



European Network of Councils
for the Judiciary (ENCJ)

Réseau européen des Conseils
de la Justice (RECJ)

Response questionnaire project group Timeliness

Súdna rada Slovenskej republiky (Slovakia)

1. The Court System and Available Statistics

1.1. The Court System

In Slovakia we distinguish the general courts and a special court, which is the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic. The general judiciary is executed by the independent and impartial courts.

There is a two-level judiciary in Slovakia.

Generally stated, the District Courts are competent for the proceedings of the first instance. Regional Court as an appellate court decides on appeals against decisions of the District Courts. The Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic decides on appeals against decisions of Regional Courts and on appellate reviews against decisions of Regional Courts as appellate courts.

However, there is a number of exceptions to this general rule established directly by law.

Division by sector:

Civil justice covers the following areas: disputes resulting from civil, labour, family, commercial and economic relations. Civil courts furthermore review the legality of decisions of public administration authorities.

Criminal justice:

In the criminal proceeding the courts decide on guilt and innocence and on imposing the just punishment or protective measures for crimes, which features are stipulated by law.

Within the criminal proceedings there also exists so-called the Special Criminal Court, that acts and decides in criminal and other matters stipulated by the regulation on the procedure before the courts (Code of criminal procedure). It is a court of first instance and has the status of a regional court.

The Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Supreme Court) is the supreme body of administration of justice, which decides on legal remedies against judgments (or other decisions) issued by lower courts. In order to ensure the uniform interpretation and the uniform application of acts and other generally binding legal regulations, the Supreme Court publishes decisions of major importance and adopts opinions on the unification of the interpretation of acts and other generally binding legal regulations. In the interest of the uniform interpretation and the uniform application of acts and other generally binding legal regulations the Supreme Court issues the Collection of opinions of the Supreme Court and the decisions of the courts of the Slovak Republic in civil, criminal, commercial and administrative matters.

1.2. Statistic information on Courts, judges and cases

The system of courts consists of:

- The Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic (based in Bratislava)
- other courts (Art. 143 of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic):
 - 8 Regional Courts
 - 54 District Courts
 - the Special Criminal Court.

The number of all judges in Slovakia: 1491

The number of active judges: 1402

Enclosed you will find the requested statistics:

Annex No. 1:

Overview of the speed of proceedings of persons convicted in 2009 by district courts

Annex No. 2:

Overview of the speed of proceedings in administrative matters in Slovakia in 2009

Annex No. 3:

Overview of the speed of proceedings in civil matters in 2009

Annex No. 4:

Overview of the speed of proceedings in civil matters in the individual regions of Slovakia in 2009

Annex No. 5:

Overview of the speed of proceedings in matters of custody of minors in 2009

Annex No. 6:

Overview of the speed of proceedings in matters of custody of minors in the individual regions of Slovakia in 2009

Annex No. 7:

Overview of the number and the way of deciding the divorce and the average length of the proceeding in Slovakia (2005-2009) (the Bratislava, the Trnava and the Trenčín regions)

Annex No. 8:

Overview of the number and the way of deciding the divorce and the average length of the proceeding in Slovakia (2005-2009) (the Nitra, the Žilina and the Banská Bystrica regions)

Annex No. 9:

Overview of the number and the way of deciding the divorce and the average length of the proceeding in Slovakia (2005-2009) (the Prešov and the Košice regions)

1.3. Statistic information on processing time

The answers to this question are contained in paragraph 1.2 of this questionnaire.

2. Statistics, Requirements and Transparency

2.1. What statistics are provided for on a regular basis?

Handling of court cases in Slovakia in 2009

- Overview of the matters on the agenda of the district courts, regional courts
- Executors and Execution activity
- Overview of the agenda of the Supreme Court of Slovak Republic
- Statistical overview of dealing with the agenda of Military Courts of Slovak Republic in the period: 1/1/2009-31/3/2009
- Crime statistics in the period 1.1.-31.3.2009 – Military Courts of Slovak Republic

Overview of the criminal agenda of District Courts of Slovak Republic (2005-2009)

Overview of the criminal agenda of Regional Courts of Slovak Republic (2005-2009)

Reports and graphs on the convicted by category:

- Number of received matters since 1995
- Overview of the number of convicts and punishments
- The proportion of each type of record the total number of penalties imposed in Slovakia in 2009
- Overview of the number of convicts and punishments – JUVENILES (2009)
- The proportion of juvenile convicts to the total number of convicted persons since 1995
- Overview of the number of convicts and punishments – WOMEN
- The proportion of female prisoners to the total number of convicted persons since 1995
- Overview of the number of convicts and punishments – HABITUAL CRIMINALS

