



Inhabitants
3 453 000

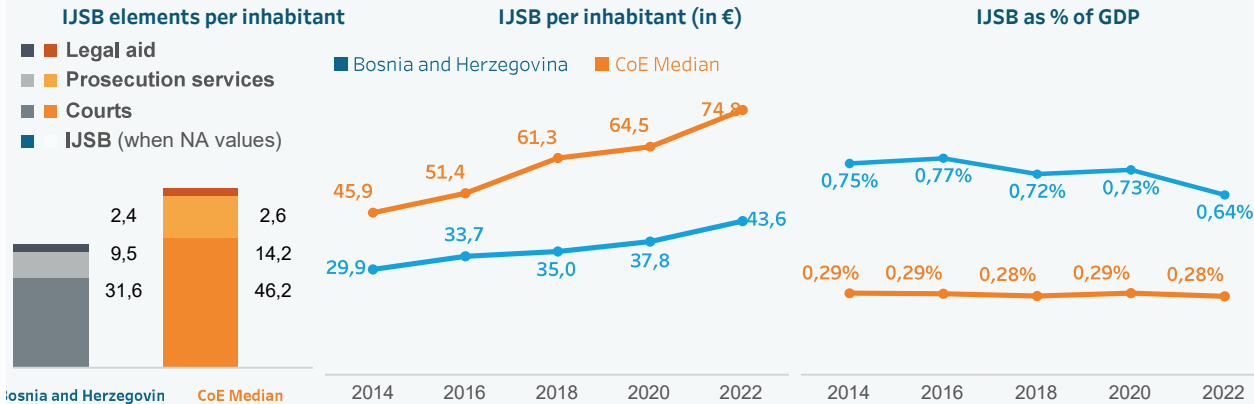


GDP per capita
6 781 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
10 571 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



Budget: In 2022, the total implemented budget for judicial system is 150 421 437 €, which translates to 43,6 € per inhabitant, below CoE median. Conversely as 0,64% of GDP, this budget is among the highest in Europe by this metric and well above the CoE median. The implemented courts' budget is 31,6 € per inhabitant, an increase from 27,4 € in 2020. However, the budget for legal aid is 2,4 € per inhabitant, slightly below the CoE median.

Court organisation: The judiciary in BiH consists of 55 first instance courts handling general jurisdiction cases and 17 second instance courts, all divided between the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska. Three highest instance courts intervene at last instance - one in each federal entity and one at the State level. The latter is also competent at 1st instance for some specific criminal and administrative cases. 7 commercial courts operate in Republika Srpska.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index of 3,8 is below the CoE median. The strongest ICT category is Case Management, over twice the total index, indicating e-services are less developed than the digital court case registry. Recently, the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council deployed electronic filing and adding documentation for enforcement and small claims cases from utility companies burdening the courts.

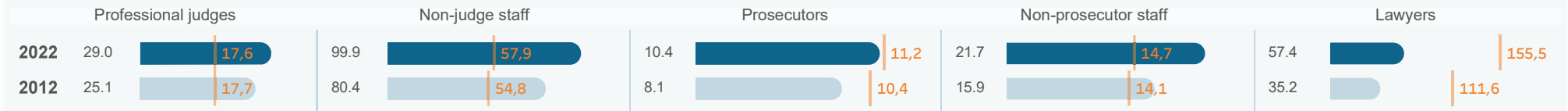
Reforms: A Reform Programme of May 2021 integrates recommendations from the European Commission's Peer Review assessments. Legislative debates are ongoing regarding the reform of state-level judicial institutions, drafting a new Law on Courts, and implementing a new Book of Rules aimed at enhancing prosecutorial efficiency, especially for complex cases like economic crime and high-level corruption.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

