

CEPEJ Study on the judicial systems in the EU Member States - Country fiche

Judiciary at a glance in Poland

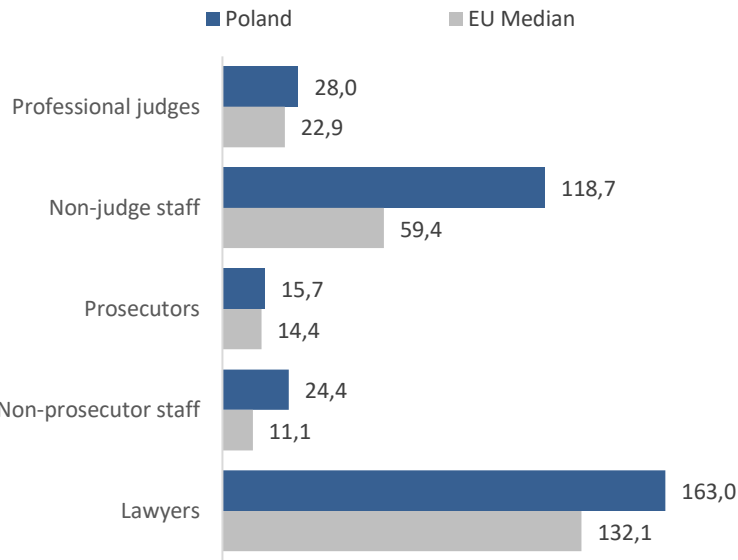
(2022 data)

General data

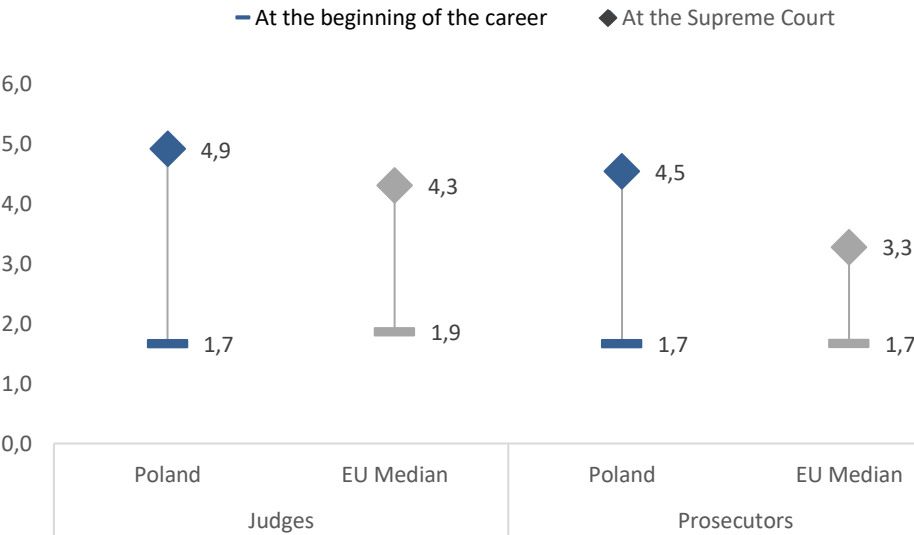
Population: 37 766 000 **GDP per capita:** 13 588 € **Average annual salary:** 16 238 €

Professionals

Judicial professionals per 100 000 inhabitants

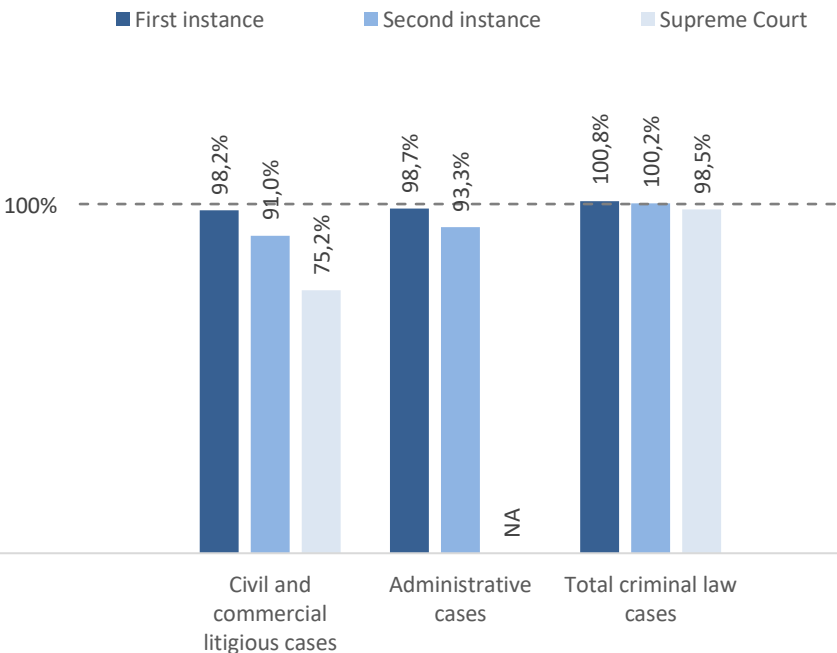


Gross salaries of judges and prosecutors vs average annual salary in 2022

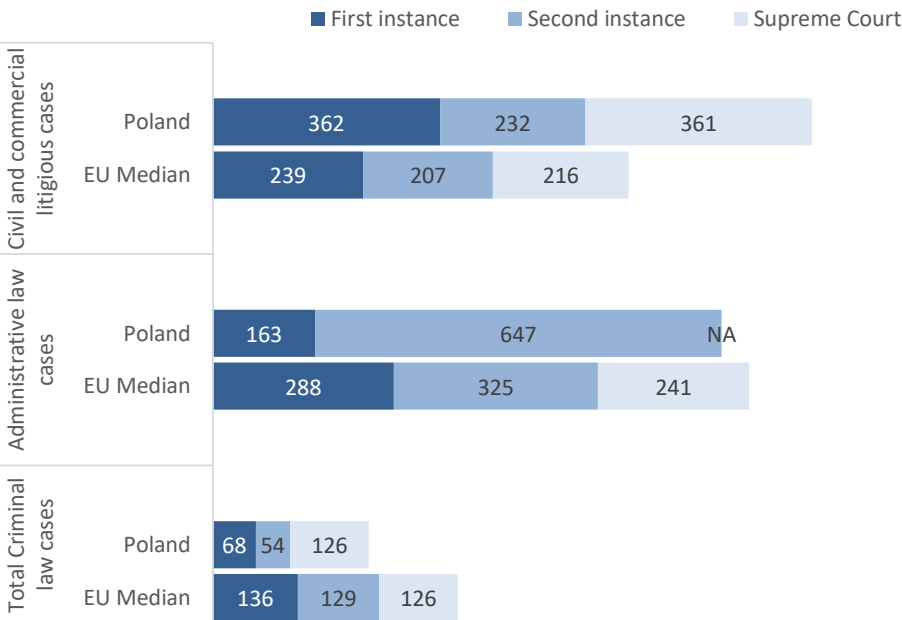


Efficiency

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)

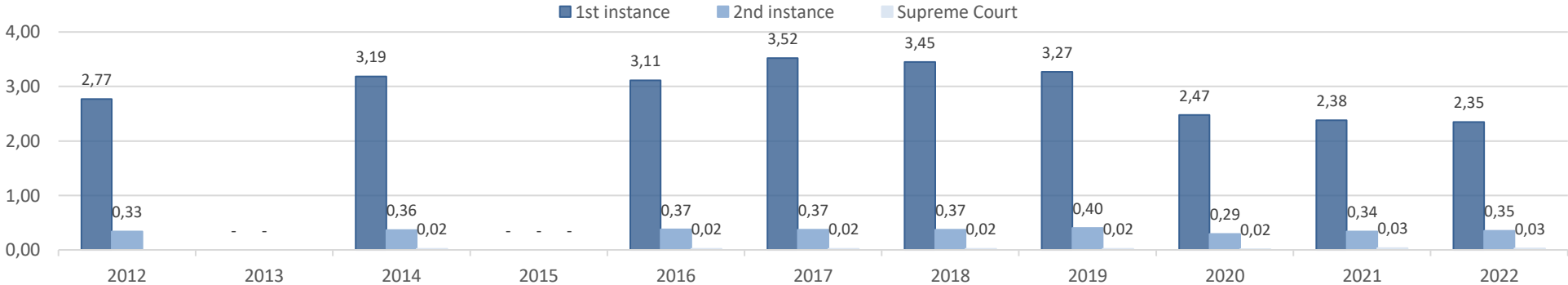


Disposition Time by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants

Incoming Civil (and commercial) litigious cases per 100 inhabitants*



* Please note that the Supreme Court data prior to 2014 were not collected.

CEPEJ (2023) 17rev part 2 - Poland

Synthesis table for the main indicators for:

Poland

Economic and demographic data	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	Variations	
													2012-2022	2021-2022
Population	38 533 000		38 496 000		38 433 000	38 433 558	38 412 000	38 411 000	38 244 000	38 088 000	37 766 000	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -2,0%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -0,8%
GDP per capita	10 126		10 538		11 370	12 365	12 960	13 289	12 953	13 691	13 588	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 34,2%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -0,8%
Exchange rate (local currency needed to obtain 1€)	4,09		4,26		4,42	4,17	4,30	4,30	4,61	4,59	4,69	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 14,7%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 2,2%
Average annual salary							NA	14 736	13 437	15 397	16 238	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 5,5%

Resources per 100 000 inh.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
Professional judges	26,25		26,23		25,97	26,14	25,45	25,35	25,23	25,77	27,96	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 6,5%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 8,5%
Non-judge staff	106,00		107,89		112,34	121,79	105,86	109,15	109,75	112,51	118,71	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 12,0%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 5,5%
Public prosecutors									15,28	15,49	15,66	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 1,1%
Non-prosecutors staff									23,72	23,79	24,43	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 2,7%
Lawyers	114,12		137,05		125,71	133,29	138,19	143,65	150,00	156,57	162,99	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 42,8%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 4,1%
Mediators	NA		NA		NA	NA	NA	10,73	10,72	10,77	11,12	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	NA	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 3,3%

First instance incoming cases per 100 inhab.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	2012-2022	2021-2022
Civil and commercial litigious cases	2,77		3,19		3,11	3,52	3,45	3,27	2,47	2,38	2,35	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -15,2%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -1,3%
Administrative law cases	0,19		0,22		0,20	0,19	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,23	0,21	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 9,9%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -9,1%
Total criminal law cases									4,87	5,32	5,37	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 0,9%

First instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2012-2021	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)
CR civil and commercial litigious cases	89%		99%		99%	94%	92%	99%	105%	103%	98%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 9,68	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -5,09
CR administrative law cases	100%		97%		103%	107%	105%	99%	95%	93%	99%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> -0,91	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 5,91
CR total criminal law cases									98%	101%	101%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 0,34

First instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)	195		203		225	232	273	270	317	330	362	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 85,4%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 9,6%
DT administrative law cases (days)	112		139		143	121	118	123	150	151	163	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 45,1%	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 8,3%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									82	72	68	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> -4,6%

First instance pending cases per 100 inhab. on 31 dec.	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022
Civil and commercial litigious cases	1,31		1,76		1,89	2,10	2,38	2,40	2,26	2,22	2,29	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 2,8%
Administrative law cases	0,06		0,08		0,08	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,09	0,09	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 4,7%
Total criminal law cases									1,07	1,05	1,01	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>		<div><div></div><div></div></div> -3,4%

Second instance performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)	
CR civil and commercial litigious cases					96%	97%	96%	90%	105%	97%	91%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> -6,36
CR administrative law cases					89%	108%	93%	97%	110%	64%	93%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> 29,66
CR total criminal law cases									99%	100%	100%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> 0,61
Second instance performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022	
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)					105	119	137	175	188	187	232	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> 23,9%
DT administrative law cases (days)					607	502	537	625	618	778	647	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> -16,8%
DT total criminal law cases (days)									61	56	54	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> -2,2%
Supreme court performance indicators (Clearance Rate)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022 (percentage points)	2021-2022 (percentage points)	
CR civil and commercial litigious cases					104%	108%	88%	98%	126%	66%	75%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> 9,55
CR administrative law cases					89%	108%	93%	NA	NA	NA	NA	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> NA
CR total criminal law cases									111%	103%	99%	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> -4,12
Supreme court performance indicators (Disposition Time)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend 2012-2022	2012-2022	2021-2022	
DT civil and commercial litigious cases (days)					180	158	250	234	156	261	361	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> 38,2%
DT administrative law cases (days)					607	504	535	NA	NA	NA	NA	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> NA
DT total criminal law cases (days)									151	126	126	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>			<div><div></div></div> 0,1%

1. Judicial organisation in Poland (2022 data)

The Polish court structure is characterized by four levels of courts but only three instances. Basically, there are District courts which are first instance courts, Regional courts which are first and second instance courts (within their jurisdiction they have the majority of first-instance cases), and Appellate courts which are second instance courts. The highest instance courts are the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court and the Constitutional Tribunal.

In 2022 in Poland, the number of courts considered as legal entities is 403. Namely, there are 377 courts of general jurisdiction and 26 specialised courts.

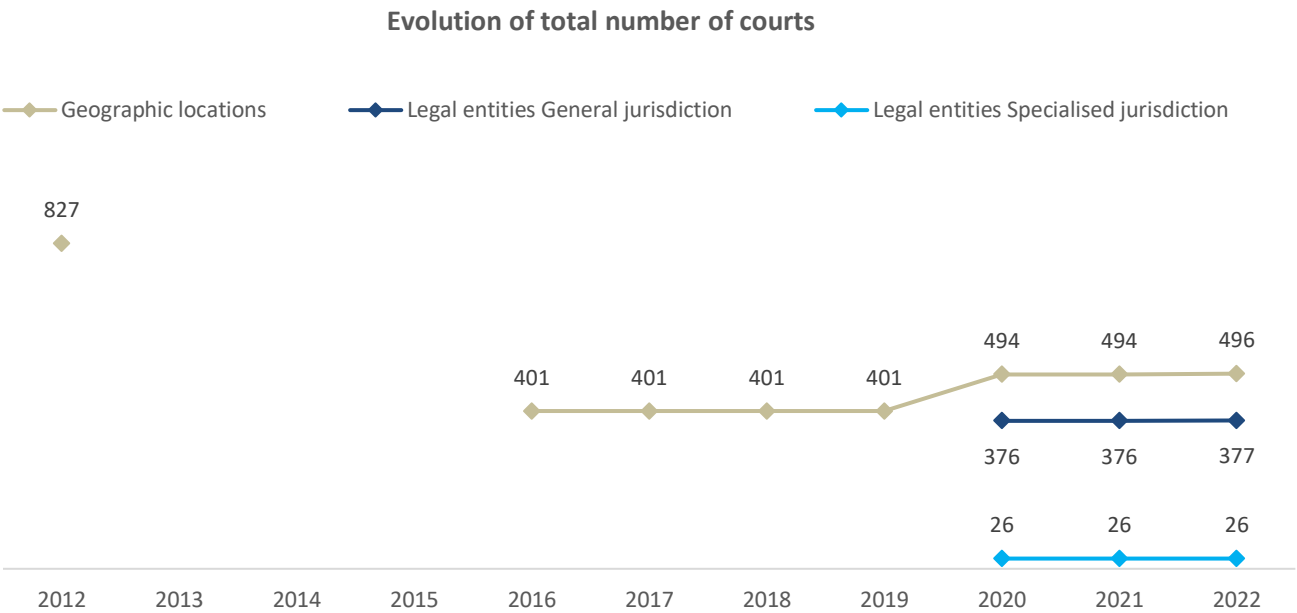
Among the 377 legal entities of general jurisdiction, 365 are competent at first instance, namely the 318 District and the 47 Regional courts. The 11 Appellate courts intervene at second instance, while the Supreme Court is the highest court of general jurisdiction. The Supreme Court operates under the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the Supreme Court Act. It is established to: exercise supervision over the activities of common and military courts in the area of adjudication - this is the so-called judicial supervision (Article 183(1) of the Constitution). The means used to exercise such supervision include: - recognition of extraordinary complaints, cassations and other appeals (instance supervision), passing resolutions resolving legal issues (extra-institutional supervision).

Among the 26 specialised courts, 23 are of first instance, while 3 are higher specialised courts (infra).

In terms of geographic locations, there are 496 courts among which 434 are of first instance. It is noteworthy highlighting that a different method of data presentation has been applied since 2020. Namely, all seats in different locations are taken into consideration. The figure of 496 indicated for 2022 is the sum of the common, administrative and military courts of first and second instance and the Supreme Court by geographic location (i.e., including the subdivisions). To the number of courts of first instance by geographical location (item 44 in line 1 - all common, administrative, military courts of first instance with localised divisions: number of courts 434) was added the number of 62 courts: 47 regional courts; 11 courts of appeal; 2 military courts; the Supreme Administrative Court and the Supreme Court.

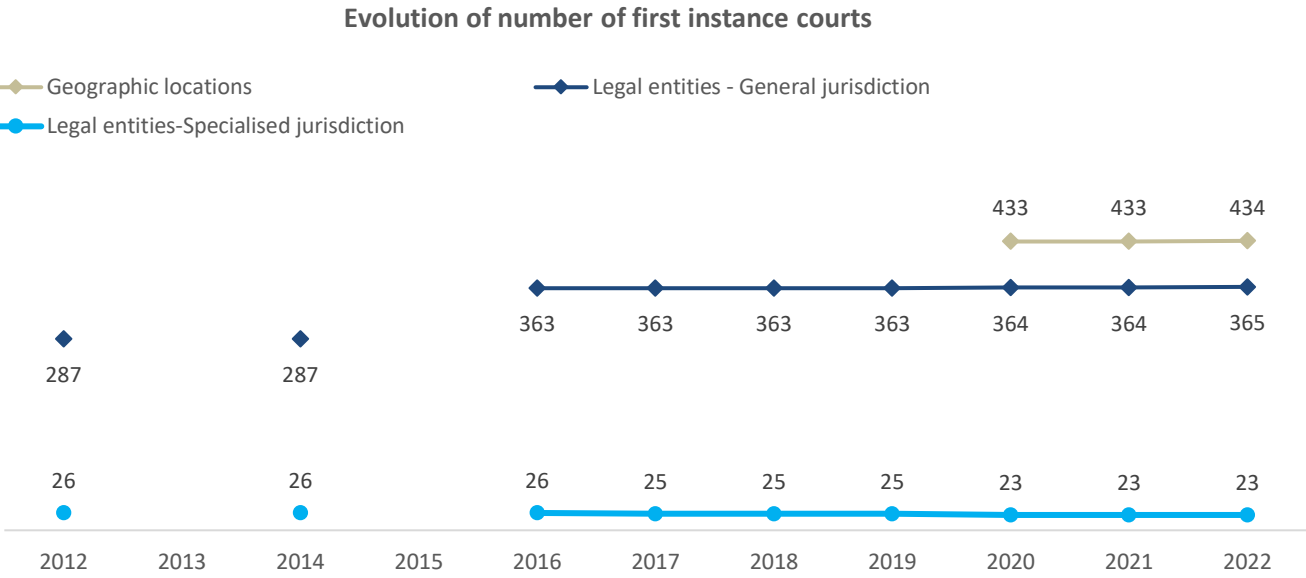
Evolution of total number of courts

Total number of courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012	827		
2013	-		
2014	NA		
2015	-		
2016	401		
2017	401		
2018	401		
2019	401		
2020	494	376	26
2021	494	376	26
2022	496	377	26

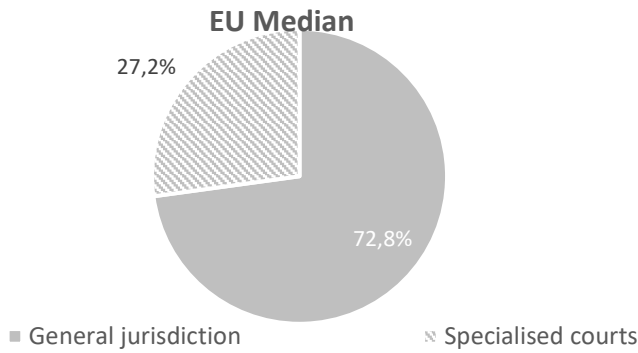
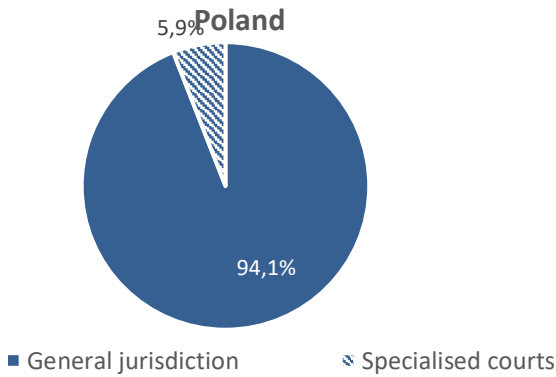


Evolution of number of first instance courts

First instance courts	Geographic locations	Legal entities	
		General jurisdiction	Specialised jurisdiction
2012		287	26
2013		-	-
2014		287	26
2015		-	-
2016		363	26
2017		363	25
2018		363	25
2019		363	25
2020	433	364	23
2021	433	364	23
2022	434	365	23



Distribution of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts



The distribution between first instance general jurisdiction courts and first instance specialised courts in Poland is 94,1% - 5,9% which is rather similar to the distribution tendency in EU: 72,8% - 27,2%.

