



KPP V.0720.3.2025

Rule of law report 2024. - targeted consultation with stakeholders

I. The justice system

A. Independence

Appointment and selection of judges, prosecutors and court presidents (incl. judicial review)

It should be noted that by virtue of art. 6(4) of the Act of 28th July 2023 amending the Civil Code Act and certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1615), which entered into force on 15th November 2023, the deadline for submitting candidatures for a judicial post was shortened from 30 to 14 days, counting from the date of announcement of judicial vacancies (art. 57 § 1 Law on Common Courts). The said Act introduced a number of other changes of a technical nature. The amendment of art. 58 § 1 Law on Common Courts introduced a 14-day deadline for the president of the competent court to convene a college considering candidates for a judicial post. On the other hand, the amended art. 149 Law on Common Courts extends the scope of qualifications of a candidate for the position of a court referendary to persons who have been entered on the list of advocates or entered on the list of legal advisers or have been appointed by the Minister of Justice as a notary public.

There have been no other legislative changes in 2024 with regard to the mode of appointment and election of judges, prosecutors and court presidents.

In addition, the Constitutional Tribunal's decision in case K 2/24 of 16th October 2024 had the effect of declaring the new statutory rules for the appointment of court presidents with a reduced participation of the National Council of Judiciary to be unconstitutional (see below).

It is to be emphasised, that new Minister of Justice has replaced number of the presidents of the courts in breach of legal provisions granting judicial colleges with the power to oppose such a replacements. This was e.g. the case of the Court of Appeal in Warsaw, where the Minister of Justice has disregarded negative opinion of the judicial college, which is mandatory for such a replacement. The First President of the Supreme Court has reacted on this breach of law in two official statements of 11 March:

http://www.sn.pl/en/actualities/SitePages/Actualities.aspx?ItemSID=188-0d89abd2-8bba-4029-999a-feb44dcfa88b&ListName=current_events&rok=2024 (accessed: 31.01.2025),

and of 20 March:

http://www.sn.pl/en/actualities/SitePages/Actualities.aspx?ItemSID=190-0d89abd2-8bba-4029-999a-feb44dcfa88b&ListName=current_events&rok=2024 (accessed: 31.01.2025).

It is also to be emphasised, that Minister of Justice has blocked new judicial appointments for judicial posts, which is mentioned below.

Irremovability of judges, including transfers, (incl. as part of judicial map reform), dismissal and retirement regime of judges, court presidents and prosecutors (incl. judicial review)

In 2024, there were no legislative changes regarding the issue of the irremovability of judges, including their transfer, dismissal and retirement. In contrast, at the end of 2023, by virtue of the Act of 28th July 2023 amending the Civil Code Act and certain other acts (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1615), which entered into force on 15th November 2023, art. 151 § 1c Law on Common Courts was amended. The new provision is not limited – as it used to be – only to court referendary with at least three years of seniority, but applies to any court referendary. It is no longer possible to refuse a request that relates to a transfer to another court in the same locality where the referendary's place of service is located. If the application is refused, the referendary may submit another application for transfer no sooner than after the expiry of 3 years, unless the reason for the refusal of the application was only the lack of a sufficient number of vacant posts of court referendaries in relation to the number of applications.

In the context of the issues of the appointment and irremovability of judges, it is also appropriate to point to the resolution of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland of 6th March 2024 on removing the effects of the constitutional crisis of 2015-2023 in the context of the activities of the Constitutional Tribunal (M.P. of 2024, item 198). The Sejm of the Republic of Poland declared a number of its own resolutions of 2015-2018 to have been adopted in gross violation of the law, and to be deprived of legal force and not to have the legal effects provided for therein. This resolution, though having no legal force being not included among the sources of law as determined in art. 87(1) of the Polish Constitution, has resulted in a number of political actions against judges, weakening operation of the constitutional principle of unremovability of judges. This political action against judicial irremovability was only partially restrained by the ruling of the Constitutional Tribunal of 28th May 2024 in case U 5/24, which ruled that the resolution of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland of 6th March 2024 (M.P. of 2024, item 198) was incompatible with art. 7 in conjunction with Article 87(1), art 10 in conjunction with art. 173 and art. 190(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

