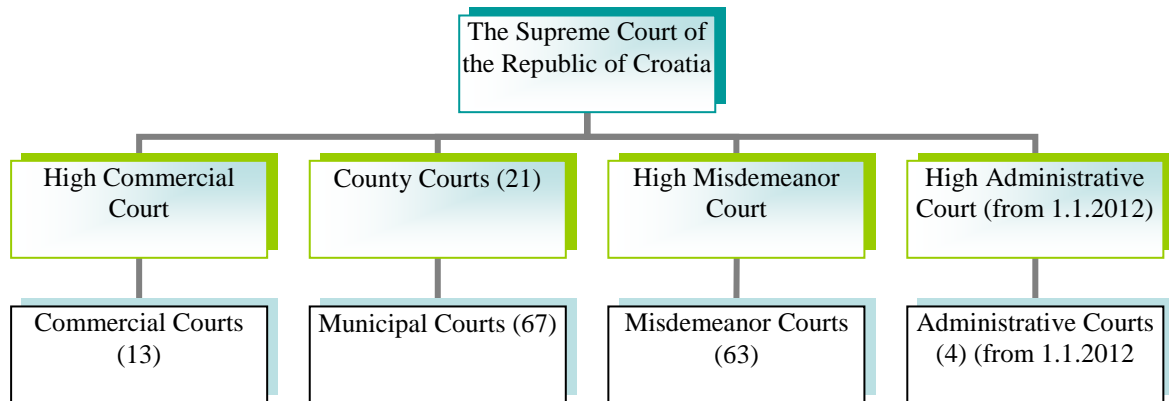


- the types of courts (for example : first instance, appeal, supreme court)



- the role of the public prosecution service

State Attorneys

According to the Constitution, the Office of the State Attorneys' is an autonomous and independent judicial body empowered and obliged to proceed against those who commit criminal and other punishable offences, to undertake legal measures for protection of the property of the Republic of Croatia and to provide legal remedies for protection of the Constitution and law. The Ministry of Justice conducts the tasks of judicial administration (*pravosudna uprava*) for the State Attorneys. The system of state attorney offices in Croatia consists of the State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Croatia (SAO), the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organised Crime (USKOK), which acts as a separate state attorney office, county state attorney offices (21) and municipal state attorney offices (55).

- the number of courts

Rationalisation of the Courts' Network in the context of Judicial Reform Strategy

Courts	Before Rationalisation	After Rationalisation	Reduction Percentage
Municipal Courts	108	67	38%
Misdemeanour Courts	114	63	45%
County Courts	21	15	29%
Commercial Courts	13	7	46%
Administrative Court	1	5*	
High Commercial Court	1	1	
High Misdemeanour Courts	1	1	
Supreme Court	1	1	
Total	260	160	38%

*4 administrative + 1 High Administrative Court

State attorney's network (reduced by 24%)

- The number of **municipal state attorneys** was reduced from 71 to 55 (reduction by 23%)

- According to the Act on Jurisdictions and Seats of State Attorneys' Offices, the number of **county state attorneys** was reduced from 21 to 15 in line with the rationalization of county courts (reduction for 29%)

- **the courts which have jurisdiction to hear cases regarding litigious divorce, employment dismissal, robbery and intentional homicide (please find definitions for these cases within the relevant attached document).**
- a) **courts which have jurisdiction to hear cases regarding *litigious divorce*- MUNICIPAL COURTS as courts of 1st instance**
- b) **courts which have jurisdiction to hear cases regarding *employment dismissal*- MUNICIPAL COURTS as courts of 1st instance**
- c) **courts which have jurisdiction to hear cases regarding *robbery*- depending of the consequences- MUNICIPAL COURTS as courts of 1st instance OR COUNTY COURTS acting as courts of 1st instance (for criminal offences for which the sentence regulated by law exceeds 10 years or for long term imprisonment)**
- d) **courts which have jurisdiction to hear cases regarding *Aggravated Murder*- COUNTY COURTS acting as courts of 1st instance (for criminal offences for which the sentence regulated by law exceeds 10 years or for long term imprisonment)**

Robbery (according to Criminal Code „Official Gazzette“ no. 110/97, 27/98, 50/00, 129/00, 51/01, 111/03, 190/03, 105/04, 84/05, 71/06, 110/07, 152/08)

Robbery

Article 218

(1) Whoever, by use of force against a person or by threatening a direct attack on a person's life or limb, takes away movable property from another with intent to unlawfully appropriate it shall be punished by imprisonment for one to ten years.

(2) If the perpetrator commits the robbery as a member of a group or a criminal organization, or if, during the robbery, a weapon or dangerous instrument is used, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for three to twelve years.

Aggravated Murder (according to Criminal Code „Official Gazzette“ no. 110/97, 27/98, 50/00, 129/00, 51/01, 111/03, 190/03, 105/04, 84/05, 71/06, 110/07, 152/08)

Article 91

Punishment by imprisonment for not less ten years or by long-term imprisonment shall be imposed on a person who:

1. murders a child or a minor;
2. murders a pregnant woman;
3. murders another and by doing so intentionally endangers the life of one or more persons;
4. murders another in a very cruel or treacherous way;
5. murders from greed;
6. murders another in order to commit or to cover up another criminal offense;
7. murders a judge, a lay judge, the State Attorney, a deputy of the State Attorney or an attorney in the execution of their duties;
8. murders an official person at the time when such a person acts in the execution of his duty of protecting the constitutional order, safeguarding persons or property, discovering criminal offenses, bringing in, arresting or preventing the escape of a perpetrator of a criminal offense, applying criminal sanctions and measures and keeping public order and peace.