Specialised Courts

Specialised courts	First instance	Higher instance
Total	23	3
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	NAP
Insolvency courts	NAP	NAP
Labour courts	NAP	NAP
Family courts	NAP	NAP
Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	NAP
Internet related disputes	NAP	NAP
Administrative courts	16	1
Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	NAP
Military courts	7	2
Juvenile courts	NAP	NAP
Other specialised courts	NAP	NAP

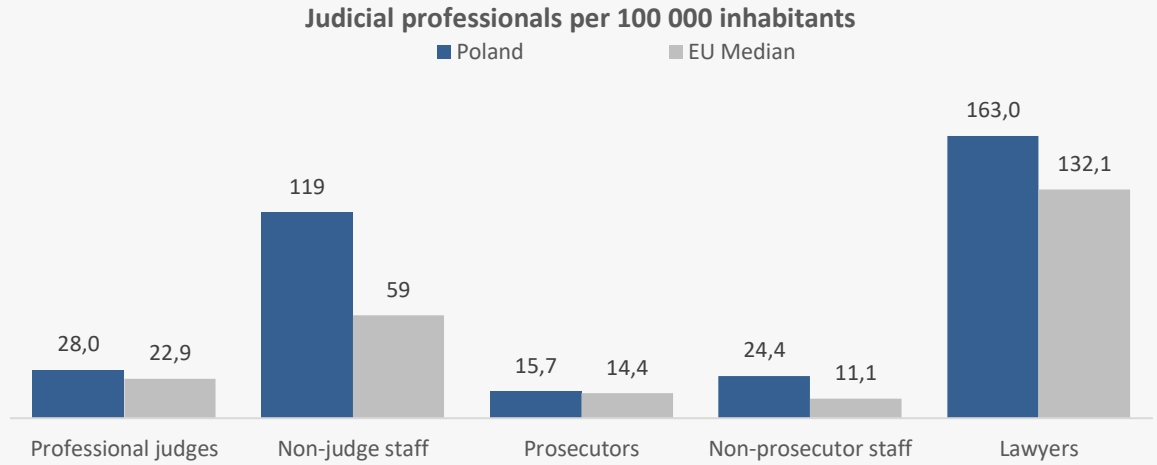
The 23 first instance specialised courts encompass 16 administrative courts and 7 military courts. The 3 higher instance specialised courts include 2 military courts and the Supreme Administrative Court. The latter is both second and third instance court in administrative matters.

2. Professionals of justice in Poland (2022 data)

Judicial professionals (summary)

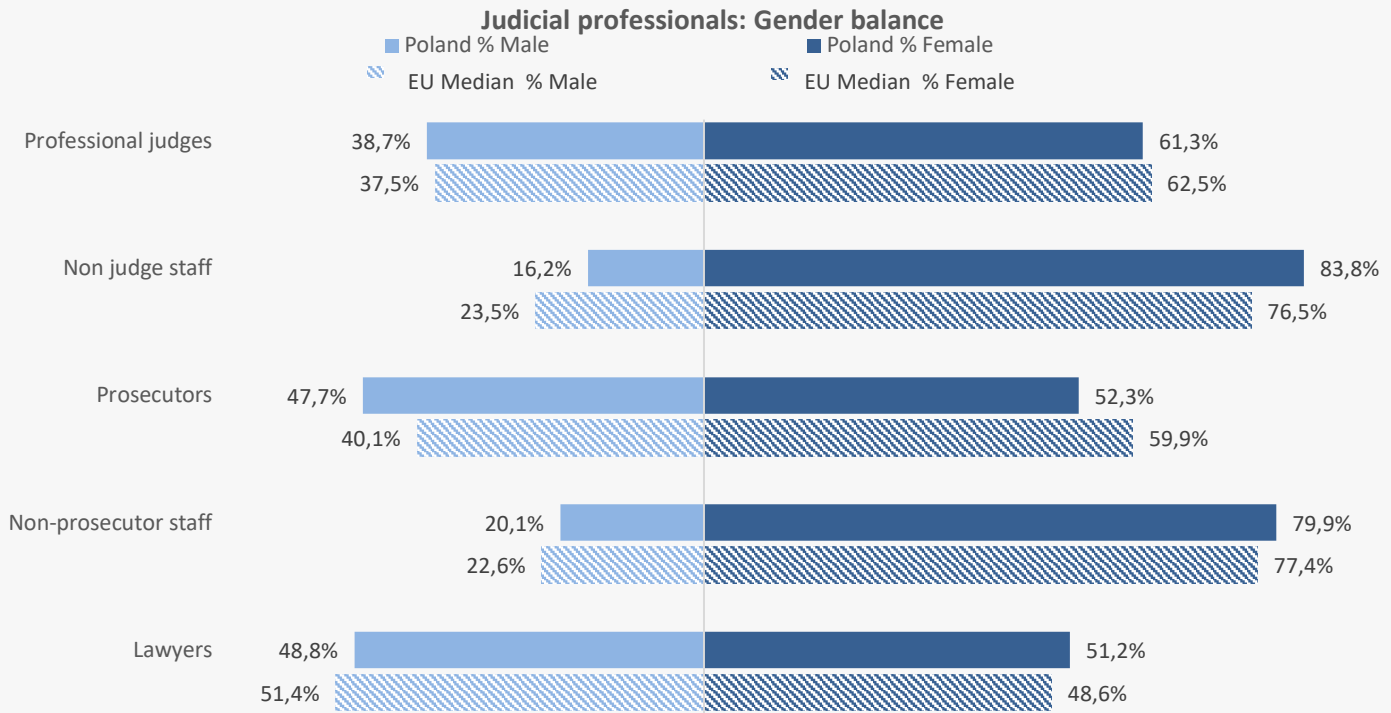
Judicial professionals in absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants

	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EU Median
Professional judges	10 560	28,0	22,9
Non-judge staff	44 832	119	59
Prosecutors	5 914	15,7	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	9 226	24,4	11,1
Lawyers	61 554	163,0	132,1



Judicial professionals: Gender balance

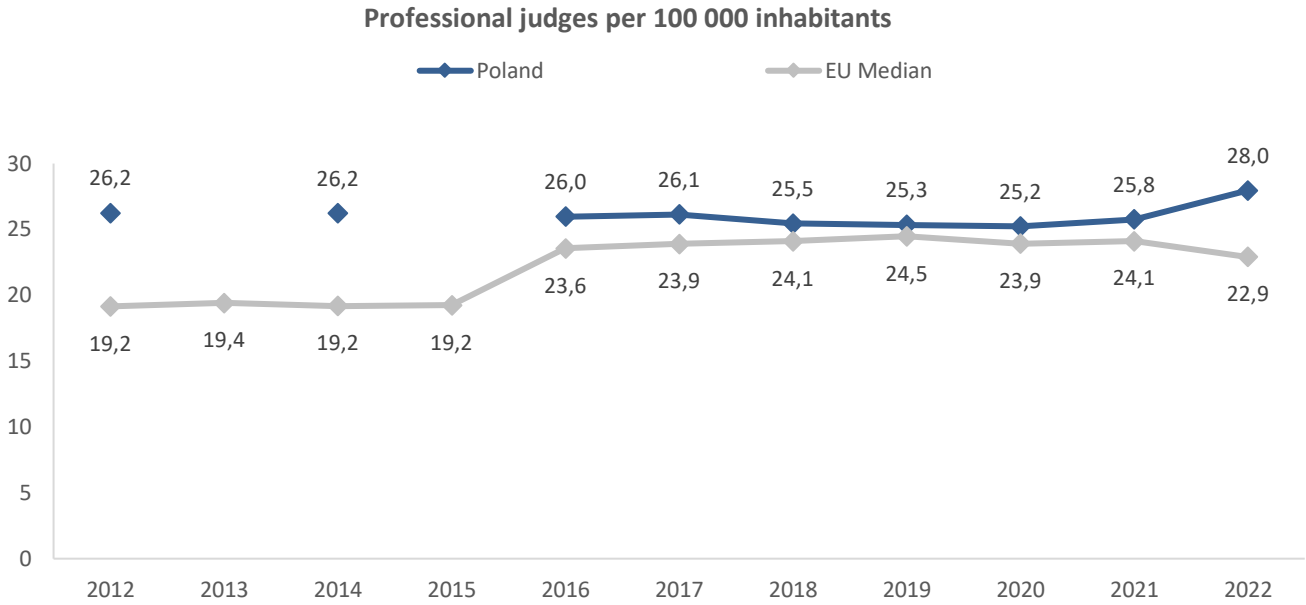
	% Male	% Female
Professional judges	38,7%	61,3%
Non judge staff	16,2%	83,8%
Prosecutors	47,7%	52,3%
Non-prosecutor staff	20,1%	79,9%
Lawyers	48,8%	51,2%



Professional judges

Evolution of the number of professional judges since 2012 (Q46)

Number of professional judges	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2012	10 114	26,2	19,2
2013	-	-	19,4
2014	10 096	26,2	19,2
2015	-	-	19,2
2016	9 980	26,0	23,6
2017	10 047	26,1	23,9
2018	9 776	25,5	24,1
2019	9 736	25,3	24,5
2020	9 650	25,2	23,9
2021	9 815	25,8	24,1
2022	10 560	28,0	22,9



According to 2022 data, the total number of professional judges sitting in courts (all instances) in Poland is 10 560, which is 7,6% more than in previous cycle.

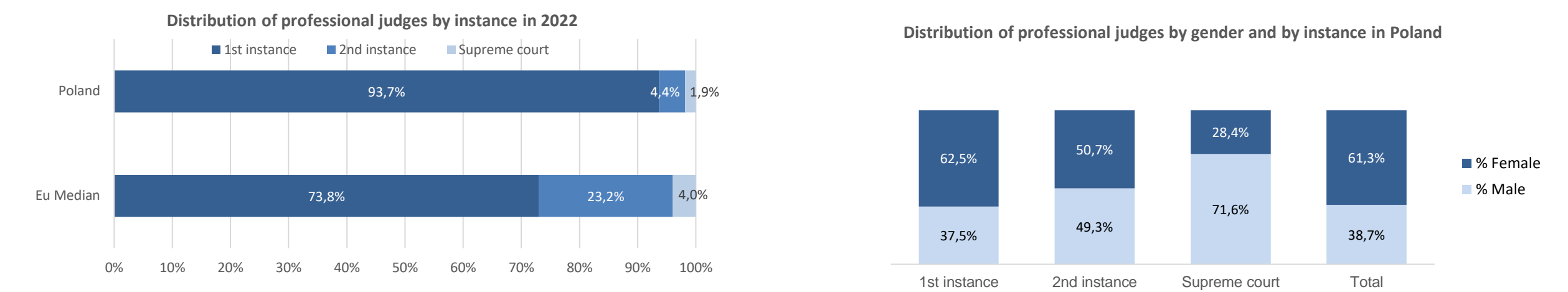
The numbers are higher because the president appointed a lot of court assessors as judges in 2022. In addition, there were more appointments to the regional and appeal courts than retirements of judges from these courts.

More precisely, in Poland, there are 27,96 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 22,92 judges per 100 000 inhabitants)

It is interesting to mention here that a person may be appointed to the position of assessor if s/he fulfils the conditions laid down in Article 61 § 1 points 1-4 of the Act on the Common Courts System and, moreover, has completed training at the National School of the Judiciary and Public Prosecution and passed a judge's or prosecutor's exam. Court assessors are appointed by the President of the Republic of Poland for an indefinite period of time, at the request of the National Council of the Judiciary. In the exercise of his or her office, a judicial assessor is independent and subject only to the Constitution and the laws. Assessors who are entrusted with the duties of a judge perform adjudicatory functions in district courts alongside judges. However, they may not: apply pre-trial detention to a detainee handed over to the court's disposal with a request for pre-trial detention, hear complaints against decisions on refusal to initiate an investigation or enquiry, against decisions on discontinuance of an investigation or enquiry, or against decisions on discontinuance of an enquiry and entry of a case in the register of offences, and adjudicate family and guardianship law cases. After 36 months, an assessor can be appointed as a judge by the President of the Republic. Not all professional judges are assessors first.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and gender

Professional judges 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	9 894	93,7%	3 715	6 179	37,5%	62,5%
2nd instance	469	4,4%	231	238	49,3%	50,7%
Supreme court	197	1,9%	141	56	71,6%	28,4%
Total	10 560		4 087	6 473	38,7%	61,3%



In this cycle, the total number of female professional judges (all instances) is 6 473, which represents 61,3% of the total number of judges.

The total number of judges is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 9 894 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 6 179 are female); 469 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 238 are female) and 197 are sitting in Supreme Court (of which 56 are female).

Compared with the EU distribution of professional judges per instance, a similar trend is observed in Poland. However, the prevalence of first instance judges is more pronounced, while second and third instance judges are less numerous.

As regards the distribution of the number of judges among the different judicial instances, Poland presents some peculiarities which should be mentioned. As already mentioned, the Polish court structure is characterized by four levels of courts but only three instances. Owing to this peculiarity, some judges sit as first and second instance magistrates. Judges of regional courts are counted as first instance judges together with judges of district courts and judges of first instance administrative courts. Only judges of appellate courts are considered as second instance magistrates.

More precisely, the number of first instance judges corresponds to the number of judges of district, regional courts + court assessors: 9403 (5904 women, 3499 men) as well as administrative judges (number of judges of district courts + court assessors: 491 (275 women, 216 men)); the number of second instance judges corresponds to the number of judges of the appeal courts: 469 (238 women, 231 men) as well as the number of judges of the Supreme Administrative Court : 107 (37 women, 70 men).

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female judges constitute the majority at first and second instance, while at the Supreme court level they represent only 28%.

Absolute number of professional judges by instance and matter

Professional judges 2022	Total	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	9 894	NA	NA	491	NA
2nd instance	469	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme court	197	24	32	107	34
Total	10 560	NA	NA	598	NA

In Poland, the distribution of judges by categories of cases is possible only with regard to administrative law cases.

Distribution of professional judges by instance and matter

Distribution of Professional judges by instance and matter 2022	Civil and commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
1st instance	NA	NA	5,0%	NA
2nd instance	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supreme court	12,2%	16,2%	54,3%	17,3%
Total	NA	NA	5,7%	NA

At the level of the Supreme Court “Other” refers to:

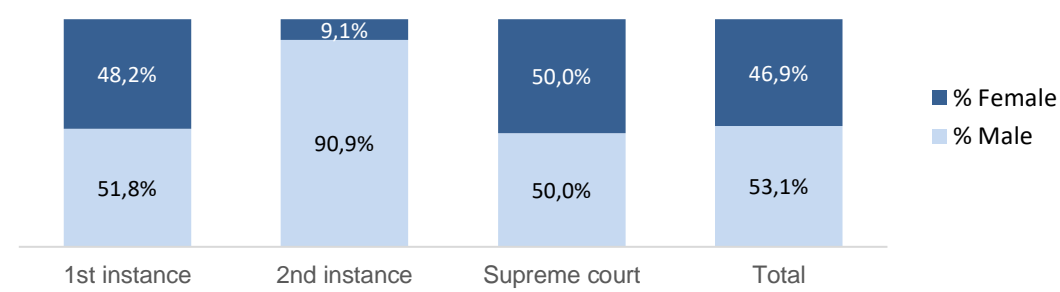
- 17 judges sitting in the Labour and Social Security Law Chamber dealing with the labour law and social security law cases;
- 17 judges sitting in the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber dealing, inter alia, with the extraordinary appeals in the civil and criminal law cases, the safeguard of the fundamental rights and freedoms, competition and consumer protection cases, some registration cases as well as election protests and protests concerning the validity of a national referendum, cases concerning the regulation of energy, telecommunications and postal services, rail transport, as well as the regulation of the water and sewage market or complaints concerning the excessive length of proceedings. From the whole number of 90 Supreme Court judges, 11 Supreme Court judges are randomly chosen to adjudicate in the Professional Liability Chamber.

Court presidents

Absolute number of court presidents by instance and gender

Court presidents 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	363	95,0%	188	175	51,8%	48,2%
2nd instance	11	2,9%	10	1	90,9%	9,1%
Supreme court	2	0,5%	1	1	50,0%	50,0%
Total	382		203	179	53,1%	46,9%

Distribution of court presidents by gender and by instance in Poland

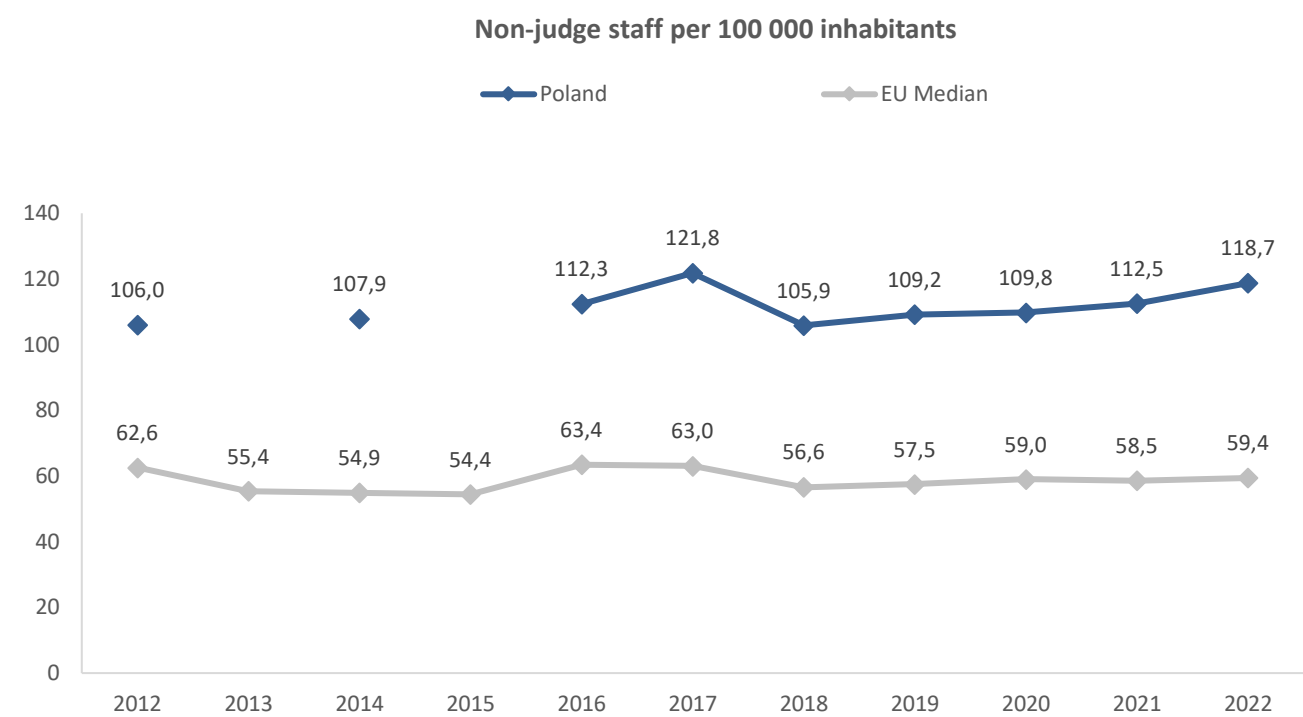


In this cycle, the total number of female court presidents (all instances) is 179, which represents 46,9% of the total number of court presidents.

The total number of court presidents is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 363 are sitting in first instance courts (of which 175 are female); 11 are sitting in second instance courts (of which 1 is female) and 2 are sitting in Supreme Court (of which 1 is female).

Non-judge staff

Number of non-judge staff	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2012	40 844	106,0	62,6
2013	-	-	55,4
2014	41 534	107,9	54,9
2015	-	-	54,4
2016	43 176	112,3	63,4
2017	46 807	121,8	63,0
2018	40 662	105,9	56,6
2019	41 927	109,2	57,5
2020	41 973	109,8	59,0
2021	42 854	112,5	58,5
2022	44 832	118,7	59,4



In 2022, Poland has 44 832 non-judge staff (of which 37 571 are Female). The total number of non-judge staff in comparison with the previous cycle reveals an increase of 4,6%.

In 2022, the number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants has increased (from 112,5 in 2021 to 118,7 in 2022).

During the same period, the number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants evolved from 25,8 judges per 100 000 inhabitants in 2021 to 28,0 in 2022.

Number of non-judge staff by category in 2022	Absolute number	in %
Total	44 832	
Rechtspfleger	2 675	6,0%
Non-judge staff assisting the judge	25 234	56,3%
Staff in charge of administrative tasks	8 841	19,7%
Technical staff	2 522	5,6%
Other	5 560	12,4%

In this cycle, the non-judge staff is broken down as follows:

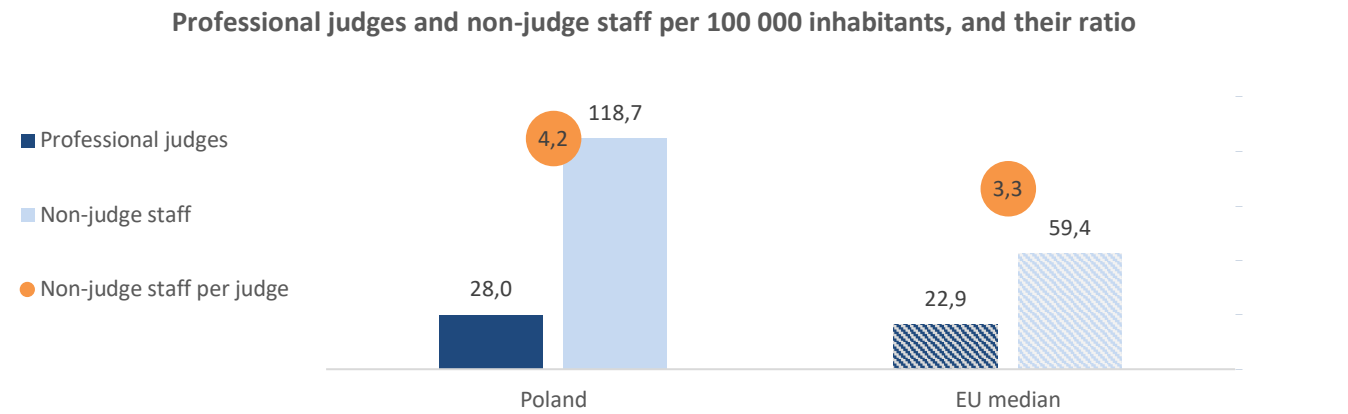
- 2 675 Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) with judicial or quasi-judicial tasks having autonomous competence and whose decisions could be subject to appeal (among which 1 908 are Female);
- 25 234 non-judge staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (of which 22 893 are Female);
- 8 841 staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the court management (of which 6 744 are Female);
- 2 522 technical staff (of which 1 659 are Female);
- 5 560 other (of which 4 367 are Female);

The presented data do not include court assessors (trainee judges), but only indicate the number of court employees who are not judges. According to Article 2 § 1a of the Act of 27 July 2001, Law on the Common Court System (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 217), in district courts, tasks related to the administration of justice are also performed by court assessors/trainee judges, with the exception of:

- 1) applying temporary detention in pre-trial proceedings in relation to a detainee handed over to the court's disposal together with a request to apply temporary detention;
- 2) examining complaints against decisions on refusal to initiate an investigation or enquiry, decisions to discontinue an investigation or enquiry and decisions to discontinue an enquiry and on decisions to discontinue an investigation and enter the case in the register of crimes
- 3) deciding family and juvenile cases.

Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

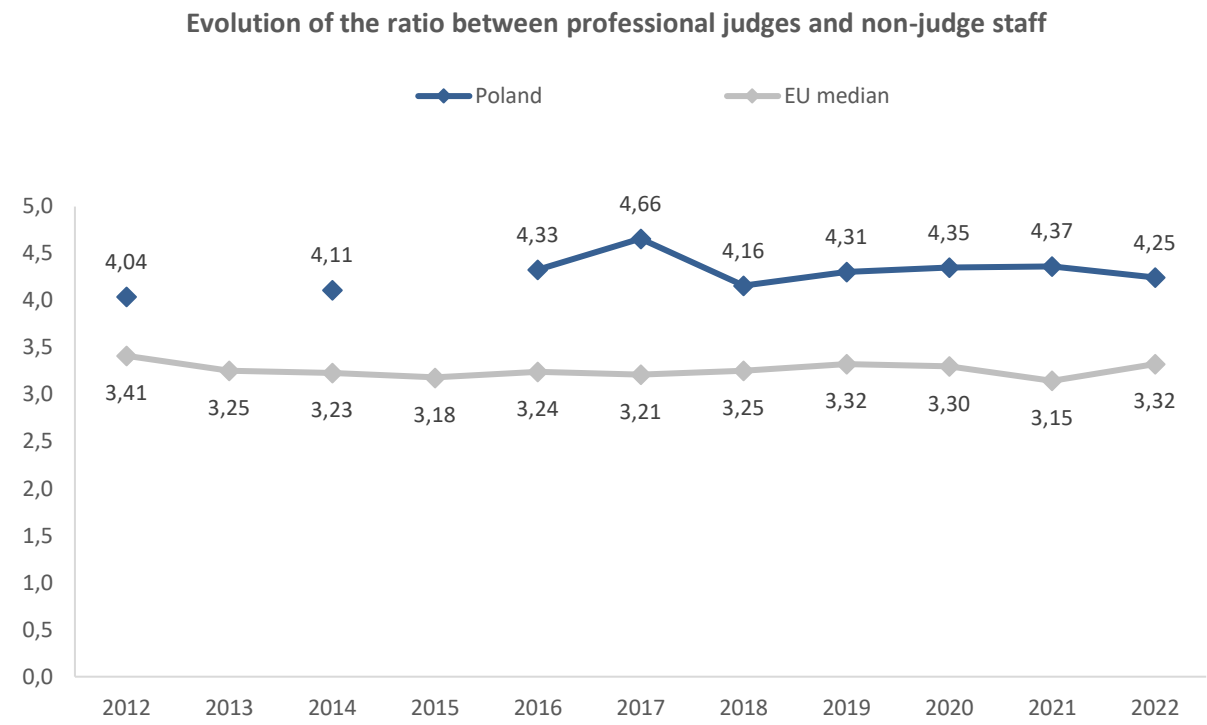
Per 100 000 inhabitants	Poland	EU median
Professional judges	28,0	22,9
Non-judge staff	118,7	59,4
Non-judge staff per judge	4,2	3,3



In Poland, there are 27,96 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (this figure is above the EU median of 22,92 judges per 100 000 inhabitants) and about 4,25 non-judge staff per judge. There is no significant difference compared with previous cycle when this ratio was at 4,37 non-judge staff per judge.

Evolution of the ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff

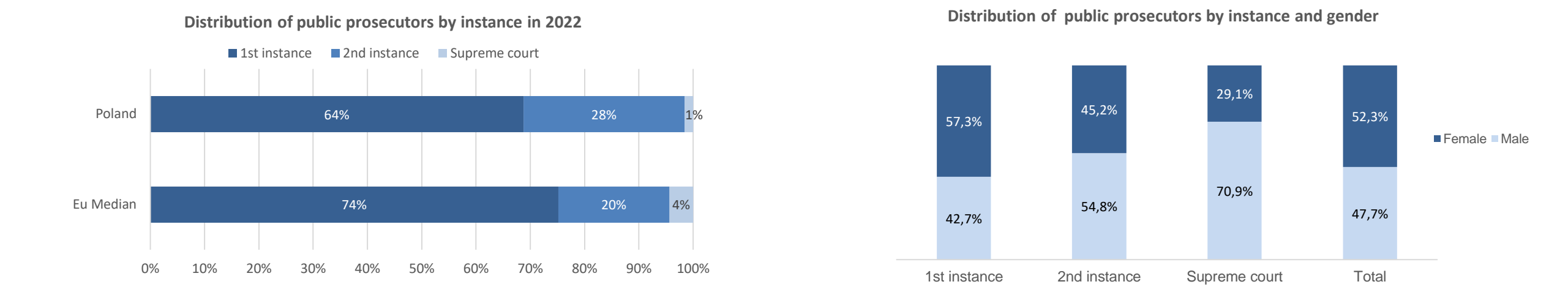
Cycle	Judges per 100 000 inh.	Non-judge staff per 100 000 inh.	Ratio between professional judges and non-judge staff	
	Poland	Poland	Poland	EU median
2012	26,2	106,0	4,038	3,413
2013	-	-	-	3,254
2014	26,2	107,9	4,114	3,233
2015	-	-	-	3,181
2016	26,0	112,3	4,326	3,243
2017	26,1	121,8	4,659	3,215
2018	25,5	105,9	4,159	3,254
2019	25,3	109,2	4,306	3,323
2020	25,2	109,8	4,350	3,299
2021	25,8	112,5	4,366	3,146
2022	28,0	118,7	4,245	3,323



Public prosecutors

Absolute number of public prosecutors by instance and gender

2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	Male	Female
1st instance	3 791	64,1%	1 618	2 173	42,7%	57,3%
2nd instance	1 638	27,7%	897	741	54,8%	45,2%
Supreme court	86	1,5%	61	25	70,9%	29,1%
Total	5 914		2 819	3 095	47,7%	52,3%



In this cycle, the total number of Female prosecutors (all instances) is 3 095, which represents 52,3% of the total number of prosecutors.

The total number of prosecutors is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 3 791 in first instance (of which 2 173 are female); 1 638 are in second instance (of which 741 are female) and 86 in final instance (of which 25 are female).

As regards the distribution of the number of prosecutors among the different judicial instances, Poland presents some peculiarities which should be mentioned. Namely, pursuant to Article 16 of the Act of 28 January 2016 - Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1360), the common organisational units of the public prosecutor's office are: National Prosecutor's Office, regional prosecutor's offices, circuit prosecutor's offices and district prosecutor's offices. Accordingly, district prosecutors are counted as first instance prosecutors, while circuit prosecutors are presented as second instance prosecutors. Prosecutors at the level of the Supreme court are those in the position of prosecutor of the National Prosecuting Authority. The total is higher than the sum of the subcategories because it includes the number of prosecutors employed in regional prosecutor's offices - a total of 399 prosecutors (156 women and 243 men).

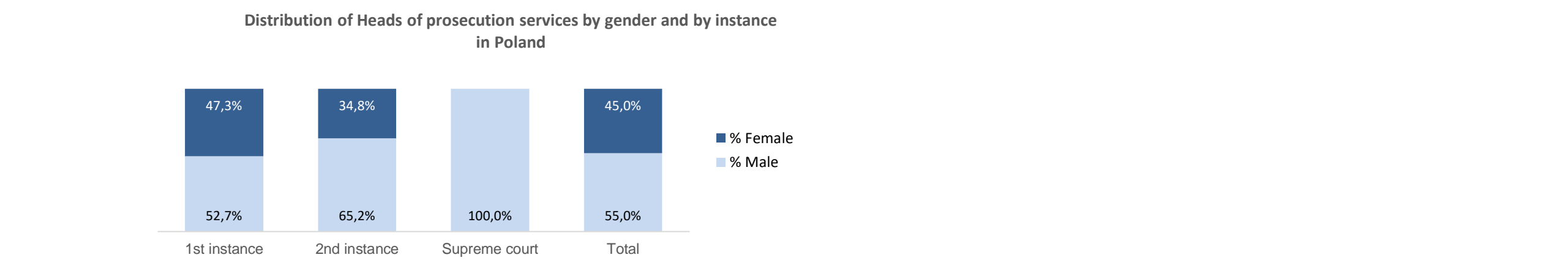
Military prosecutors are taken into consideration at all three levels. More precisely, 86 are employed at the district prosecutor's office level, including 61 men and 25 women; 48 at the circuit prosecutor's office level, including 38 men and 10 women; and 16 military prosecutors (12 men and 4 women) at the National Prosecutor's Office. In regional prosecutors' offices, prosecutors for military affairs do not perform official duties.

As regards the distribution male/female, it has to be specified that female prosecutors constitute the majority only at first instance level.

Heads of prosecution services

Absolute number of Heads of prosecution services by instance and gender

Heads of prosecution services 2022	Total	Distribution by instance	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
1st instance	355	86,0%	187	168	52,7%	47,3%
2nd instance	46	11,1%	30	16	65,2%	34,8%
Supreme court	1	0,2%	1	0	100,0%	0,0%
Total	413		227	186	55,0%	45,0%



In this cycle, the total number of female Heads of prosecution services (all instances) is 186, which represents 45,0% of the total number of Heads of prosecution.

The total number of Heads of prosecution services is distributed among the different judicial instances in the following way: 355 at first instance level (of which 168 are female); 46 at second instance level (of which 16 are female) and 1 at the highest instance level (none of which is female).

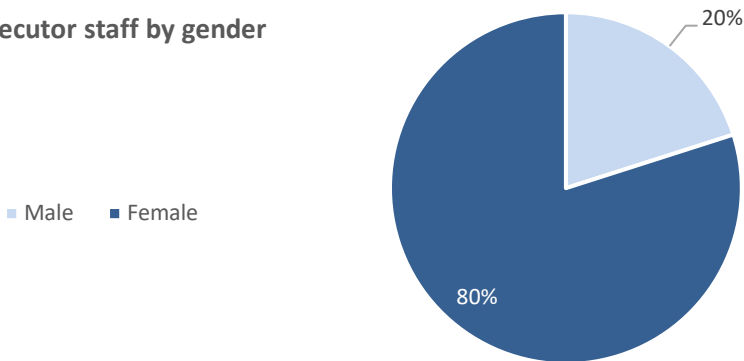
Besides, the total takes into account the heads of regional prosecutors' offices, whose number is 11, including nine men and two women. Moreover, the figures indicated in the table do not take into account the number of persons serving as deputy heads of prosecution offices at the above levels.

It is specified that due to the impossibility of filtering the data as at 31.12.2022, the data are extracted as at 21.07.2023.

Non-prosecutor staff

Non-prosecutor staff	Total	Male	Female
2020	9 073	1 826	7 247
2021	9 063	1 822	7 241
2022	9 226	1852	7 374,0

Non-prosecutor staff by gender

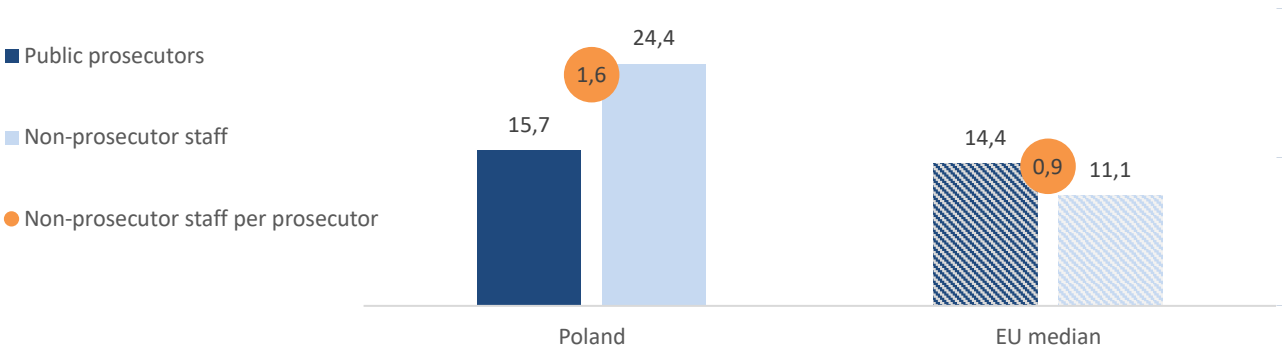


The table provides data on the actual employment of clerks, assistant prosecutors and other employees in the common organisational units of the public prosecutor's office.

Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and public prosecutors

Per 100 000 inhabitants	Poland	EU median
Public prosecutors	15,7	14,4
Non-prosecutor staff	24,4	11,1
Non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor	1,6	0,9

Public prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff per 100 000 inhabitants, and their ratio

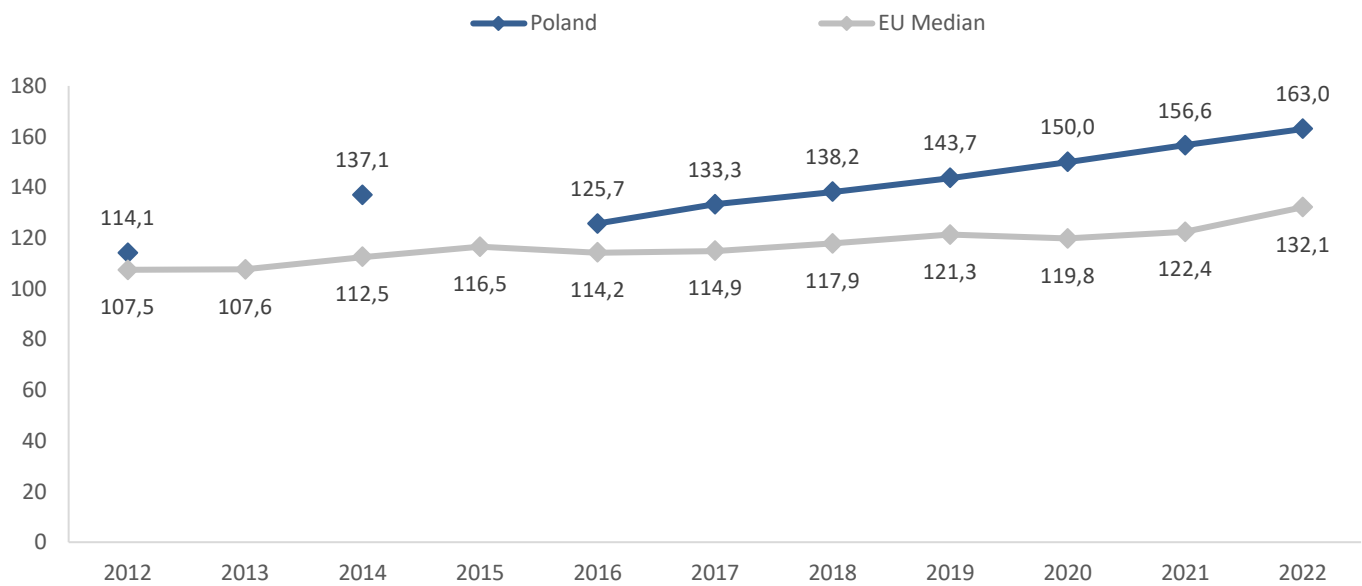


In Poland, in 2022, the ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors of 1,6 was more than 50% above the EU median of 0,9.

Lawyers

Lawyers	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2012	43 974	114,1	107,5
2013	-	-	107,6
2014	52 760	137,1	112,5
2015	-	-	116,5
2016	48 315	125,7	114,2
2017	51 227	133,3	114,9
2018	53 081	138,2	117,9
2019	55 178	143,7	121,3
2020	57 365	150,0	119,8
2021	59 635	156,6	122,4
2022	61 554	163,0	132,1

Lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants



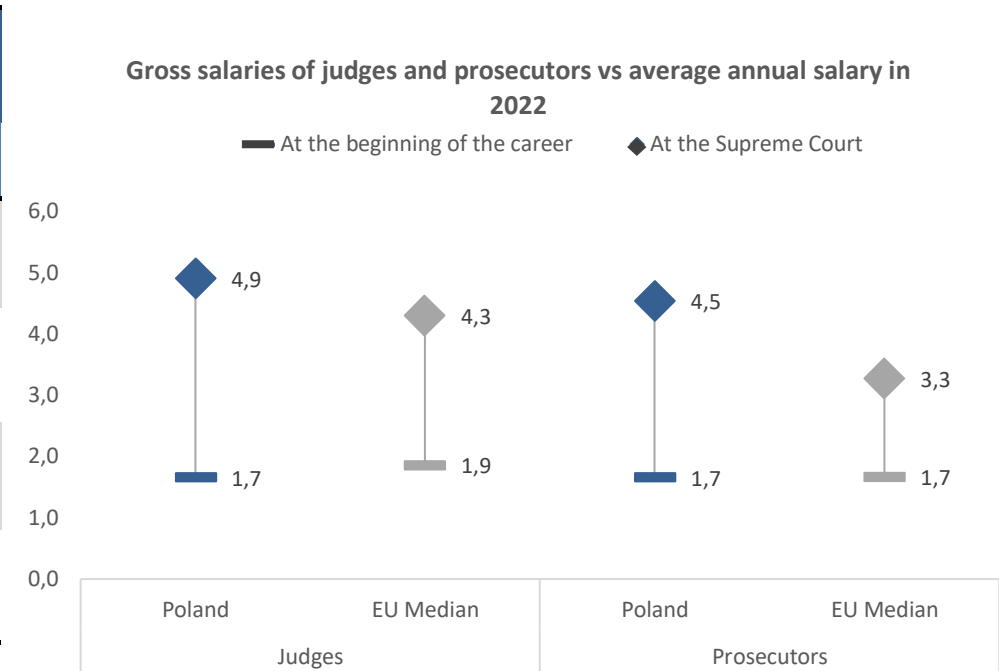
In 2022, there are 61 554 lawyers, which is 3,2% more than in 2021. There are 31 486 female lawyers which is 51% of the total.

Poland has 163,0 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, which is above the EU median of 132,1 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

It has been specified that the total number of advocates in 2022 is 21 447: male- 11 343, female - 10 104. The total number of legal counsels is 40 107, male - 18 725 , female - 21 382. It is noteworthy that legal advisers have the same powers as advocates.

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at beginning of a career and at the highest instance

Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors	Average gross annual salary in €	Average net annual salary in €	Ratio with national average annual gross salary	
	Poland		Poland	EU median
First instance professional judge at the beginning of his/her career	26 931€	22 250€	1,7	1,9
Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	79 666€	51 975€	4,9	4,3
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	26 931€	22 250€	1,7	1,7
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance	73 651€	59 028€	4,5	3,3



In the European Union, the absolute gross salary for a judge at the beginning of career ranges from a minimum of 26 931€ to a maximum of 140 244€.

According to 2022 data, the absolute gross salary of a judge at the beginning of his/her career in Poland is 26 931€, which is significantly below the EU median of 54 224€. Poland is the country with the minimum absolute gross salary in the EU.

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a judge at the beginning of his/her career is 1,7 times higher (the EU median is 1,9).

At the highest level, the range of the EU absolute gross salary for a judge is from 53 144€ to 261 648€. Poland's absolute gross salaries for judges at the highest level is -25% below the EU median of 106 533€.

For the public prosecutors, the range for the absolute gross salary at the beginning of career is from a minimum of 24 609€ to a maximum of 96 084€.

In 2022, the absolute gross salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career in Poland of 26 931€ is rather below the EU median of 48 728€ (-45% below).

Compared with the annual average salary in the country, the salary for a public prosecutors at the beginning of his/her career is 1,7 times higher (the EU median is 1,7).

At the highest level, the minimum absolute gross salary for prosecutors in the European Union is 44 880€ and the maximum is 194 005€. Poland's absolute gross salaries for prosecutors at the highest level is -16% below the EU median of 87 247€.

Genrally, the basic salary of a judge is determined in rates, the amount of which is determined using multipliers of the basis for determining basic salary (specified in the appendix to the Act) A judge is entitled to a function-related allowance in connection with the performance of his/her duties. Judges' remuneration is also differentiated by a long service bonus, amounting, beginning with the sixth year of service, to 5% of basic salary and increasing after each year by 1% until it reaches 20% of basic salary. No social security contributions are payable on judges' salaries.

