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slovački

## Costs

### Slovačka

This page provides you with information about the costs of justice in Slovakia. For a more in-depth analysis on the costs of proceedings, please consult the following case studies: Family law - Divorce Family law – custody of the children Family law – alimony Commercial law – contract Commercial law – responsibility

#### Regulatory framework governing legal fees

Section 1 (2) of Act No 586/2003 on the legal profession and amending Act No 455/1991 on licensed trades, as amended, reads as follows:

“The practice of the legal profession means representation of clients before courts, governmental authorities and other legal entities, defence in criminal proceedings, provision of legal advice, the writing of instruments of legal acts, legal analyses, administration of clients’ property and other forms of legal advice and assistance, if carried out continuously and in return for a fee (hereinafter referred to as ‘legal services’).”

#### Lawyers

Lawyers’ fees are governed by an implementing decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic (No 655/2004 on lawyers’ fees and compensation for the provision of legal services) – an English version is available on the website of the [Slovak Bar Association](#).

A lawyer’s fee must be determined by agreement between the lawyer and his or her client (contract fee). The vast majority of all lawyers’ fees are agreed on a contractual basis, unless the law prescribes tariff fees. If the parties fail to reach agreement on the matter, the relevant provisions on tariff rates (the implementing decree on lawyers’ fees) are used to determine the amount. The tariff fee is determined by multiplying the basic rate by the number of acts or legal services that the lawyer has provided.

#### Bailiffs

Bailiffs do not exist in the Slovak Republic. However, execution functions are performed by enforcement officers under Act No 233/1995 on court officers and distraint activities (the ‘**Execution Procedure Act**’).

#### Fixed costs

##### Fixed costs in civil proceedings

##### Fixed costs for litigants in civil proceedings

All categories of fees are set out in the respective regulations, and are determined in various ways:

**Court fees** are governed by Act No 71/1992 on court fees and copies of entries in the criminal records, as amended (“Act on Court Fees”). The amount is fixed or given as a percentage, or a combination of the two (depending on the type of claim).

**Enforcement officers’ fees** are governed by Act No 233/1995 on court officers and distraint activities. The amount is determined as a tariff fee (a fixed amount or given as a percentage depending on the subject matter of execution) or a contract fee.

**Lawyers’ fees** are governed by Implementing Decree No 655/2004 on lawyers’ fees and compensation for the provision of legal services. The amount is determined as a tariff fee (a fixed fee for each legal service provided, depending on the value of the claim or its subject matter) or a contract fee.

**Experts’ fees** are governed by Implementing Decree No 491/2004 on fees and compensation of costs and lost time for experts, interpreters and translators. The amount is determined as a tariff fee (a fixed fee for each service, an hourly rate, or a percentage depending on the subject matter of the expert’s services) or a contract fee.

**Witness compensation** is governed by Act No 99/1963 **Code of Civil Procedure** and subsequently by Implementing Decree No 543/2005 on the administration and office rules of district courts, regional courts, the Special Court and military courts, Act No 311/2001 **Labour Code**, Act No 595/2003 on income tax and Act No 663/2007 on the minimum wage. The court decides on the refund of the necessary out-of-pocket expenses incurred and compensation for lost earnings (in line with the rules set out in the implementing decree on administration and office rules).

**Translation/interpreting fees** are governed by Implementing Decree No 491/2004 on fees and compensation of costs and lost time for experts, interpreters and translators. The amount is determined as a tariff fee (a fixed fee for each hour/page in the respective language or for the service provided by the translator/interpreter) or a contract fee.

Therefore, in the majority of potential civil proceedings, it is virtually impossible for anyone who is not a lawyer to determine the anticipated overall actual costs without professional advice.

However, a professional (especially a lawyer) can advise a client much more precisely as to the various costs to expect throughout the proceedings, based on the circumstances of the case. Where it is difficult to anticipate the outcome, the lawyer can also advise the client on anticipated costs associated with various possible outcomes, which will ultimately depend on the court’s consideration and discretion.

The various types of costs that may be incurred in civil proceedings are governed by specific regulations/laws. These contain different ways of calculating fees, which may be divided into two main categories: tariff fees and contract fees.

#### Stage of the civil proceeding where fixed costs for litigants must be paid

Under Act No 71/1992 on court fees and copies of entries in the criminal records, as amended, only the court fee must be paid before the hearing begins.

Under Act No 99/1963 (Code of Civil Procedure), in addition to court fees the costs of proceedings mainly include the out-of-pocket expenses of the litigants and their counsels. These include:

- loss of earnings by the litigants and their counsels,
- the costs of furnishing evidence (including experts’ fees),
- notaries’ compensation for services in their role as judicial commissioner, and their out-of-pocket expenses,
- compensation for the administrators/executors of inheritance and their out-of-pocket expenses,
- translation/interpreting fees,
- fees for representation – if a litigant is represented by a licensed lawyer registered with the **Slovak Bar Association**.

These costs are usually paid after the court judgment has been rendered.

Furthermore, the costs of civil proceedings depend to a great extent on the case being heard and discretion of the court (mainly regarding the choice of evidence and which costs are to be refunded to the court or the other party). Therefore, it is difficult to foresee the actual costs before the proceedings.

#### **Fixed costs in criminal proceedings**

##### **Fixed costs for parties in criminal proceedings**

The court has the discretion to decide on costs in criminal proceedings once the final decision is rendered.

