in the human resources management judiciary.

2. Budget -

3. Courts and public prosecution services (e.g. powers and organisation, structural changes - e.g. reduction of the number of courts -, management and working methods, information technologies, backlogs and efficiency, court fees, renovations and construction of new buildings) •There are planned reconstruction in: Regional court Košice (reconstruction and constructions of superstructure 35 000 000,-eur), District court Levice (reconstruction and construction of superstructure 1 000 000,-eur), District court Luenec (second phase of reconstruction 1 400 000,-eur), District court Brezno (revitalization).

•The setting of timeframes in line with the CEPEJ-recommended methodology is an important step towards a sustained positive tension to decrease the length of judicial proceedings without any prejudice to the quality of decisions. MoJ is currently working on implementing and testing IT tool that will allow us gather data on the age of pending cases and on the length of particular proceedings without creating additional workload to the court’s employees. Implementation of the new module of the ICMS registering the procedural phases of court proceedings is also in progress.

Case weighting:

Judicial Council and Ministry of Justice are working closely on the joint project: Effective management of court staff resources using case-weighting system. Implementation of internationally recognized case weighting analysis methodology. Implementation of the



case weighting in Slovak judiciary plays an important role in future reforms as any changes in judicial map and specialization need in-depth analysis of reliable data on the courts' caseload for case categories.

### 3.1. Access to justice and legal aid -

### 4. High Judicial Council -

5. Legal professionals (judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, enforcement agents, etc.): organisation, education and training, etc. Judges:

- Slovak parliament passed a law on creation of the category of “guest judge” in the Slovak judicial system, a category of judges whose purpose is to respond to problems arising from the absence of a judge from his/her post in certain situations. The law will enter into force on October 15th.
- MoJ has addressed needs of Slovak judiciary to better prepare future candidates for the judge position by proposing changes in the legislation. These changes includes mainly addressing practical issues connected to the position of judicial trainee.

Prosecutors:

In the year 2018 there were adopted the legislative changes concerning the Authorities of the Prosecution Office, especially in connection with the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office. Primary by the Act No. 286/2018 Coll. On the selection of candidates for the post of European Prosecutor and European Delegated Prosecutor at the European Public Prosecutor's Office, as amended by Act No. 141/2019 Coll. a legal framework has been created containing the preconditions for the selection of candidates for the European Prosecutor and the European Delegated Prosecutor and the procedure of the Slovak Republic Authorities for their selection for these functions. This was the initial phase of the implementation of the Council's Regulation 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017, implementing enhanced cooperation to set up the European Public Prosecutor's Office that is aimed to select and nominate the European Prosecutor and the European Delegated Prosecutor for the Slovak Republic. Currently, there has been adopted an amendment to the Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on the Prosecution Office as amended, of the Act No. 154/2001 Coll. on Prosecutors and Trainee Prosecutors, as amended and other related acts, the purpose of which is to regulate the status and competence of the European Prosecutor and the European Delegated Prosecutor. In addition, the issue of anchoring the structural independence of the authorities investigating the criminal activities of police officers and members of the security forces has resonated in society for a long time. In this context, in 2018, a legislative change in the powers of the Authorities of the Prosecution Office has been prepared, which was successfully completed in 2019 with adoption of the Act No. 6/2019 Coll. amending and supplementing the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 171/1993 Coll. on Police Force as amended, and amending certain laws. In the interest of objectivity of investigation of criminal activity of the armed security forces and crimes of custom officers, by law were designated the regional prosecutor and prosecutors of the Regional Prosecution Office to execute prosecutor's surveillance.

Lawyers:

Throughout the year Slovak Bar Association closely observed the national legislative process and submitted comments regarding the number of legislative proposals among which the following had an impact on the legislation in general or specifically on the legal profession:

- Ministry of Justice Working Group on the Improvement of the Functioning of the Commercial Register;
- Ministry of Justice Working Group on Electronic System of Monitoring of Persons that aims to analyse effectiveness of the electronic system as an alternative to detention;
- Several legislative proposals on the use of information systems and electronisation in administrative proceedings and in public administration;
- A proposal for the Rules governing the transparent use of legal services provided by lawyers to state bodies which focuses on choice of lawyer and the remuneration;
- New rules governing assignment of ex offo lawyers in criminal proceedings, which are expected to improve the system of distribution of cases
- Amendment to the Criminal Code that criminalises illicit provision of regulated services by persons without licence, including legal services
- New Act on the protection of and support for victims of crimes
- Implementation of the Act on e-government

6. Reforms regarding civil, criminal and administrative laws, international conventions and cooperation activities MoJ has established the working group on recodification of the Civil substantive Law (amendment and change of the Civil Code) and the Code of the Civil Litigious Procedure.

7. Enforcement of court decisions

1. Enforcement proceedings that started before April 1, 2017 will be terminated. The parliament passed the law on their termination, proposed by the Justice Ministry, on June 26, 2019. The law states that "old" enforcement proceedings will be stopped if five years have elapsed and no property was found to serve as a payment for the enforced debt. The aim of the law is to effectively solve the current problem of long lasting enforcement procedures stuck at courts. With this law, the Justice Ministry wants to help those who found themselves entrapped in debt due to old enforcement proceedings.

2. The Ministry of Justice prepared in 2018 a Draft Act on enforcement of property decision and on the Administration of seized assets. A Draft Act is currently in legislative process

8. Mediation and other ADR The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic prepared in 2018 National Project within EU Operational Programme Effective Public Administration – “Building and strengthening alternative dispute resolution through mediation and efficient use of restorative justice tools In the Slovak Republic - 2020-2021“. The aim of the national project is to raise awareness of ADR in civil and criminal matters by judges, prosecutors, court officials and the wider public, while strengthening the approach to apply alternative sanctions in practice. The resulting effect will be the presentation of a reform with a proposal for an institutional solution and the provision of more efficient use of ADR in the Slovak Republic.

9. Fight against crime -

9.1. Prison system Prison and Court Guard Service prepared in 2018 National Project within EU Operational Program Human Resources for 2014- 2020– “Chance for return”. The aim of the National Project is to support complex a holistic approach to solve the situation people disadvantaged for purpose market labour and social incorporation into society. The budget is 11.425.000,- EUR.

9.2 Child friendly justice MoJ is testing "Cochem model" on the selected courts in Slovakia. "Cochem model" is an innovative interdisciplinary model for dealing with separation and divorce conflicts that is designed to strengthen parental responsibility while taking due account of the needs of the children involved. These selected courts have been assigned specific position of “coordinator” which should facilitate and coordinate implementation of the "Cochem model" on the respective court. MoJ will consider possible nation–wide implementation of the Cochem model after thorough analyses of the results achieved at the pilot courts.

9.3. Violence against partners -

10. New information and communication technologies -

11. Other -