Promotion of judges and prosecutors (incl. judicial review)

In 2024, there are no fundamental legislative changes regarding the promotion of judges and prosecutors. However, in December 2023, a number of official announcements about judicial vacancies, that had been published prior to December 13th, was withdrawn and no new

announcement was published after. This situation has resulted in deepening crisis in the staffing of judicial positions and a growing backlog of cases. As a result, the courts are unable to adjudicate cases in a timely manner, and this is resulting in increasingly frequent complaints about the lengthiness of proceedings which is equal to the infringement of the right to court.

Allocation of cases in courts

In 2024, there are no legislative changes regarding the allocation of cases in the courts. However, number of information came to the attention of the public, about manipulations of the composition of judicial panels in the Wasaw Court of Appeal and the Circuit Court, which provokes serious concerns about regularity of proceedings pending in those courts. However it already started with the delegate legislation by the Ministry of Justice that is obviously unconstitutional and contradicts Law on the Common Courts, that was protested by the First President of the Supreme Court in her official statement.

See: http://www.sn.pl/en/actualities/SitePages/Actualities.aspx?ItemSID=172-0d89abd2-8bba-4029-999a-feb44dcfa88b&ListName=current_events&rok=2023.

Independence (including composition and nomination and dismissal of its members), and powers of the body tasked with safeguarding the independence of the judiciary (e.g. Council for the Judiciary)

There are no legislative changes affecting the independence of the judiciary in 2024. However, the National Council of Judiciary (NCJ) was threatened in several ways by the Government and the Parliament through non-legislative measures.

First, Minister of Justice has been frustrating constitutional competences of the NCJ blocking procedures of appointing new judges or promoting them to higher positions. This results in growing understuffing of judiciary considerably deteriorating access to justice.

Second, the budget of the NCJ was considerably reduced in order to impose political pressure on the judicial Members of the NCJ, so that they decline from their positions. This financial pressure became even more detrimental in the budget prepared in 2024 for the next year and the same apply to Constitutional Tribunal and the Supreme Court. The First President of the Supreme Court has officially reacted on this financial restrictions with the formal statement in this respect – see:

http://www.sn.pl/en/actualities/SitePages/Actualities.aspx?ItemSID=235-0d89abd2-8bba-4029-999a-feb44dcfa88b&ListName=current_events.

Regarding formal legislative changes, on 16th October 2024, the Constitutional Tribunal considered the application of the National Council of Judiciary to examine the compliance with the Constitution of recent legislative amendments concerning the competences of the NCJ (case K 2/24). The Constitutional Court found the provisions incompatible with art. 186(1) in conjunction with art. 173 in conjunction with art. 178(1) of the Polish Constitution: 1) art. 27 § 3 Law on Common Courts (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 334) to the extent that it deprives the

National Council of Judiciary of participation in the procedure of suspension of the president or vice-president of a court from acting and does not specify the duration of the suspension of the president or vice-president from acting; 2) art. 27 § 5 Law on the Common Courts in the scope in which it deprives the National Council of Judiciary of participation in the procedure of dismissal of a president or a deputy president of a court in a situation when the board of a competent court issues a positive opinion or does not issue an opinion within thirty days from the day on which the Minister of Justice presents his intention to dismiss a president or a deputy president of a court; 3) art. 27 § 5a second sentence of the Law on Common Courts in the extent to which it reserves the binding nature of the Minister of Justice on a negative opinion of the National Council of Judiciary issued on the intention to dismiss the president or vice-president of a court for resolutions adopted only by a two-thirds majority; 4) art. 27 § 5a third sentence of the Law on Common Courts in the extent to which it provides that the failure of the National Council of Judiciary to issue an opinion within thirty days of the date of presentation by the Minister of Justice of the intention to dismiss the president or vice-president of a court does not preclude the dismissal.