##### **Stage of the criminal proceeding where fixed costs must be paid**

Any costs incurred in criminal proceedings are paid after the judgment becomes final, since part of this judgment is the decision on the reimbursement of costs of proceedings (Act No 301/2005 **Code of Criminal Procedure**).

#### **Fixed costs in constitutional proceedings**

##### **Fixed costs for parties in constitutional proceedings**

In matters of representation before the **Slovak Constitutional Court** which cannot be expressed in money terms, the basic rate of the tariff fee for each individual legal service must be one sixth of the calculation base (Section 11 of Implementing Decree No 655/2004 on lawyers' fees and compensation for the provision of legal services).

##### **Stage of the constitutional proceeding where fixed costs must be paid**

A situation similar to that in civil and criminal proceedings applies in constitutional proceedings. Act No 99/1963 (Code of Civil Procedure) applies.

#### **Prior information to be provided by counsels**

##### **Rights and obligations of the parties**

Section 18 of Act No 586/2003 on the legal profession and amending Act No 455/1991 on licensed trades, as amended, lays down the following:

In practising law, each lawyer is obliged to protect and promote the client's rights and interests, and act in accordance with the client's instructions. Should the client's instructions contravene any legislation of general application, the lawyer is not bound by them and must inform the client of the matter in a suitable way.

In practising law, the lawyer is obliged to act fairly and honestly and with due professional care. He or she must consistently use all available legal means and knowledge to serve his or her clients' interest in the best possible way. The lawyer must ensure that her or his legal services serve their intended purpose and are rendered for reasonable fees.

In practising law, the lawyer must always act in accordance with the dignity of the legal profession and must not bring the legal profession into disrepute. The lawyer is thus obliged to follow the code of conduct and the Bar's internal rules and regulations.

#### **Cost sources**

##### **In what languages can I obtain information on cost sources in Slovakia?**

The above laws on costs are published in the Collection of Legislative Acts in Slovak (under Section 8 of **the National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No 1/1993**).

##### **Where can I find information about mediation?**

Mediation is governed by Act No 420/2004 on **mediation**.

##### **Where can I find additional information on costs?**

##### **Available website on costs**

Information about costs is available at the **IGNUM** website, which contains legislation of general application, as well as current and former Slovak rules and regulation. The website is hosted by the **Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic**.

##### **Where can I find information on the average length of time that the various procedures take?**

You can find this information in the statistical yearbook of the **Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic**.

##### **Where can I find information on the average aggregate cost of a particular proceeding?**

Information on average costs and fees is difficult to determine due to the following:

There is no published statistical information.

The relevant Slovak legislation is relatively flexible and almost always provides the option of determining a contract fee/compensation – influenced by the region and the reputation of the law firm and other persons providing services related to court proceedings. Furthermore, and even more importantly, the case itself and its complexity, the amount of evidence needed and the duration of the proceedings have a considerable impact.

In addition, even the amount of tariff fees (which may be awarded at the end of the proceedings only, in the form of costs of proceedings, depending on the outcome of the case and the court's discretion) is related to the court proceedings, the quantity of the services provided and various other factors. Since it is not possible to determine the average workload involved in a legal dispute, it is not feasible to determine the average costs of proceedings.

#### **Value-Added Tax**

##### **How is this information provided?**

If the enforcement officer is registered as a VAT payer, VAT will be added to his or her calculated income and costs (under Section 196 of Act No 233/1995 on court officers and distraint activities).

If the lawyer is registered as a VAT payer his or her income and costs calculated under this provision will include VAT (Section 18 (3) of the **Ministry of Justice Implementing Decree of No 655/2004** on lawyers' fees and compensation for the provision of legal services).

If the expert, interpreter or translator is registered as a VAT payer the fees calculated will be inclusive of VAT (Section 16 (2) of the **Ministry of Justice Implementing Decree No 491/2004** on fees and compensation of costs and lost time for experts, interpreters and translators).

##### **What are the applicable rates?**

VAT is not applicable to court fees (Act No 71/1992 on court fees and copies of entries in the criminal records, as amended). However, it applies to mediation fees, since the performance of the mediating activity is a business activity, and to arbitration fees at the 20% rate, providing that the person collecting the fee is registered as a VAT payer.

#### **Legal aid**

##### **Applicable income threshold in the area of civil justice**

This threshold is governed by Section 4(i) of Act No 327/2005 on the provision of legal aid to people in material need and amending Act No 586/2003 on the legal profession and amending Act No 455/1991 on licensed trades (the Trading Act), as amended, as amended by Act No 8/2005.

The relevant part reads: "A natural person is deemed to be in material need if he or she is in receipt of allowances or benefits in material need, 1e) or if his or her income is equal to or lower than 1.6 times the amount of the subsistence minimum 2) and if the natural person does not have the means allowing him or her to pay for legal services". (EUR 311.30)

##### **Applicable income threshold in the area of criminal justice for defendants**

The income threshold for defendants wishing to be assisted by an *ex officio* counsel in the area of criminal justice is not laid down. The **Code of Criminal Procedure** (Sections 37 and 38) provides for the circumstances in which defence is mandatory:

The accused must have a defence counsel during pre-trial proceedings if he or she:

is remanded in custody, is serving a sentence of imprisonment or is being held for observation at a medical institution,  
is deprived of legal capacity or has restricted legal capacity,  
is charged with a particularly serious offence,  
is a juvenile,  
is a fugitive from justice.

Counsel is also mandatory if the court, or the prosecutor or police officer in the pre-trial proceedings deem this necessary primarily because they have doubts as to whether the accused is capable of defending himself/herself properly.