Recap on crime development in the Slovak Republic (2005 -2009) – Percentage of various categories of offenders

Overview of crimes under special surveillance, the proportion of sentences and the individual categories of convicts

- The proportion of persons convicted of selected crimes in the total number of convicts in Slovakia
- Development of the hardest crimes – the number of persons sentenced since 1995
- Overview of the convicted persons, whose punishment was waived by the court in 2009 (District and Regional Courts)
- Overview of the number of persons, where the court decided on liberation, transmission and suspension in 2009
- Overview of the number of persons, where the court decided on liberation, conditional suspension, suspension and transmission
- Number of persons to whom the court imposed the sentence under house arrest and compulsory labour and the number of agreements on guilt and punishment approved by the court

Overview of the influence of alcohol on crime in Slovakia

Overview of the influence of addictive substances (drugs) on crime in Slovakia

Civil agenda

- Overview of the main agendas in the jurisdiction of District Courts in Slovakia
- Overview of other main agendas in the jurisdiction of District Courts in Slovakia
- Overview of civil agenda at the Regional Courts in Slovakia
- Overview of other main agendas in the jurisdiction of Regional Courts in Slovakia

1. Civil cases

- Overview of the number of decided civil cases and number of claims in these cases in 2009
- Overview of the speed of proceedings in civil cases in 2009
- Overview of the number and the way of deciding the civil cases according to particular kind of disputes
- Overview of the number of selected claims in certain types of disputes in 2009
-commercial law disputes, labour law disputes, family law disputes, civil law disputes, easement rights, disputes for damages, selected claims of rental of apartments and other living areas, disputes of Intellectual Property Rights, other disputes of civil nature.
- Overview of the results of the appeal proceedings in the civil agenda (District Courts)
- Overview of the results of the appeal proceedings in the commercial agenda (District Courts)
- Overview of the speed of proceedings in civil cases in the particular regions

2. Administrative cases

- Overview of the number of decided administrative cases in Slovakia
- Overview of the number and the way of deciding the administrative cases according to the particular kind of disputes in Slovakia
- Overview of the speed of proceedings in administrative cases in Slovakia

3. Agenda of the Companies` Register

- Overview of agenda of the Companies` Register

4. Bankruptcy agenda at District Courts

- A. Bankrupts
- B. Restructuring
- C. Procedure on debt relief
- D. Incidental disputes

5. Matters of custody of minors

- Overview of the number of decided matters in the field of custody of minors and the number of rights in these cases in 2009
- Overview of the ways of deciding the rights in cases of custody of minors
- Overview of the speed of proceedings in cases of custody of minors in the particular regions of the Slovak Republic
- Overview of imposed and unsatisfied institutional care decisions

6. Divorces

- Overview of the number of the received divorce claims at District Courts in Slovakia
- Overview of the number and the way of deciding the divorce claims in Slovakia
- Overview of the number and the way of deciding the divorce claims and the average length of the proceeding in the Slovakia
- Development of divorce rate – the number of divorced marriages (in thousands) since 1995
- Overview of the reasons of divorced marriages dissolutions in the regions of Slovakia in 2009
- Overview of the reasons of divorced marriages dissolution in Slovakia in 2009
- Overview of the reasons of rejected divorce claims in 2009

Other statistics

- List of court officials
- Alphabetical list of judges in Slovakia
- List of judges according to court membership
- Declaration of assets of judges
- Judges – changes

The statistics are produced at the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic and the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic.

2.2. Are provided statistics published?

If not published, to whom are they available?

Is bench marking encouraged?

The statistics are published on publicly available websites.

Statistics as *the Declaration of Assets of Judges* and *Judges – changes* are in special extent available on the publicly available website and in special extent are available to the Judicial Council for its evaluation.

2.3. Is processing time of individual cases transparent?

Court proceedings in Slovakia are public and the exceptions are stipulated by law as followed:

In civil proceeding:

The public can be excluded from the whole proceeding or its part, only if the public dealing of the matter would jeopardize the protection of the secret matters, the business secret, important interest of the parties or morality.

