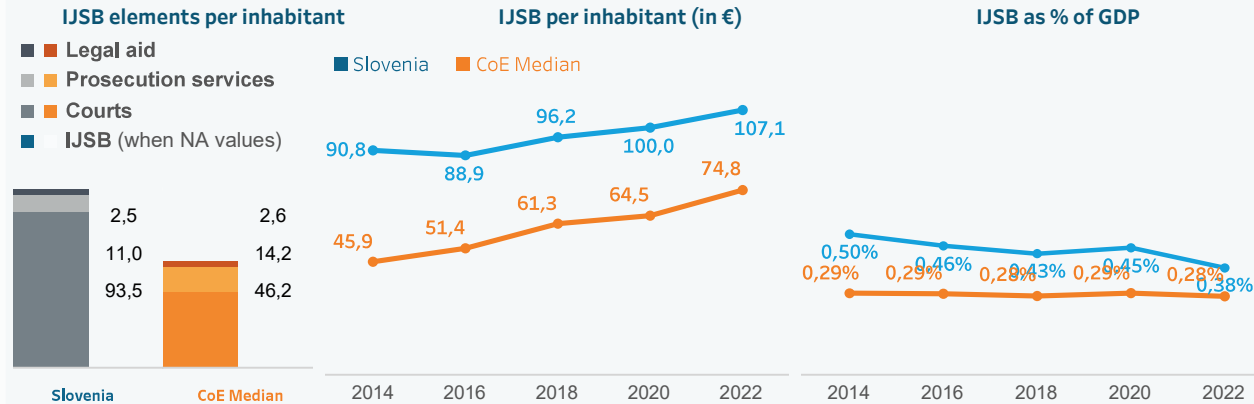**Inhabitants**
2 116 972

GDP per capita
27 975 €
CoE Median 27 406 €

Average gross annual salary
24 287 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)

IJSB elements per inhabitant

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

	Slovenia	CoE Median
	2,5	2,6
	11,0	14,2
	93,5	46,2

Slovenia   CoE Median

IJSB per inhabitant (in €)

- Slovenia
- CoE Median

Slovenia: 90,8 (2014), 88,9 (2016), 96,2 (2018), 100,0 (2020), 107,1 (2022)
CoE Median: 45,9 (2014), 51,4 (2016), 61,3 (2018), 64,5 (2020), 74,8 (2022)

IJSB as % of GDP

Slovenia: 0,50%, 0,46%, 0,43%, 0,45%, 0,38%
CoE Median: 0,29%, 0,29%, 0,29%, 0,29%, 0,28%

2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

1st instance DT

Civil	Criminal	Administrative
337	**146**	**540**

days to solve a case

	1st Instance	2nd Instance	Highest Instance
Civil	337	82	73
Criminal	146	54	94
Administrative	540	NAP	97

- 1st Instance
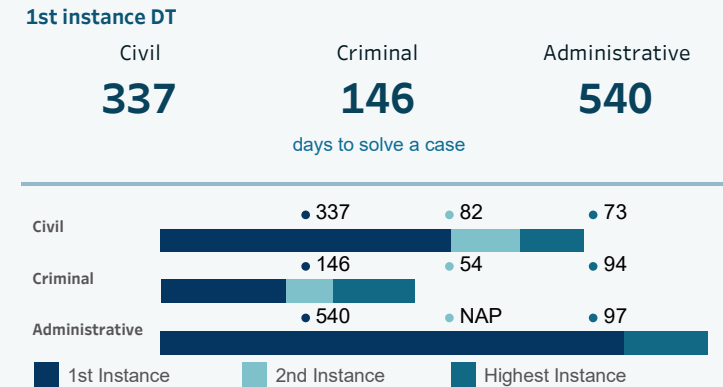- 2nd Instance
- Highest Instance

Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Slovenia is 226 755 964 €, representing 107,1 € per inhabitant, well above the CoE median, and 0,38% of the GDP, also above the CoE median. Courts receive 87,3% of the judicial system budget, one of the Europe's highest percentages. The per inhabitant court budget remains well above the CoE median, opposite to the prosecution services' budget. The legal aid budget represents 2,5 € per inhabitant, aligning with the CoE's median.

