



Population  
4 036 355

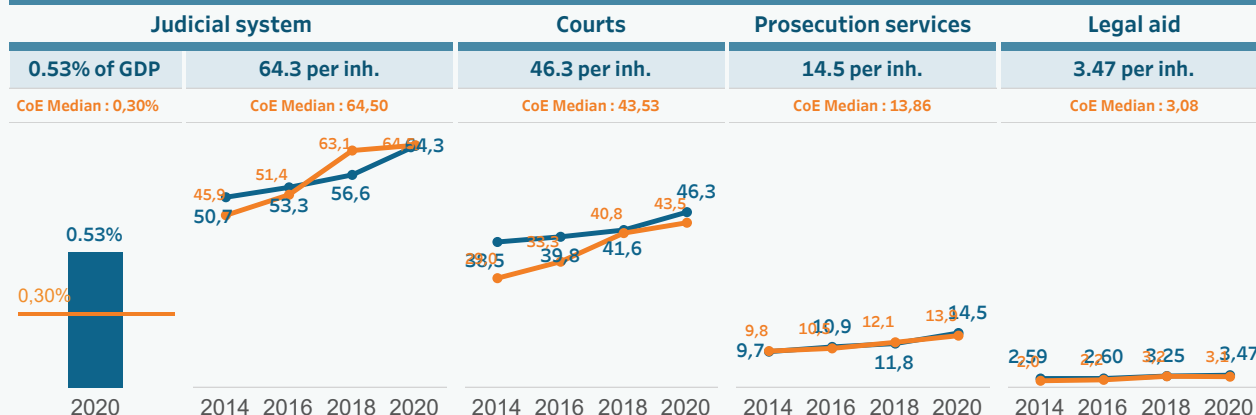


GDP per capita  
12 170 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
14 681 €  
CoE Median 20 612 €

### Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget :** In 2020, Croatia spent 259 611 332 € on the implemented judicial system budget that is 64.32€ per inhabitant, which is close to the CoE median, and accounts for 0.53% of the GDP, which is higher than the CoE median. The budget spent on the Judicial System followed the European increasing trend. The distribution of judicial system budget: 72% was spent on courts, 23% on prosecution services, and 5% on legal aid which is similar with the CoE median distribution.

#### Professionals

Croatia has 40,7 judges per 100 000 inhabitants. This number has slightly decreased since 2010 contrary to the European trend. In contrast, the number of prosecutors (15,1 per 100 000 inhabitants) and lawyers (119,8 per 100 000 inhabitants) has, even if only slightly, increased in line with the general trends.

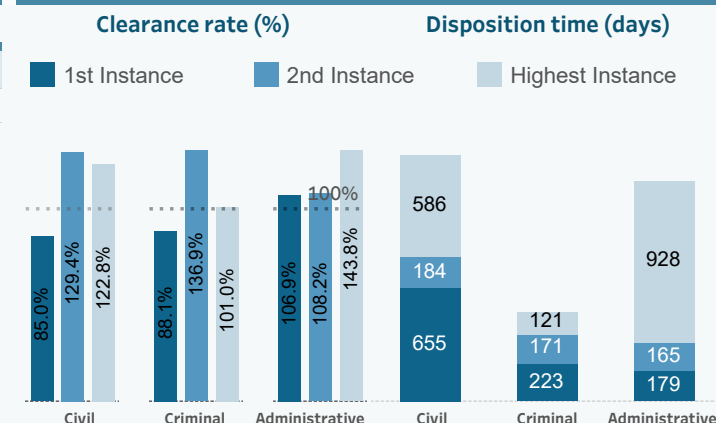
#### Gender balance

The proportion of women in judiciary is similar for both judges (71%) and prosecutors (68%), where the women have significant majority. This situation is reflected at the management level of prosecution services where the ratio is still in favour of women heads of prosecution services (64%), but less emphasized for courts' presidents (54%). These ratios are well above the European trend, especially for management positions.

#### ICT in judiciary

Croatia has an ICT index of 7.0 which is just above the CoE median. There is very high increase of this index (1.4 points) compared with the previous cycle. This evolution is mostly due to enhancing e-communication with courts, but improvements are also noticeable in other two categories (decision support and case management system). The investment in ICT seems to become significant compared to the budget of courts and the impact on the ICT index is evident.

