



Inhabitants
37 766 000

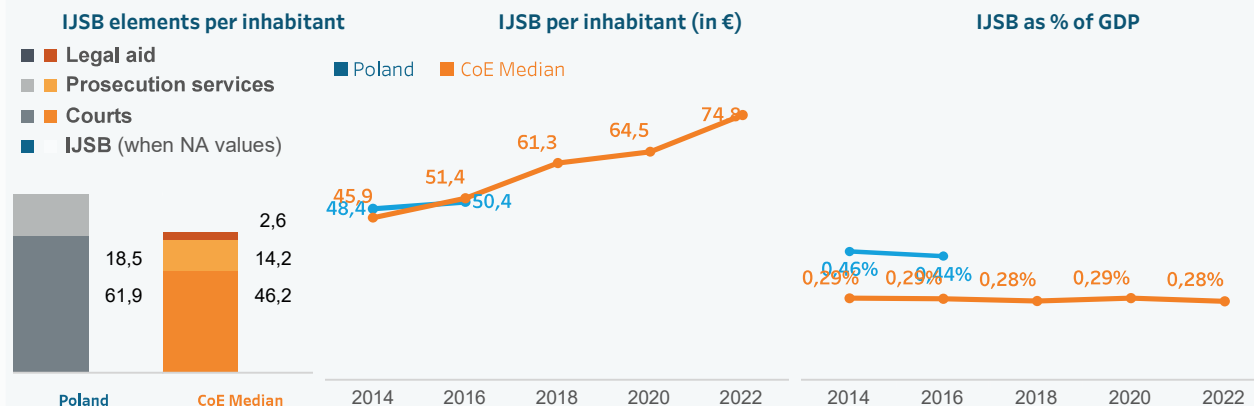


GDP per capita
13 588 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
16 238 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



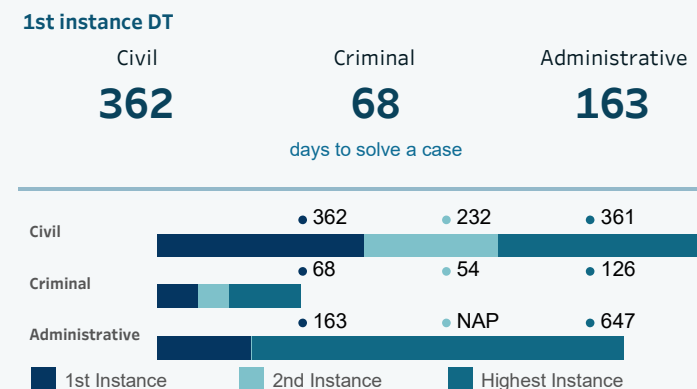
Budget: The judicial system budget cannot be calculated for Poland, as data on legal aid budget are partial. In 2022, the implemented courts' budget is 2 337 518 400 €. This amount represents 61,9 € per inhabitant, constituting an important increase compared to 2020 data (50,6 € per inhabitant), and continuing to rise above the CoE median. The implemented budget dedicated to public prosecution services is 699 330 175 €, representing 18,5 € per inhabitant, surpassing the CoE median.

Judges' and prosecutors' assessors: Court assessors, appointed for an indefinite period of time, perform adjudicatory functions in district courts alongside judges, and can, after 36 months, be appointed as a judge by the President of the Republic. On the other hand, the 470 prosecution office's assessors, appointed for maximum 3 years, have similar duties to those of prosecutors.

Minors: In Poland, the children's rooms are friendly rooms to listening, which resemble living quarters. Besides, hearings of minor victims or witnesses in certain types of cases take place in a special procedure; depending on the needs, the judge may appoint experts e.g. psychologists; the child interests are upheld by the guardianship court and divorce/legal separation court. There are currently 10 Children's Aid Centres where minors and their guardians receive a wide range of assistance.

Court organisation: The Polish court structure is characterised by four levels of courts, but only three instances. There are district courts which are first instance courts, regional courts which are first and second instance courts (they are competent for the majority of first-instance cases), and appellate courts which are second instance courts. In administrative matters, there are only two instances.

