



Population  
3 491 000

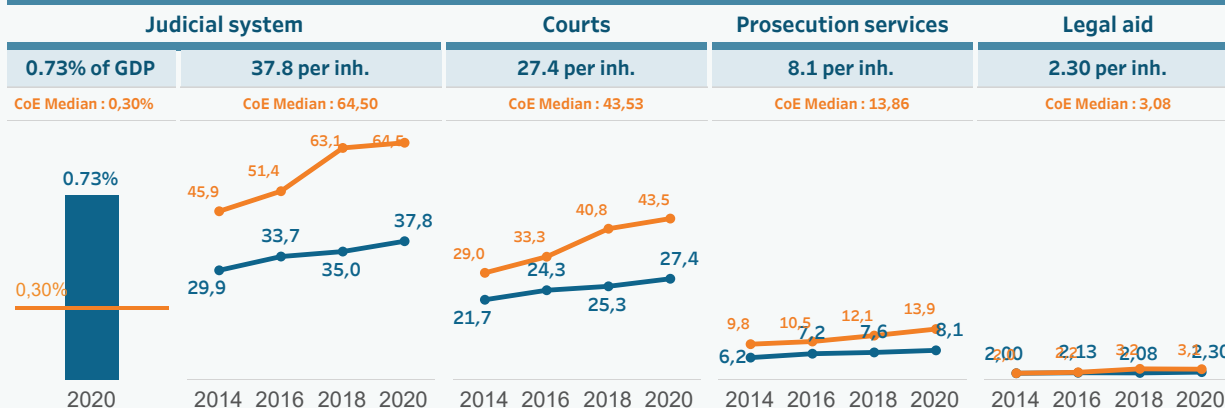


GDP per capita  
5 168 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
9 056 €  
CoE Median 20 612 €

## Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget :** In 2020, Bosnia and Herzegovina spent 131 981 916 € on the implemented judicial system budget, i.e. 37,81 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE Median. 72,4% was spent for all courts, 21,5% for prosecution services, 6,1% for legal aid. Bosnia and Herzegovina increased the budget spent for the Judicial System from 35 € per inhabitant in 2018 to 37,8 € in 2020.

### Monitoring and evaluation of efficiency and quality of judges and prosecutors

In December 2020, the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted new criteria for the performance evaluation of judges, prosecutors, court presidents, and chief prosecutors. They defined quantitative criteria to measure the quality of decisions of judges and prosecutors, e.g. the number of enforceable decisions on dismissing indictments, proportionate to the total number of indictments issued in the evaluation period.

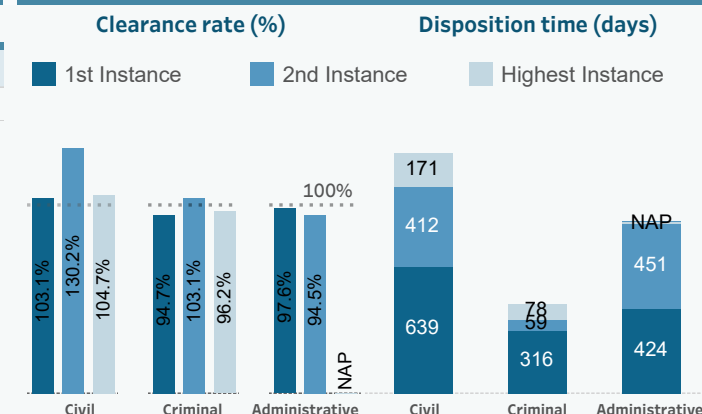
### Professionals

Bosnia and Herzegovina, as other Eastern European countries, has a higher number of judges (29), non-judge staff (97) and non-prosecutor staff (21) per 100.000 inhabitants compared to the CoE median. However, it has a lower number of prosecutors (10) and a very low number of lawyers (53).

### Gender equality

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the majority of judges (64,4%) and prosecutors (51,7%) are female but the percentage of female court president (50%) and head of prosecutor offices (38,9%) is lower. However, significant progress has been made in breaking down the glass ceiling regarding the promotion posts of judges (higher instances and court presidents) and regarding the heads of prosecution offices, and the percentage of female court president and head of prosecutor offices has increased since 2012. Furthermore, in October 2020 a new Strategy on Improving Gender Equality in the Judiciary has been adopted.

