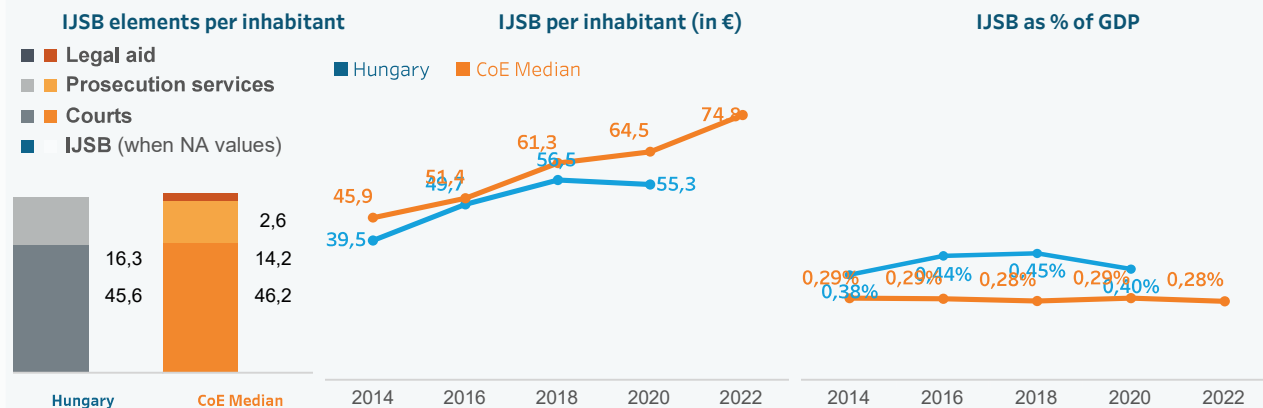**Inhabitants**
9 599 744

GDP per capita
17 015 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary
16 097 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)

IJSB elements per inhabitant

- **Legal aid**
- **Prosecution services**
- **Courts**
- **IJSB** (when NA values)

	Hungary	CoE Median
		2,6
	16,3	14,2
	45,6	46,2

IJSB per inhabitant (in €)

■ Hungary ■ CoE Median

CoE Median: 45,9 — 51,4 — 61,3 — 64,5 — 74,8
Hungary: 39,5 — 49,7 — 56,5 — 55,3

2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

IJSB as % of GDP

Hungary: 0,29% — 0,29% — 0,45% — 0,29% — 0,28%
CoE Median: 0,38% — 0,44% — 0,28% — 0,40%

2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

1st instance DT

Civil	Criminal	Administrative
134	**44**	**125**

days to solve a case

	1st Instance	2nd Instance	Highest Instance
Civil	134	106	115
Criminal	44	49	106
Administrative	125	0	43

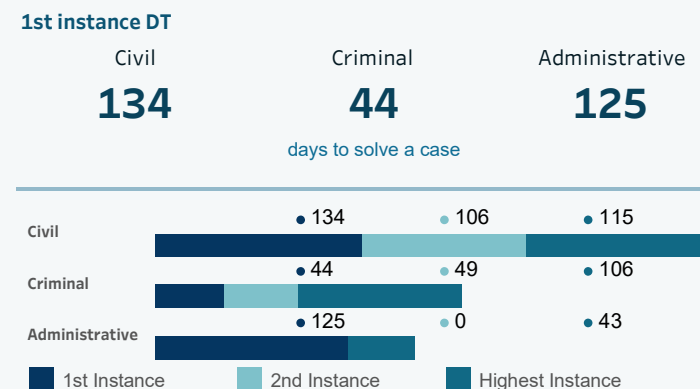■ 1st Instance ■ 2nd Instance ■ Highest Instance

Budget : The judicial system budget of Hungary cannot be calculated for 2022 due to the unavailability of data on legal aid budget. Even though the implemented courts' budget per inhabitant increased between 2020 and 2022 from 41 € to 46 €, it remains slightly below the CoE median. On the other hand, the public prosecution services' budget per inhabitant (16 €) is slightly above the CoE median.