Unfortunately, the Minister of Justice has dismissed presidents of the courts before expiry of their term in flagrant breach of law, which was addressed by the First President of the Supreme Court in case of the Court of Appeal in Warsaw – see:

http://www.sn.pl/en/actualities/SitePages/Actualities.aspx?ItemSID=190-0d89abd2-8bba-4029-999a-feb44dcfa88b&ListName=current_events&rok=2024 (accessed: 31.01.2025).

Accountability of judges and prosecutors, including disciplinary regime and bodies and ethical rules, judicial immunity and criminal/civil (where applicable) liability of judges (incl. judicial review)

No legislative changes have been made to the liability of judges and prosecutors in 2024. However, Minister of Justice has been imposing political pressure on judges adjudicating on the legality of decision of the Speaker of the Parliament about expiration of the parliamentary mandates of the opposition MPs, by means of formal motion for disciplinary measures for judges adjudicating in this case. Moreover, about 11 disciplinary procedures have been launched against Presidents of the Supreme Court including the First President. The disciplinary proceedings have been launched for decisions taken under the law and in order to provide proper functioning of the Supreme Court. There are 5 disciplinary proceedings pending against the First President Małgorzata Manowska and several criminal investigations as well. Polish Association of Judges “Judges of the Republic of Poland” considered the actions taken against the First President as “obvious harassment”.

The fraudulent nature of the decision to launch disciplinary proceedings against the President of the Civil Law Chamber Joanna Misztal-Konecka is demonstrated by the fact, that the 3 decisions were communicated to her during her sick-leave or holidays.

On 2 August 2024 the Disciplinary Prosecutor has launched a disciplinary proceeding (along with another one) against the President of the Criminal Law Chamber, Zbigniew Kapiński, for proper lodging, according to Article 26 of the Supreme Court Act (2017).

Independence/autonomy of the prosecution service

NOT APPLICABLE

Independence of the Bar (Bar Association) and lawyers

NOT APPLICABLE

Significant developments capable of affecting the perception that the general public has of the independence of the judiciary

As regards the public perception of the judiciary, it should be recalled that the prolonged political crisis concerning the judiciary in Poland has an ongoing negative impact on the reputation of the courts and judges. Various legal issues raised in the public debate are sometimes politically exploited, which does not favour a substantive discussion on how to heal the situation around the Polish judiciary.

Given the current state of the law and the arguments of the litigants, the scope of which is primarily determined by the rulings of foreign judicial institutions, any major case of a public nature will be treated as a political case. The main objection formulated against the Supreme Court concerns the qualification of being a 'court established by law' of the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber. In a further step, the correctness of the appointment of Supreme Court judges and common court judges appointed to office after the change in the composition of the National Council of Judiciary in 2018 is questioned. Arguments critical of the current state of the law were commented on most extensively in the ECHR judgment *Wałęsa vs Poland* of 23rd November 2023 (case no. 50849/21)

As an example of a case affecting the perception of the judiciary in Poland, the decision of the Supreme Court – the Chamber of Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs – on the resolution of the National Electoral Commission on the financing of political parties may be used. On 11th December 2024, the Supreme Court upheld the appeal against the resolution of the National Electoral Commission on the rejection of the financial report of the Electoral Committee of the Law and Justice party (I NSW 55/24). Subsequently, on 21st January 2025, the Supreme Court upheld the appeal of the political party Law and Justice against the resolution of the PKW no. 389/2024 of 18th November 2024 on rejection of the party's financial report for 2023 (I NSW 59/24) – see:

- http://www.sn.pl/en/judicialdecisions/SitePages/Cases-currently-decided.aspx?ItemSID=163-ce190485-b2ec-4a76-b66c-3f5bb47db482&ListName=cases_currently_decided (accessed: 31.01.2025);

- http://www.sn.pl/en/judicialdecisions/SitePages/Cases-currently-decided.aspx?ItemSID=166-ce190485-b2ec-4a76-b66c-3f5bb47db482&ListName=cases_currently_decided (accessed 31.01.2025).