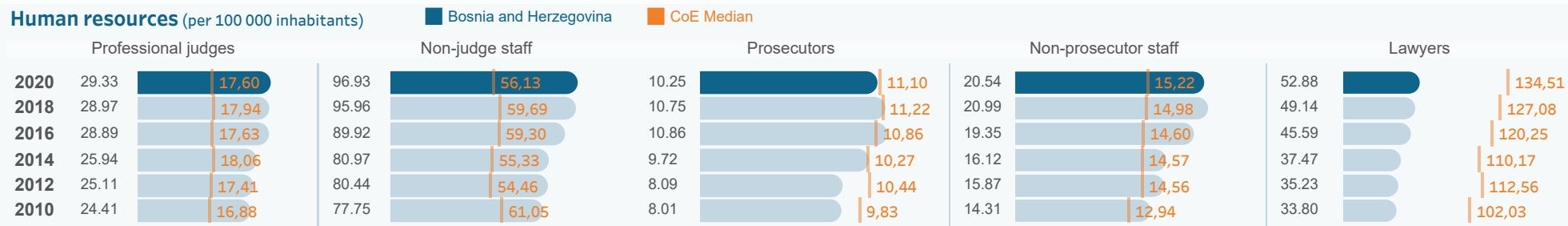
## Efficiency



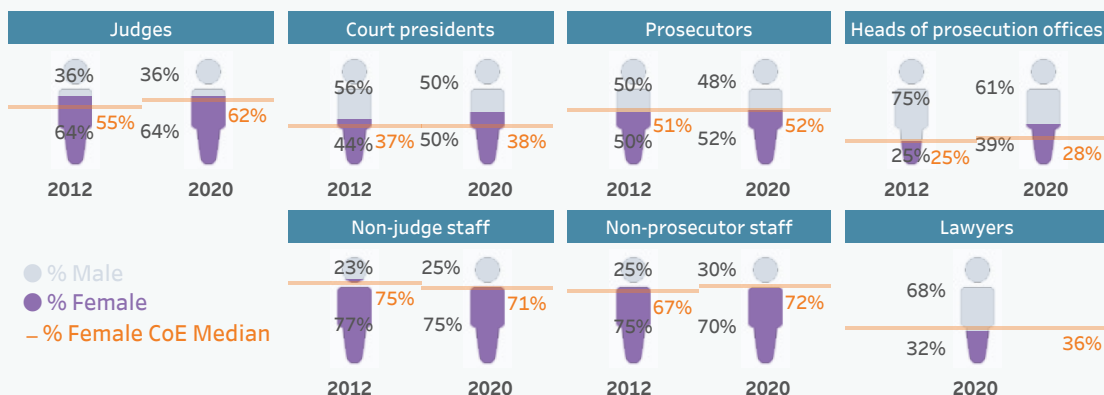
**Efficiency:** In 2020, the Supreme Court appear to be the most efficient instance, while criminal justice is the area of law in which all instances combined are most efficient. By contrast, they are least efficient in the field of civil and commercial litigious cases. The highest individual Disposition Time is calculated in first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, while the lowest one is in the second instance criminal domain.

The adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is most apparent in the first instance courts' efficiency, as demonstrated through increased Disposition Times. Between 2018 and 2020, the CR in the first instance decreased for civil and commercial litigious and criminal cases and slightly increased for administrative cases (still remaining below 100% for the latter type of cases). In the same period, the DT increased for all categories of cases.

## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



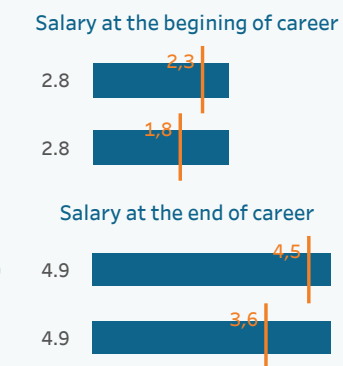
## Gender balance



## Absolute gross salaries

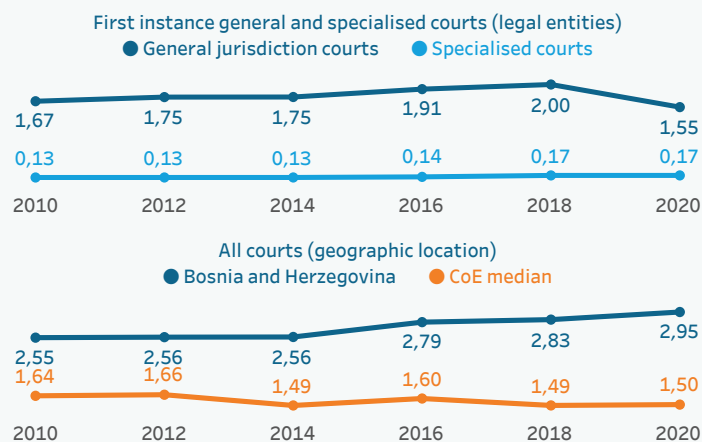
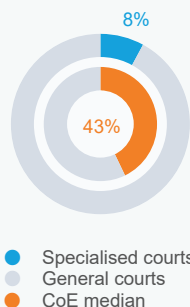