Judicial organisation: There are not specialised courts as separate legal entities. Indeed, the 20 administrative and labour courts were dismissed on the 31st of March 2020. Since then, Regional Courts deal with labour cases on first instance while administrative cases are dealt with by eight Regional Courts at regional level.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): Hungary has an ICT Deployment index of 8,5 which is the highest in Europe. Hungary appears to be similarly developed in ICT in all matters. It was reported that legislative changes in recent years have made digital administration widely available. However, it is difficult to estimate the usage rate due to partial data on the use of digital technology in courts.

Professionals and gender balance: It is to be noted that the number of judges declined since 2018 (from 30,15 to 27,71 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) contrary to the trend identified in the majority of the states. Women constitute the majority within different judicial professions: judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff, lawyers and notaries. Female judges are over 60% at all three instances, while female prosecutors do not have the majority only at 2nd instance (46%). Moreover, 51% of court presidents are women. However female heads of prosecution services are at 39%.
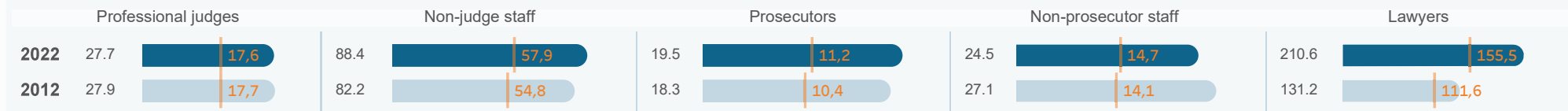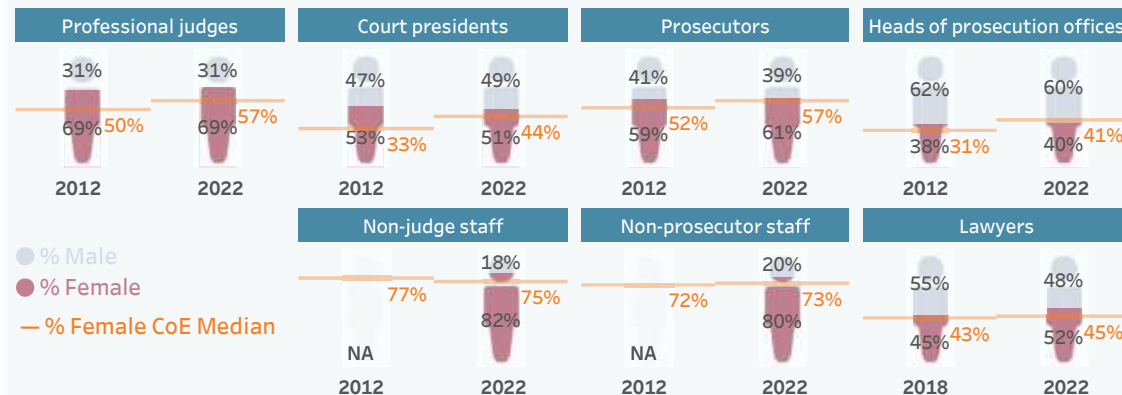
Efficiency : Except for the highest instance criminal cases, all other case types record a DT well below the respective European medians across the three instances. The second instance courts stand out as most efficient, while administrative justice appears as the most efficient area of law.

Data on administrative cases should be construed against the background of recent legislative reforms. Indeed, starting from April 2020 appeals in administrative matters were decided by the Curia. However, following a legislative amendment effective from March 2022, administrative cases are dealt with by High courts at 1st instance and by Regional courts at 2nd instance, while the Curia has original jurisdiction in exceptional cases set out by law.
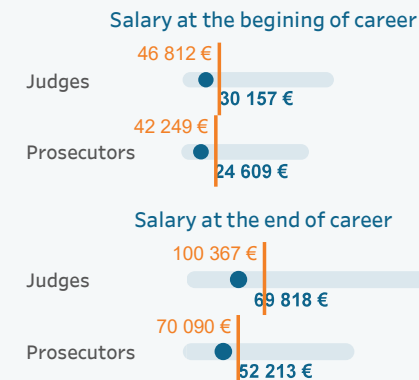
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