Judges' ethics: The Ethics and Integrity Commission within the Judicial Council adopts binding opinions on conduct constituting violation of the code of judicial ethics; issues recommendations regarding compliance with the rules on judicial ethics and integrity; adopts guidelines; provides for education and training of judges in the field of ethics and integrity in cooperation with the judicial training centre.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index of 4,4 was slightly above the CoE median. Slovenia was still in phase of digitalising the case registry infrastructure considering that the ICT index seems strongest in category "Case management" which is significantly higher than the total index. Nevertheless, the e-services are also under development as for example anonymised judgements, publicly freely available. The key decisions of the Supreme Court are also published in English. In 2022, a speech-to-text tool was tested.

Legal aid: An "urgent" free legal aid can be approved by the court in the situation when the applicant would miss the deadline or would lose a right during the time it takes to process the application for free legal aid. Only the lack of merits is examined, while the material criteria are checked at a later stage.
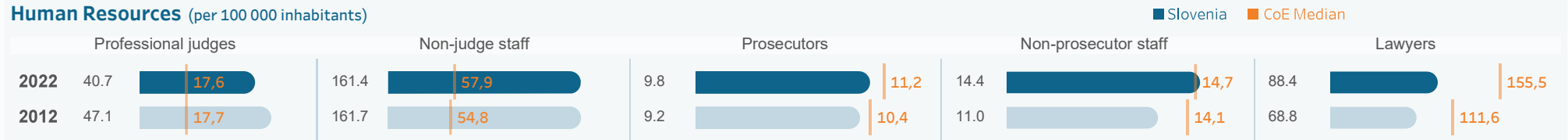
Efficiency : The courts are the most efficient in the domain of criminal cases, particularly in second instance criminal cases.
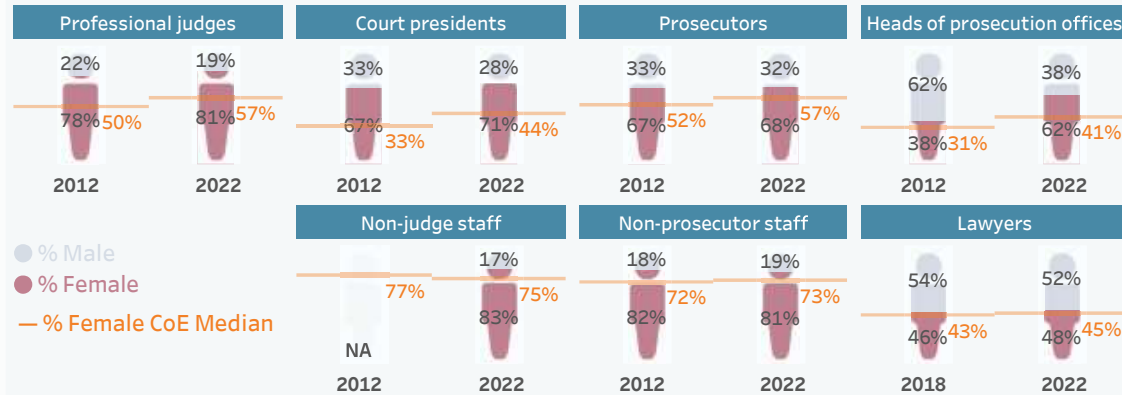
The DT is the highest in first instance administrative cases, which have also been consistently increasing since 2016. Indeed, in previous years, the Administrative court was faced with the influx of new cases, due to the implementation of an ECHR judgement, as well as with some new competences. In recent years, it is also dealing with a considerable number of priority or urgent cases (e.g. asylum seekers), which implied a longer waiting line for "regular" cases.