A defence counsel is also mandatory in extradition proceedings and in proceedings involving the imposition of protective treatment, except for alcohol abuse treatment.

Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that:

A defence counsel is mandatory in enforcement proceedings in which the court decides in an open court hearing, if the convicted person:

is deprived of legal capacity or has restricted legal capacity,  
is a juvenile released on parole who, at the time of the open court hearing, is younger than 18 years,  
is remanded in custody,  
there are doubts as to his or her ability to defend himself/herself properly.

The convicted person must have a defence counsel in proceedings on extraordinary remedies if:

cases under Section 37 (1) (a), (b) or (c) are involved,  
a juvenile – at the time of the open court hearing on the extraordinary remedy – is younger than 18 years,  
there are doubts as to his or her ability to defend himself/herself properly,  
the proceedings are conducted against a convicted person posthumously.

#### **Applicable income threshold in the area of criminal justice for victims**

Under Section 558 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court decides on the compensation of costs for the injured party after the judgment becomes final.

#### **Other conditions attached to the granting of legal aid to victims**

All conditions are set out in Act No 301/2005 Code of Criminal Procedure.

#### **Gratuitous court proceedings**

There are **two types of exemption from court fees** (Section 4 of the Slovak National Council Act No 71/1992 on court fees and copies of entries in the criminal records, as amended). Exemption from court fees applies to the following:

specific types of proceedings (care of minors, lack of activity or illegal interference by administrative bodies, mutual alimony duty between parents and children), or

specific types of persons (the applicant in proceedings on compensation for injury caused by a work accident or occupational disease; in proceedings declaring termination of employment to be illegal, etc.). If the court rules in favour of the application, the defendant is obliged to pay the respective court fee or a portion determined by the court, unless he or she is also exempt from the fee.

Under Section 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court also has discretion to award full or partial exemption from court fees to a party if this is justified by the situation of the party, and provided the claim is not frivolous and provided the party is not exercising or defending a right clearly without hope of success. However, the court may withdraw the awarded exemption at any time during the proceedings.

Under Act No 327/2005 on the provision of legal aid for people in material need (or the law on legal aid), **legal aid** means the provision of legal services to a person entitled to aid under this Act when asserting his/her rights, mainly in the form of:

legal advice,  
assistance with out-of-court proceedings,  
drawing up of submissions to the courts,  
representation in court proceedings,  
performance of the acts related thereto, as well as  
payment in full or in part of the associated costs.

Nevertheless, where the person concerned meets the requirements for the provision of legal aid, he or she is likely also to be exempt from payment of the costs of proceedings (including the court fees). There is no express provision laying down whether a person entitled to legal aid is also exempt from court fees. However, it is very likely that the court would grant such an exemption.

#### **When does the losing party have to pay the winning party's costs?**

##### **Civil proceedings: under Section 142 of the Code of Civil Procedure**

A person may apply to the competent court for a full or partial exemption from court fees. The court may, on its own motion, award the (fully) successful party the costs necessarily incurred in the proceedings (including court fees). **In the case of partial success**, the court will award a portion of the costs of proceedings to each of the parties, and also may rule that none of the parties has the right to compensation for the costs of proceedings. However, the court may award the partially successful party full compensation for the costs of proceedings if the decision on the amount of the payments imposed to be made by such party depended on an expert opinion or the court's discretion, or if the lack of success is related to a relatively negligible part of the proceedings.

##### **Criminal proceedings: under Section 557 of the Code of Criminal Procedure**

**If at least a part of the costs of proceedings was awarded to the victim**, the convicted person is obliged to reimburse the victim for the costs necessarily incurred in the proceedings, including the costs of representation when defence is mandatory.

**Even if the victim has not been awarded costs as above**, the court may award the costs of proceedings in full or in part to the victim on the basis at the victim's instigation and taking into account the circumstances of the case.

#### **Experts' fees**

The Ministry of Justice Implementing Decree No 491/2004 on fees and compensation of costs and lost time for experts, interpreters and translators lays down the amounts of expert fees. The list of experts, managed by the [Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic](#), is accessible to the public on its website. An expert is added to the list when the applicant has met all requirements (under the implementing decree on fees for experts, interpreters and translators). The expert's fee must be **determined by agreement between the expert and the client** (contract fee). If the parties fail to reach agreement, the relevant provisions on tariff rates must be used to determine the fee.

It is noted that VAT applies only to the contract fee, provided that the translator/interpreter is registered as a VAT payer.

The tariff fees are determined on the basis of:  
the number of hours spent,  
as a percentage of the initial value of the amount at stake in the case,  
a flat fee based on the amount at stake in the case and the number of services provided.

#### Slovakia's case studies

More specific information on the costs of proceedings in Slovakia is available in some specific case studies.

#### Related annexes

[The Slovak report on the Study on Transparency of Costs](#)  (872 Kb) 

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#### Case study 1 - family law - divorce - Slovakia

In this case study on family law – divorce, Member States were asked to advise the party that files for divorce on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: a couple gets married. Later they separate and agree to a divorce.

Case B – Transnational situation: Two nationals from a same Member State (Member State A) get married. The marriage is celebrated in Member State A. After the wedding, the couple moves to live and work in another Member State (Member State B) where they establish their residence. Shortly thereafter the couple separates with the wife returning to Member State A and the husband remaining in Member State B. The couple agrees to a divorce. Upon her return to Member State A, the wife immediately files for a divorce before the courts of Member State B.