■ Hungary ■ CoE Median

	Professional judges	Non-judge staff	Prosecutors	Non-prosecutor staff	Lawyers
2022	27.7 — 17,6	88.4 — 57,9	19.5 — 11,2	24.5 — 14,7	210.6 — 155,5
2012	27.9 — 17,7	82.2 — 54,8	18.3 — 10,4	27.1 — 14,1	131.2 — 111,6

Gender Balance

● % Male
● % Female
— % Female CoE Median

Professional judges

2012	2022
31% / 69% 50%	31% / 69% 57%

Court presidents

2012	2022
47% / 53% 33%	49% / 51% 44%

Prosecutors

2012	2022
41% / 59% 52%	39% / 61% 57%

Heads of prosecution offices

2012	2022
62% / 38% 31%	60% / 40% 41%

Non-judge staff

2012	2022
NA / 77%	18% / 82% 75%

Non-prosecutor staff

2012	2022
NA / 72%	20% / 80% 73%

Lawyers

2018	2022
55% / 45% 43%	48% / 52% 45%

Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the begining of career

	CoE Median	Hungary
Judges	46 812 €	30 157 €
Prosecutors	42 249 €	24 609 €

Salary at the end of career

	CoE Median	Hungary
Judges	100 367 €	69 818 €
Prosecutors	70 090 €	52 213 €

Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the begining of career

	Hungary	CoE Median
	1.9	2.1
	1.5	1.7

Salary at the end of career

	Hungary	CoE Median
	4.3	4.3
	3.2	3.2

Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

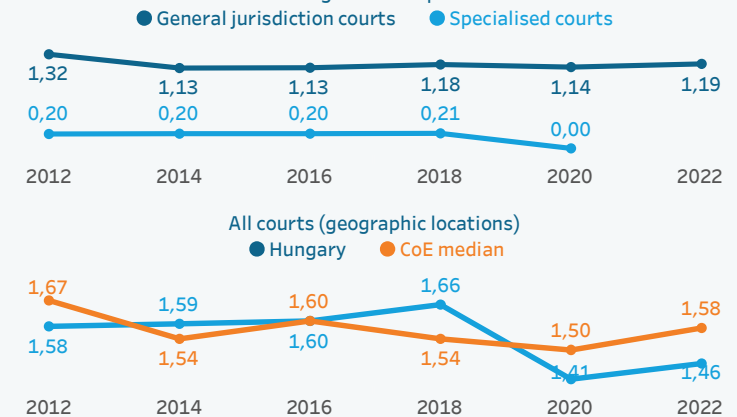|		CoE Median
For judges	NA	1,9
For prosecutors	1.3	1,3
For non-judge staff	NA	0,4
For non-prosecutor staff	0.0	0,4
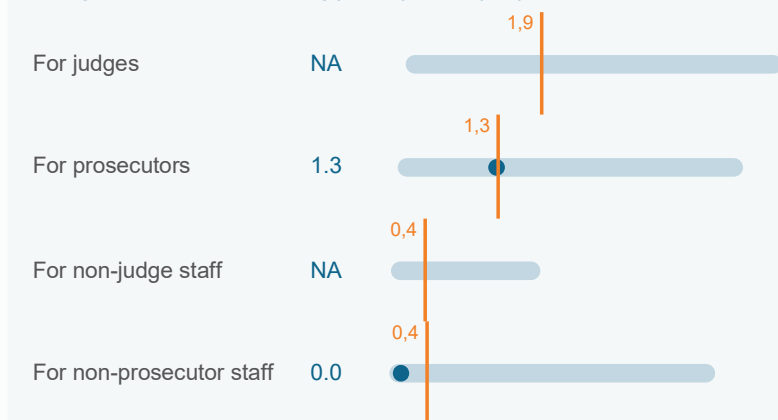
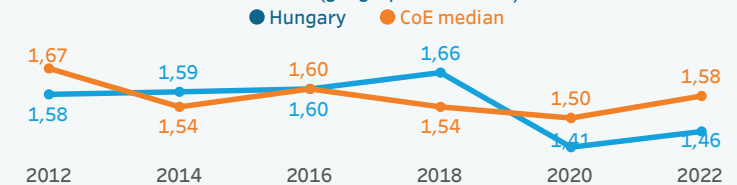**Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts**

NAP

25%
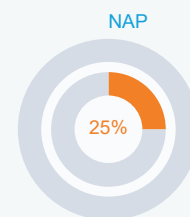
● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.