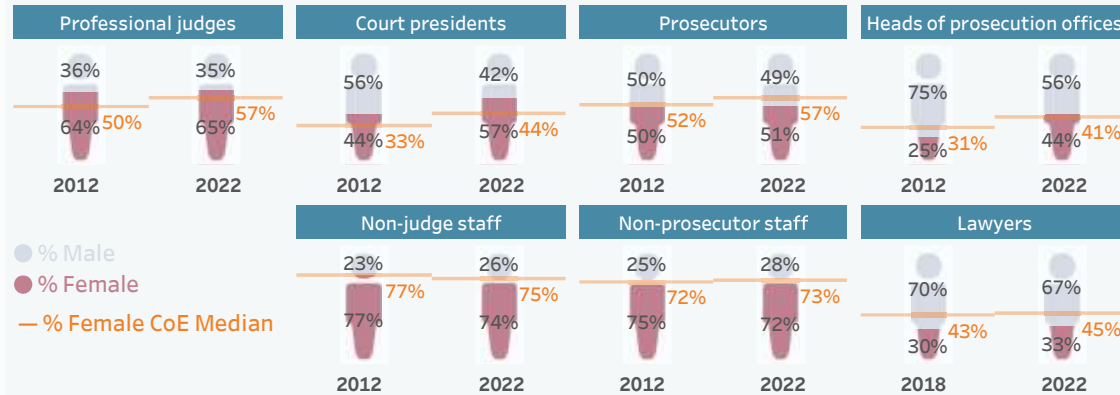


Efficiency: Criminal justice retains its position as the most efficient area of law, with a combined Disposition Time of approximately one year across all three instances. Conversely, civil and commercial litigious cases are the least efficient area of law. The highest individual Disposition Time is reported in first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the lowest is in highest instance criminal cases. The highest disposition time, particularly affecting several largest courts in the country, persists mostly due to a backlog of civil and commercial litigious cases, which includes significant number of small claims disputes related to unpaid utility bills. Notably, courts decreased their Disposition Times across case types and instances, except for the second instance criminal cases, where the Disposition Time remained stable and favourable.

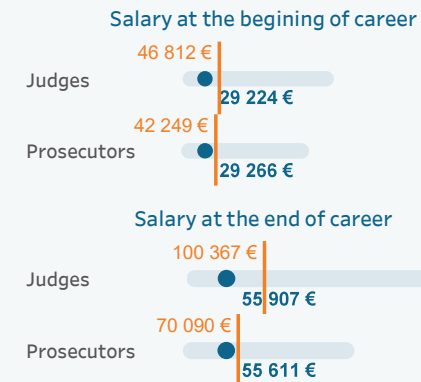
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



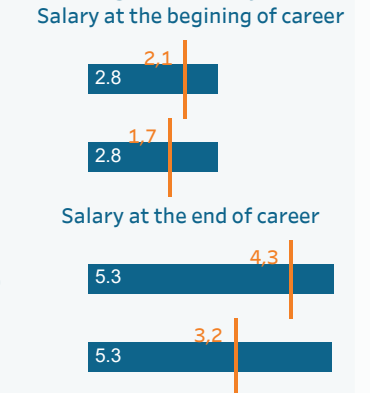
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

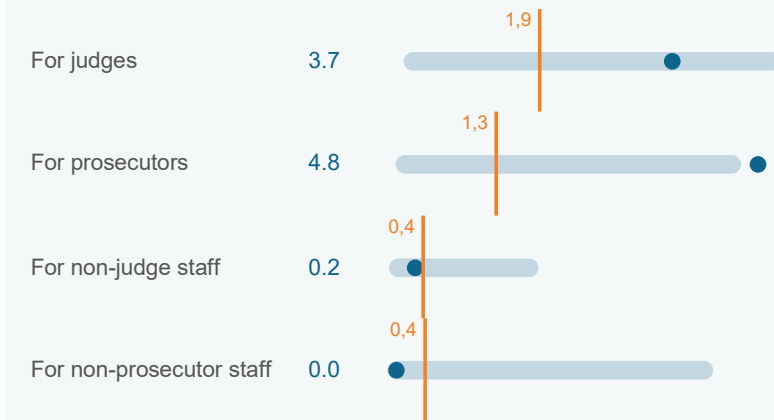


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

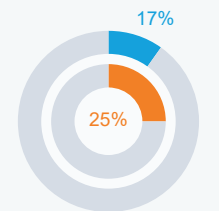


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

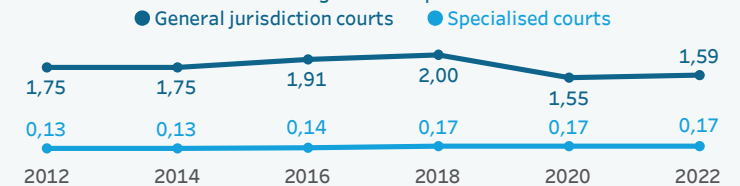


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

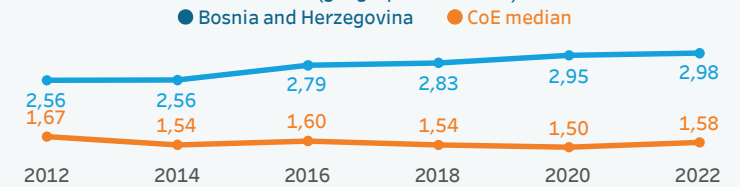


- Specialised courts
- Courts of general jurisdiction
- CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