The DT is above the respective CoE medians only at 1st instance, but it should be noticed that between 2020 and 2022 it decreased in 1st instance civil and criminal cases.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

■ Slovenia ■ CoE Median

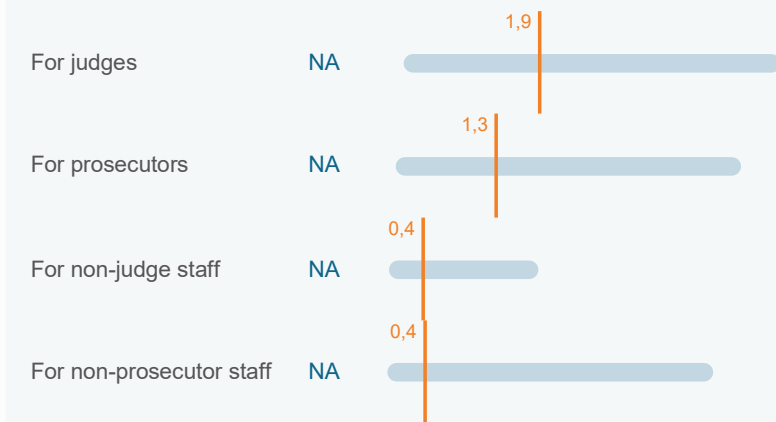|	Professional judges	Non-judge staff	Prosecutors	Non-prosecutor staff	Lawyers
2022	40.7 / 17,6	161.4 / 57,9	9.8 / 11,2	14.4 / 14,7	88.4 / 155,5
2012	47.1 / 17,7	161.7 / 54,8	9.2 / 10,4	11.0 / 14,1	68.8 / 111,6

Gender Balance

Professional judges
2012	2022
22%	19%
78% 50%	81% 57%

Court presidents
2012	2022
33%	28%
67% 33%	71% 44%

Prosecutors
2012	2022
33%	32%
67% 52%	68% 57%

Heads of prosecution offices
2012	2022
62%	38%
38% 31%	62% 41%

Non-judge staff
2012	2022
NA	17%
	83% 75%
	77%

Non-prosecutor staff
2012	2022
18%	19%
82% 72%	81% 73%

Lawyers
2018	2022
54%	52%
46% 43%	48% 45%

● % Male
● % Female
— % Female CoE Median

Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the beginning of career
- Judges: 46 812 € ● 34 101 €
- Prosecutors: 42 249 € ● 34 101 €

Salary at the end of career
- Judges: 100 367 € ● 66 528 €
- Prosecutors: 70 090 € ● 66 528 €

Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the begining of career
- Judges: 1.4 / 2,1
- Prosecutors: 1.4 / 1,7

Salary at the end of career
- Judges: 2.7 / 4,3
- Prosecutors: 2.7 / 3,2

Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

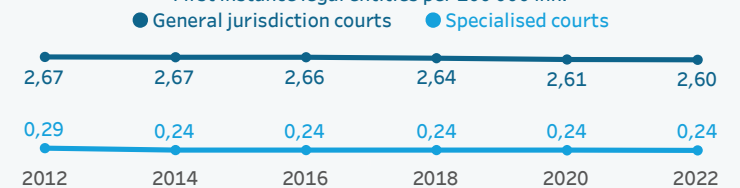|	Slovenia	CoE Median
For judges	NA	1,9
For prosecutors	NA	1,3
For non-judge staff	NA	0,4
For non-prosecutor staff	NA	0,4

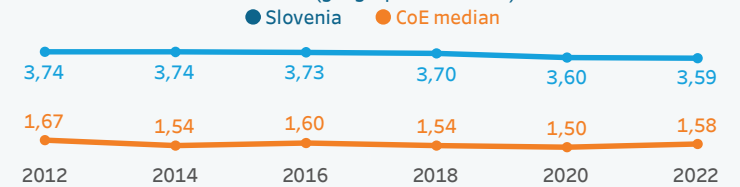### Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

24%
25%
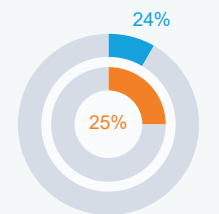
● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.