● General jurisdiction courts ● Specialised courts

2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
1,32	1,13	1,13	1,18	1,14	1,19
0,20	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,00	

All courts (geographic locations)

● Hungary ● CoE median

2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
1,67 (CoE)	1,59 / 1,54	1,60 / 1,60	1,66 / 1,54	1,50 / 1,41	1,58 / 1,46
1,58 (Hungary)					

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

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts
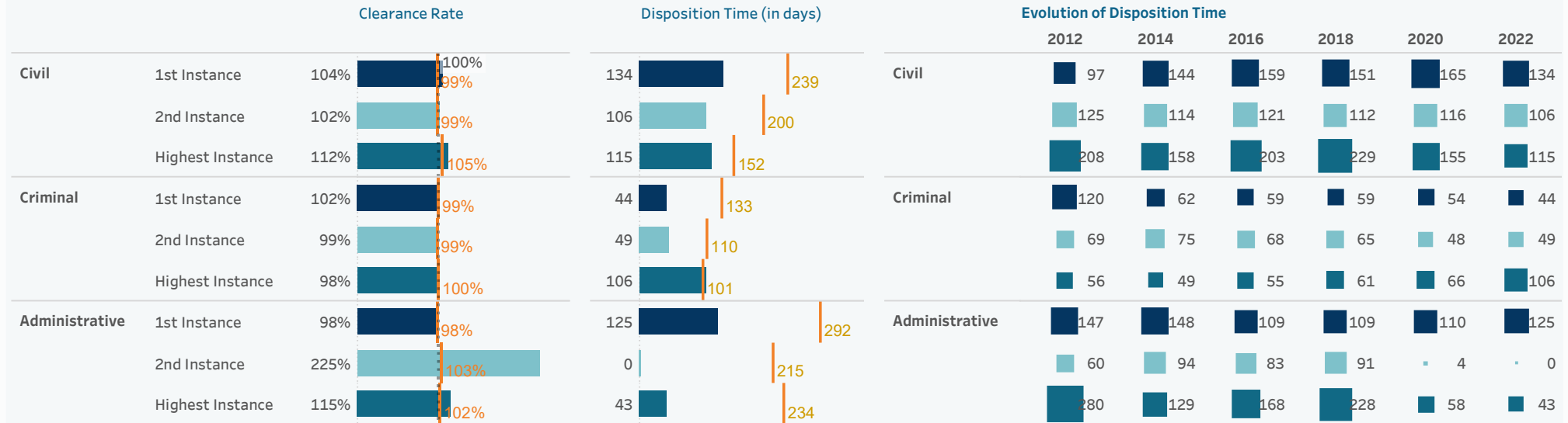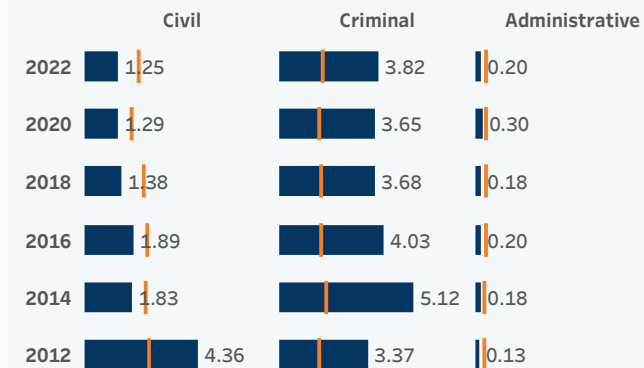
■ Hungary
■ CoE Median