#### Costs in Slovakia

##### Costs for court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals			ADR	
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Is this option open for this type of case?	Costs
Case A	EUR66	EUR0	EUR33 (eventual motion related to injunction)	EUR66	EUR0	EUR33 (eventual motion related to injunction)	No	Average EUR150
Case B	EUR66	EUR0	EUR33 (eventual motion related to injunction)	EUR66	EUR0	EUR33 (eventual motion related to injunction)	No	Average EUR200

##### Costs of lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer		Bailiff			Expert	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgement costs	Is use compulsory?	Cost
Case A	Not compulsory but usual	Depends on various factors	No	EUR0	EUR0	No	Depends on various factors
Case B	Not compulsory but usual	Depends on various factors	No	EUR0	EUR0	No	Depends on various factors

##### Costs of witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security		Other fees	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost	Description	Cost
Case A	Yes	Depends on various factors. On average EUR50	No	EUR0		EUR0
Case B	Yes	Depends on various factors. On average EUR200	No	EUR0		EUR0

##### Costs of legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid	
	When and under what conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?
Case A		

	Application submitted to Centre for Legal Aid. Provided where: applicant is in material need; case is not clearly unsuccessful, and litigation amount exceeds the minimum wage – except in disputes where the litigation amount cannot be determined.	The successful applicant receives a complete package of representation and related services free.
<b>Case B</b>	Application submitted to Centre for Legal Aid. Provided where: applicant is in material need; case is not clearly unsuccessful, and litigation amount exceeds the minimum wage – except in disputes where the litigation amount cannot be determined.	The successful applicant receives a complete package of representation and related services free.

Case study	Reimbursement			
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	If reimbursement is not total what is percentage in general?	What costs are never reimbursed?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?
<b>Case A</b>	As a general rule, no. However, the court may award a party a refund of the litigation costs of divorce, or a portion depending on the circumstances of the case and the parties.	50%	All costs incurred by one party are eventually reimbursable by the losing party, except the portion of experts', lawyers', translators' and interpreters' contractual (real) fees that exceed the legal tariff (abstract fees).	In principle, no. However, if conditions are met for a refund of incurred costs, this will be awarded to the advocate who pays it to the Centre for Legal Aid, if the amount is larger than the costs of the provided legal aid.
<b>Case B</b>	As a general rule, no. However, the court may award a party a refund of the litigation costs of divorce, or a portion of this, depending on the circumstances of the case and the parties.	50%	All costs incurred by one party are eventually reimbursable by the losing party, except the portion of experts', lawyers', translators' and interpreters' contractual (real) fees that exceed the legal tariff (abstract fees).	Yes. A foreign entitled person must refund to the Centre of Legal Aid the legal aid granted in whole or in part (based on the decision of the Centre of Legal Aid) if: (1) his/her income and property conditions at the time of filing the application did not establish the right to legal aid, due to untrue or incomplete data provided or (2) his/her income and property conditions have substantially changed – mainly due to success in this cross-border dispute, or (3) unless the costs spent so far for legal aid granted are or will be compensated to the designated advocate or the Centre of Legal Aid as a refund of the costs of proceedings.  If the foreign entitled person meets the conditions for refund of incurred proceedings costs, this will be awarded to the advocate who pays it to the Centre for Legal Aid if the amount is greater than the costs of the legal aid provided)

#### Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
<b>Case A</b>	For translation of documentary evidence submitted to the court in another language (except the Czech language) by or in favour of either of the parties.  And eventually also for translation of other documents (for example, judgements) into the language the parties understand.	Depends on various factors. An average of EUR100.  Translation costs incurred in the exercise of parties' right to take part in court proceedings in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state can order these costs to be reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless they meet the requirements for exemption from court fees.

<b>Case B</b>	For the translation of evidence or other documents. The court also appoints a translator for: (1) documents addressed to a foreign judicial authority; (2) motion for recognition and enforcement of judgement (including annexes) rendered by a Slovak court abroad; (3) at the request of a foreign judicial authority; (4) other judicial documents – unless provided otherwise by European legislation or international convention.	Translation costs incurred in relation to exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid costs reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees. On average, EUR300
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Case study	Interpretation		Other costs specific to cross-border disputes?	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	Description	Approximate cost?
<b>Case A</b>	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	On average EUR100. Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to order the parties to reimburse the costs, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees.		
<b>Case B</b>	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to order the parties to reimburse the costs, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees. On average EUR300	Probably higher out-of-pocket expenses and loss of earnings. However, the parties to divorce proceedings are not authorised to reimbursement/ refund of proceedings costs (subject to exceptions).	Average EUR500

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#### Case study 2 - family law - custody of the children - Slovakia

In this case study on family law – custody of the children, Member States were asked to advise the suing party on litigation costs on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: Two persons have lived together unmarried for a number of years. They have a three-year-old child when they separate. A court decision grants custody of the child to the mother and a right of access to the father. The mother sues to limit the father's right of access.

Case B – Transnational situation where you are a lawyer in Member State A: Two persons have lived together unmarried in a Member State (Member State B) for a number of years. They have a child together but separate immediately after the child's birth. A court decision in Member State B gives the child's custody to the mother with a right of access to the father. The mother and the child move to live in another Member State (Member State A) as authorized to do so by the Court decision and the father remains in Member State B. A few years later, the mother sues in Member State A to change the father's right of access.