With regard to prosecutors, the base salary shall be determined based on the table of base salary scale for public prosecutors of universal prosecutorial bodies of the public prosecution services. Pursuant to Article 123 of the Act on the Public Prosecutor's Office of 28 January 2016, the basis is the so-called base amount, i.e. the average salary in the second quarter of the previous year, announced in the Official Journal of the Republic of Poland "Monitor Polski" by the President of the Main Statistical Office "Statistics Poland" [GUS]. At the same time, according to Article 124 § 11 of the quoted Act on Public Prosecutor's Office, a public prosecutor is entitled to an supplement for long-time service amounting to 5% of the base salary currently received by the public prosecutor, beginning from the 6th year of his/her employment, and increasing after each successive year of his/her employment by 1% of this salary, until reaching 20% of the base salary. After 20 years of service the long-service supplement shall be paid, irrespective of the length of service beyond that period, at the rate of 20% of the public prosecutor's current base salary.

In respect of the Main Public Prosecutor Office at the level of the Supreme court, pursuant to Article 124 § 1 of the above-mentioned Act, the base salary of public prosecutors of the National Public Prosecutor's Office is equal to the base salary of judges of the Supreme Court. Pursuant to Article 48 of the Act on the Supreme Court of 8 December 2017 (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 154, as amended), the remuneration of a judge of the Supreme Court is determined at either the basic rate or the promotion rate. The promotion rate is 115% of the base rate. Upon taking up his/her post, a judge of the Supreme Court receives base pay at the basic rate. After 7 years of service in the Supreme Court, the base salary of a judge of the Supreme Court shall be increased to the promotion rate.

3. System of compensating users in Poland (2022 data)

System for compensating users

2022	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
Total	NA	NA	NA
Excessive length of proceedings	13 589	2 276	1 417 787 €
Non-execution of court decisions	NA	NA	NA
Wrongful arrest/detention	NA	246	3 918 131 €
Wrongful conviction	NA	11	74 863 €
Other	NA	NA	NA

The figures 246 and 11 correspond to the number of persons.

Year	Number of requests for compensation	Number of condemnations	Amount paid in compensations
2020	NA	NA	NA
2021	NA	NA	NA
2022	NA	NA	NA

The rules for granting a sum of money in case of finding excessive length of proceedings are specified in the Act of 17 June 2004 on complaints of violation of the right of a party to hear a case in preparatory proceedings conducted or supervised by a prosecutor and court proceedings without unreasonable delay. According to art. 12 para. 4 of this Act, having regard to the complaint on (excessive), the court adjudicates from the Treasury, and in the case of complaints about the length of the proceedings conducted by the bailiff - from the bailiff, a sum of PLN 2,000 to PLN 20,000. The amount of the monetary sum, within the limits specified in the first sentence, is not less than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, regardless of the number of stages of proceedings related to the excessive length of proceedings. The court may award a sum of money higher than PLN 500 for each year of the current duration of the proceedings, if the case is of particular importance to the applicant, who by his attitude did not contribute in a manner to prolonging the proceedings. This sum includes the amounts already awarded to the applicant as a sum of money in the same case. No monetary sum is granted in the event of a complaint filed by the State Treasury or public sector units of the public finance sector.

The accused, who was acquitted or condemned to a more lenient punishment as a result of the resumption of the proceedings or cassation, serves the State Treasury for damages and compensation for the harm suffered resulting from the execution of all or part of the punishment he was not supposed to incur. This provision shall also apply if the proceedings were discontinued after the convicting decision was abrogated as a result of circumstances which were not taken into account in the earlier proceedings. The right to compensation and redress also arises in connection with the application of a safeguard measure under the conditions laid down in those circumstances. Compensation and redress also apply in the event of undoubtedly unjustified detention or detention (Article 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

4. Performance of courts in Poland (2022 data)

● **Efficiency indicators**

◦ Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT)

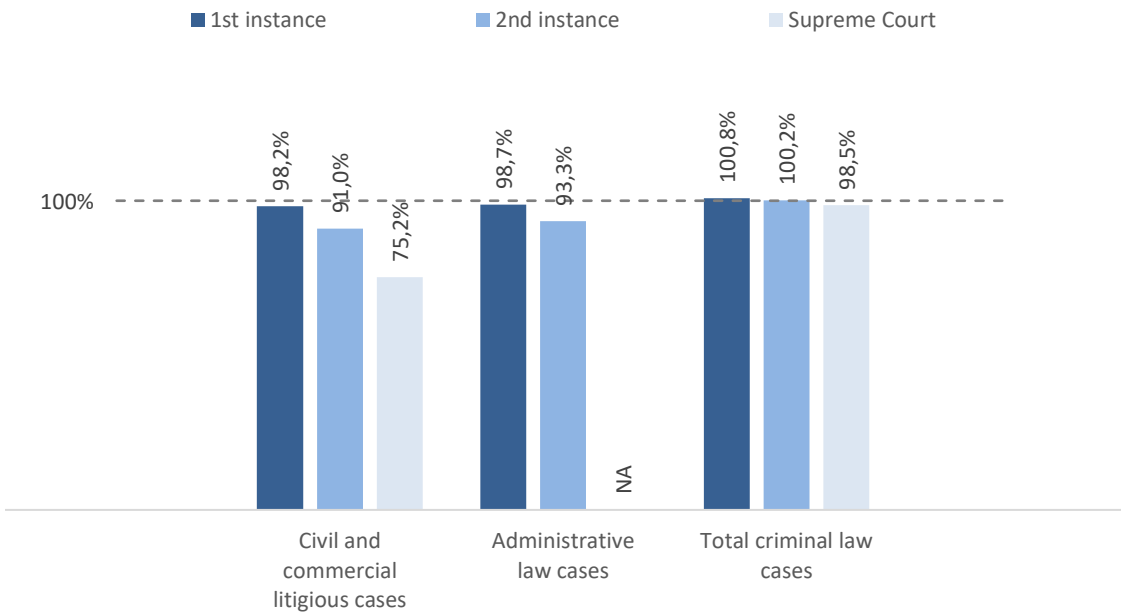
The Clearance Rate shows the capacity of a judicial system to deal with the incoming cases. A Clearance Rate of 100% and higher does not generate backlog.

The Disposition Time determines the estimated number of days necessary for a pending case to be solved in a court.

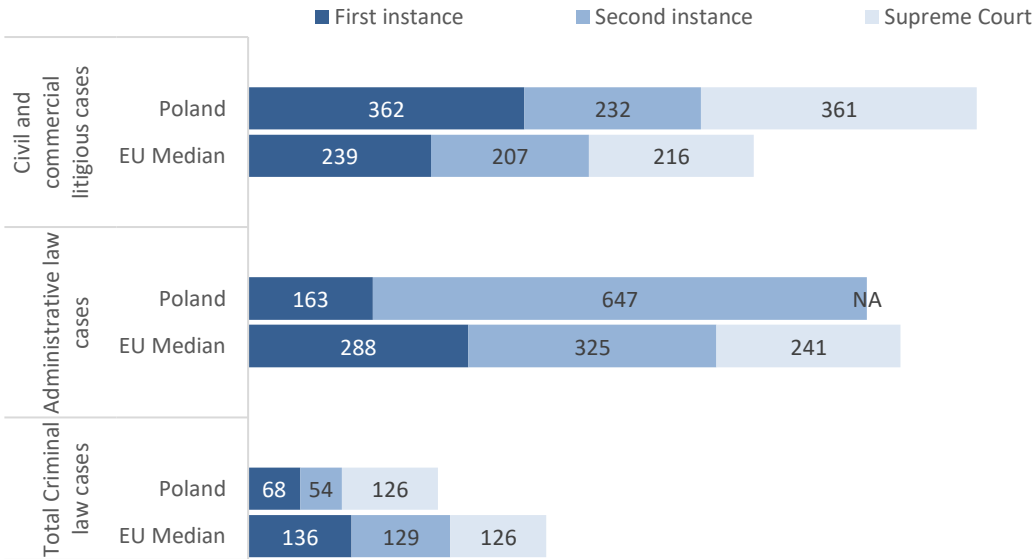
Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter

Overall efficiency by instance and by case matter		Civil and commercial litigious cases		Administrative law cases		Total criminal law cases	
		Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
Clearance Rate (%)	1st instance	98,2%	100,5%	98,7%	98,8%	100,8%	100,0%
	2nd instance	91,0%	97,1%	93,3%	102,3%	100,2%	99,1%
	Supreme Court	75,2%	104,7%	NA	101,7%	98,5%	98,5%
Disposition Time (days)	1st instance	362	239	163	288	68	136
	2nd instance	232	207	647	325	54	129
	Supreme Court	361	216	NA	241	126	126

Clearance Rate by instance and by matter in 2022 (%)



DispositionTime by instance and by matter in 2022 (days)



In 2022, a similar trend to the one characterizing the European Union is observed in Poland. Namely, the shortest total length of court proceedings is noticed in criminal matters. At all three instances, the Disposition Time indicator for criminal cases is either below (first and second instances) or aligned to the EU median (Supreme court). As to the Clearance Rate, only at the level of the Supreme court it is slightly below the 100%.

In civil matters, in 2022, courts have a Clearance Rate below the 100% threshold at all three instances. It was above all the Supreme court that encountered difficulties. On the one hand, it has not had all of its legally stipulated Supreme Court judge positions filled for years, which, combined with the increasing number of incoming cases each year, has resulted in an increasing number of pending cases. Although, the number of cases decided by the Supreme Court is increasing year-on-year. On the other hand, the amendment to the Supreme Court Act which entered into force on 15 July 2022 introduced the motion to examine the fulfilment of the requirements of independence and impartiality of a Supreme Court judge, taking into account the circumstances of his or her appointment and his or her post-appointment. Article 29(6) of the Supreme Court Act, which provides an additional procedural guarantee for the parties (widely used), affects the length of the proceedings before the Supreme Court.

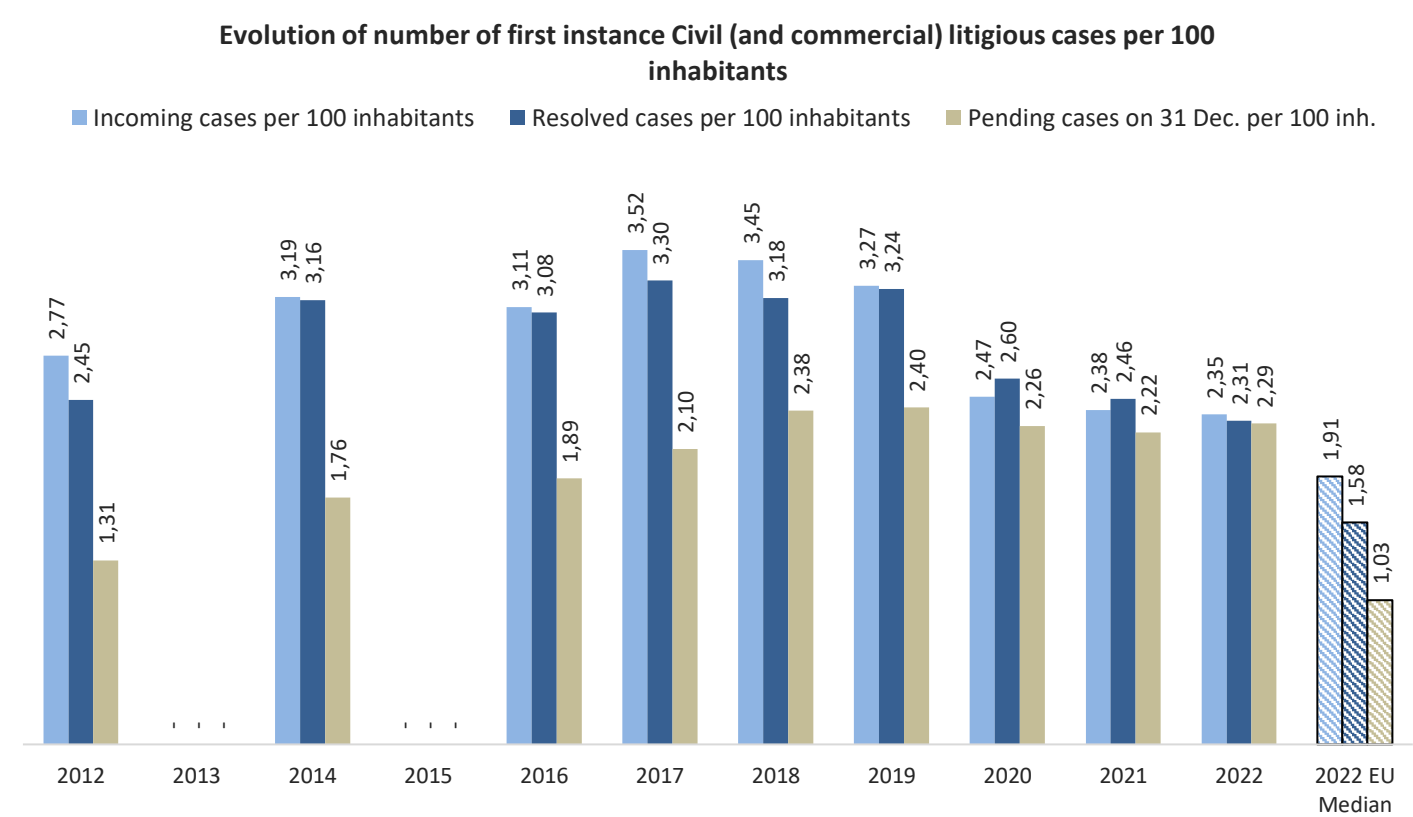
As to the Disposition Time indicator in civil matters, the 2022 values for Poland are above the respective EU medians at all three instances.

Concerning administrative matters, at first instance the efficiency indicators are quite satisfactory for 2022, with a Clearance rate close to the 100% and a Disposition Time below the EU median. As to the Supreme Administrative Court, it is also the court of second instance and it is impossible for the Statistics Division to divide its cases statistics and identify the number of second instance cases on the one hand, and the number of third instance cases, on the other hand. The total number of administrative law cases dealt with by the Supreme Administrative Court are presented as second instance cases. Accordingly, the efficiency analyses for second instance administrative cases should be qualified. Besides, even though the Disposition Time still has a high value, it decreased by 17% compared to 2021 data, while the Clearance Rate increased from 64% to 93%. Indeed, the lifting of restrictions on court activity due to the declared epidemic state in Poland has increased the number of cases handled by the Supreme Administrative Court.

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases

Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2012	2,77	2,45	1,31
2013	-	-	-
2014	3,19	3,16	1,76
2015	-	-	-
2016	3,11	3,08	1,89
2017	3,52	3,30	2,10
2018	3,45	3,18	2,38
2019	3,27	3,24	2,40
2020	2,47	2,60	2,26
2021	2,38	2,46	2,22
2022	2,35	2,31	2,29
2022 EU Median	1,91	1,58	1,03



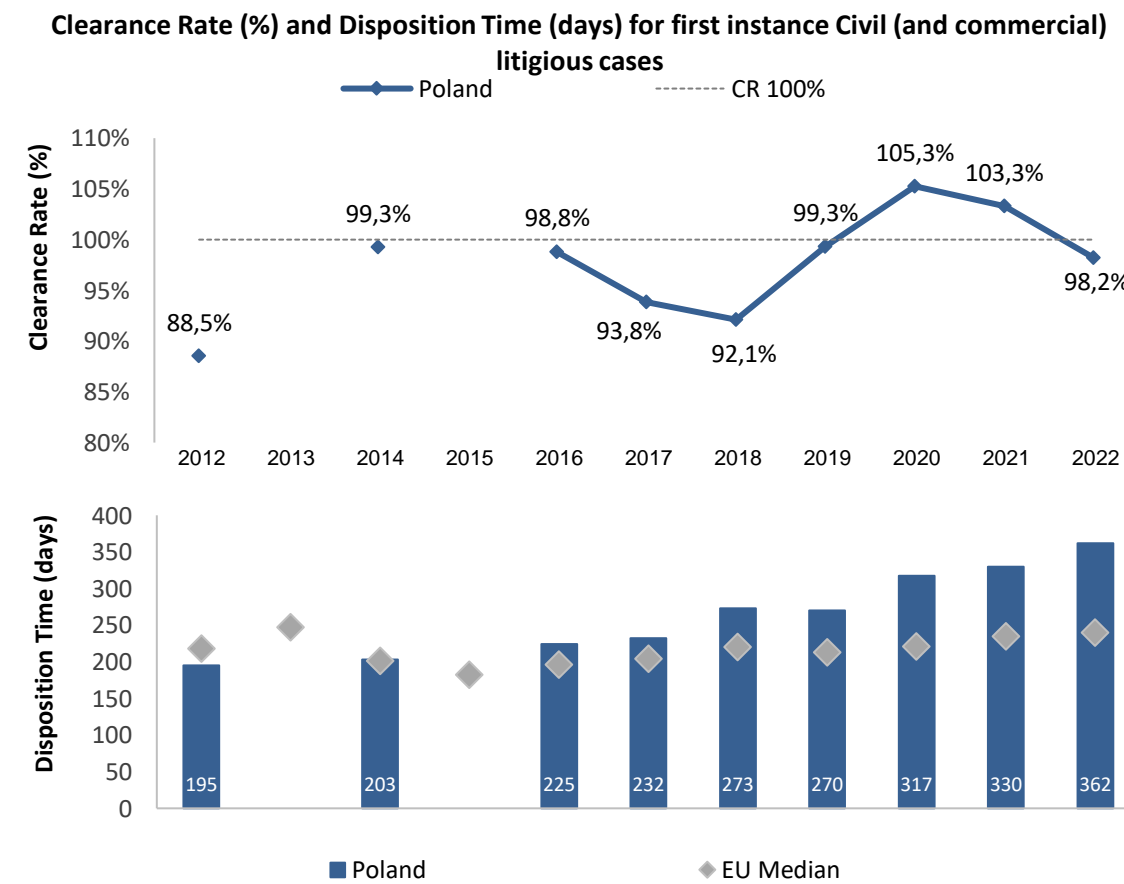
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Poland (2,35 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (1,91 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Poland (2,31 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat above the EU median (1,58 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Poland (2,29 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,03 per 100 inhabitants).

Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2012	88,5%	100,4%	195	218
2013	-	101,2%	-	247
2014	99,3%	101,8%	203	201
2015	-	102,5%	-	182
2016	98,8%	102,0%	225	196
2017	93,8%	101,3%	232	204
2018	92,1%	101,2%	273	220
2019	99,3%	99,9%	270	213
2020	105,3%	98,5%	317	221
2021	103,3%	102,5%	330	234
2022	98,2%	100,5%	362	239



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 98,2% in 2022, Poland seems to be able to deal with its first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has decreased by -5,1 points.

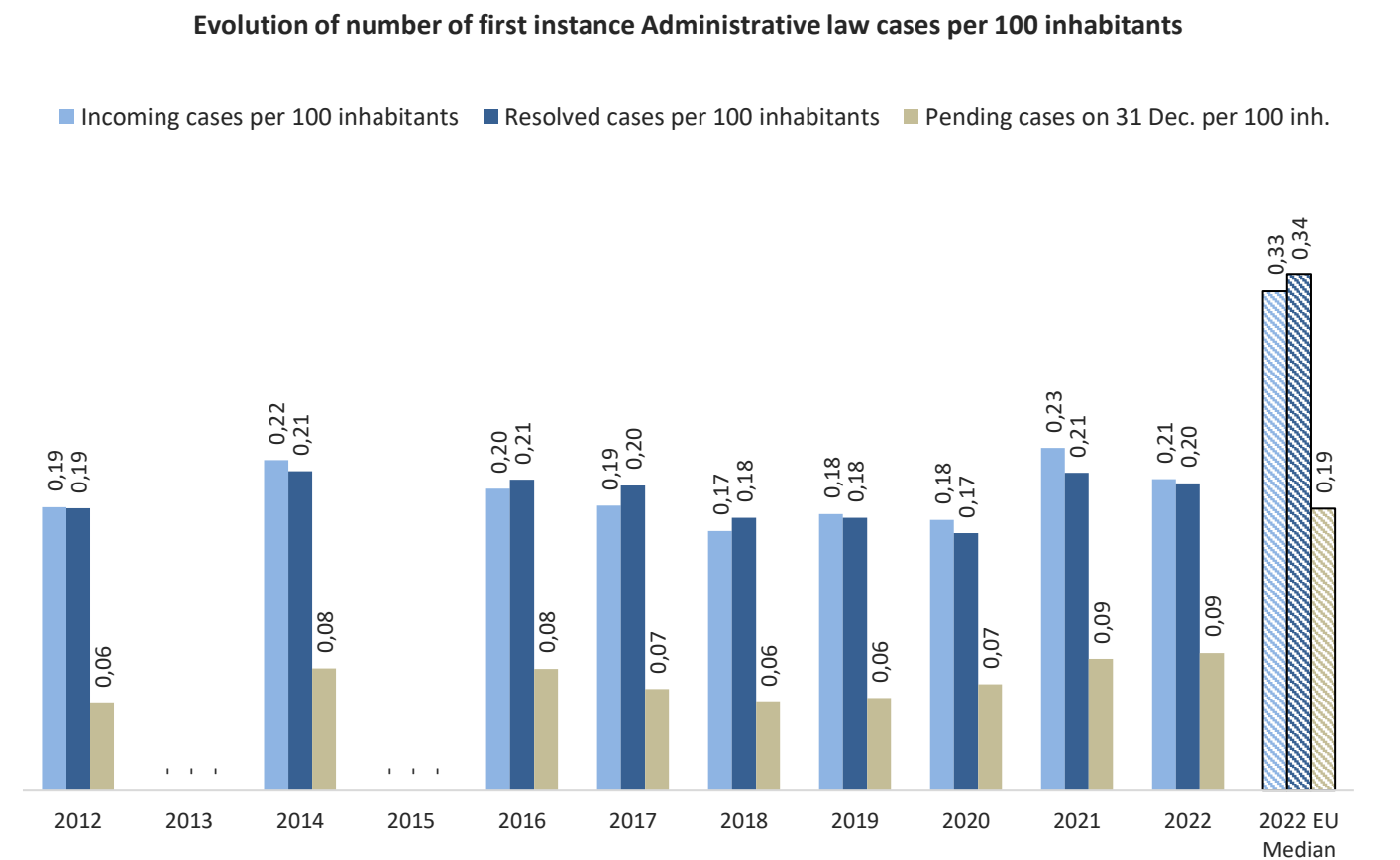
In 2022, first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases are solved in approximately 362 days, which is significantly above the EU median of 239 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a 9,6% increase of the Disposition Time.