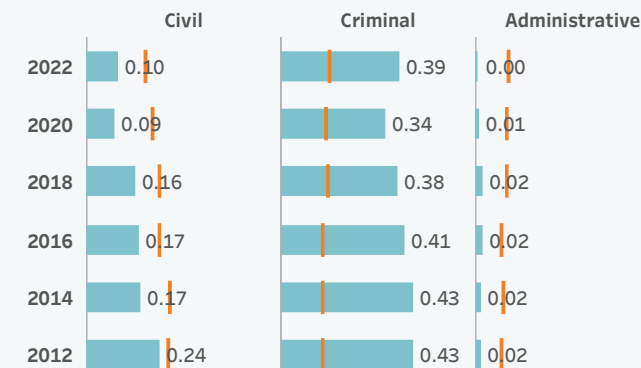**Instance**
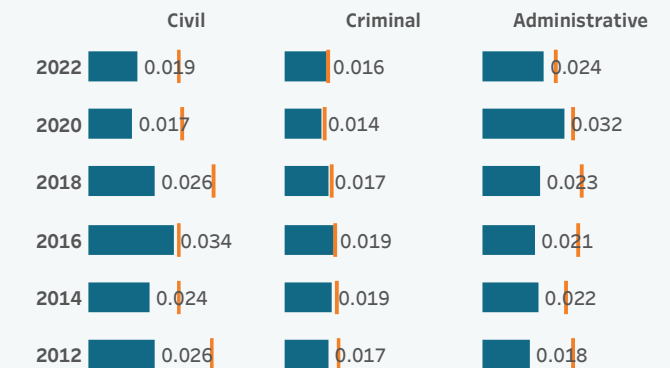■ 1st Instance
■ 2nd Instance
■ Highest Instance

Clearance Rate

		Hungary	CoE Median
Civil	1st Instance	104%	100% / 99%
	2nd Instance	102%	99%
	Highest Instance	112%	105%
Criminal	1st Instance	102%	99%
	2nd Instance	99%	99%
	Highest Instance	98%	100%
Administrative	1st Instance	98%	98%
	2nd Instance	225%	103%
	Highest Instance	115%	102%

Disposition Time (in days)

	Hungary	CoE Median
Civil 1st Instance	134	239
Civil 2nd Instance	106	200
Civil Highest Instance	115	152
Criminal 1st Instance	44	133
Criminal 2nd Instance	49	110
Criminal Highest Instance	106	101
Administrative 1st Instance	125	292
Administrative 2nd Instance	0	215
Administrative Highest Instance	43	234

Evolution of Disposition Time

		2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Civil	1st Instance	97	144	159	151	165	134
	2nd Instance	125	114	121	112	116	106
	Highest Instance	208	158	203	229	155	115
Criminal	1st Instance	120	62	59	59	54	44
	2nd Instance	69	75	68	65	48	49
	Highest Instance	56	49	55	61	66	106
Administrative	1st Instance	147	148	109	109	110	125
	2nd Instance	60	94	83	91	4	0
	Highest Instance	280	129	168	228	58	43

Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
2022	1.25	3.82	0.20
2020	1.29	3.65	0.30
2018	1.38	3.68	0.18
2016	1.89	4.03	0.20
2014	1.83	5.12	0.18
2012	4.36	3.37	0.13

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
2022	0.10	0.39	0.00
2020	0.09	0.34	0.01
2018	0.16	0.38	0.02
2016	0.17	0.41	0.02
2014	0.17	0.43	0.02
2012	0.24	0.43	0.02

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
2022	0.019	0.016	0.024
2020	0.017	0.014	0.032
2018	0.026	0.017	0.023
2016	0.034	0.019	0.021
2014	0.024	0.019	0.022
2012	0.026	0.017	0.018

Public Prosecution Services

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

Year	CoE Median	Hungary
2012	266	122.35
2014	244	97.38
2016	205	100.28
2018	190	100.07
2020	234	40.10
2022	204	42.34
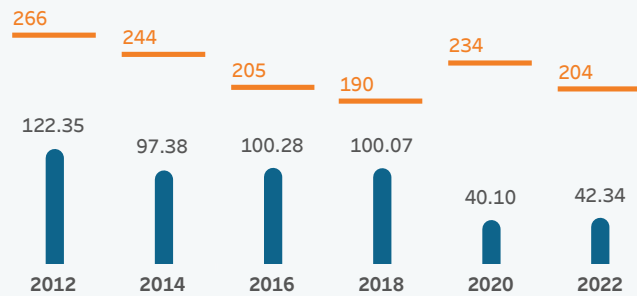
Distribution of processed cases in %