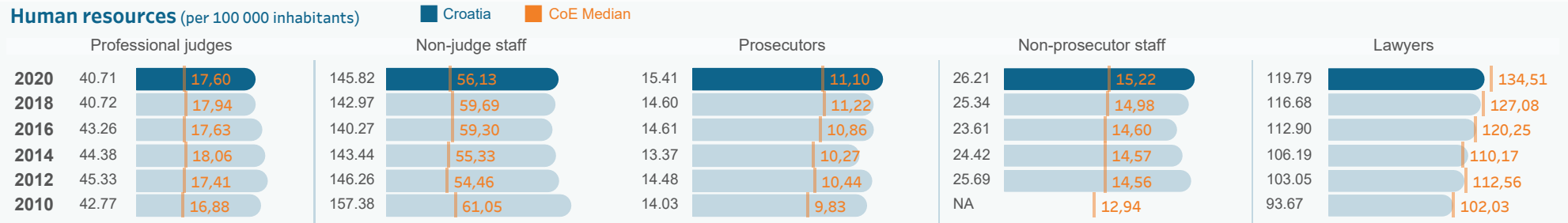
### Efficiency



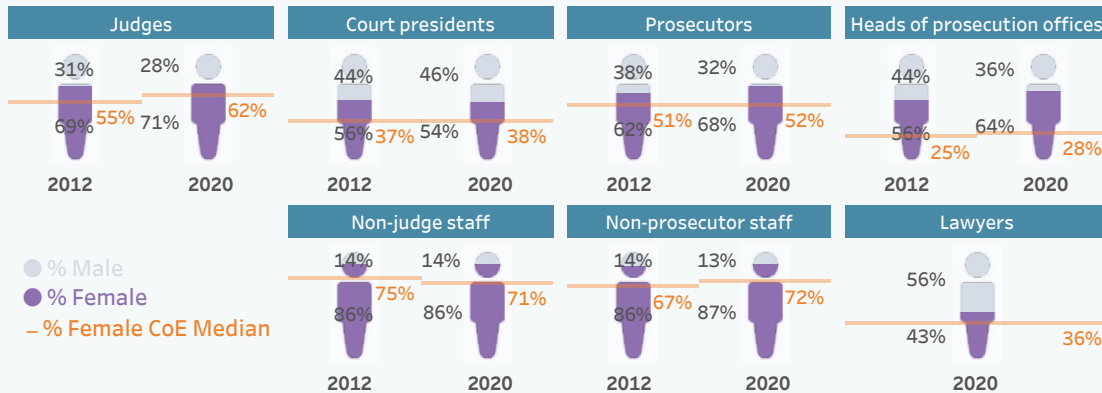
**Efficiency:** In Croatia, the second instance appear to be the most efficient of all instances, especially in criminal matters. Civil and commercial cases were processed slower than administrative cases which is different from the European trend. For example, the DT of 1st instance civil litigious cases is 655 days compared to 221 CoE median. In administrative cases, in first instance, the disposition time has been decreasing over the years and is significantly lower than the CoE median (179 days vs 358). Contrary, at the third instance, the DT is much higher than the CoE median (928 days vs 221). Criminal law cases were resolved faster than the CoE median.

The impact of the COVID-19 on the courts' efficiency seemed to be affecting civil and administrative and not criminal cases. Most obvious impact is in first instance civil and commercial litigious cases where the DT increased significantly.

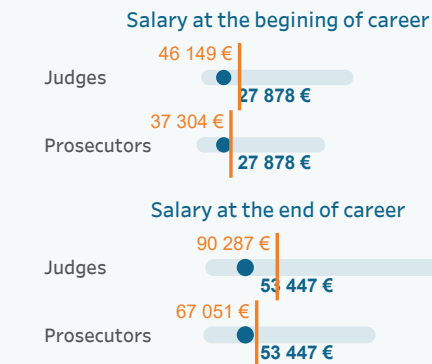
## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



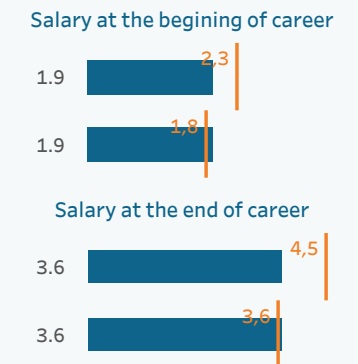
## Gender balance



## Absolute gross salaries

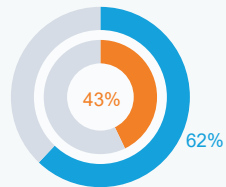


## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

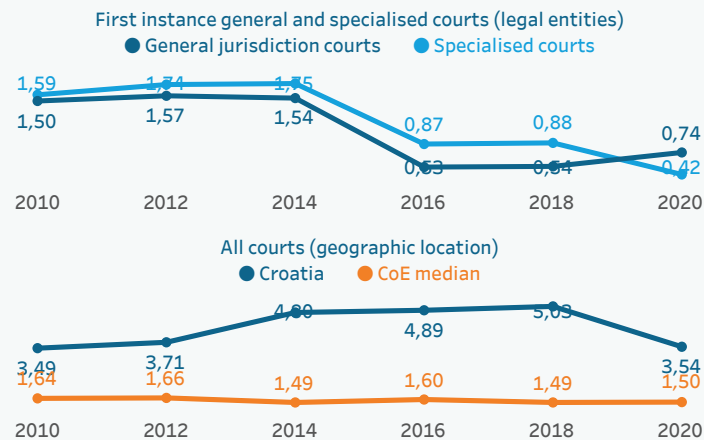


## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



- Specialised courts
- General courts
- CoE median

ICT in judiciary  
(index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	Value	CoE Median
Deployment rate	Civil	7.01	6.6
	Criminal	6.21	5.7
	Administrative	4.15	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	6.61	6.1
	Criminal	4.07	4.1
	Administrative	0.79	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	7.34	7.3
	Criminal	7.34	7.3
	Administrative	7.34	7.4
Decision support	Civil	9.78	7.0
	Criminal	9.81	7.3
	Administrative	9.78	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