In criminal proceeding:

The public can be excluded from the whole proceeding or its part, only if the public dealing of the matter would jeopardize a secret (protected by special law), public policy, morality or security, or if it is requested in respect of other important interest of the accused person, aggrieved person, his/her relatives or witnesses. The public must be excluded during the interrogation of an agent and if the protection of secret matters is concerned. The public can be excluded also from the part of the main trial.

The transparency of individual cases is also provided via publicly available websites, where everyone can find the following data:

In civil proceeding:

Date, time, courtroom, type of proceeding, department, file identification number, parties of the proceeding, subject matter.

In civil proceeding:

Date, time, courtroom, department, file identification number, judges, defendants, subject matter.

2.4. Are requirements for processing time stipulated?

Basically, the processing time, during which the matter should be decided, is not stipulated by law. There are only exceptions in the special cases of increased societal interest in early settlement of legal matters.

Requirements on the time of individual action of the judicial proceeding are stipulated as followed:

In civil proceeding, the time (period) to perform an act is established by law. If it is not established by law and it is deemed necessary, it can be established by the presiding judge, the sole judge or the entrusted court employee. This period can be prolonged by the presiding judge or by the sole judge.

In the administrative justice the processing time within which a court must decide is governed by the special regulations.

In the criminal proceedings - in cases of the custodial matters, law directly determines the time to perform the act, where not only the period of detention is stipulated, but also the time to prepare and dispatch decisions. Furthermore, it can generally be stated that if the law does not determine the time limit, it will be established (if necessary) by the presiding judge, a sole

judge or an entrusted court employee. The deadline may be extended by the presiding judge or a sole judge.

2.5. What are the consequences of exceeding required/reasonable processing time according to national rules or practice?

The Slovak Republic has created a monitoring system that allows certain authorities defined by law to submit the disciplinary proceeding against judges who caused the delays in the court proceedings. The law also determines the penalties that may be imposed to judges for breach of their duties as followed: reprimand, salary reduction for a specified period, removal from the office of the Court President or Vice-President, transfer of a judge to a lower court, removal from the office of a judge.

In connection with the failure to meet deadlines of the court proceeding, the party may also seek the financial satisfaction - under the special legislation on liability for damage caused in the exercise of public authority. In case of awarding the financial satisfaction, the special regulation lays down the obligation of body acting on behalf of the state to claim the damage from the judge, who has breached its obligations.

**2.6. Can the parties and others make a complaint about the processing time?
If so to whom?**

The right to have the case tried without undue delay is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Slovak Republic.

Regarding the complaints on processing time, one can make it through:

- Court President
- Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsman)
- If one makes complaints through higher authorities of court administration and management (superior court, Minister of Justice), these authorities forward the complaint to the respective court president
- It is also the Constitutional Court who decides on undue delays within the court proceedings as well as on means of redress under the condition of qualified legal representation and supposing that the claimer had used the option to make complaint at the respective court.

**2.7. Are user surveys on processing time carried out?
If so how often?**

Surveys on processing time are published as an annual almanac.

3. Reduction of Caseload and Facilitating Court Procedures

3.1. Which means of reduction of caseload are used?

In the field of civil justice, there are possibilities of alternative dispute settlements by the means of mediation. This is applicable in the commercial commitments relations, civil law relations, family law relations and employment relations. The conditions are stipulated by a special law.

In the field of criminal justice, the prosecutor can decide on approving a **conciliation/consent decree** under the conditions specified by law.

Under the conditions specified by law it is possible to try a case without the presence of the accused.

In general, the appellate courts can take evidence in order to provide smooth judicial proceeding and so that the court of higher instance could in individual cases take evidence. The aim is to avoid the matter on question to be returned to further investigation and taking evidence to the courts of lower instance.

3.2. Are any special easy procedures available?

There exist more kinds of summary proceedings, e.g. in the civil proceeding: Interim measures, Payment Order, European Payment Order, Bill Payment Order, Cheque Payment Order, etc.

In criminal proceeding there are ways of proceedings that seeks to shorten the processing time, like: criminal warrant, agreement on guilt and punishment, conditional suspension of prosecution, conciliation, etc.

3.3. What simplifications of ordinary procedures are applied?

Summary proceeding, payment orders, default judgments, judgments on the recognition of the claim, decisions without a hearing in small disputes, revision principle in an appellate review, the principle of concentration in selected cases.

In criminal proceeding: summary investigation, criminal warrant, agreement on guilt and punishment, conditional suspension of prosecution, conciliation, etc.