	Hungary	CoE Median
Discontinued during the reference year	16%	57%
Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3%	5%
Cases brought to court	81%	32%
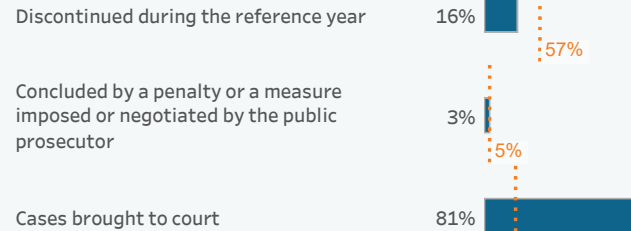
Distribution of discontinued cases in %   ■ Hungary   ■ CoE Median

	Hungary	CoE Median
Discontinued because the offender could not be identified	0%	38%
Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	39%	35%
Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	52%	12%
Discontinued for other reasons	9%	18%
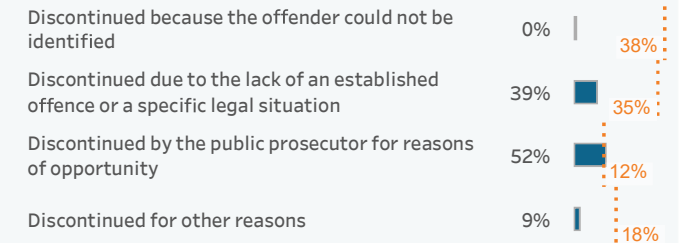
Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.
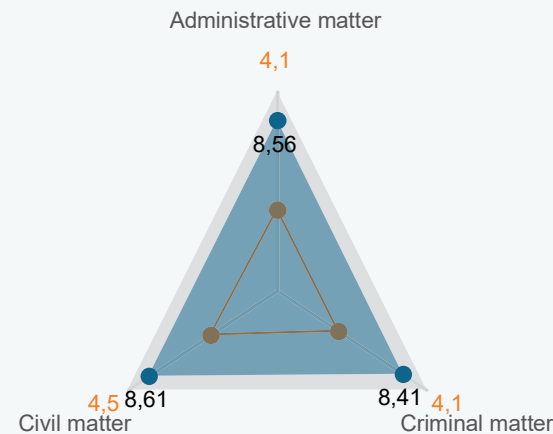
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
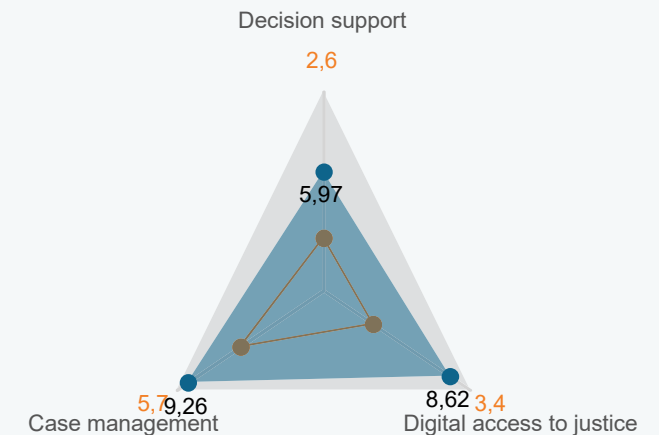(from 0 to 10)

Total deployment rate : **8,53**

4,16

Total usage rate : **5,30**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

- Administrative matter: 8,56 (4,1)
- Civil matter: 8,61 (4,5)
- Criminal matter: 8,41 (4,1)

Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

- Decision support: 5,97 (2,6)
- Case management: 9,26 (5,7)
- Digital access to justice: 8,62 (3,4)

Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts	Case-law of the higher court/s	Information about the judicial system
https://njt.hu/	https://kuria-birosag.hu/hu/kuriai-dontesek	https://birosag.hu/