#### Costs in Slovakia

##### Costs for court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals			ADR	
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Is this option open for this type of case?	Costs
<b>Case A</b>	EUR0	EUR0		EUR0	EUR0		no	EUR0

	(exempt from court fees)			(exempt from court fees)				
<b>Case B</b>	EUR0 (exempt from court fees)	EUR0		EUR0 (exempt from court fees)	EUR0		no	EUR0

#### Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer		Bailiff			Expert	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgement costs	Is use compulsory?	Cost
<b>Case A</b>	not compulsory but usual	Depends on various factors	no	EUR0	EUR0	no	On average EUR150
<b>Case B</b>	not compulsory but usual	Depends on various circumstances	no	EUR0	EUR0	no	On average EUR200

#### Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security		Other fees	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost	Description	Cost
<b>Case A</b>	yes	On average EUR50	no	EUR0 (exempt from court fees)		EUR0 (exempt from court fees)
<b>Case B</b>	yes	On average EUR150	no	EUR0 (exempt from court fees)		EUR0 (exempt from court fees)

#### Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid	
	When and under which conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?
<b>Case A</b>	Application submitted to Centre for Legal Aid. Provided where: applicant is in material need; case is not clearly unsuccessful, and litigation amount exceeds the minimum wage – except in disputes where the litigation amount cannot be determined.	The successful applicant receives a complete package of representation and related services free.
<b>Case B</b>	The applicant submits his/her application for legal aid to the Centre for Legal Aid and if: (1) the applicant is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State different from Slovak Republic; (2) the applicant proves that he/she would meet the condition of material need to be granted legal aid in Slovak Republic; that he/she meets the conditions required for the provision of legal aid in the Member State of his or her domicile or habitual residence; (4) the case is not clearly unsuccessful (5) the litigation amount exceeds the amount of the minimum wage – except for disputes in which the litigation amount cannot be determined.	The successful applicant receives a complete package of representation and related services free.

Case study	Reimbursement	
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?
<b>Case A</b>	No. None of the parties to the litigation is authorised to receive a refund of the proceedings costs where the proceedings could have been initiated ex officio – proceedings on matters of care for minors may be initiated ex officio.	In principle, no. However, if conditions are met for a refund of incurred costs, this will be awarded to the advocate who pays it to the Centre for Legal Aid if the amount is greater than the costs of the provided legal aid.
<b>Case B</b>	No. None of the parties to the litigation is authorised to receive a refund of the proceedings costs where the proceedings could have been initiated ex officio –	Yes. A foreign entitled person must refund to the Centre of Legal Aid the legal aid granted in whole or in part (based on the decision of the Centre of Legal Aid) if: (1) his/her income



	proceedings on matters of care for minors may be initiated ex officio.	and property conditions at the time of filing the application did not establish the right to legal aid, due to untrue or incomplete data provided or (2) his/her income and property conditions have substantially changed – mainly due to success in this cross-border dispute, or (3) unless the costs spent so far for granted legal aid are or will be compensated to the designated advocate or the Centre of Legal Aid as a refund of the proceedings costs. If the foreign entitled person meets the conditions for refund of incurred proceedings costs, this will be awarded to the advocate who pays it to the Centre for Legal Aid if the amount is larger than the costs of the legal aid provided)
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#### Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
<b>Case A</b>	For translation of documentary evidence submitted to the court in another language (except the Czech language) by or in favour of either of the parties. And eventually also for translation of other documents (for example, judgements) into the language the parties understand.	Depends on various factors. An average of EUR100. Translation costs incurred in the exercise of parties' right to take part in court proceedings in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state can order these costs to be reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless they meet the requirements for exemption from court fees.
<b>Case B</b>	For the translation of evidence or other documents. The court also appoints a translator for: (1) documents addressed to a foreign judicial authority; (2) motion for recognition and enforcement of judgement (including annexes) rendered by a Slovak court abroad; (3) at the request of foreign judicial authority (4) other judicial documents – unless provided otherwise by European legislation or international convention	Translation costs incurred in relation to exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid costs reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees. On average EUR300

Case study	Interpretation		Other costs specific to cross-border disputes?	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	Description	Approximate cost?
<b>Case A</b>	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	On average EUR100. Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to order the parties to reimburse the costs, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees		
<b>Case B</b>	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to order the parties to reimburse the costs, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees. On average EUR 400 euros	Probably higher out-of-pocket expenses and loss of earnings. However, the parties to divorce proceedings are not authorised to reimbursement/ refund of proceedings costs (subject to exceptions).	Average EUR500



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### Case study 3 - family law - alimony - Slovakia

In this case study on family law – alimony, Member States were asked to advise the suing party on litigation costs on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: Two persons have lived together unmarried for a number of years. They have a three year old child when they separate. A court decision grants custody of the child to the mother. The only outstanding dispute relates to the amount of the alimony owed to the mother by the father for the support and education of the child. The mother sues on this.

Case B – Transnational situation where you are a lawyer in Member State A: Two persons have lived together unmarried in a Member State (State B). They have a three year old child. They separate. A court decision in Member State B gives the child's custody to the mother. With the agreement of the father, the mother and the child move to live in another Member State (Member State A) where they establish their residence.

An outstanding dispute remains. This relates to the amount of the alimony owed to the mother by the father for the support and education of the child. The mother sues on this in Member State A.