3.4. Give examples of practices used within ordinary procedures to speed up ordinary procedures.

The Slovak legal system contains time limits for individual acts and these limits are determined by law.

The law also gives the possibility to the court to set a deadline to:

- the parties of the proceeding to comment or to take certain action;
- the experts to comment or to prepare expert opinion.

In the case they fail to meet the deadlines, the parties and involved persons can be sanctioned.

Examples:

4. Increase of Capacity and Improvement of Processing

4.1. Do you try to limit processing time by an increase of courts or increase or reallocation of judges or cases?

In Slovakia the different proposals exist on this important issue how to limit the processing time. Authorities that are able to influence the solution of this problem fail to find the long term unified action. Thus there are only isolated attempts of solving this issue.

In years 2006 – 2010 smaller courts were re-established in those country regions, where it was most required. The total number of judges increased as well. Representatives of the judiciary in this period sought to increase the number of judges significantly, in order to resolve the length of the processing time, which is inappropriate in the Slovak Republic.

4.2. Do you try to limit processing time by taking on assistance from deputy judges, trainee judges, or juridical assistants?

In the Slovak legal system, there exist higher court officers, judicial trainees and assistants to judge. They participate in the decision-making activities and in preparation of sub-operations in the proceedings within the scope specified by law.

Do you try to limit processing time by facilitating processing of cases?

In general, the appellate courts can take evidence in order to provide smooth judicial proceeding and so that the court of higher instance could in individual cases take evidence. The aim is to avoid the matter on question to be returned to further investigation and taking evidence to the courts of lower instance.

4.3. Do you try to limit processing time by giving secretary or juridical assistance to individual judges?

In the Slovak legal system the higher court officers, the judicial trainees and the assistants to judge participate in the decision-making activities and in preparation of sub-operations in the proceedings within the scope specified by law. Moreover the judicial trainees are preparing to discharge the office of judge.

4.4. Do you try to improve court proceedings or increase the capacity of courts by any scientific, experimental or technical project?

Currently, the following is used at the courts:

- voice recording systems
- service of documents by email under the conditions specified by law
- using of electronic signature in proceeding at the Companies' Register
- access to various information provided by publicly accessible networks
- training of judges and judicial employees

There is an ongoing project on providing the automatic transcription of spoken words into written form for the purpose of the trial.

5. Other initiatives

5.1. Have other initiatives concerning timeliness been undertaken or are they contemplated?

In response to your questions we have described the current ways of solving the timelines issues in Slovakia. Through the results of this inquiry based on the response of other Member States, we hope to get known the new ways and solutions that could ensure the timelines.

If interested, we are ready to provide you additional information.

Annex 1

Overview of the speed of proceedings of persons convicted in 2009 by district courts														
Region	Number of convicts	From the receipt of the matter in court to decision passed												Average in months
		to 1 month		from 1 to 3 months		from 3 to 6 months		from 6 to 9 months		from 9 month to 1 year		more than 1 year		
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
BA	4,060	1,314	32.36	1,141	28.10	548	13.50	331	8.15	243	5.99	483	11.90	5.59
TT	2,996	619	20.66	1,153	38.48	520	17.36	228	7.61	113	3.77	363	12.12	5.63
TN	2,693	512	19.01	1,064	39.51	420	15.60	179	6.65	82	3.04	436	16.19	6.39
NR	3,558	1,041	29.26	1,164	32.72	527	14.81	257	7.22	131	3.68	438	12.31	5.50
ZA	3,331	761	22.85	1,223	36.72	489	14.68	226	6.78	114	3.42	518	15.55	6.22
BB	5,112	1,451	28.38	2,160	42.25	701	13.71	319	6.24	137	2.68	344	6.73	4.11
PO	4,400	1,410	32.05	1,710	38.86	560	12.73	219	4.98	108	2.45	393	8.93	4.45
KE	4,580	1,393	30.41	1,531	33.43	736	16.07	306	6.68	176	3.84	438	9.56	4.90
SR	30,730	8,501	27.66	11,146	36.27	4,501	14.65	2,065	6.72	1,104	3.59	3,413	11.11	5.21