First instance Administrative law cases

Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Administrative law cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2012	0,19	0,19	0,06
2013	-	-	-
2014	0,22	0,21	0,08
2015	-	-	-
2016	0,20	0,21	0,08
2017	0,19	0,20	0,07
2018	0,17	0,18	0,06
2019	0,18	0,18	0,06
2020	0,18	0,17	0,07
2021	0,23	0,21	0,09
2022	0,21	0,20	0,09
2022 EU Median	0,33	0,34	0,19



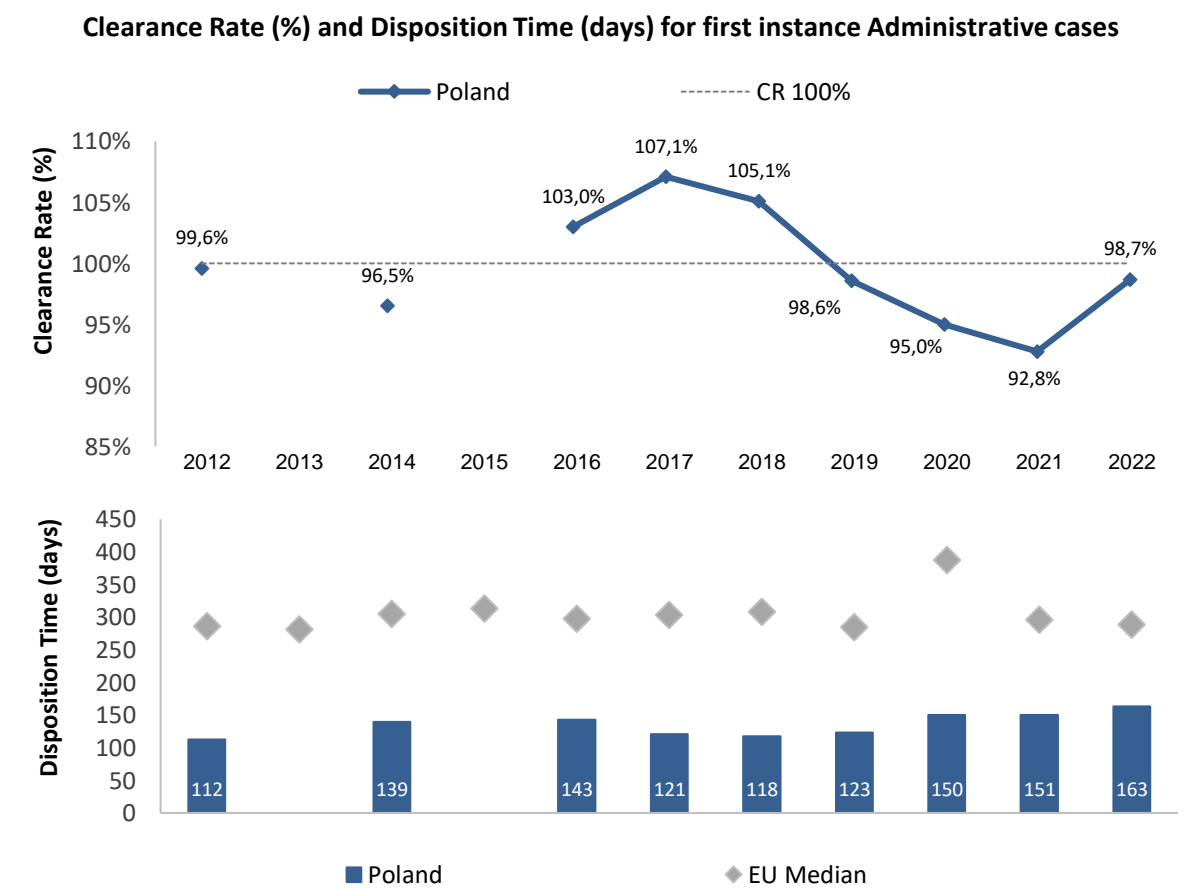
The number of incoming administrative cases in 2022 in Poland (0,21 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,33 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved administrative cases in 2022 in Poland (0,20 per 100 inhabitants) is somewhat below the EU median (0,34 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending administrative cases at the end of 2022 in Poland (0,09 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,19 per 100 inhabitants).

Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Administrative law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2012	99,6%	101,0%	112	286
2013	-	100,3%	-	281
2014	96,5%	99,6%	139	305
2015	-	103,3%	-	313
2016	103,0%	103,0%	143	297
2017	107,1%	102,1%	121	303
2018	105,1%	99,7%	118	308
2019	98,6%	102,1%	123	284
2020	95,0%	100,1%	150	388
2021	92,8%	101,7%	151	296
2022	98,7%	98,8%	163	288



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 98,7% in 2022 Poland seems to be able to deal with its first instance Administrative law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has increased by 5,9 points.

In 2022, the first instance Administrative law cases are solved in approximately 163 days, which is considerably below the EU median of 288 days.

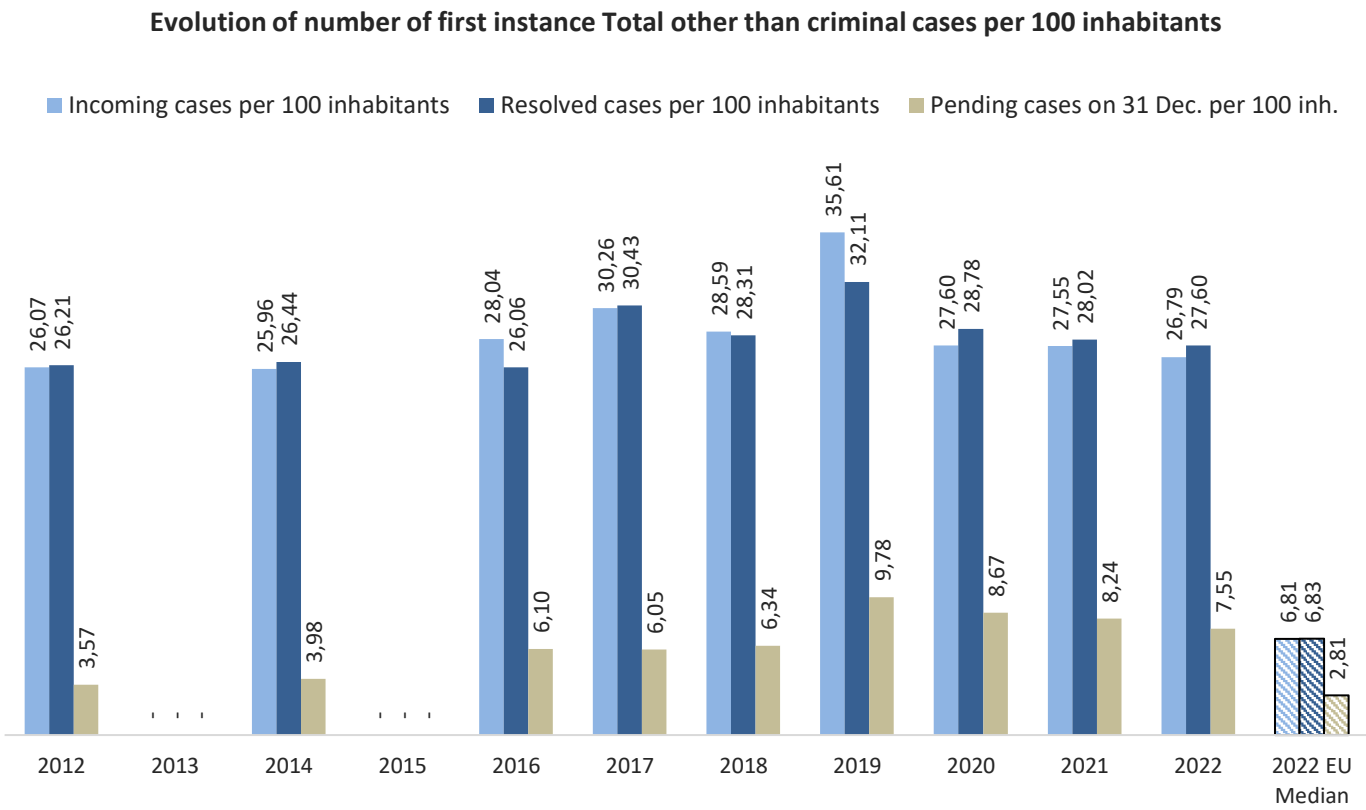
The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a 8,3% increase of the Disposition Time.

In 2022, the number of incoming administrative cases decreased compared to the previous year. The number of incoming complaints about the inaction of public administration bodies and the protracted conduct of proceedings by these bodies also decreased. The decrease in the receipt of such complaints in 2022 was 30.2% compared to 2021. This may be indicative of the catching up of public administration activities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data for the next years will show whether the downward trend will continue.

First instance Total of other than criminal cases

Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Resolved cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2012	26,07	26,21	3,57
2013	-	-	-
2014	25,96	26,44	3,98
2015	-	-	-
2016	28,04	26,06	6,10
2017	30,26	30,43	6,05
2018	28,59	28,31	6,34
2019	35,61	32,11	9,78
2020	27,60	28,78	8,67
2021	27,55	28,02	8,24
2022	26,79	27,60	7,55
2022 EU Median	6,81	6,83	2,81



The category "total other than criminal cases" includes civil and commercial litigious cases, civil and commercial non-litigious cases, administrative law cases, as well as other cases such as cases for a declaration of enforceability, exemption from court costs, recusing of a judge, recreation of documents. There are also included some insurance cases and cases without specified symbol. The category of civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases (including non-litigious family cases) covers all the rest of cases decided under the chapter II of the Civil Proceedings Code that concerns non-litigious cases (such as ascertainment of the acquisition of an inheritance, cases connected with birth, marriage and death records, declaration a person dead, adoption as well as summary and injunction proceedings in money payment cases).

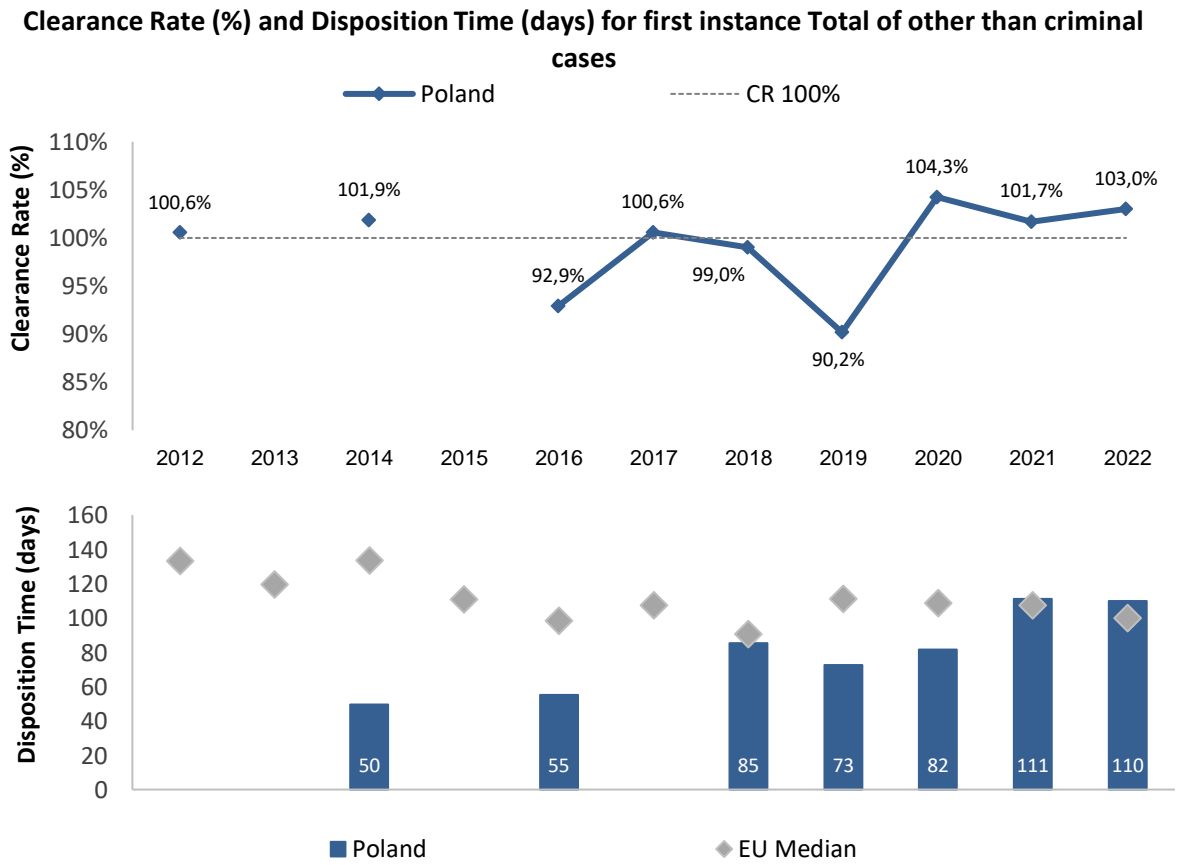
The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Poland (26,79 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (6,81 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Poland (27,60 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (6,83 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Poland (7,55 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (2,81 per 100 inhabitants).

Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2012	100,6%	100,5%	-	133
2013	-	100,7%	-	119
2014	101,9%	101,9%	50	133
2015	-	101,2%	-	111
2016	92,9%	101,5%	55	98
2017	100,6%	100,6%	-	107
2018	99,0%	100,6%	85	91
2019	90,2%	99,8%	73	111
2020	104,3%	98,7%	82	109
2021	101,7%	101,2%	111	107
2022	103,0%	99,8%	110	100



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 103,0% in 2022 Poland seems to be able to deal with its other than criminal cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has increased by 1,3 points.

In 2022, other than criminal cases are solved in approximately 110 days, which is slightly above the EU median of 100 days.

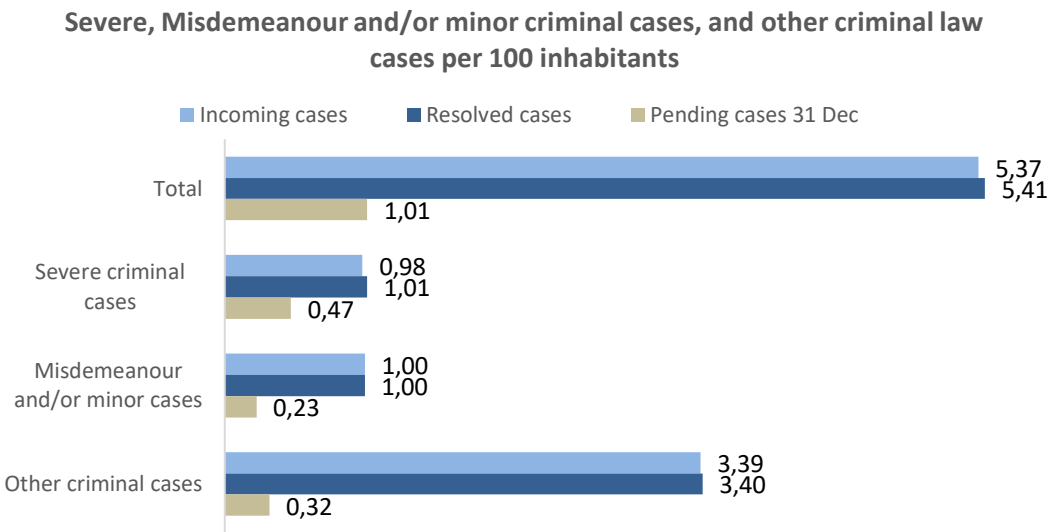
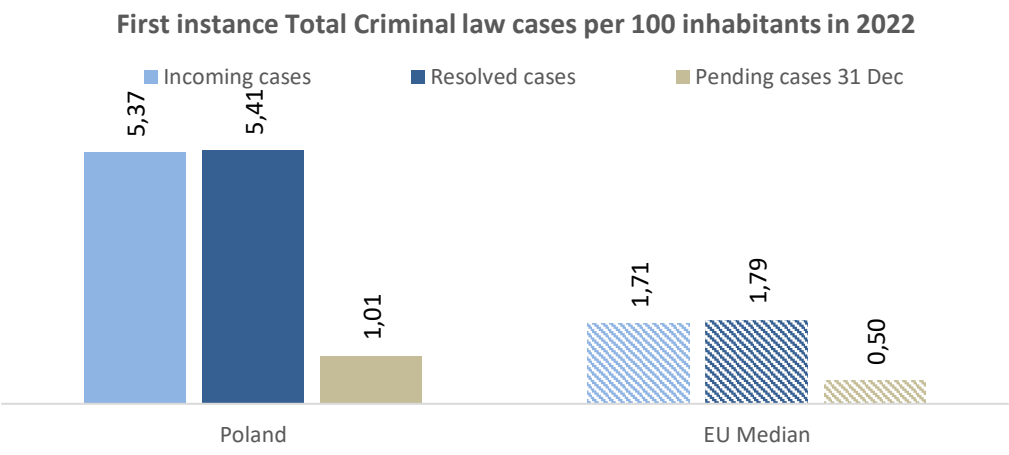
The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a -1,1% decrease of the Disposition Time.

First instance Criminal Law Cases

Incoming, resolved and pending cases

First instance Criminal Law Cases	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	400 266	2 027 558	2 044 536	383 288
Severe criminal cases	190 074	370 638	382 721	177 991
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	85 126	376 830	376 636	85 320
Other criminal cases	125 066	1 280 090	1 285 179	119 977

First instance Criminal Law Cases Per 100 inh.	Pending cases 1 Jan	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec
Total	1,06	5,37	5,41	1,01
Severe criminal cases	0,50	0,98	1,01	0,47
Misdemeanour and/or minor cases	0,23	1,00	1,00	0,23
Other criminal cases	0,33	3,39	3,40	0,32



The category "Severe criminal cases" includes all offences under the Penal Code, Penal Fiscal Code and offences specified in other Acts. The category "Misdemeanours cases" encompasses cases conducted under the Petty Offence Code. The category "Other cases" covers the rest of cases conducted in criminal courts which are not connected directly with the severe criminal cases or misdemeanours (mainly cases conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Petty Offences Procedure Code) and which are preliminary or follow-up proceedings.

The number of total incoming criminal cases in 2022 in Poland (5,37 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,71 per 100 inhabitants).

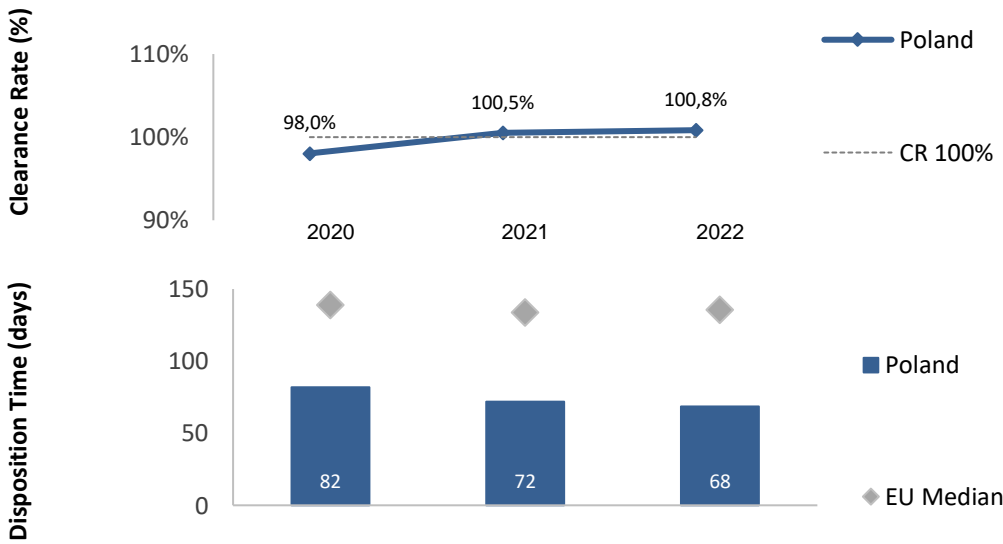
The number of total resolved criminal cases in 2022 in Poland (5,41 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (1,79 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of total pending criminal cases at the end of 2022 in Poland (1,01 per 100 inhabitants) is well above the EU median (0,50 per 100 inhabitants).

Clearance Rate and Disposition Time

First instance Total criminal law cases	Clearance Rate (%)		Disposition Time (days)	
	Poland	EU Median	Poland	EU Median
2020	98,0%	95,2%	82	139
2021	100,5%	100,0%	72	134
2022	100,8%	100,0%	68	136

Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for First Instance Total criminal law cases



With a Clearance Rate calculated at 100,8% in 2022, Poland seems to be able to deal with its first instance total criminal law cases.

Between 2021 and 2022, the Clearance Rate has increased by 0,3 points.