#### Costs in Slovakia

##### Costs for court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals			ADR	
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Is this option open for this type of case?	Costs
Case A	EUR0 (exempt from court fees)	EUR0		EUR0 (exempt from court fees)	EUR0		no	EUR0
Case B	EUR0 (exempt from court fees)	EUR0		EUR0 (exempt from court fees)	EUR0		no	EUR0

##### Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer		Bailiff			Expert	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgement costs	Is use compulsory?	Cost
Case A	not compulsory but usual	EUR300	no	EUR0	EUR200	no	on average EUR150
Case B	not compulsory but usual	EUR800	no	EUR0	EUR200	no	on average EUR250

##### Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security		Other fees	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost	Description	Cost
Case A	yes	EUR50	no	EUR0		EUR0
Case B	yes	EUR200	no	EUR0		EUR0

##### Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid	
	When and under which conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?
Case A	Application submitted to Centre for Legal Aid. Provided where: (1) applicant is in material need; (2) case is not clearly unsuccessful, (3) litigation amount exceeds the minimum wage – except in disputes where the litigation amount cannot be determined.	The successful applicant receives a complete package of representation and related services free.
Case B	Application submitted to Centre for Legal Aid. Provided where: (1) applicant is in material need; (2) case is not	The successful applicant receives a complete package of representation and related services free.

	clearly unsuccessful; (3) litigation amount exceeds the minimum wage – except in disputes where the litigation amount cannot be determined.	
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Case Study	Reimbursement	
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?
Case A	No. None of the parties to the litigation is authorised to receive a refund of the proceedings costs where the proceedings could have been initiated ex officio – proceedings on matters of care for minors may be initiated ex officio.	No
Case B	No. None of the parties to the litigation is authorised to receive a refund of the proceedings costs where the proceedings could have been initiated ex officio – proceedings on matters of care for minors may be initiated ex officio.	Yes. A foreign entitled person must refund to the Centre of Legal Aid the legal aid granted in whole or in part (based on the decision of the Centre of Legal Aid) if: (1) his/her income and property conditions at the time of filing the application did not establish the right to legal aid, due to untrue or incomplete data provided or (2) his/her income and property conditions have substantially changed – mainly due to success in this cross-border dispute. If the foreign entitled person meets the conditions for refund of incurred proceedings costs, this will be awarded to the advocate who pays it to the Centre for Legal Aid (if the amount is larger than the costs of the legal aid provided)

#### Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
Case A	For translation of documentary evidence submitted to the court in another language (except the Czech language) by or in favour of either of the parties. And eventually also for translation of other documents (for example, judgements) into the language the parties understand.	Depends on various factors. An average of EUR100. Translation costs incurred in the exercise of parties' right to take part in court proceedings in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state can order these costs to be reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless they meet the requirements for exemption from court fees.
Case B	For the translation of documentary evidence or other documents. The court also appoints a translator for the purposes of: (1) translation at request of the Slovak court, including attached documents, addressed to a foreign judicial authority (2) a motion for recognition and enforcement of judgement (including annexes) rendered by Slovak court, abroad; (3) request of foreign judicial authority (4) other judicial documents, unless provided otherwise by European legislation or international convention.	Translation costs incurred in relation to exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid costs reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees. On average EUR150

Case study	Interpretation		Other costs specific to cross-border disputes?	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	Description	Approximate cost?
Case A	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to order the parties to reimburse the costs, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees		

<b>Case B</b>	<p>If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.</p>	<p>Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to order the parties to reimburse the costs, depending on the outcome of the case – unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from court fees.</p>	Probably higher out-of-pocket expenses and lost earnings of the parties.	EUR500
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#### Case study 4 - commercial law - contract - Slovakia

In this case study on commercial law – contract, Member States were asked to advise the seller on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations: Case A – National situation: A company delivered goods worth EUR20.000. The seller has not been paid because the buyer considers that the goods do not conform to what was agreed.

The seller decides to sue to obtain the full payment of the price.

Case B – Transnational situation: A company whose head office is located in Member State B delivers goods worth EUR20.000 to buyer in Member State A. The contract is subject to Member State B's law and written in Member State B's language. This seller has not been paid because the buyer located in Member State A considers that the goods do not conform to what was agreed. The seller decides to sue in Member State A to obtain full payment of the price as provided under the contract with the buyer.

#### Costs in Slovakia

##### Costs for court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals			ADR	
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Is this option open for this type of case?	Costs
<b>Case A</b>	EUR1200 (i.e. 6 % of EUR20,000)	EUR0	EUR33, (related to eventual injunction)	EUR1200 (i.e. 6 % of EUR20,000)	EUR0	EUR33 (related to eventual injunction)	yes	On average EUR400
<b>Case B</b>	EUR1200 (i.e. 6 % of EUR20,000)	EUR0	EUR33 (related to eventual injunction)	EUR1200 (i.e. 6 % of EUR20,000)	EUR0	EUR33 (related to eventual injunction)	yes	On average EUR800

#### Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer		Bailiff			Expert	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgement costs	Is use compulsory?	Cost
<b>Case A</b>	Not compulsory but usual	Depends on various factors	no	EUR0	EUR4000 (i.e. 20% of EUR20,000 – if the EUR20000 was extortionate), supposing the court orders the buyer/defendant to pay EUR20,000 to the seller in a judgement that is final and binding. This fee must be paid by the defendant in addition to the claim.	no	On average EUR250
<b>Case B</b>	Not compulsory but usual		no	EUR0	EUR4000 (i.e. 20% of EUR20,000 – if the	no	On average EUR500

		Depends on various factors			EUR20000 was extortionate), supposing the court orders the buyer/defendant to pay EUR20,000 to the seller in a judgement that is final and binding. This fee must be paid by the defendant in addition to the claim.		
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**Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees**

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security		Other fees	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost	Description	Cost
Case A	yes	EUR50	no	EUR0		EUR0
Case B	yes	EUR500	no	EUR0		EUR0

**Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement**

Case study	Legal Aid			Reimbursement			
	When and under what conditions is it applicable?	When is support total?	Conditions?	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	If reimbursement is not total, what is percentage in general?	What costs are never reimbursed?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?
Case A	Not available (the plaintiff/seller is a legal person)			Yes	50% In case of partial success. The court may apportion the costs between the parties, declaring that none has the right to restitution. However, the court may award the partially successful party full restitution, depending on the opinion of the expert or the discretion of the court, or if the unsuccessful portion of the claim is relatively negligible. The court decides on the restitution/refund of the incurred proceedings' costs upon a motion, either as a part of the final decision or by separate decision.	All costs effectively incurred by one party are eventually reimbursable by the other party – except experts', lawyers', translators' and interpreters' contractual (real) fees in an amount exceeding tariff fees, according to respective regulations (abstract fees).	
Case B	Not available (the plaintiff/seller is a legal person)			Yes	50% In case of partial success. The court may apportion the costs between the parties, declaring that none has the right to restitution. However, the court may award the partially successful party full restitution, depending on the opinion of the expert or the discretion of the	All costs effectively incurred by one party are eventually reimbursable by the other party – except experts', lawyers', translators' and interpreters' contractual (real) fees in an amount exceeding tariff fees, according to respective	

					court, or if the unsuccessful portion of the claim is relatively negligible. The court decides on the restitution/refund of the incurred proceedings' costs upon a motion, either as a part of the final decision or by separate decision.	regulations (abstract fees).	
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#### Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
<b>Case A</b>	For translation of documentary evidence submitted to the court in another language (except the Czech language) by or in favour of either of the parties. And eventually also for translation of other documents (for example, judgements) into the language the parties understand.	Translation costs incurred in the exercise of parties' right to take part in court proceedings in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state can order these costs to be reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless they meet the requirements for exemption from court fees.
<b>Case B</b>	For the translation of documentary evidence or other documents. The court also appoints a translator for the purposes of translation of request of the Slovak court, including the attached documents, addressed to foreign judicial authority, motion for recognition and enforcement of judgement (including annexes) rendered by Slovak court, abroad, request of foreign judicial authority as well as other judicial documents, unless provided otherwise by European legislation or international convention.	Translation costs incurred in the exercise of parties' right to take part in court proceedings in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state can order these costs to be reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless they meet the requirements for exemption from court fees. On average EUR150

Case study	Interpretation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
<b>Case A</b>	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid proceedings costs reimbursed by the parties, pursuant to outcome of the case, unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from the court fees.
<b>Case B</b>	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid proceedings costs reimbursed by the parties, pursuant to outcome of the case, unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from the court fees.

Case study	Other costs specific to cross-border disputes?	
	Description	Approximate cost?
<b>Case B</b>	Probably higher out-of- pocket expenses and lost earnings of the parties.	On average EUR500

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## Case study 5 - commercial law - responsibility - Slovakia

In this case study on commercial law – responsibility, Member States were asked to advise the customer on litigation costs in order to consider the following situations:

Case A – National situation: A heating equipment manufacturer delivers a heater to an installer. The installer on-sells (and installs) the heater to a customer to equip his/her house. The house catches fire shortly thereafter. Every participant (heating equipment manufacturer, installer, end-customer) is insured. The origin of the fire is contested. Nobody wants to compensate the customer.

The customer decides to sue for full compensation the heating equipment manufacturer, the heating equipment installer and the insurance companies.

Case B – Transnational situation: A heating equipment manufacturer in a Member State B delivers heater to an installer in a Member State C. The installer on-sells the heater (and installs) the heater to a customer in Member State A to equip his/her house. The house catches fire shortly thereafter. Each participant (heating equipment manufacturer, installer, end-customer) is insured by an insurance company in its own Member State. The origin of the fire is contested. Nobody wants to compensate the customer.

The customer decides to sue in Member State A for full compensation the heating equipment manufacturer, the heating equipment installer and the insurance companies in Member State A.

### Costs in Slovakia

#### Costs for court, appeals and alternative dispute resolution

Case Study	Court			Appeals			ADR	
	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Initial court fees	Transcription fees	Other fees	Is this option open for this type of case?	Costs
Case A	6 % of the value of the litigation amount; (EUR3000 (in case of value of the claim EUR50,000))	EUR0	EUR33, (related to eventual injunction)	6 % of the value of the litigation amount; EUR3000 (in case of value of the claim EUR50,000)	EUR0	EUR33 (related to eventual injunction)	no	EUR0
Case B	6 % of the value of the litigation amount; EUR3000 (in case of value of the claim EUR50,000)	EUR0	EUR33, (related to eventual injunction)	6 % of the value of the litigation amount; EUR3000 (in case of value of the claim EUR50,000)	EUR0	EUR33 (related to eventual injunction)	no	EUR0

#### Costs for lawyer, bailiff and expert

Case Study	Lawyer		Bailiff			Expert	
	Is representation compulsory?	Average costs	Is representation compulsory?	Pre-judgement costs	Post-judgement costs	Is use compulsory ?	Cost
Case A	not compulsory but usual	On average EUR800	no	EUR0	EUR10,000 (i.e. 20 % of EUR50,000 if the debt was extortionate), supposing the court orders the defendant to pay EUR50,000 to the customer in a final and binding judgement. This fee must be paid by the defendant over and above the claim.	no	On average EUR300
Case B	not compulsory but usual	On average EUR1200	no	EUR0	EUR10,000 (i.e. 20 % of EUR50,000 if the debt was extortionate), supposing the court orders the defendant to pay EUR20,000 to the customer in a final and binding judgement. This fee must be paid by the defendant over and above the claim.	no	On average EUR300