The most recent development focusing public attention around the Supreme Court is the parliamentary draft statute on special solutions for the Supreme Court's cognisance of cases related to the election of the President of the Republic of Poland and by-elections to the Senate of the Republic of Poland, ordered in 2025 (Sejm paper no. 923). The draft concerns a change in the mode of establishing the validity of the elections, in order to take this competence away from the contested Chamber of Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs and transfer it to the combined Chambers of Civil, Criminal and Labour and Social Insurance (<https://sejm.gov.pl/Sejm10.nsf/PrzebiegProc.xsp?id=4BB25E492138983BC1258C030049329B> [accessed 31.01.2025]). The draft has been criticised for both its episodic nature and the fact that the change it provides for does not solve any structural problems and is only dedicated to meet some political expectations as to weakening of judicial oversight over the electoral process. It is also in breach of the constitutional prohibition of making legislative changes later than 6 months before electoral campaign has started.

Other events, of lesser impact, but nevertheless striking for the image of the Polish judiciary are statements of its representatives, eagerly reported by the media, e.g. if they are related to the above mentioned draft statute (see <https://www.rp.pl/sady-i-trybunaly/art41623501-sedzia-sn-piotr-prusinowski-w-polsce-moze-byc-niebawem-dwoch-prezydentow>; <https://www.sn.pl/aktualnosci/SitePages/Wydarzenia.aspx?ItemSID=1048-0dc69815-3ade-42fa-bbb8-549c3c6969c5&ListName=Wydarzenia> [accessed: 31.01.2025]). As the opinions presented in this public allocution of the judge of the Supreme Court were far from being accurate, The First President of the Supreme Court reacted in her public statement – see: http://www.sn.pl/en/actualities/SitePages/Actualities.aspx?ItemSID=240-0d89abd2-8bba-4029-999a-feb44dcfa88b&ListName=current_events (accessed: 31.01.2025).

First President had to address also some other fraudulent actions by the Government against the Chamber of the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs demonstrating contrast between the declared position and the practice of applying the law (see http://www.sn.pl/en/actualities/SitePages/Actualities.aspx?ItemSID=239-0d89abd2-8bba-4029-999a-feb44dcfa88b&ListName=current_events [accessed: 30.01.2025]).

In this context, it is appropriate to reiterate the comments made in last year's questionnaire about events affecting public perceptions of judicial independence.

B. Quality of justice

Accessibility of courts (e.g. court/legal fees, legal aid, language)

In the Act of 28 July 2005 on court costs in civil cases (consolidated text Journal of Laws of 2024, item 959), art. 96, paragraph 1, point 7a, was added. The introduced provision constitutes an extension of the list of entities excluded from bearing court costs in civil proceedings to include

an authorised entity. Directive 2020/1828 obliges Member States to ensure that the costs related to the proceedings do not constitute a real barrier for authorised entities in bringing representative actions. In accordance with art. 20 of the Directive, Member States shall take measures to ensure that the procedural costs related to representative actions do not prevent authorised entities from effectively exercising their right to seek injunctive and corrective measures (art. 7, paragraph 4 of Directive 2020/1828). It is therefore proposed that authorised entities filing a class action lawsuit before a district court be exempted from the fee for filing such a lawsuit.

Architectural accessibility of the Supreme Court:

1. There are three entrances for visitors to the building. Two of them are located from Krasiński Square. They are located at the level of the pavement, so entering the Court does not require climbing stairs or other architectural barriers. The third entrance leads directly from the municipal underground car park. The difference in levels between the car park and the entrance can be overcome using a ramp with a slight slope, which allows people in wheelchairs to use it.
2. At each entrance and in other places throughout the Court building there are security staff who provide information to visitors and, if necessary, can provide assistance to people with special needs.
3. The Court building has no internal architectural barriers. Each floor of the building can be accessed by means of a lift, which is also accessible to people using wheelchairs.
4. The Supreme Court does not have parking spaces for disabled people. However, such parking spaces are located in the municipal underground car park, from which there is a direct entrance to the Court building.
5. There is a toilet for people with disabilities on each floor. In addition, the toilet located directly next to the cloakroom for visitors has cabins for people with disabilities.
6. The building and all of its rooms can be entered with an assistance dog and a guide dog.
7. There are no induction loops in the building.
8. A Polish sign language interpreter (PJM) is available in the building if such a need is reported three days in advance.