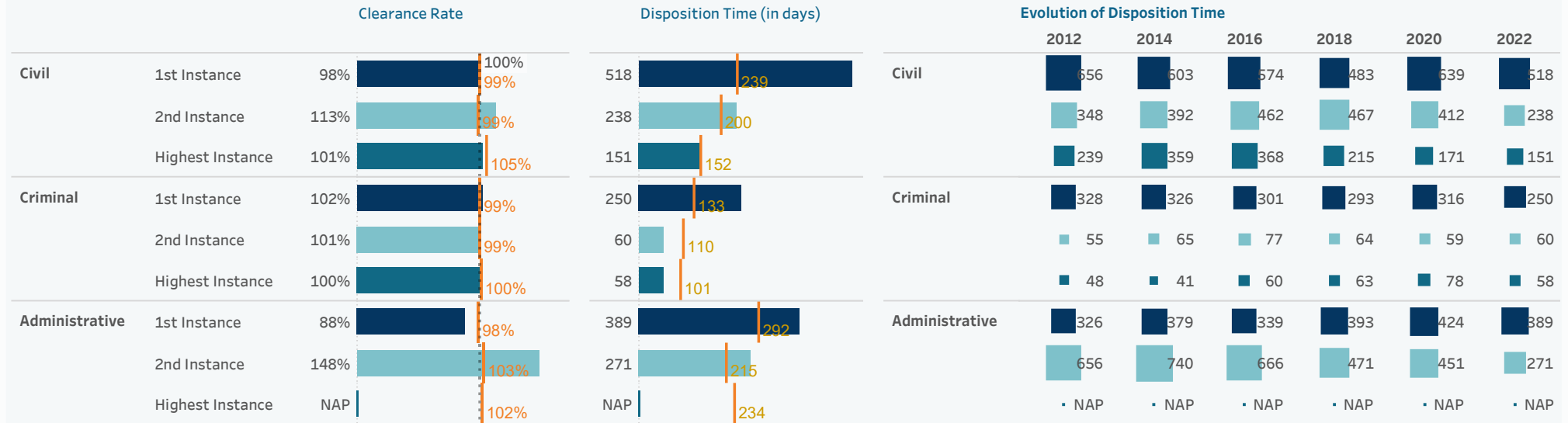
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
 CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts

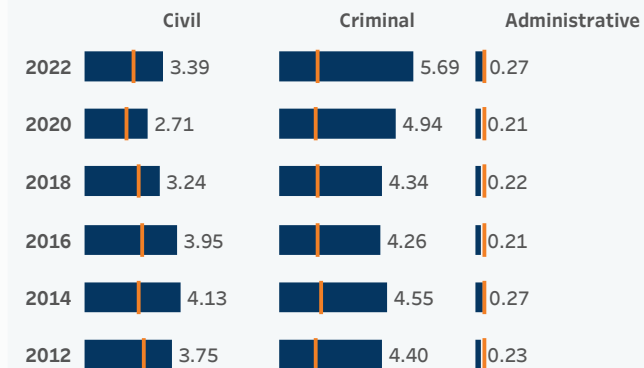
■ Bosnia and Herzegovina
 ■ CoE Median

Instance
 ■ 1st Instance
 ■ 2nd Instance
 ■ Highest Instance

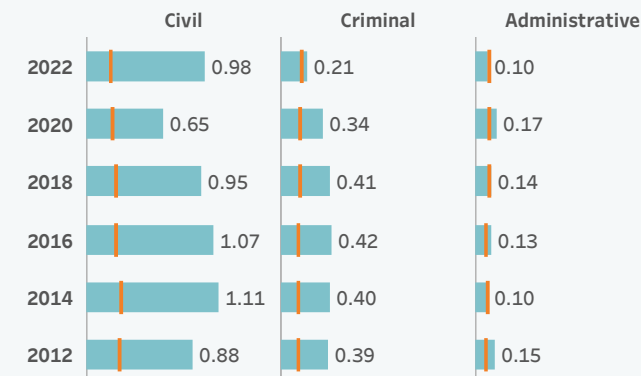


Incoming Cases

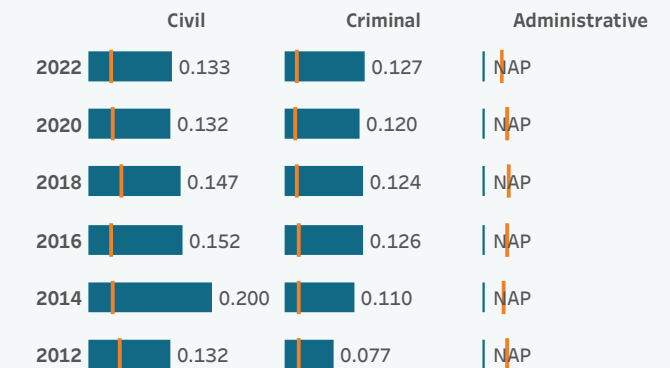
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

