



SUMMARY

The digital transformation of the justice system in Poland has not yet resulted in a reduction of the duration of court proceedings. On the contrary, in recent years the average duration of proceedings has increased by over 70% (from an average of approx. 4.1 months in 2011 to approx. 7 months in 2020). The long duration of proceedings makes it difficult for entrepreneurs to maintain liquidity and in many cases forces them to finance unpaid invoices from their resources while waiting for a court ruling.

Among the potential solutions to improve the situation is the digitisation of the justice system. In recent years, many projects in this area have been implemented, but they have not had the measurable effect of reducing the duration of proceedings. They do, however, facilitate the daily work of professional attorneys, and give the courts the possibility to transmit information electronically.

The digital transformation of Polish courts should aim to merge the existing court portals with the GOV.PL system, thus creating a “one portal” principle along the lines of the “one-stop-shop” principle. Moreover, project specifications should take into account the creation of access to information through API, which will enable automatic processing of information and give private sector entities the possibility to create software useful for lawyers and entrepreneurs. In addition, each project at the level of its design should carry out a detailed legal and technological analysis in the scope of legal design and the so-called code-driven law. It should be remembered that digitisation of the judiciary will not solve all its problems, especially those resulting from political factors. This report does not address these issues.