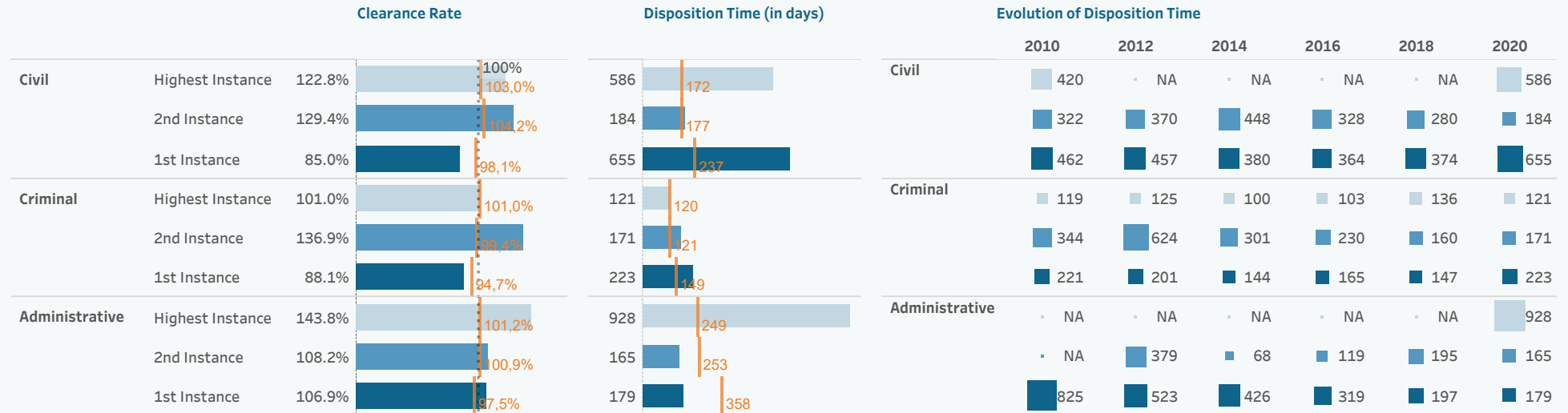
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

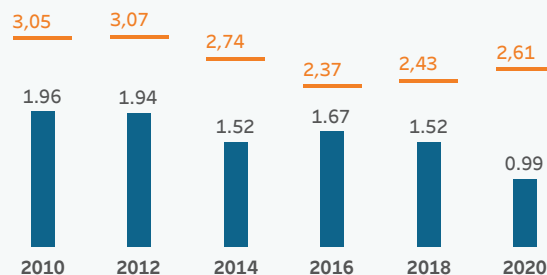
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

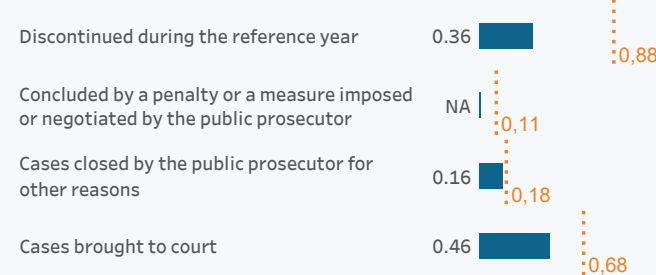


## Public prosecution services

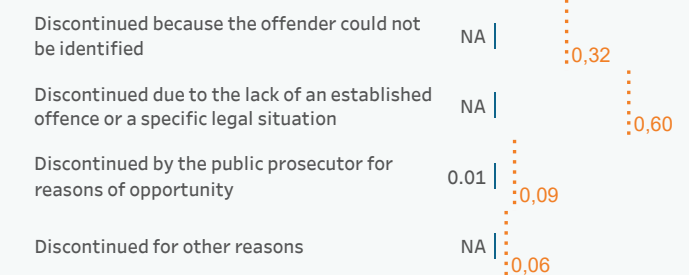
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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.nn.hr/>

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

<https://sudskapraksa.csp.vsrh.hr/home>

## 3. Information about the judicial system

<https://sudovi.hr/hr/o-sudovima/sudovi-republike-hrvatske>