Overview of the speed of proceedings of persons convicted by Regional Courts in 2009														
Region	Number of convicts	From the receipt of the matter in court to decision passed												Average in months
		from 1 to 2 years		from 2 to 3 years		from 3 to 4 years		from 4 to 5 years		from 5 to 6 years		over 6 years		
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
BA	11	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	18.18	2	18.18	1	9.09	6	54.55	69.27
TT	10	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	20.00	5	50.00	2	20.00	1	10.00	57.00
TN	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	70.00
NR	11	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	27.27	2	18.18	0	0.00	6	54.55	67.09
ZA	15	0	0.00	1	6.67	3	20.00	0	0.00	3	20.00	8	53.33	68.40
BB	16	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	18.75	3	18.75	2	12.50	8	50.00	68.25
PO	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	3	60.00	74.40
KE	17	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	23.53	6	35.29	7	41.18	0	0.00	56.12
SR	88	0	0.00	1	1.14	18	20.45	19	21.59	16	18.18	34	38.64	65.05

Special Criminal Court	Number of convicts	From the receipt of the matter in court to decision passed												Average in months
		to 1 month		from 1 to 3 months		from 3 to 6 months		from 6 to 9 months		from 9 month to 1 year		more than 1 year		
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	
	135	59	43.70	44	32.59	11	8.15	2	1.48	0	0.00	19	14.07	4.94

Annex 2

Overview of the speed of proceedings in administrative matters in the Slovak Republic in 2009

Type of dispute	Number of decided matters *	From the receipt of the matter at the court to decision passed						Average in months
		to 1 month	from 1 to 3 months	from 3 to 6 months	from 6 months to 1 year	from 1 to 2 years	more than 2 years	
Decision on suit against decisions and processes of administrative bodies	1,324	7	57	109	234	473	444	20.30
Contraventions of the law	81	0	0	13	23	20	25	21.11
Deciding on remedies against decisions of administrative bodies	4,161	8	673	1,483	1,014	734	249	9.13
Proceeding against inaction of the public administration body	28	2	12	7	3	4	0	5.66
Proceeding on protection against unlawful interference of public authority	7	0	1	1	5	0	0	8.49
Enforcement of decision of foreign administrative authorities	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	17.53
Special cases	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	22.46
Together	5,608	19	743	1,613	1,281	1,232	720	11.94

* no cases with an international element

Annex 3

Type of process	Number decided matters +	From the receipt of the matter at the court to decision passed						Monthly average
		to 1 month	from 1 to 3 months	from 3 to 6 months	from 6 months to 1 year	from 1 to 2 years	more than 2 years	
I. Commercial law	22,186	94	2,578	5,716	5,879	4,517	3,402	14.65
II. Labour law	1,530	4	119	187	249	297	674	32.41
III. Family law	6,196	234	2,180	1,888	1,155	524	215	6.35
IV. Civil law	54,149	336	11,569	16,417	12,736	6,207	6,884	12.52
within it: a) easement	3,800	99	612	588	503	665	1,333	27.28
b) liability for damage	2,745	18	316	446	465	392	1,108	28.01
c) apartments and other premisses	4,072	42	551	944	1,002	721	812	17.77
V. Intellectual property law	46	0	7	12	3	8	16	33.71
Together	84,107	668	16,453	24,220	20,022	11,553	11,191	13.02

+ no cases with an international element

Annex 4

Overview of the speed of proceedings in civil matters in the individual regions of Slovakia in 2009

Region	Number of decided matters +	From the receipt of the matter at the court to decision passed						Monthly average
		to 1 month	from 1 to 3 months	from 3 to 6 months	from 6 months to 1 year	from 1 to 2 years	more than 2 years	
BA	19,757	10	2,097	5,760	5,565	2,824	3,501	16.06
TT	7,693	31	1,730	2,563	1,607	887	875	12.16
TN	6,198	122	1,137	1,429	1,407	1,168	935	13.65
NR	6,481	82	1,718	1,851	1,281	941	608	10.17
ZA	7,484	33	1,097	1,905	1,982	1,236	1,231	15.11
BB	8,701	185	2,723	2,616	1,691	843	643	9.43
PO	10,005	100	1,632	2,878	2,611	1,382	1,402	12.66
KE	17,788	105	4,319	5,218	3,878	2,272	1,996	11.93
SR	84,107	668	16,453	24,220	20,022	11,553	11,191	13.02