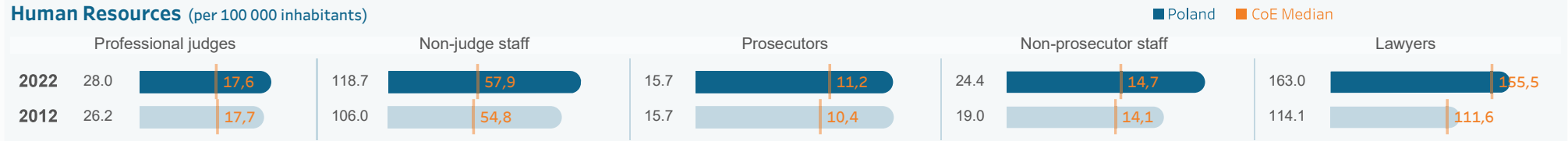
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



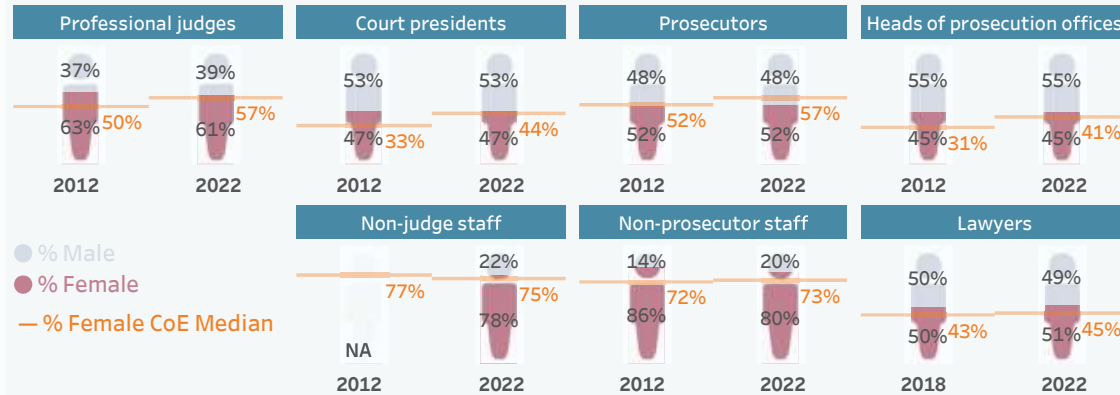
Efficiency: Courts are most efficient in criminal matters where, at all three instances, the CR is at or very close to 100%, and the DT is below the CoE medians. Individually, the lowest DT is reported in 2nd instance criminal cases, while the highest in 3d instance administrative cases. In civil litigious and administrative cases, the DT increased for all instances compared to 2020, while in criminal matters, it decreased.

The most important increase in DT between 2020 and 2022 was registered in third instance civil litigious cases, due to several factors - more incoming cases, reduced number of Supreme Court judges for years, the introduction of the motion to examine the independence and impartiality of a Supreme Court judge, widely used by the parties.

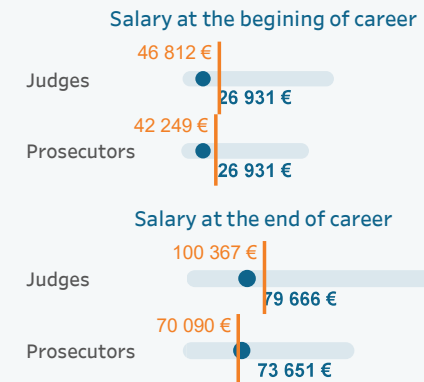
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