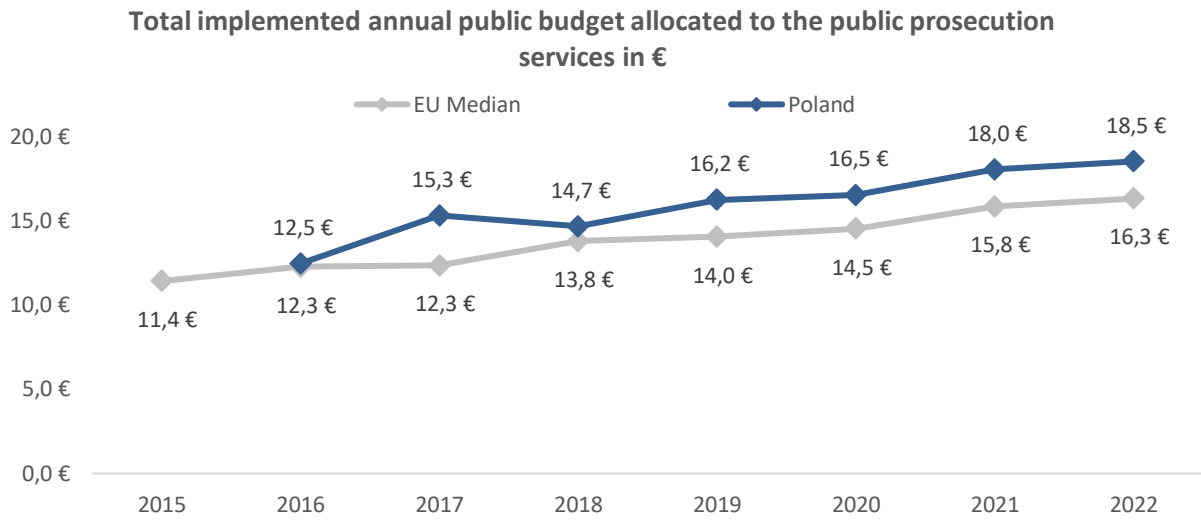
In 2022, first instance total criminal law cases are solved in approximately 68 days, which is somewhat below the EU median of 136 days.

The analysis of the 2021 - 2022 period reveals a -4,6% decrease of the Disposition Time.

5. Public prosecution services in Poland (2022 data)

Public prosecution implemented budget

Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2015	-	-	11,4 €
2016	478 772 000 €	12,5 €	12,3 €
2017	587 923 359 €	15,3 €	12,3 €
2018	563 400 019 €	14,7 €	13,8 €
2019	623 440 944 €	16,2 €	14,0 €
2020	631 595 690 €	16,5 €	14,5 €
2021	687 121 234 €	18,0 €	15,8 €
2022	699 330 175 €	18,5 €	16,3 €



The average exchange rate of the National Bank of Poland as at 30 December 2022 was used to convert PLN to €. - PLN 4.6899.

In 2022, the budget of the Public Prosecutor's Office was implemented in 99.99%. The difference between the approved and implemented budget is the amount of PLN 237,656.33. Within this amount, the planned budget expenditure was blocked in the amount of PLN 228,314. The blockage was a result of the failure to realise planned expenditure, primarily under the Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development 2014-2020 in the amount of PLN 176,221, an excess of funds in the financial plan of expenditures due to a lower number of retirements of prosecutors than assumed in the course of work on the Budget Act for 2022, and remaining funds in the Prosecutor's Office units in § 6060 Investment expenditure on budgetary units.

Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2019	694 687 €	0,02 €	0,03 €
2020	248 165 €	0,01 €	0,01 €
2021	387 541 €	0,01 €	0,02 €
2022	550 585 €	0,01 €	0,01 €

The prosecutor's budget for training in 2020-2021 was significantly lower than in previous years and in 2022. In 2020-2021, the epidemiological situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the risk of infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus resulted in a significant reduction in training and workshops in the form of traditional meetings. In fact, online trainings have prevailed.

Prosecution units also held in-house training sessions.

Expenditures on training in 2022 compared to 2020 and 2021 definitely increased. However, the training offerings have changed. Training in the form of traditional meetings returned but largely remained online training, which results in lower training costs. The budget for training in 2022 is 80.53% of the budget for training in 2018. It is likely that this trend will already continue. It should be noted that prosecution units had a budget in 2022 that was sufficient to implement training at the 2018 level.

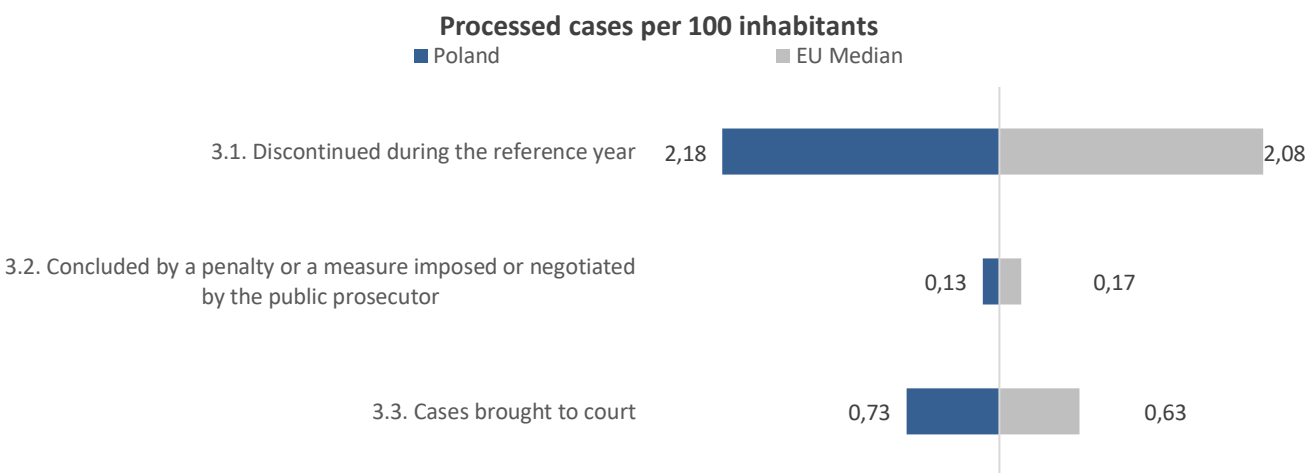
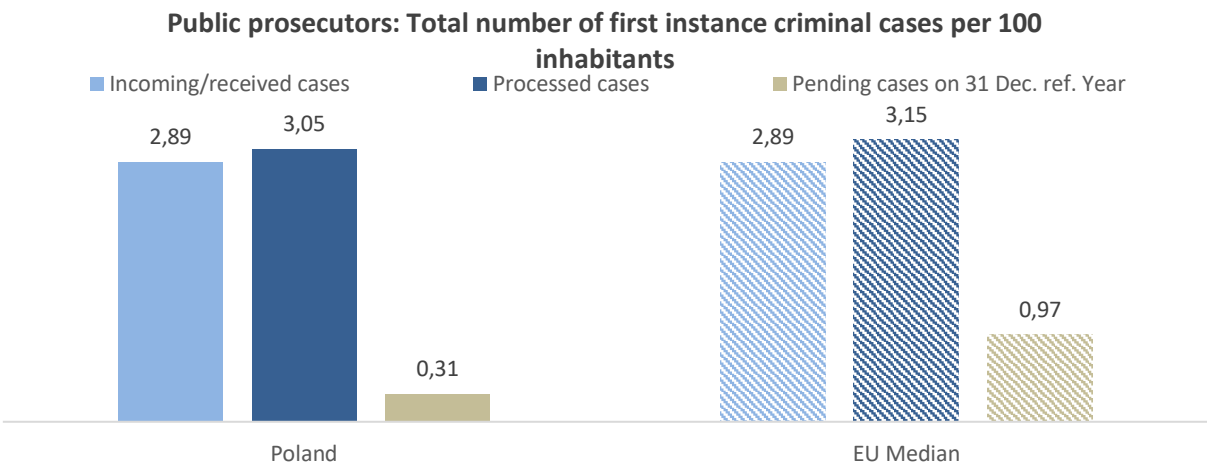
Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases

Public prosecution caseload: Number of first instance criminal cases	Absolute Number *		Per 100 inhabitants	
	Poland	% Variation 2021 - 2022	Poland	Eu Median
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	123 182	▼ -0,1%	0,33	0,88
2. Incoming/received cases	1 093 318	▼ -1,6%	2,89	2,89
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)	1 150 227	▼ -1,3%	3,05	3,15
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3 + 3.1.4)	823 473	▲ 101,3%	2,18	2,08
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified	169 874	▲ 5,9%	0,45	0,61
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	56 958	▼ -16,5%	0,15	0,64
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	115 903	▼ -16,3%	0,31	0,12
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	480 738	▲ 1042,5%	1,27	0,06
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	49 926	▼ -8,2%	0,13	0,17
3.3. Cases brought to court	276 828	▼ -3,4%	0,73	0,63
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	116 199	▼ -5,7%	0,31	0,97

* Please note that these figures include traffic offence cases.

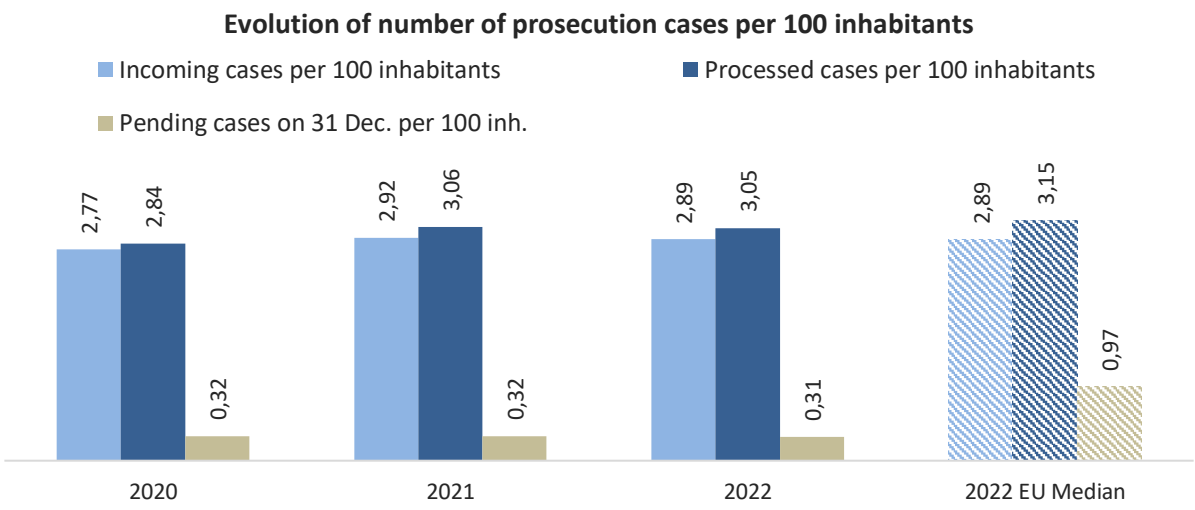
The number of cases discontinued for any other reason consists of cases discontinued on the basis of: art. 17 par. 1 point 3 to 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: the social harm of the act is negligible; the law provides that the perpetrator is not subject to punishment; the defendant has died; the criminal statute of limitations has run; criminal proceedings for the same act of the same person have been validly terminated or previously instituted proceedings are pending; the perpetrator is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Polish criminal courts; lack of complaint from an authorized prosecutor; absence of the required authorization for prosecution or request for prosecution from an authorized person, unless otherwise provided by law; there is another circumstance excluding prosecution; the Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction (Article 62a and 62b); other discontinuances - in addition to those described in report PK-P1K on activity of common organizational units of the Public Prosecutor's Office in criminal cases.

The number of cases closed by the prosecutor for other reasons consists of: refusal to prosecute, suspension, dealt with in another way, transfer to commander, criminal prosecution transferred. In 2022, there were 414 485 such cases. Following a change in Q107, starting from 2022, cases previously reported as "closed for other reason are presented as "discontinued for other reasons".



◦ Evolution of incoming, processed and pending cases

First instance Total other than criminal cases	Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants	Processed cases per 100 inhabitants	Pending cases on 31 Dec. per 100 inh.
2020	2,77	2,84	0,32
2021	2,92	3,06	0,32
2022	2,89	3,05	0,31
2022 EU Median	2,89	3,15	0,97



The number of incoming cases in 2022 in Poland (2,89 per 100 inhabitants) is slightly above the EU median (2,89 per 100 inhabitants).

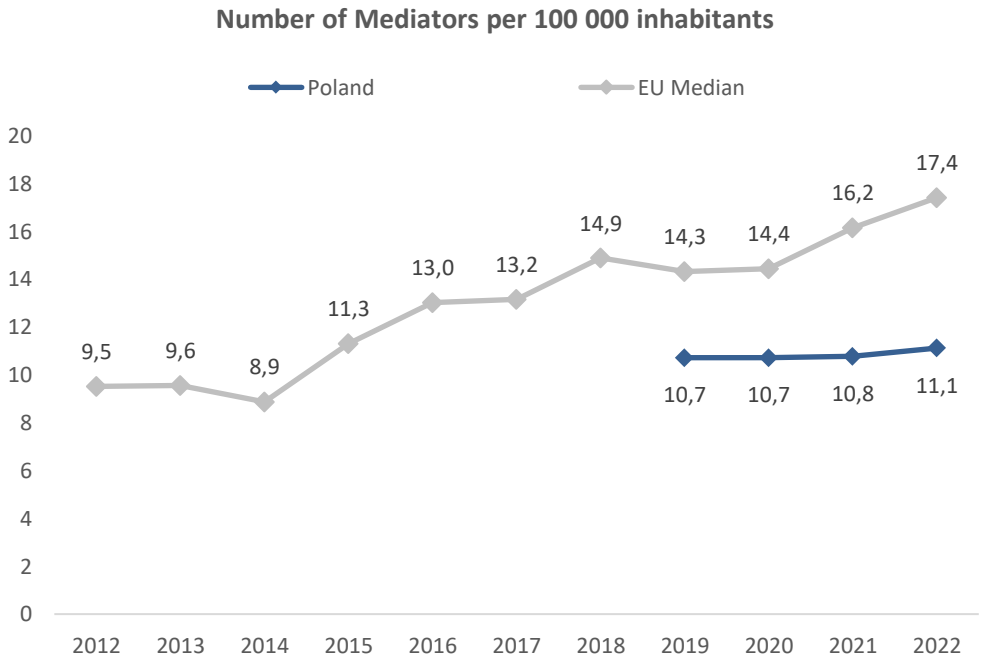
The number of resolved cases in 2022 in Poland (3,05 per 100 inhabitants) is very close to the EU median (3,15 per 100 inhabitants).

The number of pending cases at the end of 2022 in Poland (0,31 per 100 inhabitants) is significantly below the EU median (0,97 per 100 inhabitants).

6. Mediators and notaries in Poland (2022 data)

Number of mediators in 2022

Mediators	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
2012	NA	NA	9,5
2013	-	-	9,6
2014	NA	NA	8,9
2015	-	-	11,3
2016	NA	NA	13,0
2017	NA	NA	13,2
2018	NA	NA	14,9
2019	4 120	10,7	14,3
2020	4 100	10,7	14,4
2021	4 102	10,8	16,2
2022	4 200	11,1	17,4



In 2022, there are 4 200 accredited or registered mediators who practise court related mediation which represents 11,1 accredited or registered mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

The variation between 2021 and 2022 is about 2,4%.

A permanent mediator may be a natural person who fulfills the conditions set out in the Code of Civil Procedure. Namely, the mediator may be a natural person with full capacity to act in full with the public rights.

The mediator may not be a judge. This does not apply to judges in the state of rest. Non-governmental organisations in their statutory tasks and universities can list mediators and create mediation centres. The entry on the list requires the consent of the mediator to be expressed in writing. Information on the lists of mediators and media centres shall be forwarded to the president of the district court. Whenever further provisions of this Code are referred to by the Mediator, this shall also be understood by a permanent mediator, unless otherwise provided in the provisions of this Code. A permanent mediator may refuse to hold a mediation only for valid reasons, which is required to notify the parties immediately, and if the parties to the mediation have directed the court-also the court.

Number of notaries in 2022

Notaries	Absolute Number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Poland	Poland	EU Median
Total	3 949	10,5	7,6
1.Private professionals	NAP	NAP	-
2.Holders of public offices appointed by	NAP	NAP	7,6
3.Civil servants	NAP	NAP	-
4.Other	3 949	10,5	-

In 2022, there are 3 949 notaries which represents 10,5 notaries per 100 000 inhabitants.

The profession of notary is governed in Poland by the Law of 14 February 1991 on notary (OJ 2020, Item 1192, rev.). The Polish legislator conferred the power to appoint notaries solely on the Minister of Justice. The decision on this matter shall be the decision of the administrative authority on a case-by-case basis, and is taken under the provisions of the Code of Administrative Conduct and is discretionary. The Minister of Justice has the competence to select candidates to practice the profession of notary, as well as the designation of their office. Before a decision is taken, the provisions only provide for the obligation to consult the board of the competent board of the notary chamber. The Minister of Justice is not bound in any way by the content of this opinion, which is assessed like any other evidence.

Notariat in Poland belongs to the group of Latin-type notariats, however the status of notaries is not uniform. On the one hand, notaries conduct their activities at their own risk, and the service nature of this activity can be considered to fall within the scope of freedom of economic activity. In its resolution of 23 March 2016 (III CZP 4/16), the Supreme Court stated, that the notary is an entrepreneur within the meaning of Article 431 of the Civil Code. On the other hand, the notary is a person of public trust who guarantees security of commerce and shall ensure that the rights of the parties to the acts and of third parties are duly safeguarded.

The notary is responsible for the damage caused in the performance of the notarial procedure and in this respect, is subject to compulsory civil liability insurance. In addition, a notary may be held liable for disciplinary action. Disciplinary courts are called upon to rule on disciplinary matters – at first instance, disciplinary courts of notary chambers, At second instance, a higher disciplinary Court at the National Notarial Council. The appeal of the Court of first Instance is also served by a surety against the Supreme Court. Notaries are established by a notary public authority to which membership is mandatory. The local government comprises the notarial chambers and the National Council of Notarial. The notarial Chamber is a notary who leads a registry in the district of the appellate court. The number of notary chambers in Poland therefore corresponds to the number of appellate courts (11). The National Notarial Council is the representative of the notary and consists of notaries selected by general meetings of notaries of notary houses.

7. ICT tools of courts in Poland (2022 data)

The ICT questions

The answers to the ICT questions in 2022 can be summarised to:

Writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	50-75 %	NAP	95-100 %
Usage rate	50-75 %	NAP	95-100 %

Features of the writing assistance tools	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Templates	Yes	NAP	Yes
Automatically generated text	No	NAP	No
Automatically suggested decision	No	NAP	No
Speech-to-text	No	NAP	No
Electronic signature	No	NAP	No
Other special functionality	No	NAP	No

Recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Deployment rate	95-100 %	95-100 %	NA
Usage rate	25-50 %	50-75 %	NA

Features of the recording of court hearings	Civil and/or commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Audio recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Video recording	Yes	Yes	Yes
Systematic recording for all hearings	Yes	No	No
Automatically indexed recording	Yes	No	No
Automatic transcript from recording	No	No	No
Possibility to request a copy of the recording	Yes	Yes	No
Other special functionality	No	No	No

Concerning writing assistance tools, the option "other" refers to the so called e-Protocol system – financed from EU funds. Registration form for notification of erroneous activities of IT systems, information from the National Court Register, Application form for access to public information, Civil complaint forms, Forms of bankruptcy complaints - "consumers", National Court Registry forms, formulas for reserve management services and forwarded to Central Information on Registered Pledges, Information request forms with the National Criminal Register, Application form for execution and reporting bailiff operations, inventory configuration list, toolkit form for central information on registered sets, formula for court and economic judgment. It is difficult to assess it due to the different degree of computerization of litigation and non-litigious proceedings, as well as the uneven use of various tools, starting with ZEUS.

8. Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and public prosecution services in Poland (2022 data)

In Poland, quality standards are determined for the judicial system at national level (e.g. quality systems for the judiciary and/or judicial quality policies). However, there is no specialised personnel within the courts or the public prosecution services entrusted with implementation of these national level quality standards.

The Ministry of Justice collects statistical data sent by common courts concerning their current activity, and also evaluates annual information on the activity of courts, prepared by presidents of courts of appeal about the activity of courts within the area of appeals, within the scope of tasks entrusted to them.

In addition, the Minister of Justice convenes a meeting with presidents of courts of appeal at least once a year to discuss issues related to exercising supervision. Within the framework of that evaluation, a multifaceted analysis of collected statistical data is conducted, inter alia, an indicator of stability of jurisprudence, an indicator of control over the inflow of court cases or time of adjudication in incoming cases. However, no legal provision defines specific quality standards for individual indicators, concerning organisational quality and/or justice quality policy, to be formulated for the justice system as a whole.

Inspection departments operate in the appellate and regional courts. The task of the judges working in these departments is to perform on behalf of the president of the court activities in the scope of supervision over the administrative activity of the courts in the area of the operation of a given appellate or district court. Supervision consists in taking actions to improve the office of the courts or increase the efficiency and level of work organization culture in the courts. For this purpose, visits of departments in courts or surveys of recognized cases of a given category are carried out, the secretariats of departments in the courts are controlled.

Activities in the scope of administrative supervision cannot enter the field in which judges and assessors are independent.

Systems for measuring and evaluating courts' performance

A regular monitoring system of court activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)	✗
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✗
Number of resolved cases	✓	Number of appeals	✓
Number of pending cases	✓	Appeal ratio	✓
Backlogs	✓	Clearance rate	✓
Productivity of judges and court staff	✓	Disposition time	✓
Satisfaction of court staff	✗	Other	✗

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for judges. ✗

If targets are not met, none of the following consequences are possible:

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by court's president	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

In general there are not any quantitative performance targets defined for each judge but for certain cases the law imposes a particular timeframe for performing specific actions or handling specific matters. The President of the court sets the performance target by using statistically calculated indicators of average performance that court and individual judge is expected to achieve.