+ no cases with an international element

Annex 5

Overview of the speed of proceedings in matters custody of minors in 2009

Kind of rights	Number of decided matters +	From the receipt of the case at the court to decision passed						Monthly average
		to 1 month	from 1 to 3 months	from 3 to 6 months	from 6 months to 1 year	from 1 to 2 years	more than 2 years	
Parental rights and duties	16,845	760	5,918	5,094	3,213	1,436	424	5.95
Foster care	2,303	78	696	876	499	131	23	5.37
Guardianship, tutorship	194	18	98	55	19	4	0	3.32
Permission to marry	245	54	153	35	1	2	0	2.08
Name and surname of a minor	345	17	92	121	84	23	8	6.11
Child support alimony	9,150	121	2,414	2,981	2,319	1,054	261	7.13
Parentage determination	859	7	151	200	207	190	104	14.13
Adoption	827	43	366	283	114	20	1	3.94
Together	30,768	1,098	9,888	9,645	6,456	2,860	821	6.34

+ no cases with an international element

Annex 6

Overview of the speed of proceedings in matters of custody of minors in the individual regions of Slovakia in 2009

Region	Number of decided matters	From the receipt of the matter at the court to decision passed						Monthly average
		to 1 month	from 1 to 3 months	from 3 to 6 months	from 6 months to 1 year	from 1 to 2 years	more than 2 years	
BA	2,794	65	533	822	726	483	165	8.95
TT	3,624	42	1,292	1,161	698	328	103	6.32
TN	3,868	117	1,438	1,180	717	344	72	5.67
NR	3,898	120	1,422	1,286	763	249	58	5.32
ZA	3,611	32	893	1,225	959	395	107	7.11
BB	4,636	414	1,878	1,427	712	178	27	4.26
PO	3,502	166	1,106	1,063	765	326	76	6.30
KE	4,835	142	1,326	1,481	1,116	557	213	7.50
SR	30,768	1,098	9,888	9,645	6,456	2,860	821	6.34

+ no cases with an international element

Annex 7

Overview of the number and ways of deciding the divorce and the average length of the proceeding in Slovakia (2005-2009)						
Region	Year	Number of decided divorce claims	Number of divorced marriages	The number of rejected divorce claims	The number of divorced marriages with minors	The average length of proceedings from permitted divorces (in months)
BA	2005	2,136	1,678	20	983	10.5
	2006	2,081	1,924	6	1,141	10.6
	2007	1,807	1,733	8	987	9.6
	2008	1,826	1,769	8	1,014	8.4
	2009	1,756	1,720	6	990	8.6
TT	2005	1,713	1,422	6	963	7.7
	2006	2,030	1,784	10	1,221	7.0
	2007	1,754	1,603	5	1,042	5.8
	2008	1,740	1,669	4	1,078	5.5
	2009	1,768	1,683	4	1,024	4.9
TN	2005	1,507	1,240	13	840	8.3
	2006	1,501	1,291	13	900	7.2
	2007	1,346	1,247	6	843	6.1
	2008	1,486	1,355	6	891	5.2
	2009	1,678	1,529	8	1,036	5.1
SR	2005	14,346	11,553	128	7,609	7.9
	2006	14,007	12,716	97	8,474	7.4
	2007	13,048	12,174	87	7,994	6.8
	2008	13,412	12,675	71	8,281	6.2
	2009	13,415	12,671	71	8,155	5.8

Annex 8

Overview of the number and the way of deciding the divorce and the average length of proceeding in Slovakia (2005-2009)						
Region	Year	Number of decided divorce claims	Number of divorced marriages	The number of rejected divorce claims	The number of divorced marriages with minors	The average length of proceedings from permitted divorces (in months)
NR	2005	2,090	1,685	14	1,122	4.9
	2006	1,802	1,680	8	1,142	4.5
	2007	1,730	1,651	10	1,131	4.4
	2008	1,688	1,614	7	1,091	4.5
	2009	1,721	1,655	4	1,074	3.9
ZA	2005	1,577	1,269	10	931	8.5
	2006	1,451	1,375	6	961	7.6
	2007	1,413	1,343	6	948	7.7
	2008	1,564	1,495	7	1,045	6.4
	2009	1,543	1,491	7	1,058	6.0
BB	2005	1,881	1,598	16	1,041	5.2
	2006	1,864	1,719	18	1,178	4.9
	2007	1,733	1,621	22	1,095	4.6
	2008	1,737	1,623	16	1,088	4.1
	2009	1,629	1,523	17	991	4.0
SR	2005	14,346	11,553	128	7,609	7.9
	2006	14,007	12,716	97	8,474	7.4
	2007	13,048	12,174	87	7,994	6.8
	2008	13,412	12,675	71	8,281	6.2
	2009	13,415	12,671	71	8,155	5.8