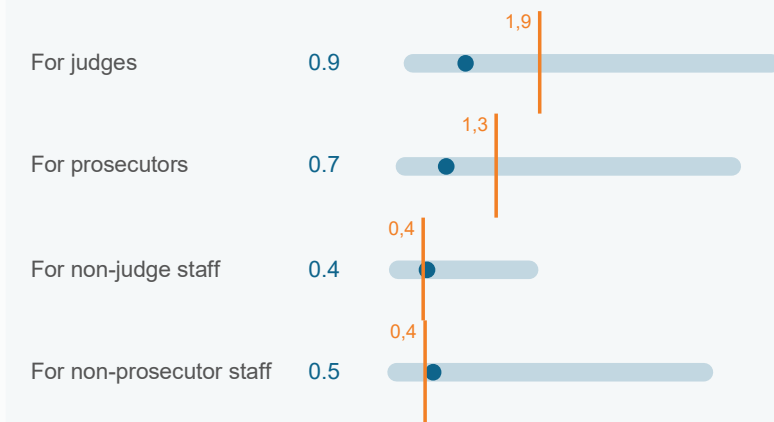


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

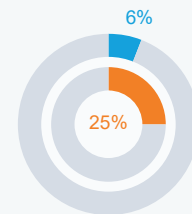


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

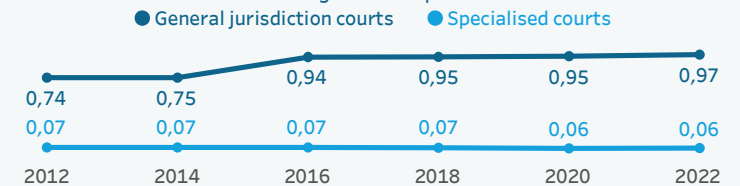


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

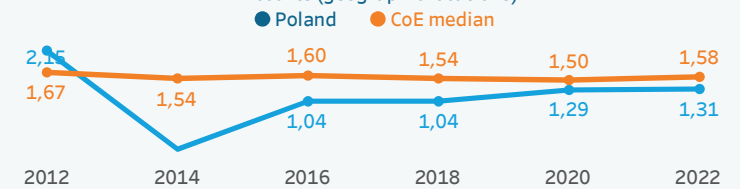


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



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

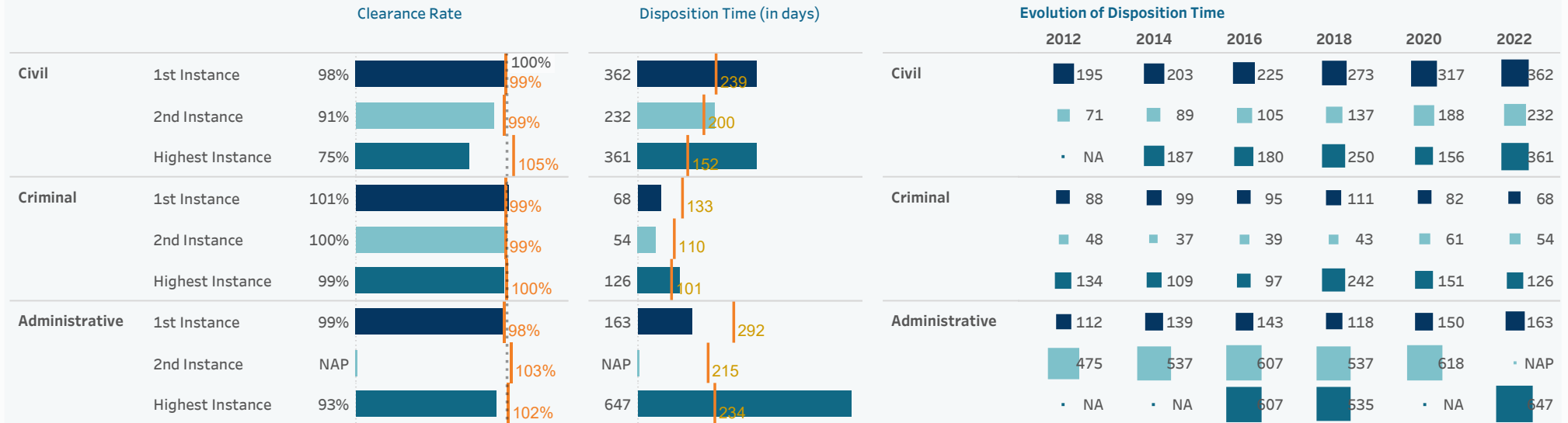
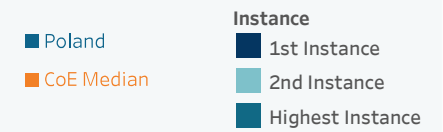
CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

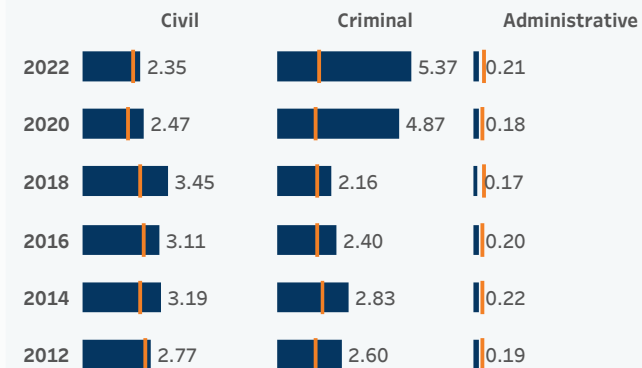
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