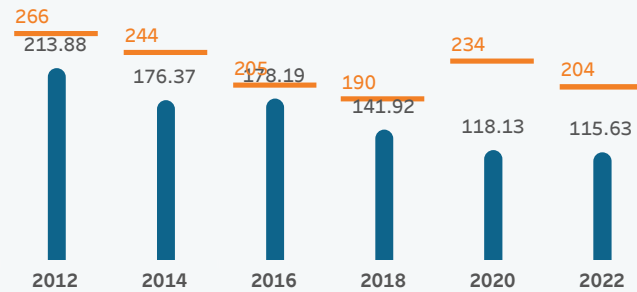


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

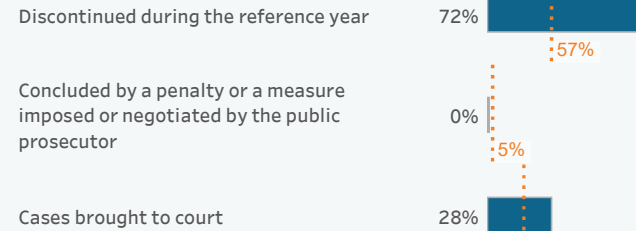


Public Prosecution Services

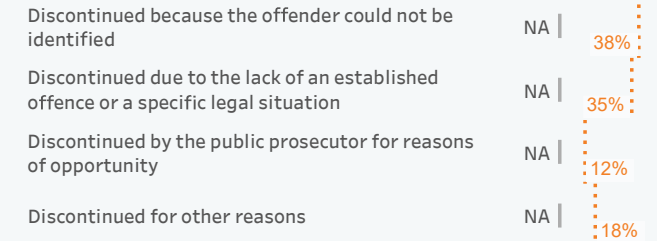
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %



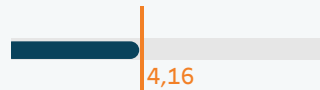
Distribution of discontinued cases in %



Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

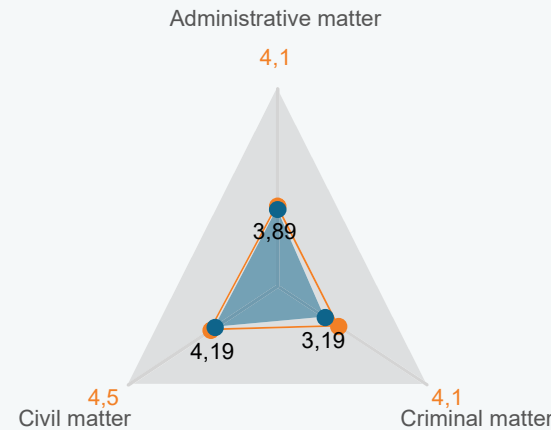
Total deployment rate : **3,77**



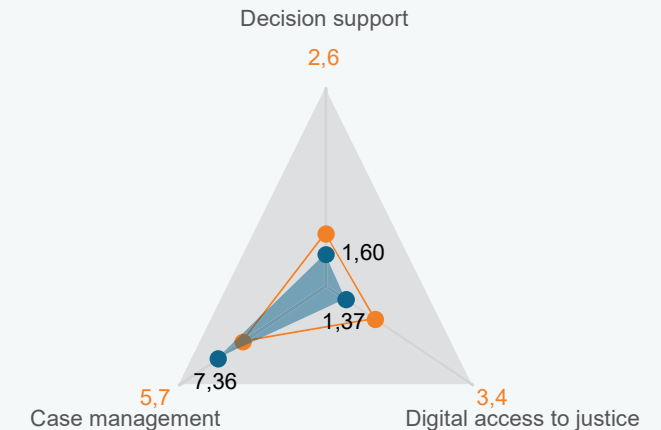
Total usage rate : **3,42**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<http://www.sluzbenilist.ba/Docs/index/bih>
<https://www.parlament.ba>
<https://www.narodnaskupstinars.net>

Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.ustavnisud.ba/en/home>
<https://csd.pravosudje.ba>

Information about the judicial system

<https://vstv.pravosudje.ba/vstvfo/B/141>