● General jurisdiction courts ● Specialised courts

2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
2,67	2,67	2,66	2,64	2,61	2,60
0,29	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,24

All courts (geographic locations)

● Slovenia ● CoE median

2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
3,74	3,74	3,73	3,70	3,60	3,59
1,67	1,54	1,60	1,54	1,50	1,58

* 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
Dispostion 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
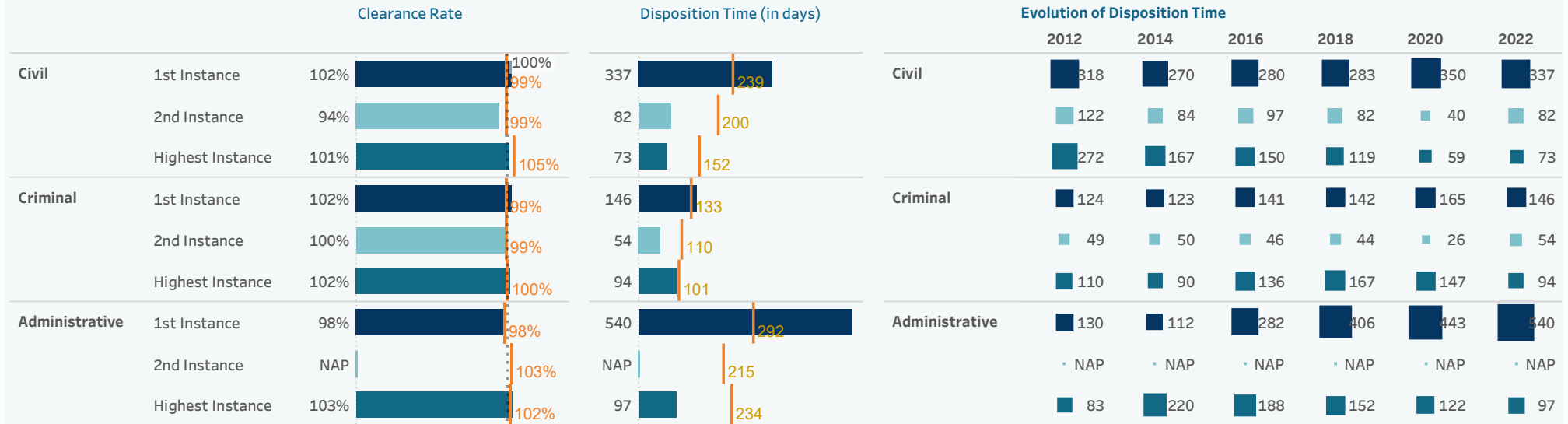
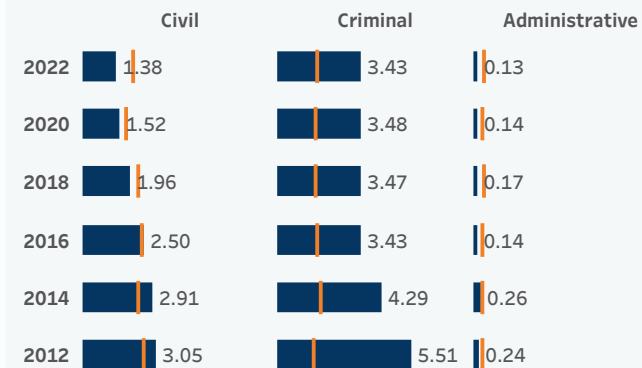■ Slovenia
■ CoE Median

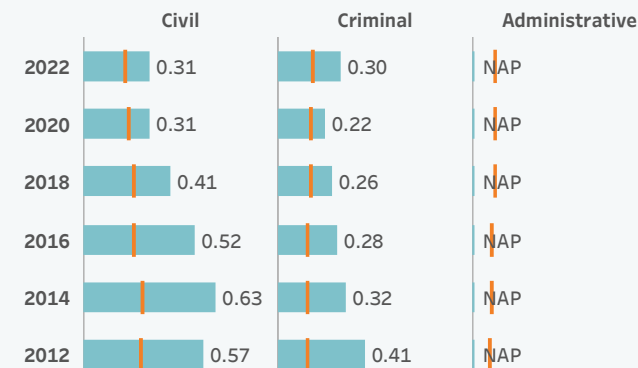**Instance**
■ 1st Instance
■ 2nd Instance
■ Highest Instance