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

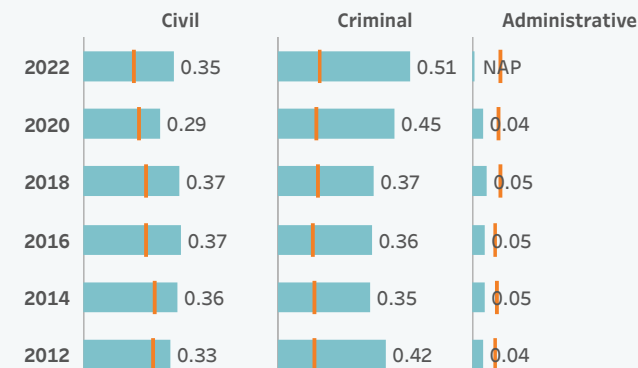


Incoming Cases

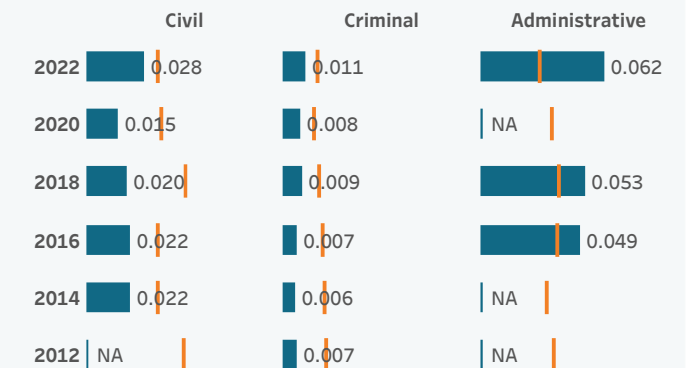
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

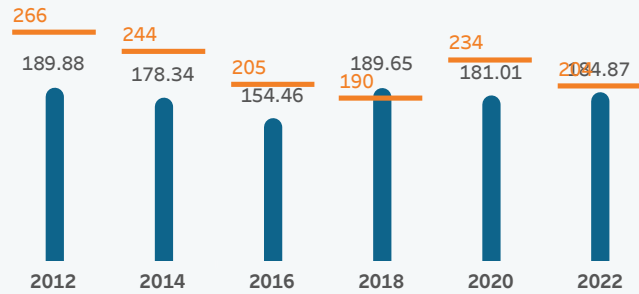


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

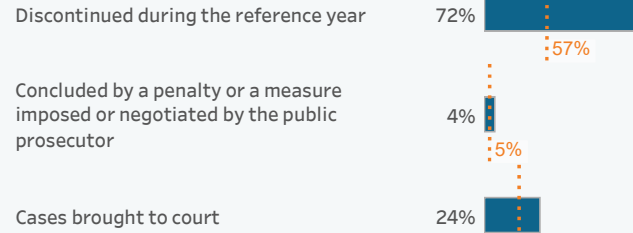


Public Prosecution Services

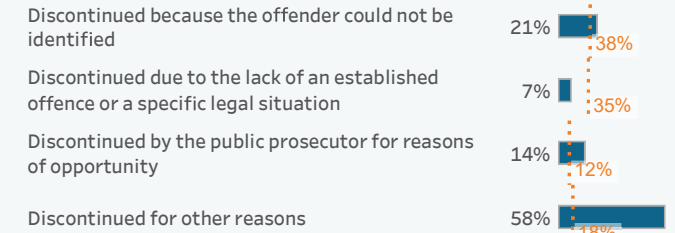
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



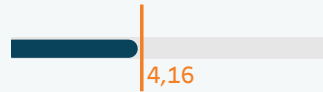
Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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

ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

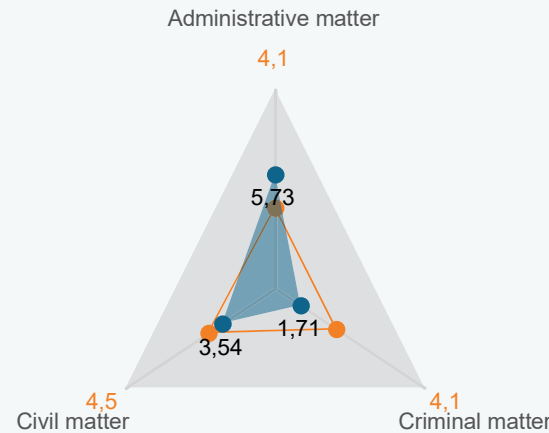
Total deployment rate : **3,72**



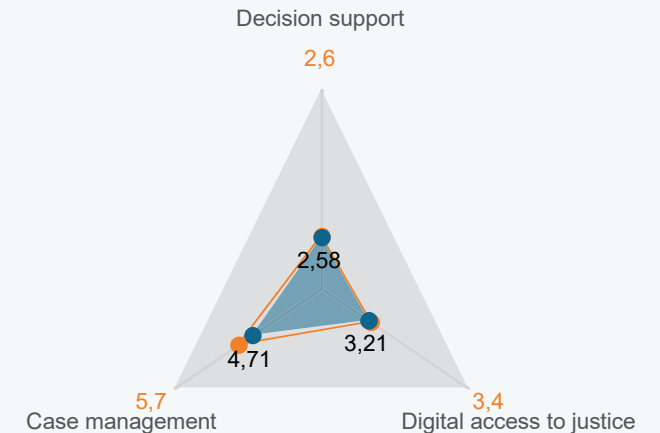
Total usage rate : **2,84**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

isap.sejm.gov.pl

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.orzeczenia.ms.gov.pl

Information about the judicial system

www.ms.gov.pl