



Inhabitants  
3 850 894

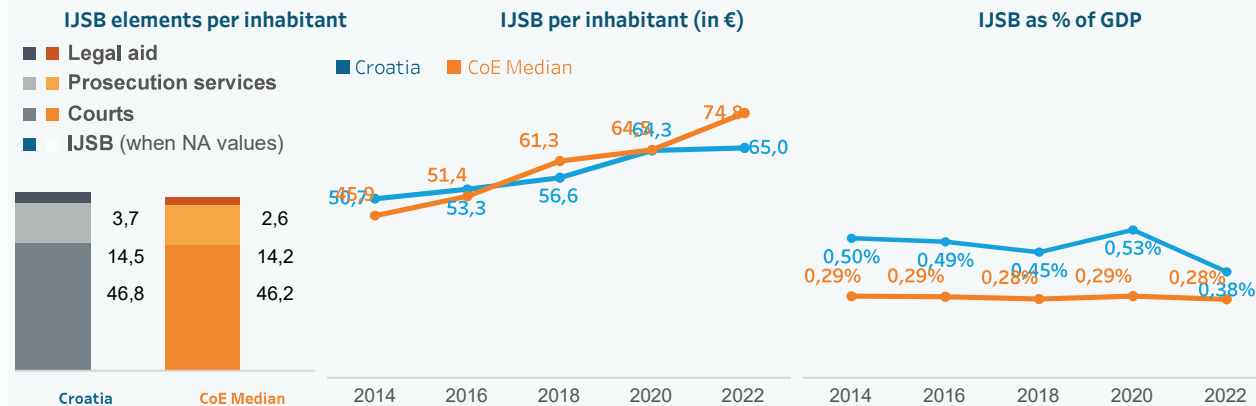


GDP per capita  
17 130 €  
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary  
16 564 €  
CoE Median 22 878 €

## Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



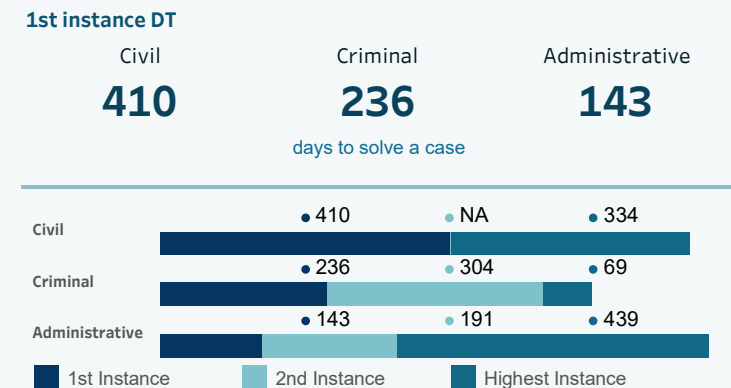
**Budget :** The implemented judicial system budget is 250 268 474 € in 2022, which represents 65 € per inhabitant, a figure lower than the CoE median. This budget constitutes 0,38% of the GDP, which is above the CoE median. The courts' budget and the prosecution services' budget per inhabitant remained stable for the 2020-2022 period, and were both at the level of the respective CoE medians. The legal aid budget per inhabitant is 3,7 € in 2022, surpassing the CoE median.

**Quantitative performance targets for judges and prosecutors:** The Minister of Justice, upon the proposal of the Supreme Court/with the prior opinion of the Prosecutor General, adopts the respective Framework criteria for the workload of judges and prosecutors. Failure to meet targets can lead to disciplinary proceedings. Besides, there is a system of regular individual qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the judges' (every year) and public prosecutors' (every 3 years) work.

**Information and Communication Technologies (ICT):** Croatia has an ICT Deployment index of 6,6, which is well above the CoE median. The "Digital Croatia Strategy" valid until 2032 includes strengthening institutional capacities, upgrading the state information infrastructure and advanced software solutions, fostering full interoperability between public administration and justice, providing access to open data, digitalization and promotion of digital public services.

**Gender balance:** In Croatia, women constitute the majority within different judicial professions: judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff, notaries. The only exception concerns lawyers (44%). Moreover, 55% of court presidents are women and 65% of heads of prosecution services are also women. Only at the Supreme court level, women judges do not have the majority (32%).

## Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

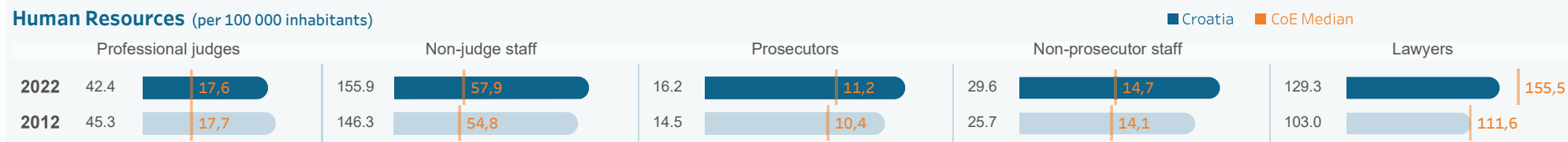


**Efficiency :** The courts demonstrate their highest efficiency in 3rd instance criminal cases. In this regard, it should be noted that there has been a decrease of incoming criminal cases between 2020 and 2022, following the establishment of the High Criminal Court on 1st of January 2021, which took over part of the previous Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

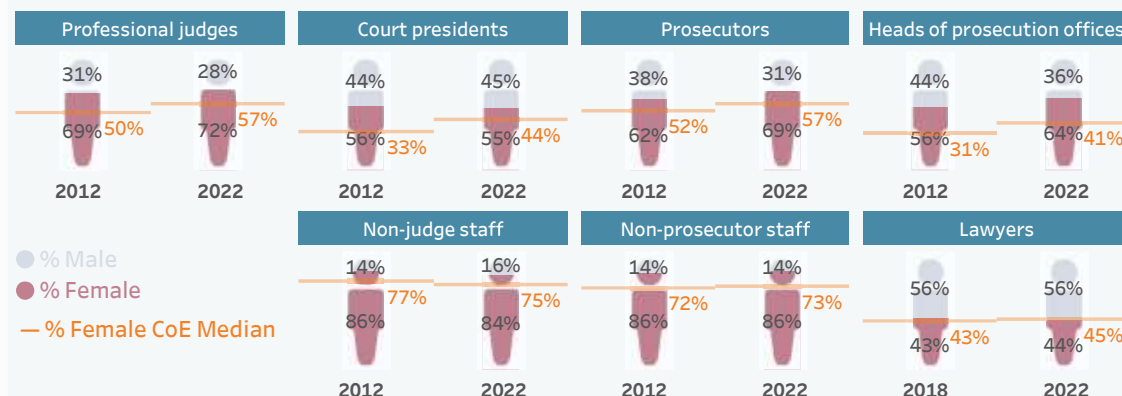
In 2022, courts were least efficient in 3rd instance administrative cases even though the DT decreased significantly. Notable improvements were also reported in 1st and 3rd instance civil litigious cases. The highest increase in DT is reported in second instance criminal cases.

Starting from 2022 it is not possible to distinguish between civil litigious and non-litigious cases at second instance.

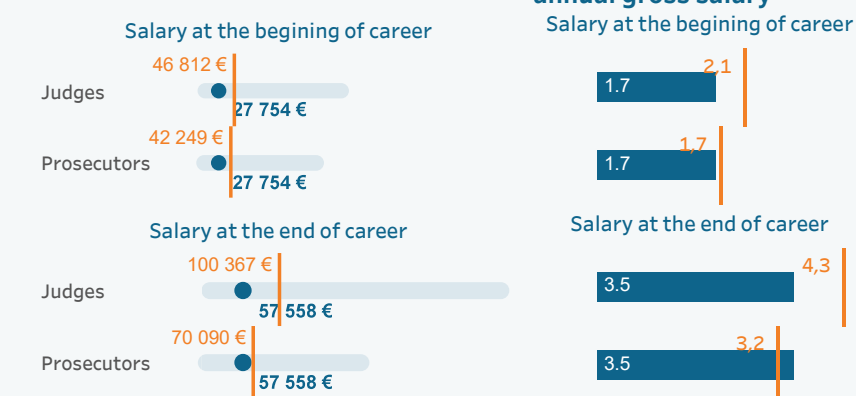
## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender Balance



## Absolute gross salaries

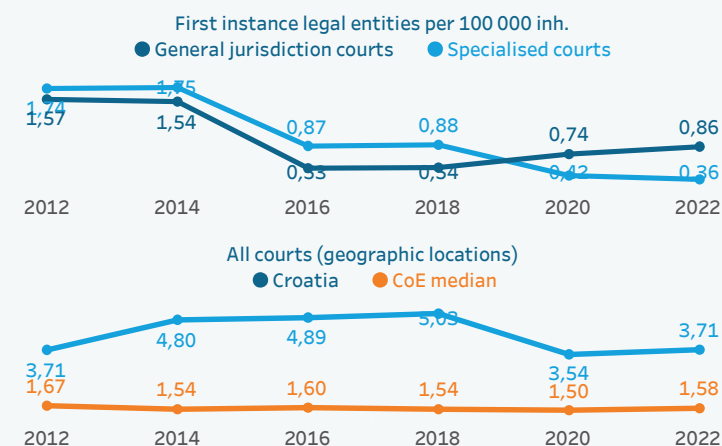
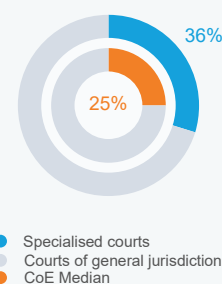


## Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional\*



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



\* 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

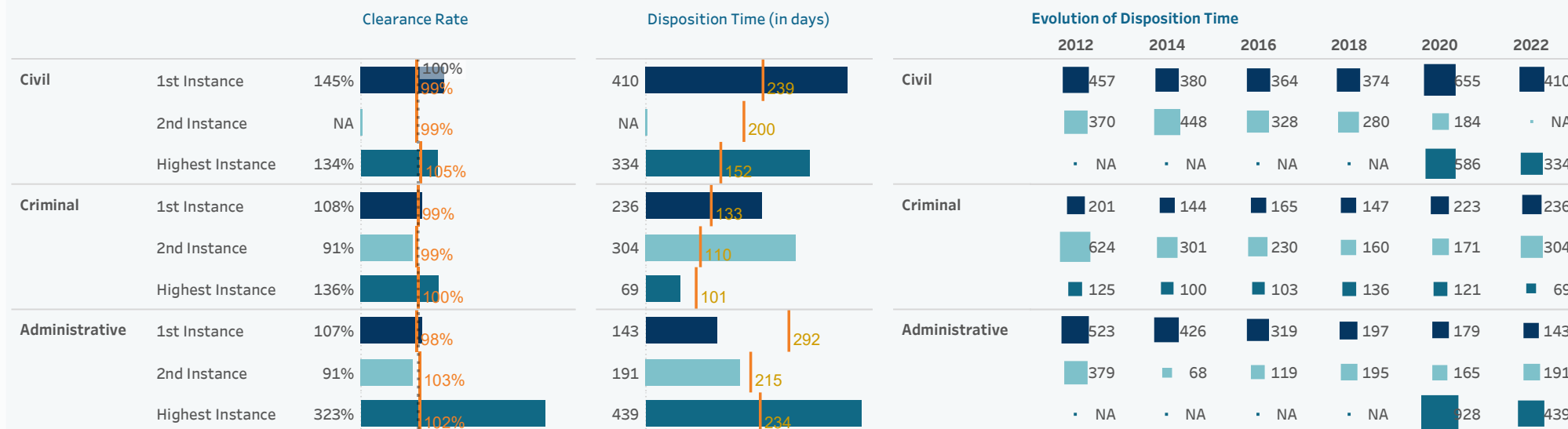
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

**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

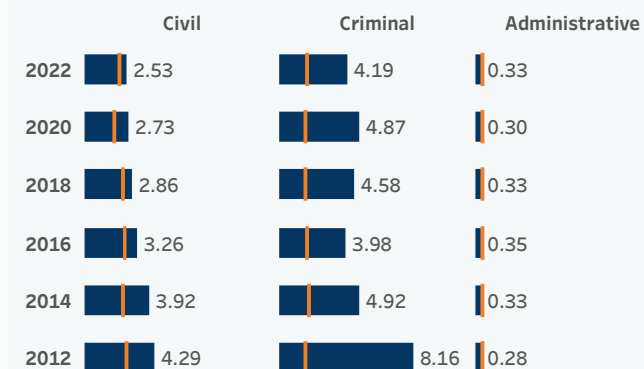
■ Croatia  
■ CoE Median

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

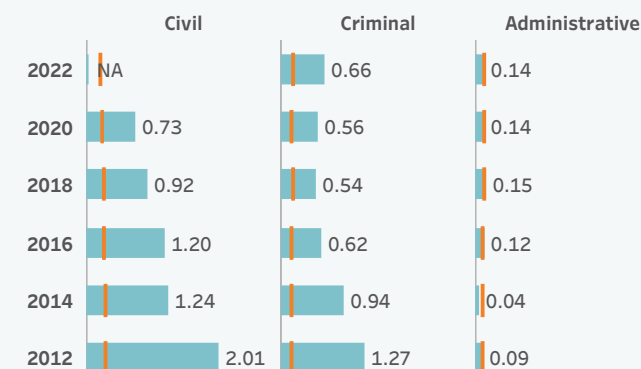


## Incoming Cases

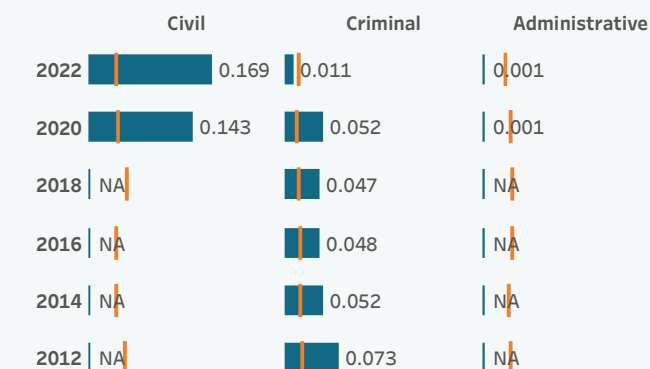
## Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



## Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

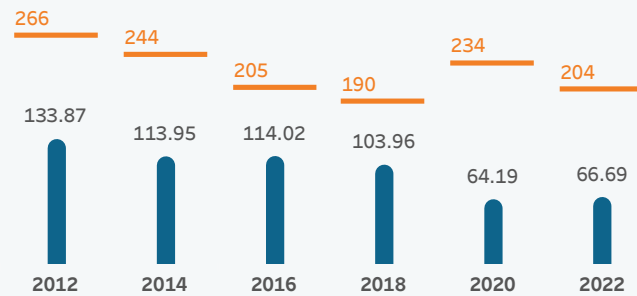


## Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

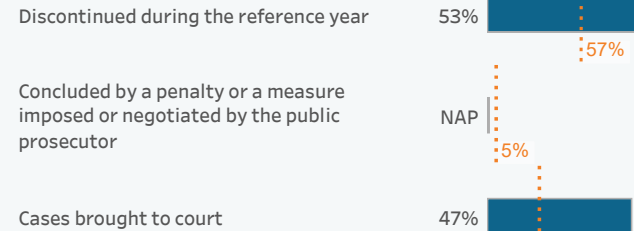


## Public Prosecution Services

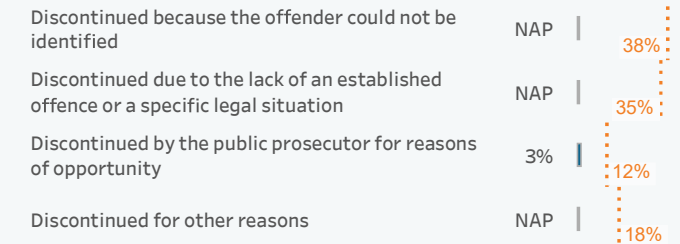
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



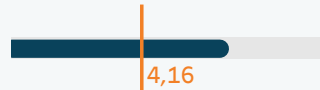
Distribution of processed cases in %



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

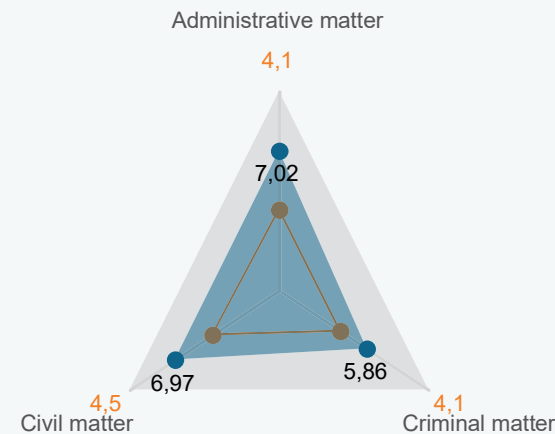


Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

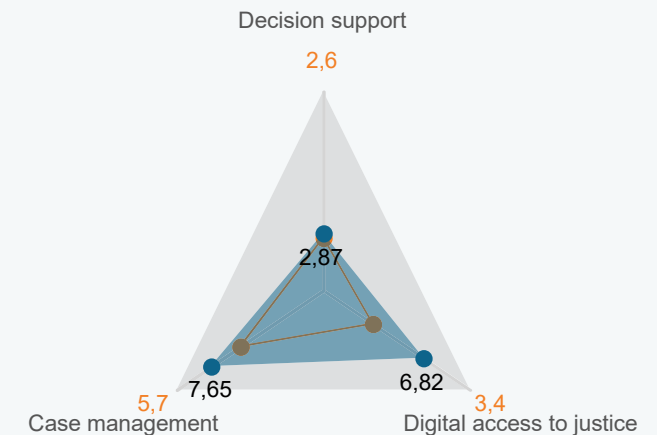
ICT Deployment and Usage Index  
(from 0 to 10)Total deployment rate : **6,64**Total usage rate : **4,71**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



## Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

<https://www.nn.hr/>

Case-law of the higher court/s

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

Information about the judicial system

<https://mpu.gov.hr/><https://sudovi.hr/>