Resources of the judiciary (human/financial/material), remuneration/bonuses/rewards for judges and prosecutors, including observed changes (significant and targeted increase or decrease over the past year).

With regard to the Supreme Court, it should be pointed out that it operates on the basis of a budget that was planned for 2025 in the amount of PLN 320,604,000.00. In the final version of the State budget, this amount was reduced by PLN 25,591,000.00. The current budget allows for the implementation of the statutory tasks of the Supreme Court, but at the same time it

does not allow for the implementation of all planned renovations of the Supreme Court building. At the same time, the reduction of the Supreme Court's budget means that plans for the creation of an internal security service will have to be postponed (the Supreme Court currently uses an external company).

Training of justice professionals (including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, court staff, clerks/trainees)

1. Cybersecurity training for judges and employees of the Supreme Court
2. Occupational health and safety training for judges and employees of the Supreme Court
3. Training of employees of the Chancellery of the First President of the Supreme Court – Interpersonal communication
4. Training of officials of the Supreme Court Chambers – Professional burnout

Digitalisation (e.g. use of digital technology, including electronic communication and AI tools, within the justice system and with court users, procedural rules, access to judgments online)

1. Pursuant to the applicable regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland of 29th June 2021 on the manner of dealing with files of the Supreme Court (Journal of Laws, item 1193), court cases, books and recording devices of court cases of the Supreme Court, constituting repertory and indexes, are conducted in electronic form, in the Supreme Court's IT system. Via the website of the Supreme Court, it is possible to access information about court cases (e-wokanda) and information about planned court hearings (e-wokanda).
2. The First President of the Supreme Court issued Ordinance no. 137/2023 of 12th October 2023 on making available Supreme Court judgments, dockets and information on court cases in the Supreme Court and making public judgments of disciplinary courts on the website of the Supreme Court.
3. Website of the Supreme Court: contains clearly visible and understandable information; is also available to non-native speakers; contains e-mails through which citizens can get answers to their queries; can be read on a smartphone; contains clearly visible and understandable information regarding court fees.
4. It is possible to submit documents in the form of electronic documents to the Supreme Court using the Electronic Inbox on the ePUAP platform or by delivering documents on an IT medium to the Supreme Court Submission Office located at information point 0N37 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.
5. Staff and referees can work safely remotely; remote communication technology is used, secure electronic communication is available.

Use of assessment tools and standards (e.g. ICT systems, including AI-based systems, for case management, court statistics and their transparency, monitoring, evaluation, surveys among court users or legal professionals)

1. The Ministry of Justice, the Department of Statistical Management Information in the Department of Strategy and European Funds collects statistical data on the activities of common and military courts, grouped by fields of law, instances of jurisprudence, structure of the ministry and administrative division of the country. Statistical information is obtained as part of official statistics on the basis of the Law of 29th June 1995 on public statistics (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2020, item 443).
2. Pursuant to art. 5 of the Law of 8th December 2017 on the Supreme Court (consolidated text: Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1093), the First President of the Supreme Court shall annually submit to the President of the Republic of Poland and the National Council of Judiciary information on the activities of the Supreme Court and the findings identified in connection with significant problems therein, including those arising from case law. The First President of the Supreme Court also submits this information to the Sejm and the Senate. There is no voting on information.