Clearance Rate

		Slovenia	CoE Median
Civil	1st Instance	102%	100% / 99%
	2nd Instance	94%	99%
	Highest Instance	101%	105%
Criminal	1st Instance	102%	99%
	2nd Instance	100%	99%
	Highest Instance	102%	100%
Administrative	1st Instance	98%	98%
	2nd Instance	NAP	103%
	Highest Instance	103%	102%

Disposition Time (in days)

		Slovenia	CoE Median
Civil	1st Instance	337	239
	2nd Instance	82	200
	Highest Instance	73	152
Criminal	1st Instance	146	133
	2nd Instance	54	110
	Highest Instance	94	101
Administrative	1st Instance	540	292
	2nd Instance	NAP	215
	Highest Instance	97	234

Evolution of Disposition Time

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Civil	318	270	280	283	350	337
	122	84	97	82	40	82
	272	167	150	119	59	73
Criminal	124	123	141	142	165	146
	49	50	46	44	26	54
	110	90	136	167	147	94
Administrative	130	112	282	406	443	540
	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
	83	220	188	152	122	97

Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants

	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
2022	1.38	3.43	0.13
2020	1.52	3.48	0.14
2018	1.96	3.47	0.17
2016	2.50	3.43	0.14
2014	2.91	4.29	0.26
2012	3.05	5.51	0.24

Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
2022	0.31	0.30	NAP
2020	0.31	0.22	NAP
2018	0.41	0.26	NAP
2016	0.52	0.28	NAP
2014	0.63	0.32	NAP
2012	0.57	0.41	NAP

Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

	Civil	Criminal	Administrative
2022	0.071	0.034	0.018
2020	0.077	0.031	0.017
2018	0.096	0.033	0.018
2016	0.088	0.036	0.043
2014	0.086	0.039	0.046
2012	0.066	0.040	0.059
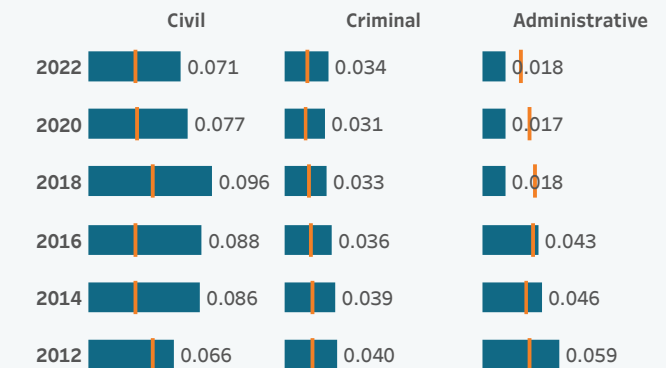
Public Prosecution Services

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

Year	Value	CoE Median
2012	519.43	266
2014	457.36	244
2016	323.58	205
2018	296.41	190
2020	299.95	234
2022	289.14	204
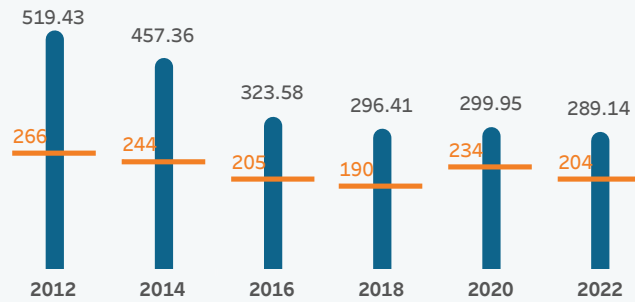
Distribution of processed cases in %