A regular monitoring system of public prosecution services activities is in place concerning:

Number of incoming cases	✓	Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)	✗
Length of proceedings (timeframes)	✓	Costs of the judicial procedures	✓
Number of resolved cases	✓	Clearance rate	✓
Number of pending cases	✓	Disposition time	✓
Backlogs	✓	Percentage of convictions and acquittals	✓
Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff	✗	Other	✗
Satisfaction of prosecution staff	✗		

Quantitative performance targets do not exist for public prosecutors. ✗

If targets are not met, none of the following consequences are possible:

Without disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

With disciplinary procedure

Warning by head of prosecution	NAP
Temporary salary reduction	NAP
Reflected in the individual assessment	NAP
Other	NAP

It should be mentioned that, it is the task of prosecutors exercising a managerial function to ensure the proper and efficient performance of official tasks in the units and organisational units entrusted to them, in particular to ensure the efficiency of the proceedings conducted by the prosecutors subordinate to them. Executives are therefore obliged to have knowledge of, inter alia, the number of proceedings conducted by their subordinate prosecutors, the number of proceedings completed by them, the number of protracted proceedings and to react to cases of, for example, protracted proceedings.

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Table General Data: Economic and demographic data, in absolute values (Q1, Q3, Q5)													
Q1 Number of inhabitants	38 533 000	-	38 496 000	-	38 433 000	38 433 558	38 412 000	38 411 000	38 244 000	38 088 000	37 766 000	-2,0%	-0,8%
Q.3 GDP Per capita (in €) in current prices	10 126	-	10 538	-	11 370	12 365	12 960	13 289	12 953	13 691	13 588	34,2%	-0,8%
Q5. Exchange rate of Nat currency to € on 1 Jan	4	-	4	-	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	14,7%	2,2%
Indicator 1: Systems for measuring and evaluating the performance of courts and prosecution services													
(Q66, Q67, Q77, Q78, Q77-1, Q78-1, Q73, Q73-0, Q73-1, Q73-2, Q73-3, Q73-4, Q73-5, Q73-6, Q70, Q70-1, Q71, Q72, Q83-2, Q83-3, Q120 and Q120-1)													
66 Qlty standards formulated_jud system	Yes	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
67 Specialised court staff entrusted_qlty standards	No	-	No	-	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.1 number of incoming cases	Yes	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.2 length of proceedings (timeframes)	Yes	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.3 number of resolved cases	Yes	-	Yes	-	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.4 number of pending cases							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.5 backlogs							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.6 productivity of judges and court staff							False	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.7 satisfaction of court staff							False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.8 satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the courts)							False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.9 costs of the judicial procedures							False	False	False	False	False	False	
070.1.10 number of appeals							False	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.11 appeal ratio							False	True	True	True	True	True	
070.1.12 clearance rate							True	True	True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.1 Number of incoming cases									True	True	True	True	
070-1.1.2 Length of proceedings (timeframes)									True	True	True	True	

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
070-1.1.3 Number of resolved cases									True	True	True		
070-1.1.4 Number of pending cases									True	True	True		
070-1.1.5 Backlogs									True	True	True		
070-1.1.6 Productivity of prosecutors and prosecution staff									False	False	False		
070-1.1.7 Satisfaction of prosecution staff									False	False	False		
070-1.1.8 Satisfaction of users (regarding the services delivered by the public prosecution)									False	False	False		
070-1.1.9 Costs of the judicial procedures									False	True	True		
070-1.1.10 Clearance rate									True	True	True		
070-1.1.11 Disposition time									True	True	True		
070-1.1.12 Percentage of convictions and acquittals									True	True	True		
070-1.1.13 Other									False	False	False		
071.1.1 Monitoring backlogs in Civil law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.2 Monitoring backlogs in Criminal law cases									True	True	True		
071.1.3 Monitoring backlogs in Administrative law cases									True	True	True		
072.1.1 Monitoring timeframes Within the courts									True	True	True		
072.1.2 Monitoring timeframes Within the public prosecution services									True	True	True		
083-2.1.1 Quantitative performance tagets defined for each prosecutors									False	False	False		
083-3.1.1 Body responsible - Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)									False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.2 Body responsible - Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor									False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.3 Body responsible - Public Prosecutorial Council									False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.4 Body responsible - Head of the organisational unit or hierarchically superior public prosecutor									False	NAP	NAP		
083-3.1.5 Body responsible - Other									True	NAP	NAP		

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
120.1.1 Qualitative individual assessment of the public prosecutors' work									-	-	-		
120-1.1.1 Feequency - Annual									-	False	NAP		
120-1.1.2 Feequency - Less frequent									-	False	NAP		
120-1.1.3 Feequency - More frequent									-	True	NAP		
Indicator 2: The judicial organisation													
(Q42, Q43 and Q44)													
Q42.1.1Total number of all courts - legal entities									402	402	403	-	0,2%
Q42.1.2 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									376	376	377	-	0,3%
Q42.1.3 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	287	-	287	-	363	363	363	363	364	364	365	27,2%	0,3%
Q42.1.4 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									11	11	11	-	0,0%
Q42.1.5 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities									1	1	1	-	0,0%
Q42.1.6 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities									26	26	26	-	0,0%
43.1.1 Total number of specialised courts of first instance	26	-	26	-	26	25	25	25	23	23	23	-11,5%	0,0%
43.1.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.3 Insolvency courts	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.4 Labour courts	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.5 Family courts	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.6 Rent and tenancies courts	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.9 Internet related disputes	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.10 Administrative courts	17	-	17	-	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	-5,9%	0,0%

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
43.1.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.12 Military courts	9	-	9	-	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	-22,2%	0,0%
43.1.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.1.14 Other specialised courts	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.1 Total number of specialised courts of higher instances									3	3	3	-	0,0%
43.2.2 Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.3 Insolvency courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.4 Labour courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.5 Family courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.6 Rent and tenancies courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.7 Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.8 Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.9 Internet related disputes									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.10 Administrative courts									1	1	1	-	0,0%
43.2.11 Insurance and / or social welfare courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.12 Military courts									2	2	2	-	0,0%
43.2.13 Juvenile courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
43.2.14 Other specialised courts									NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
44.1.1 First instance courts geographic locations									433	433	434	-	0,2%
44.1.2 All courts geographic locations	827	-	NA	-	401	401	401	401	494	494	496	-40,0%	0,4%

Indicator 3: The performance of courts at all stages of the proceedings

First instance other than criminal cases (Q91)

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.1.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	1 431 356	-	1 721 758	-	1 579 497	2 390 468	2 324 337	2 414 543	3 763 652	3 315 952	3 155 498	120,5%	-4,8%
91.1.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	382 664	-	667 984	-	713 029	724 720	807 970	912 519	915 899	876 489	847 353	121,4%	-3,3%
91.1.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			910 148	-	725 695	1 534 191	1 404 323	1 367 290	2 682 304	2 160 397	2 151 194	-	-0,4%
91.1.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	718 309	-	667 530	-	371 152	1 030 834	780 007	657 899	684 051	564 282	546 351	-23,9%	-3,2%
91.1.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			242 618	-	354 543	503 357	624 316	709 391	1 998 253	1 709 100	1 604 843	-	-6,1%
91.1.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	204 376	-	203 662	-	298 505	388 192	470 502	589 726	1 884 456	1 602 361	1 480 647	624,5%	-7,6%
91.1.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases	20 595	-	38 956	-	56 038	115 165	153 814	119 665	113 797	106 739	124 196	503,0%	16,4%
91.1.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases			NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases			NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.1.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	21 837	-	20 070	-	33 167	30 867	25 726	22 374	23 363	26 785	33 262	52,3%	24,2%
91.1.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	83 575	-	115 556	-	107 606	100 690	86 318	112 360	142 086	139 296	123 689	48,0%	-11,2%
91.2.1 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	10 045 154	-	9 991 816	-	10 778 246	11 628 150	10 983 338	13 677 355	10 556 712	10 494 438	10 117 066	0,7%	-3,6%
91.2.2 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	1 066 935	-	1 226 470	-	1 196 509	1 352 948	1 324 787	1 254 576	946 036	906 409	886 821	-16,9%	-2,2%
91.2.3 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			8 395 454	-	9 256 718	9 952 141	9 272 680	12 062 299	9 291 234	9 063 077	8 882 540	-	-2,0%
91.2.4 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	4 800 084	-	4 408 257	-	4 815 988	5 066 262	4 621 436	4 583 880	3 526 218	3 429 768	3 452 358	-28,1%	0,7%
91.2.5 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			3 987 197	-	4 440 730	4 885 879	4 651 244	7 478 419	5 765 016	5 806 611	5 430 182	-	-6,5%
91.2.6 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	3 194 947	-	3 245 962	-	3 578 837	3 678 725	3 691 685	6 644 391	4 991 059	4 970 090	4 637 698	45,2%	-6,7%
91.2.7 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	610 397	-	741 235	-	861 893	1 207 154	959 559	834 028	773 957	836 521	792 484	29,8%	-5,3%
91.2.8 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases			NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.9 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases			NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.2.10 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases	72 160	-	84 161	-	76 692	72 426	65 963	70 227	68 475	86 264	77 737	7,7%	-9,9%
91.2.11 1st inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	300 631	-	285 731	-	248 327	250 635	319 908	290 253	250 967	265 386	269 968	-10,2%	1,7%

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
91.3.1 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	10 100 564	-	10 177 708	-	10 015 117	11 693 624	10 873 270	12 333 858	11 005 552	10 673 352	10 422 527	3,2%	-2,4%
91.3.2 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	944 559	-	1 217 579	-	1 182 200	1 269 714	1 220 249	1 245 830	995 781	936 347	870 959	-7,8%	-7,0%
91.3.3 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			8 598 250	-	8 491 429	10 081 986	9 305 584	10 747 291	9 692 030	9 205 456	9 200 717	-	-0,1%
91.3.4 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	4 944 396	-	4 620 175	-	4 156 304	5 317 072	4 743 532	4 557 728	3 639 200	3 465 180	3 452 785	-30,2%	-0,4%
91.3.5 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			3 987 075	-	4 335 125	4 764 914	4 562 052	6 189 563	6 052 830	5 910 868	5 747 932	-	-2,8%
91.3.6 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases	3 240 327	-	3 248 343	-	3 489 148	3 596 416	3 572 462	5 349 662	5 271 833	5 091 804	4 936 257	52,3%	-3,1%
91.3.7 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	603 887	-	729 732	-	845 977	1 168 498	989 590	839 901	780 997	819 064	811 675	34,4%	-0,9%
91.3.8 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases			NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.9 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases			NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.3.10 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases	71 865	-	81 240	-	78 992	77 567	69 315	69 238	65 053	80 032	76 713	6,7%	-4,1%
91.3.11 1st inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	295 530	-	280 639	-	262 496	264 357	278 122	271 499	252 688	280 925	274 138	-7,2%	-2,4%
91.4.1 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	1 375 396	-	1 533 930	-	2 342 626	2 324 994	2 434 405	3 758 040	3 314 812	3 137 038	2 850 037	107,2%	-9,1%
91.4.2 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	505 040	-	676 875	-	727 338	807 954	912 508	921 265	866 154	846 551	863 215	70,9%	2,0%
91.4.3 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)			707 352	-	1 490 984	1 404 346	1 371 419	2 682 298	2 281 508	2 018 018	1 833 017	-	-9,2%
91.4.4 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	573 450	-	455 612	-	1 030 836	780 024	657 911	684 051	571 069	528 870	545 924	-4,8%	3,2%
91.4.5 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			251 740	-	460 148	624 322	713 508	1 998 247	1 710 439	1 604 843	1 287 093	-	-19,8%
91.4.6 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases	158 992	-	201 281	-	388 194	470 501	589 725	1 884 455	1 603 682	1 480 647	1 182 088	643,5%	-20,2%
91.4.7 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases	27 106	-	50 459	-	71 954	153 821	123 783	113 792	106 757	124 196	105 005	287,4%	-15,5%
91.4.8 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases			NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.9 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases			NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
91.4.10 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases	22 132	-	30 991	-	30 867	25 726	22 374	23 363	26 785	33 017	34 286	54,9%	3,8%
91.4.11 1st inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	88 676	-	118 712	-	93 437	86 968	128 104	131 114	140 365	123 757	119 519	34,8%	-3,4%

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Clearence rate and Disposition time for first instance other than criminal cases (Q91)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases	100,6%	-	101,9%	-	92,9%	100,6%	99,0%	90,2%	104,3%	101,7%	103,0%	2,47	1,31
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	88,5%	-	99,3%	-	98,8%	93,8%	92,1%	99,3%	105,3%	103,3%	98,2%	9,68	(5,09)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	-	102,4%	-	91,7%	101,3%	100,4%	89,1%	104,3%	101,6%	103,6%	-	2,01
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	103,0%	-	104,8%	-	86,3%	105,0%	102,6%	99,4%	103,2%	101,0%	100,0%	(2,99)	(1,02)
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	-	100,0%	-	97,6%	97,5%	98,1%	82,8%	105,0%	101,8%	105,9%	-	4,06
CR Non litigious land registry cases	101,4%	-	100,1%	-	97,5%	97,8%	96,8%	80,5%	105,6%	102,4%	106,4%	5,02	3,99
CR Non-litigious business registry cases	98,9%	-	98,4%	-	98,2%	96,8%	103,1%	100,7%	100,9%	97,9%	102,4%	3,49	4,51
CR Other registry cases	-	-	NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases	99,6%	-	96,5%	-	103,0%	107,1%	105,1%	98,6%	95,0%	92,8%	98,7%	(0,91)	5,91
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	98,3%	-	98,2%	-	105,7%	105,5%	86,9%	93,5%	100,7%	105,9%	101,5%	3,24	(4,31)
DT Total of other than criminal law cases	50	-	55	-	85	73	82	111	110	107	100	100,8%	-7,0%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	195	-	203	-	225	232	273	270	317	330	362	85,4%	9,6%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	-	30	-	64	51	54	91	86	80	73	-	-9,1%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	42	-	36	-	91	54	51	55	57	56	58	36,3%	3,6%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	-	23	-	39	48	57	118	103	99	82	-	-17,5%
DT Non litigious land registry cases	18	-	23	-	41	48	60	129	111	106	87	388,1%	-17,6%
DT Non-litigious business registry cases	16	-	25	-	31	48	46	49	50	55	47	188,2%	-14,7%
DT Other registry cases	-	-	NA	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases	-	-	NA	-	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases	112	-	139	-	143	121	118	123	150	151	163	45,1%	8,3%

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)	110	-	154	-	130	120	168	176	203	161	159	45,3%	-1,0%

Second instance other than criminal cases (Q97)

97.1.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	-	86 082	94 082	97 689	103 913	131 029	123 044	134 819	-	9,6%
97.1.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	34 276	39 761	44 823	51 551	66 719	60 884	64 343	-	5,7%
97.1.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	6 675	8 065	8 034	5 537	11 660	5 518	4 968	-	-10,0%
97.1.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	6 502	7 845	7 884	5 369	11 453	5 302	4 808	-	-9,3%
97.1.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	173	220	150	168	207	216	160	-	-25,9%
97.1.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases	-	173	220	150	168	207	216	160	-	-25,9%
97.1.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.1.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases	-	25 867	27 824	26 406	27 649	28 125	26 714	37 314	-	39,7%
97.1.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases	-	19 264	18 432	18 426	19 176	24 564	29 928	28 194	-	-5,8%
97.2.1 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	-	234 349	231 855	227 220	240 192	180 990	208 708	201 896	-	-3,3%
97.2.2 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases	-	144 116	142 391	141 045	155 341	112 330	129 127	132 176	-	2,4%
97.2.3 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)	-	24 234	26 234	24 637	23 774	18 360	16 210	14 974	-	-7,6%
97.2.4 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases	-	23 610	25 708	24 213	23 378	18 031	15 875	14 656	-	-7,7%
97.2.5 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	-	624	526	424	396	329	335	318	-	-5,1%
97.2.6 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.7 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases	-	624	526	424	396	329	335	318	-	-5,1%
97.2.8 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.2.9 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
97.2.10 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				-	18 945	17 746	20 296	16 844	14 375	26 873	23 488	-	-12,6%
97.2.11 2nd inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases				-	47 054	45 484	41 242	44 233	36 019	36 498	31 258	-	-14,4%
97.3.1 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	226 459	228 056	218 219	217 234	183 669	197 690	191 111	-	-3,3%
97.3.2 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	138 444	137 410	135 132	139 755	118 181	125 668	120 234	-	-4,3%
97.3.3 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	23 300	25 964	23 698	22 220	19 187	16 679	15 521	-	-6,9%
97.3.4 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	22 723	25 368	23 292	21 863	18 867	16 288	15 176	-	-6,8%
97.3.5 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	577	596	406	357	320	391	345	-	-11,8%
97.3.6 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.7 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				-	577	596	406	357	320	391	345	-	-11,8%
97.3.8 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.9 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.3.10 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				-	16 829	19 192	18 897	16 407	15 786	17 111	21 923	-	28,1%
97.3.11 2nd inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases				-	47 886	45 490	40 492	38 852	30 584	38 232	33 433	-	-12,6%
97.4.1 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	93 972	97 881	106 690	126 871	128 350	134 062	145 604	-	8,6%
97.4.2 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	39 948	44 742	50 736	67 137	60 868	64 343	76 285	-	18,6%
97.4.3 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	7 609	8 335	8 973	7 091	10 833	5 049	4 421	-	-12,4%
97.4.4 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	7 389	8 185	8 805	6 884	10 617	4 889	4 288	-	-12,3%
97.4.5 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	220	150	168	207	216	160	133	-	-16,9%
97.4.6 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.7 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				-	220	150	168	207	216	160	133	-	-16,9%
97.4.8 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
97.4.9 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
97.4.10 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				-	27 983	26 378	27 805	28 086	26 714	36 476	38 879	-	6,6%
97.4.11 2nd inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases				-	18 432	18 426	19 176	24 557	29 999	28 194	26 019	-	-7,7%
97.5.1 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
97.5.2 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
97.5.10 2nd inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 843	12 020	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				-	96,6%	98,4%	96,0%	90,4%	101,5%	94,7%	94,7%	-	(0,06)
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	96,1%	96,5%	95,8%	90,0%	105,2%	97,3%	91,0%	-	(6,36)
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	96,1%	99,0%	96,2%	93,5%	104,5%	102,9%	103,7%	-	0,76
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	96,2%	98,7%	96,2%	93,5%	104,6%	102,6%	103,5%	-	0,95
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	92,5%	113,3%	95,8%	90,2%	97,3%	116,7%	108,5%	-	(8,23)
CR Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				-	92,5%	113,3%	95,8%	90,2%	97,3%	116,7%	108,5%	-	(8,23)
CR Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				-	88,8%	108,1%	93,1%	97,4%	109,8%	63,7%	93,3%	-	29,66
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	101,8%	100,0%	98,2%	87,8%	84,9%	104,8%	107,0%	-	2,21
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				-	151	157	178	213	255	248	278	-	12,3%
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	105	119	137	175	188	187	232	-	23,9%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	119	117	138	116	206	110	104	-	-5,9%
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	119	118	138	115	205	110	103	-	-5,9%
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	139	92	151	212	246	149	141	-	-5,8%

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				-	139	92	151	212	246	149	141	-	-5,8%
DT Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				-	607	502	537	625	618	778	647	-	-16,8%
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	140	148	173	231	358	269	284	-	5,5%
Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q99)													
99.1.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	30 527	32 161	30 034	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	4 660	4 294	3 655	4 596	4 757	1 613	5 329	-	230,4%
99.1.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Administrative law cases				-	25 867	27 867	26 379	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.1.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 1 Jan. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	332	254	83	889	-	971,1%
99.2.1 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	27 302	25 585	27 869	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.2 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	8 357	7 780	7 640	7 585	5 895	12 687	10 726	-	-15,5%
99.2.3 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.4 High inst courts_Incoming cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
99.2.5 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.6 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.7 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.8 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.9 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.10 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Administrative law cases				-	18 945	17 805	20 229	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.2.11 High inst courts_Incoming cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 163	7 008	1 312	2 259	-	72,2%
99.3.1 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	25 552	27 611	25 596	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.2 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	8 723	8 419	6 699	7 424	7 456	8 335	8 071	-	-3,2%
99.3.3 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.4 High inst courts_Resolved cases_General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.5 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.6 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.7 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.8 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.9 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.10 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Administrative law cases				-	16 829	19 192	18 897	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.3.11 High inst courts_Resolved cases_Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	1 236	7 105	806	1 768	-	119,4%
99.4.1 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	32 277	30 135	32 307	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.2 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	4 294	3 655	4 596	4 757	3 196	5 965	7 984	-	33,8%
99.4.3 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.4 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
99.4.5 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.6 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.7 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.8 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.9 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.10 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Administrative law cases				-	27 983	26 480	27 711	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.4.11 High inst courts_Pending cases on 31 Dec. Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	259	157	589	1 150	-	95,2%
99.5.1 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)				-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.5.2 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
99.5.10 High inst courts_Pending more than 2 years - Administrative law cases				-	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for Supreme courts' other than criminal law cases (Q97)													
CR Total of other than criminal law cases				-	93,6%	107,9%	91,8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	104,4%	108,2%	87,7%	97,9%	126,5%	65,7%	75,2%	-	9,55
CR Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Administrative law cases				-	88,8%	107,8%	93,4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	106,3%	101,4%	61,4%	78,3%	-	16,83