Geographical distribution and number of courts/jurisdictions ("judicial map") and their specialisation, in particular specific courts or chambers within courts to deal with fraud and corruption cases

1. There are five chambers in the Supreme Court: the Civil Chamber, the Criminal Chamber, the Chamber of Labor and Social Insurance, the Chamber of Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs, and the Professional Liability Chamber.
2. The jurisdiction of the Civil Chamber shall include civil, commercial, intellectual property, family and guardianship law cases, as well as cases concerning business registration and pledge registration.
3. The jurisdiction of the Criminal Chamber shall include cases examined under the Act of 6th June 1997 – Criminal Code, the Act of 10th September 1999 - Fiscal Penal Code, the Act of 24th August 2001 - Code of Procedure in Cases of Offences, as well as other cases to which the Act of 6th June 1997 - Code of Criminal Procedure applies and cases in the jurisdiction of military courts.
4. The jurisdiction of the Labour and Social Security Law Chamber shall include labour law and social security cases.
5. The jurisdiction of the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber shall include the examination of: extraordinary complaints, election protests and protests concerning the validity of a national referendum and constitutional referendum, as well as cases in which appeals against the resolutions of the National Electoral Commission have been lodged; appeals against resolutions of the National Council of Judiciary in cases provided for in specific legal provisions; public procurement cases; registration cases, with the exception of cases concerning the registration of entrepreneurs and

the registration of pledges; competition and consumer protection cases as well as cases concerning practices of unfair use of contractual advantage; cases concerning the regulation of energy, telecommunications and postal services, rail transport, as well as the regulation of the water and sewage market; cases in which an appeal has been lodged against the decision of the Chairperson of the National Broadcasting Council; cases in which an appeal has been lodged against an order of the State Commission for the prevention of sexual exploitation of minors under 15 years of age; cases in which an appeal has been lodged against an administrative decision of the State Commission for investigating Russian influences on the internal security of the Republic of Poland in 2007-2022, referred to in art. 36(1) of the Act of 14th April 2023 on the State Commission for investigating Russian influences on the internal security of the Republic of Poland in 2007-2022 (Journal of Laws item 1030 and 1532); cases concerning the retirement of a judge of the Supreme Court; complaints concerning the excessive length of proceedings before common and military courts as well as the Supreme Court; other public law cases not falling within the jurisdiction of other Supreme Court chambers. The jurisdiction of the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber shall include examination of parties' requests and judicial statements concerning the exclusion of a judge or designation of a court before which proceedings are to be conducted, including the allegation of lack of independence of a court or lack of impartiality of a judge. The jurisdiction of the Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs Chamber shall examine complaints regarding declaration of non-compliance with the law of a judgment of the Supreme Court, common courts, military courts and administrative courts, including the Supreme Administrative Court, if the alleged non-compliance with the law consists in undermining the status of a person appointed to position of a judge who issued a decision in the case.

6. The jurisdiction of the Professional Liability Chamber shall include the following cases: disciplinary cases; for authorisation to prosecute or detain judges, assessors, prosecutors and prosecutors' assessors; labour law and social security cases concerning judges of the Supreme Court.

C. Efficiency of the justice system

Developments related to efforts to improve the efficiency of the justice system (e.g. as regards length of proceedings)

Detailed information on case traffic in individual chambers of the Supreme Court, along with a list of the number of cases resolved and the manner in which they were resolved, as well as information on the duration of the proceedings, is available on the website of the Supreme Court at the following address: [Statystyki ruchu spraw](#) (access: 22.01.2025).

Length of proceedings:

The Civil Chamber

CSK				CSKP				CO			
Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 9 mies.	Pow. 9 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Do 18 mies.	Pow. 18 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.
370	270	355	3594	99	101	142	574	791	540	175	99
CZP				CZ				CA			
Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 9 mies.	Pow. 9 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Do 18 mies.	Pow. 18 mies.
1	18	18	21	65	68	91	159	-	-	-	-
CNP				CNPP				CN			
Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 9 mies.	Pow. 9 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Do 18 mies.	Pow. 18 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Do 18 mies.	Pow. 18 mies.
17	19	13	87	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-
CB				CBO							
Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.	Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.				
-	10	12	34	-	-	1	2				

The Criminal Chamber

KK				KZ				KO			
Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.
903	562	679	785	53	121	60	39	209	206	116	204
KS				KA				KZP			
Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.
12	115	79	58	1	-	1	28	-	-	5	6
KB				KBO							
Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.	Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.				
65	36	12	19	-	-	-	-				