■ Slovenia   ■ CoE Median

	Slovenia	CoE Median
Discontinued during the reference year	81%	57%
Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3%	5%
Cases brought to court	14%	32%
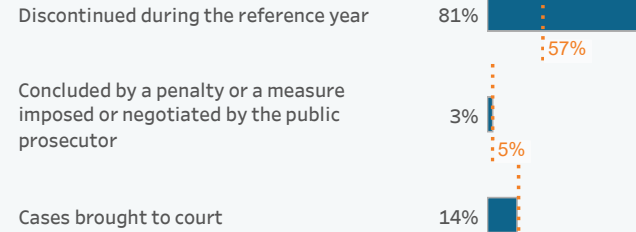
Distribution of discontinued cases in %

|	Slovenia	CoE Median
Discontinued because the offender could not be identified	NAP	38%
Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	94%	35%
Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	6%	12%
Discontinued for other reasons	NAP	18%
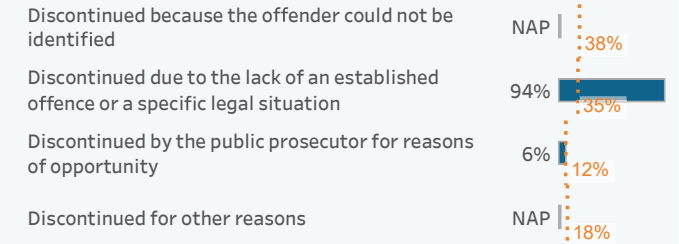
Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.
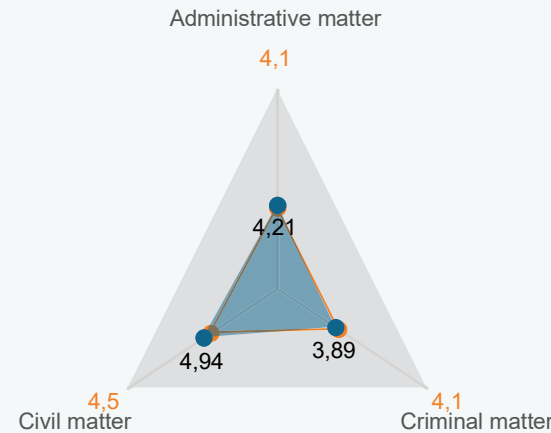
ICT Deployment and Usage Index
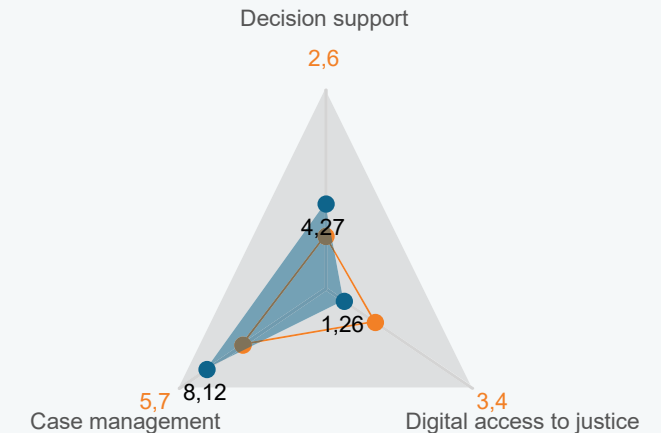**(from 0 to 10)**

Total deployment rate : **4,36**

4,16
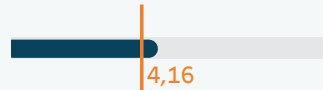
Total usage rate : **3,91**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

Administrative matter
4,1
4,21

Civil matter — 4,5 — 4,94
Criminal matter — 4,1 — 3,89

Deployment index by category (0 to 10)

Decision support
2,6
4,27

Case management — 5,7 — 8,12
1,26
Digital access to justice — 3,4

Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts	Case-law of the higher court/s	Information about the judicial system
https://www.uradni-list.si/	http://sodnapraksa.si/	https://nasodiscu.si
http://www.pisrs.si		
https://www.dz-rs.si		