## Ratio with the average annual gross salary



## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



## ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	4.84	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	4.77	6.6
	Criminal	3.99	5.7
	Administrative	3.19	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	2.95	6.1
	Criminal	1.31	4.1
	Administrative	0	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.34	7.3
	Criminal	7.34	7.3
	Administrative	7.34	7.4
Decision support	Civil	5.57	7.0
	Criminal	6.08	7.3
	Administrative	5.57	7.2

## CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

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

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

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

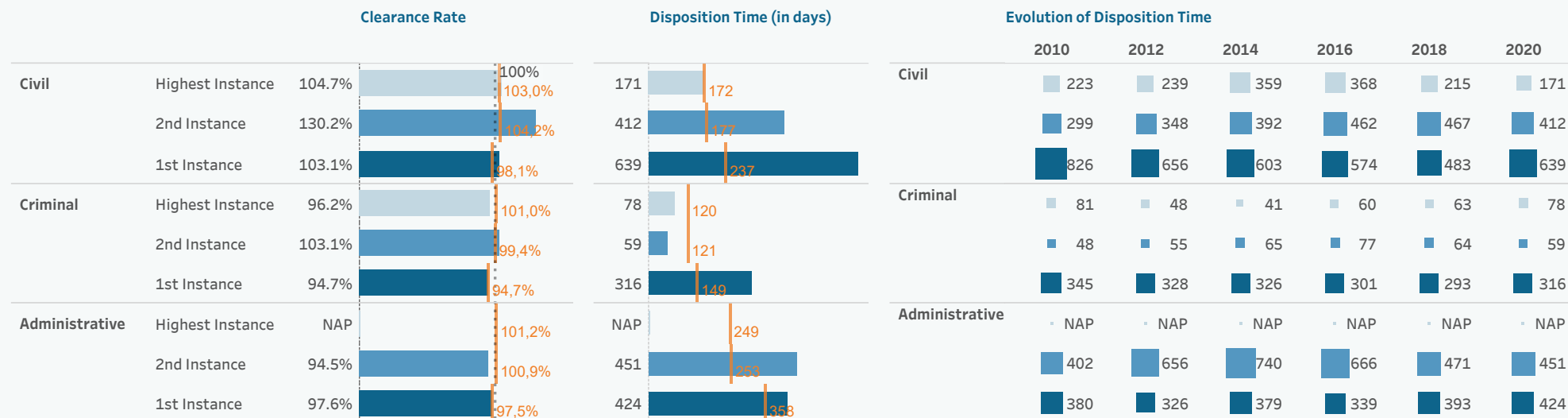
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

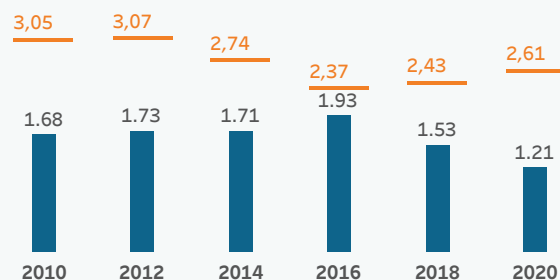
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

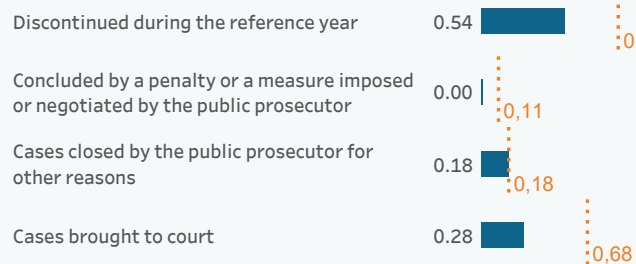


## Public prosecution services

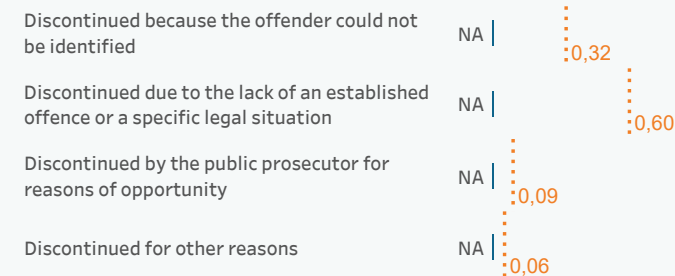
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

## Judiciary related websites

## 1. Legal texts

<https://www.parlament.ba/>; <https://www.narodnaskupstinars.net>

## 2. Case-law of the higher court/s

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

## 3. Information about the judicial system

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