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
DT Total of other than criminal law cases				-	461	398	461	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Civil (and commercial) litigious cases				-	180	158	250	234	156	261	361	-	38,2%
DT Non litigious cases (2.1+2.2+2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT General civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Registry cases (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Non litigious land registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Non-litigious business registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Other registry cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Other non-litigious cases				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Administrative law cases				-	607	504	535	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT Other cases (e.g. insolvency registry cases)				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	76	8	267	237	-	-11,0%

First instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
094.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									374 052	410 425	400 266	-	-2,5%
094.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									173 746	191 257	190 074	-	-0,6%
094.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									78 511	86 960	85 126	-	-2,1%
094.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									121 795	132 208	125 066	-	-5,4%
094.2.1 Total -incoming									1 862 695	2 027 328	2 027 558	-	0,0%
094.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									351 326	381 028	370 638	-	-2,7%
094.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									330 848	361 735	376 830	-	4,2%
094.2.4 Other - incoming									1 180 521	1 284 565	1 280 090	-	-0,3%
094.3.1 Total - resolved									1 826 322	2 037 487	2 044 536	-	0,3%
094.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									333 815	382 211	382 721	-	0,1%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
094.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									322 399	363 569	376 636	-	3,6%
094.3.4 Other - resolved									1 170 108	1 291 707	1 285 179	-	-0,5%
094.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									410 425	400 266	383 288	-	-4,2%
094.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									191 257	190 074	177 991	-	-6,4%
094.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									86 960	85 126	85 320	-	0,2%
094.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									132 208	125 066	119 977	-	-4,1%
094.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
094.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for first instance criminal law cases (Q94)													
CR of Total									98%	101%	101%	-	0,3
CR of Severe cases									95%	100%	103%	-	2,9
CR of Misdemeanour cases									97%	101%	100%	-	(0,6)
CR of Other									99%	101%	100%	-	(0,16)
DT of Total									82	72	68	-	-4,6%
DT of Severe cases									209	182	170	-	-6,5%
DT of Misdemeanour cases									98	85	83	-	-3,2%
DT of Other									41	35	34	-	-3,6%
Second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
098.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									26 664	28 434	29 247	-	2,9%
098.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									13 996	14 428	15 222	-	5,5%

Poland

(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
098.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									1 141	1 178	1 254	-	6,5%
098.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									11 527	12 828	12 771	-	-0,4%
098.2.1 Total -incoming									172 048	192 783	193 553	-	0,4%
098.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									40 360	49 845	51 306	-	2,9%
098.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									4 354	5 657	5 460	-	-3,5%
098.2.4 Other - incoming									127 334	137 281	136 787	-	-0,4%
098.3.1 Total - resolved									170 278	191 970	193 913	-	1,0%
098.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									39 928	49 051	50 825	-	3,6%
098.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									4 317	5 581	5 643	-	1,1%
098.3.4 Other - resolved									126 033	137 338	137 445	-	0,1%
098.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									28 434	29 247	28 887	-	-1,2%
098.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									14 428	15 222	15 703	-	3,2%
098.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									1 178	1 254	1 071	-	-14,6%
098.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									12 828	12 771	12 113	-	-5,2%
098.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
098.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Clearance rate and disposition time for second instance criminal law cases (Q98)													
CR of Total									99,0%	99,6%	100,2%	-	0,61
CR o2 Severe cases									98,9%	98,4%	99,1%	-	0,67
CR of Misdemeanour cases									99,2%	98,7%	103,4%	-	4,76

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
CR of Other									99,0%	100,0%	100,5%	-	0,44
DT of Total									61	56	54	-	-2,2%
DT of Severe cases									132	113	113	-	-0,4%
DT of Misdemeanour cases									100	82	69	-	-15,5%
DT of Other									37	34	32	-	-5,2%
Supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
100.1.1 Total - pending 1 Jan									1 819	1 487	1 372	-	-7,7%
100.1.2 Severe cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.1.4 Other - pending 1 Jan									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.1 Total -incoming									3 226	3 915	4 224	-	7,9%
100.2.2 Severe cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.3 Misdemeanour cases - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.2.4 Other - incoming									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.1 Total - resolved									3 570	4 018	4 161	-	3,6%
100.3.2 Severe cases -resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.3 Misdemeanour cases - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.3.4 Other - resolved									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.1 Total - pending 31 Dec									1 475	1 384	1 435	-	3,7%
100.4.2 Severe cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.4.4 Other - pending 31 Dec									NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
100.5.1 Total - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.2 Severe cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.3 Misdemeanour cases - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-
100.5.4 Other - pending more then 2 years									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Clearance rate and disposition time for supreme courts' criminal law cases (Q100)													
CR of Total									110,7%	102,6%	98,5%	-	(4,12)
CR of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
CR of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Total									151	126	126	-	0,1%
DT of Severe cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Misdemeanour cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
DT of Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Indicator 4: Public prosecution services													
(Q107, Q107-1, Q109)													
1. Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year									124 866	123 331	123 182	-	-0,1%
2. Incoming/received cases									1 057 665	1 111 383	1 093 318	-	-1,6%
3. Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4)									1 084 834	1 165 894	1 150 227	-	-1,3%
3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)									387 521	409 160	823 473	-	101,3%
3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor because the offender could not be identified									128 486	160 372	169 874	-	5,9%
3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation									74 940	68 234	56 958	-	-16,5%
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity									141 856	138 476	115 903	-	-16,3%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons									42 239	42 078	480 738	-	1042,5%
3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor									25 635	54 389	49 926	-	-8,2%
3.3. Cases brought to court									273 641	286 653	276 828	-	-3,4%
4. Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year									123 332	123 209	116 199	-	-5,7%
Public prosecution: Ratio of processed cases with incoming cases									1,03	1,05	1,05	-	-1,3%
Public prosecution: Ratio of pending cases with incoming cases									0,11	0,11	0,10	-	-5,7%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Severe criminal cases									NA	NA	96 189	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Total - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Severe criminal cases									57 735	54 389	49 926	-	-8,2%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - Before the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Severe criminal cases									53 072	51 198	46 263	-	-9,6%
Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure - During the main trial - Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Budget of public prosecution services (Q13)													
Total approved annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	424 128 567 €	-	437 424 395 €	-	480 141 000 €	588 482 409 €	566 825 248 €	623 467 890 €	631 630 571 €	687 218 210 €	699 380 849 €	64,9%	1,77%

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Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Total implemented annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services in €	-	-	441 872 463 €	-	478 772 000 €	587 923 359 €	563 400 019 €	623 440 944 €	631 595 690 €	687 121 234 €	699 330 175 €	-	1,78%
Approved annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	684 790 €	694 696 €	248 179 €	387 571 €	550 597 €	-	42,06%
Implemented annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services in € (included in the total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	683 618 €	694 687 €	248 165 €	387 541 €	550 585 €	-	42,07%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Indicator 5: Access to justice													
System for compensating users													
(Q37)													
Number of requests for compensation													
037.1.1 Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.2 Excessive length of proceedings									15 852	15 290	13 589	-	-11,1%
037.1.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.5 Wrongful conviction									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.1.6 Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Number of compensations granted													
037.2.1 Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.2 Excessive length of proceedings									1 706	2 038	2 276	-	11,7%
037.2.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.2.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									229	272	246	-	-9,6%
037.2.5 Wrongful conviction									19	12	11	-	-8,3%
037.2.6 Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
Amount of compensations granted (in €)													
037.3.1 Total									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.2 Excessive length of proceedings									1 007 710 €	1 290 111 €	1 417 787 €	-	9,9%
037.3.3 Non-execution of court decisions									NA	NA	NA	-	-
037.3.4 Wrongful arrest/detention									3 217 799 €	3 770 285 €	3 918 131 €	-	3,9%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
037.3.5 Wrongful conviction									629 105 €	2 927 715 €	74 863 €	-	-97,4%
037.3.6 Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-

Indicator 6: The ICT tools of courts and for court users													
(Q62-23, Q62-24, Q62-25, Q62-26)													
Writing assistance tools													
062-23.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter											50-75 %		
062-23.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											50-75 %		
062-23.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											NAP		
062-23.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											NAP		
062-23.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											95-100 %		
062-23.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											95-100 %		
Features of the writing assistance tools													
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-24.1.1.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.1.2 Automatically generated text											False		
062-24.1.1.3 Automatically suggested decision											False		
062-24.1.1.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.1.5 Electronic signature											False		
062-24.1.1.6 Other special functionality											False		
Administrative matter													
062-24.1.2.1 Templates											NAP		
062-24.1.2.2 Automatically generated text											NAP		

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-24.1.2.3 Automatically suggested decision											NAP		
062-24.1.2.4 Speech-to-text											NAP		
062-24.1.2.5 Electronic signature											NAP		
062-24.1.2.6 Other special functionality											NAP		
Criminal matter													
062-24.1.3.1 Templates											True		
062-24.1.3.2 Automatically generated text											False		
062-24.1.3.3 Automatically suggested decision											False		
062-24.1.3.4 Speech-to-text											False		
062-24.1.3.5 Electronic signature											False		
062-24.1.3.6 Other special functionality											False		
Recording of court hearings													
062-25.1.1.1 Deployment rate in civil and/or commercial matter											95-100 %		
062-25.1.2.1 Usage rate in civil and/or commercial matter											25-50 %		
062-25.1.3.1 Deployment rate in administrative matter											95-100 %		
062-25.2.1.1 Usage rate in administrative matter											50-75 %		
062-25.2.2.1 Deployment rate in criminal matter											NA		
062-25.2.3.1 Usage rate in criminal matter											NA		

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
Features of the recording of court hearings											NA		
Civil and/or commercial matter													
062-26.1.1.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.1.2 Video recording											True		
062-26.1.1.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											True		
062-26.1.1.4 Automatically indexed recording											True		
062-26.1.1.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.1.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		
062-26.1.1.7 Other special functionality											False		
Administrative matter													
062-26.1.2.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.2.2 Video recording											True		
062-26.1.2.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											False		
062-26.1.2.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		
062-26.1.2.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.2.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											True		
062-26.1.2.7 Other special functionality											False		
Criminal matter													
062-26.1.3.1 Audio recording											True		
062-26.1.3.2 Video recording											True		
062-26.1.3.3 Systematic recording for all hearings											False		
062-26.1.3.4 Automatically indexed recording											False		

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
062-26.1.3.5 Automatic transcript from recording											False		
062-26.1.3.6 Possibility to request a copy of the recording											False		
062-26.1.3.7 Other special functionality											False		

Indicator 7: Professionals of justice													
(Q46, Q46-2, Q52, Q52-1, Q55, Q60, Q4, Q132, Q133, Q144, Q145, Q146)													
46.1.1 Total Number of professional judges	10 114	-	10 096	-	9 980	10 047	9 776	9 736	9 650	9 815	10 560	4,4%	7,6%
46.1.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges	9 441	-	9 516	-	9 422	9 508	9 240	9 194	9 034	9 161	9 894	4,8%	8,0%
46.1.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges	497	-	494	-	475	458	426	443	417	459	469	-5,6%	2,2%
46.1.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges	86	-	86	-	83	81	110	99	199	195	197	129,1%	1,0%
46.2.1 Number of professional judges_males	3 701	-	NA	-	NA	3 677	NA	3 673	3 702	3 789	4 087	10,4%	7,9%
46.2.2 Number of 1st instance professional judges_males	3 371	-	3 451	-	3 400	3 466	3 411	3 386	3 390	3 434	3 715	10,2%	8,2%
46.2.3 Number of 2nd instance professional judges_males	221	-	229	-	221	211	196	209	197	220	231	4,5%	5,0%
46.2.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_males	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	78	137	135	141	-	4,4%
46.3.1 Number of professional judges_females	6 413	-	NA	-	NA	6 289	NA	6 063	5 948	6 026	6 473	0,9%	7,4%
46.3.2 Number of 1st inst professional judges_females	6 070	-	6 065	-	6 022	6 042	5 829	5 808	5 644	5 727	6 179	1,8%	7,9%
46.3.3 Number of 2nd inst professional judges_females	276	-	265	-	254	247	230	234	220	239	238	-13,8%	-0,4%
46.3.4 Number of Supreme court professional judges_females	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	21	62	60	56	-	-6,7%
046-2.1.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Total									NA	NA	10 560	-	-
046-2.1.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Total									NA	NA	9 894	-	-
046-2.1.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Total									NA	NA	469	-	-
046-2.1.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Total									199	195	197	-	1,0%
046-2.2.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
046-2.2.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Civil and commercial									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.2.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Civil and commercial									25	26	24	-	-7,7%
046-2.3.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Criminal									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.3.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Criminal									28	28	32	-	14,3%
046-2.4.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Administrative									556	533	598	-	12,2%
046-2.4.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Administrative									454	431	491	-	13,9%
046-2.4.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Administrative									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.4.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Administrative									102	102	107	-	4,9%
046-2.5.1 Number of professional judges (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.2 Professional judges of first instance (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.3 Professional judges of second instance (FTE) - Other									NA	NA	NA	-	-
046-2.5.4 Professional judges of supreme court (FTE) - Other									44	39	34	-	-12,8%
52.1.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts	40 844	-	41 534	-	43 176	46 807	40 662	41 927	41 973	42 854	44 832	9,8%	4,6%
52.1.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)	1 810	-	1 847	-	2 138	1 941	2 201	2 618	2 669	2 622	2 675	47,8%	2,0%
52.1.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges	23 110	-	23 428	-	24 231	27 607	22 398	22 972	23 711	24 306	25 234	9,2%	3,8%
52.1.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks	7 239	-	7 324	-	7 687	8 226	7 663	8 077	7 801	8 127	8 841	22,1%	8,8%
52.1.5 Number of Technical staff	3 487	-	3 741	-	3 261	3 243	2 739	2 654	2 346	2 331	2 522	-27,7%	8,2%
52.1.6 Number of Other non judge staff	5 198	-	5 194	-	5 859	5 790	5 661	5 606	5 446	5 468	5 560	7,0%	1,7%
52.2.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(men)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	6 424	6 611	6 545	6 766	7 261	-	7,3%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
52.2.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(men)	NA	-	537	-	NA	561	651	737	765	748	767	-	2,5%
52.2.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(men)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	1 866	1 886	2 048	2 188	2 341	-	7,0%
52.2.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(men)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	1 825	1 929	1 803	1 872	2 097	-	12,0%
52.2.5 Number of Technical staff(men)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	1 008	891	881	777	773	863	-	11,6%
52.2.6 Number of Other non judge staff(men)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	1 200	1 191	1 178	1 152	1 185	1 193	-	0,7%
52.3.1 Total Number of non judge staff who are working in courts(women)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	34 238	35 316	35 428	36 088	37 571	-	4,1%
52.3.2 Number of Non judge staff (Rechtspfleger)(women)	NA	-	1 310	-	NA	1 380	1 550	1 881	1 904	1 874	1 908	-	1,8%
52.3.3 Number of Non-judge staff assisting the judges(women)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	20 532	21 086	21 663	22 118	22 893	-	3,5%
52.3.4 Number of Staff in charge of administrative tasks(women)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	5 838	6 148	5 998	6 255	6 744	-	7,8%
52.3.5 Number of Technical staff(women)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	2 235	1 848	1 773	1 569	1 558	1 659	-	6,5%
52.3.6 Number of Other non judge staff(women)	NA	-	NA	-	NA	4 590	4 470	4 428	4 294	4 283	4 367	-	2,0%
052-1.1.1 Non-judge staff (Total)									41 973	42 854	44 832	-	4,6%
052-1.1.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (total)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.1.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (total)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.1.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (total)									663	692	728	-	5,2%
052-1.2.1 Non-judge staff (Males)									6 545	6 766	7 261	-	7,3%
052-1.2.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (males)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.2.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (males)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.2.4 Non-judge staff at Supreme court (males)									219	225	238	-	5,8%
052-1.3.1 Non-judge staff (females)									35 428	36 088	37 571	-	4,1%
052-1.3.2 Non-judge staff at first instance (females)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.3.3 Non-judge staff at second instance (females)									NA	NA	NA	-	-
052-1.3.4 Non-judge staff at supreme court (females)									444	467	490	-	4,9%

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
055.1.1 Prosecutors (total)									5 843	5 898	5 914	-	0,3%
055.1.2 Prosecutors (1st inst.)									3 759	3 775	3 791	-	0,4%
055.1.3 Prosecutors (2nd inst.)									1 605	1 631	1 638	-	0,4%
055.1.4 Prosecutors (Highest instance)									88	90	86	-	-4,4%
055.2.1 Prosecutors - Males -total									2 787	2 807	2 819	-	0,4%
055.2.2 Prosecutors - Males, 1st inst.									1 608	1 614	1 618	-	0,2%
055.2.3 Prosecutors - Males, 2nd inst.									878	884	897	-	1,5%
055.2.4 Prosecutors - Males, Supreme courts									61	61	61	-	0,0%
055.3.1 Prosecutors - Females, Total									3 056	3 091	3 095	-	0,1%
055.3.2 Prosecutors - Females, 1st inst.									2 151	2 161	2 173	-	0,6%
055.3.3 Prosecutors - Females, 2nd inst.									727	747	741	-	-0,8%
055.3.4 Prosecutors - Females, Supreme courts									27	29	25	-	-13,8%
057 Other with similar duties as public prsecutors											True	-	-
056.1.1 Heads of prosecution (total)											413	-	-
056.1.2 Heads of prosecution (1st inst.)											355	-	-
056.1.3 Heads of prosecution (2nd inst.)											46	-	-
056.1.4 Heads of prosecution (Highest instance)											1	-	-
056.2.1 Heads of prosecution - Males -total											227	-	-
056.2.2 Heads of prosecution - Males, 1st inst.											187	-	-
056.2.3 Heads of prosecution - Males, 2nd inst.											30	-	-
056.2.4 Heads of prosecution - Males, Supreme courts											1	-	-
056.3.1 Heads of prosecution - Females, Total											186	-	-
056.3.2 Heads of prosecution - Females, 1st inst.											168	-	-

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
056.3.3 Heads of prosecution - Females, 2nd inst.											16	-	-
056.3.4 Heads of prosecution - Females, Supreme courts											0	-	-
060.1.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Total							8 171	-	9 073	9 063	9 226	-	1,8%
060.2.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Males							1 661	-	1 826	1 822	1 852	-	1,6%
060.3.1 Number of non-prosecutor staff Females							6 510	-	7 247	7 241	7 374	-	1,8%
004 Annual average salary in the country							NA	14 736 €	13 437 €	15 397 €	16 238 €	-	5,5%
132.1.1 Gross annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							24 146 €	26 117 €	25 796 €	25 796 €	26 931 €	-	4,4%
132.1.2 Gross annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							67 267 €	72 866 €	71 941 €	71 941 €	79 666 €	-	10,7%
132.1.3 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							24 146 €	26 117 €	25 796 €	25 796 €	26 931 €	-	4,4%
132.1.4 Gross annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							67 267 €	72 866 €	71 941 €	71 941 €	73 651 €	-	2,4%
132.2.1 Net annual salary, in € - Professional judge at the beginning of career							19 498 €	21 355 €	21 312 €	21 312 €	22 250 €	-	4,4%
132.2.2 Net annual salary, in € - Judge of the Supreme Court							48 962 €	53 032 €	52 540 €	52 540 €	51 975 €	-	-1,1%
132.2.3 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor at the beginning of career							19 498 €	21 355 €	21 312 €	21 312 €	22 250 €	-	4,4%
132.2.4 Net annual salary, in € - Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance							48 962 €	53 032 €	52 540 €	52 540 €	59 028 €	-	12,3%
133.1.1.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.1.2.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.1.3.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Housing							True	False	False	False	False		
133.1.4.1 - Additional benefits for judges - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.1.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Reduced taxation							False	False	False	False	False		
133.2.2.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Special pension							True	True	True	True	True		
133.2.3.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Housing							True	False	False	False	False		
133.2.4.1 - Additional benefits for prosecutors - Other financial benefit							True	True	True	True	True		
Lawyers													
(Q146, Q147, Q148)													

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(2012-2022) data tables

Question	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations for quantitative questions	
												2012-2022	2021-2022
146.1.1 Total number of lawyers practising	43 974	-	52 760	-	48 315	51 227	53 081	55 178	57 365	59 635	61 554	40,0%	3,2%
146.2.1 Practicing lawyers - man							26 635	27 593	28 259	31 719	30 068	-	-5,2%
146.3.1 Practicing lawyers - woman							26 446	27 585	28 510	27 916	31 486	-	12,8%
147 Does this figure include “legal advisors” who cannot represent their clients in court (for example, some solicitors or in-house counsellors)?				-	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	-	-
148 Number of legal advisors who cannot represent their clients in court:				-	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	-
Indicator 8: Mediators and notaries													
(Q166, Q157)													
166 Number of accredited or registered mediators who practice judicial mediation:	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	4 120	4 100	4 102	4 200	-	2,4%
166.2.1 Mediators - male							NA	1 304	1 300	1 304	1 350	-	3,5%
166.3.1 Mediators - female							NA	2 798	2 800	2 798	2 850	-	1,9%
192.1.1 Number of notaries											3 949	-	-
192.1.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)											NAP	-	-
192.1.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State											NAP	-	-
192.1.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)											NAP	-	-
192.1.5 Other											3 949	-	-
192.2.1 Number of notaries- male											1 487	-	-
192.2.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- male											NAP	-	-
192.2.5 Other- male											1 487	-	-
192.3.1 Number of notaries- female											2 462	-	-
192.3.2 Private professionals (without control from public authorities)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.3 Holders of public offices appointed by the State- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.4 Civil servants (paid by the State)- female											NAP	-	-
192.3.5 Other- female											2 462	-	-

Key: Variation of more than (+ -) 30%