#### Costs for witness compensation, pledge or security and other relevant fees

Case Study	Witness compensation		Pledge or security		Other fees	
	Are witnesses compensated?	Cost	Does this exist and when and how is it used?	Cost	Description	Cost
Case A	yes	On average	no	EUR0		EUR0

		EUR50				
Case B	yes	On average EUR150	no	EUR0		EUR0

#### Costs for legal aid and other reimbursement

Case study	Legal Aid					
	When and under which conditions is it applicable?			When is support total?		
Case A	Not available (the relationship is governed by commercial law)					
Case B	<p>The applicant submits his/her application for legal aid to the Centre for Legal Aid provided:</p> <p>(1) he/she is domiciled or habitually resident in a member state different from Slovak Republic; (2) he/she proves that he/she meets the condition of material need to be granted legal aid in Slovak Republic (3) or that he/she meets the conditions required for the provision of legal aid in the member state of his or her domicile or habitual residence (4) the case is not clearly unsuccessful and (5) the litigation amount exceeds the amount of the minimum wage (except for disputes in which the litigation amount cannot be determined).</p> <p>Please note that legal aid is not be provided if the consumer is not a physical person.</p>			<p>The entitled person receives a complete package of representation and related services free.</p>		

Case study	Reimbursement				
	Can the winning party obtain reimbursement of litigation costs?	If reimbursement is not total what is percentage in general?	What costs are never reimbursed?	Are there instances when legal aid should be reimbursed to the legal aid organisation?	
Case A	Yes	<p>50% In case of partial success. The court may apportion the costs between the parties, declaring that none has the right to restitution. However, the court may award the partially successful party full restitution, depending on the opinion of the expert or the discretion of the court, or if the unsuccessful portion of the claim is relatively negligible. The court decides on the restitution/refund of the incurred proceedings' costs upon a motion, either as a part of the final decision or by separate decision.</p>	<p>All costs effectively incurred by one party are eventually reimbursable by the other party – except experts', lawyers', translators' and interpreters' contractual (real) fees in an amount exceeding tariff fees according to respective regulations (abstract fees).</p>		
Case B	Yes	<p>50% In case of partial success. The court may apportion the costs between the parties, declaring that none has the right to restitution. However, the court may award the partially successful party full restitution, depending on the opinion of the expert or the discretion of the court, or if the unsuccessful portion of the claim is relatively negligible. The court decides on the restitution/refund of the incurred proceedings' costs upon a motion, either as a part of the final decision or by separate decision.</p>	<p>All costs effectively incurred by one party are eventually reimbursable by the other party – except experts', lawyers', translators' and interpreters' contractual (real) fees in an amount exceeding tariff fees according to respective regulations (abstract fees).</p>	<p>Yes. A foreign entitled person shall refund to the Centre of Legal Aid the costs spent so far for granted legal aid in whole or in part, based on the decision of the Centre of Legal Aid, if: his/her income and property conditions at the time of filing an application did not establish the right to legal aid, due to untrue or incomplete data provided by this person, or his /her income and property conditions has substantially changed, mainly due to success in this cross-border dispute, unless the costs spent so far for</p>	



			granted legal aid are or will be compensated to the designated advocate or the Centre of Legal Aid by the refund of the proceedings costs. (In case the foreign entitled person meets the conditions for refund of incurred proceedings costs, this refund will be awarded to the advocate who pays it to the Centre for Legal Aid if its amount was larger than the costs of the provided legal aid.)
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#### Costs for translation and interpretation

Case study	Translation	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?
<b>Case A</b>	For translation of documentary evidence submitted to the court in another language (except the Czech language) by or in favour of either of the parties. And eventually also for translation of other documents (for example, judgements) into the language the parties understand.	Translation costs incurred in relation to exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid proceedings costs reimbursed by the parties, pursuant to outcome of the case, unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from the court fees. On average EUR50
<b>Case B</b>	For the translation of documentary evidence or other documents. The court also appoints a translator for the purposes of translation by request of the Slovak court, including: (1) attached documents (2) documents addressed to foreign judicial authorities (3) motion for recognition and enforcement of judgement (including annexes) rendered by Slovak court abroad (4) request by foreign judicial authority (5) other judicial documents – unless provided otherwise by European legislation or international convention.	Translation costs incurred in the exercise of parties' right to take part in court proceedings in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state can order these costs to be reimbursed by the parties, depending on the outcome of the case – unless they meet the requirements for exemption from court fees. On average EUR300

Case study	Interpretation		Other costs specific to cross-border disputes?	
	When and under what conditions is it necessary?	Approximate cost?	Description	Approximate cost?
Case A	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand..	Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid proceedings costs reimbursed by the parties, pursuant to outcome of the case, unless the parties meet the requirements for exemption from the court fees.		
Case B	If a person before the court speaks a language other than the Slovak language. Also for the purposes of examining people who are deaf, dumb and deaf and dumb, unless it is possible to communicate with them in another reliable manner. The parties to the litigation are authorised to act before the court	Interpretation costs incurred in relation to the exercise of the parties' right to perform before courts in their native language are paid by the state. However, the state is authorised to have the paid proceedings costs reimbursed by the parties, pursuant to outcome of the case, unless the parties meet the	Probably higher out of pocket expenses and lost earnings of the parties.	In average EUR 500

	in their native language or an official language of a state that they understand.	requirements for exemption from the court fees.		
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