The Chamber of Labor and Social Insurance

PSK				PSKP				PUO			
Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Do 18 mies.	Pow. 18 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.
1	11	59	344	51	46	50	15	4	39	53	58
USK				USKP				UZ			
Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Do 18 mies.	Pow. 18 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.
14	30	150	1113	152	167	124	34	-	4	17	105

PZP				PZ				UA			
Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Pow. 12 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Pow. 12 mies.
-	1	3	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-
PN				UN				PA			
Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Pow. 12 mies.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUNP				PUNPP				UZP			
Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Do 12 mies.	Pow. 12 mies.
-	-	7	9	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-
PUB				PUBO							
Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.	Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.				
i	1	3	11	-	-	-	-				

The Professional Liability Chamber

ZSK				ZOW				ZK			
Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.
-	-	4	26	-	1	3	35	-	9	14	83
ZSG				ZI				ZIZ			
Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Do 6 mies.	Pow. 6 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.
-	1	-	3	15	12	19	40	-	3	-	18
ZPU				ZPUA				ZZP			
Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ZZ				ZW				ZO			
Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Do 3 mies.	Pow. 3 mies.
1	-	-	3	9	1	-	-	59	72	44	128
ZB				ZBO							
Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.	Do 2 tyg.	Do 1 mies.	Do 2 mies.	Pow. 2 mies.				
48	8	6	11	-	-	-	-				

The Chamber of Extraordinary Review and Public Affairs

- NSW - number of cases: 90 - average resolution: 83.44 days, - NKRS - number of cases: 73 - average resolution: 185.25 days, - NWW - number of cases: 312 - average resolution: 98.48 days, - NZP - number of cases: 5 - average resolution: 382.40 days, - NB - number of cases: 12 - average resolution: 162.92 days, - NSP - number of cases: 464 - average resolution: 68.59 days, - NO - number of cases: 69 - average resolution: 123.64 days, - NP - number of cases: 1 - average resolution: 317.00 days, - NZ - number of cases: 46 - average resolution: 172.11 days, - NSNc - number of cases: 173 - average resolution: 315.14 days, - NSNk - number of cases: 10 - average resolution: 400.00 days, - NSK - number of cases: 93 - average resolution: 277.84 days, - NSKP - number of cases: 11 - average resolution: 462.27 days.

IV. Other institutional issues related to checks and balances

Please provide information on measures taken to follow-up on the recommendations received in the 2024 Report regarding the system of checks and balances (if applicable)

The recommendations concerning the system of checks and balances in Report 2023 do not apply to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Poland.

A. The process for preparing and enacting laws

Framework, policy and use of impact assessments and evidence based policy-making, stakeholders^[1]/public consultations (including rules and practices on the transparent participation of civil society to policy development and decision-making processes), and transparency and quality of the legislative process both in the preparatory and the parliamentary phase

[1] This includes also the consultation of social partners

Pursuant to art. 1(4) of the Law of 8th December 2017 on the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court shall be a judiciary body responsible for issuing opinions on legal statutes and other normative acts under which courts adjudicate and function, as well as other legal statutes to the extent that they affect cases within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

In 2024, 259 draft laws or regulations were submitted to the Supreme Court for opinion: 2 by the President, 4 by the Senate, 9 by parliamentary commissions, 104 by groups of MPs, 62 by the Government, 76 by ministers, 2 by citizens. Some of them had effects beyond the scope of the Supreme Court's opinion within the meaning of art. 1(4) of the Law on the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court issued opinions to 79 draft acts.

Rules and use of fast-track procedures and emergency procedures (for example, the percentage of decisions adopted through emergency/urgent procedure compared to the total number of adopted decisions)

In 2024, the urgent procedure was not initiated for any draft statute submitted to the Sejm.

Rules and application of states of emergency (for analogous regimes), including judicial review and parliamentary oversight

N/A

Regime for constitutional review of laws

N/A

opr.

Dr. iur. Aleksander Grebieniow; dr hab. Joanna Pawlikowska; dr hab. Ewa Wojtaszek-Mik