



Inhabitants
6 797 105

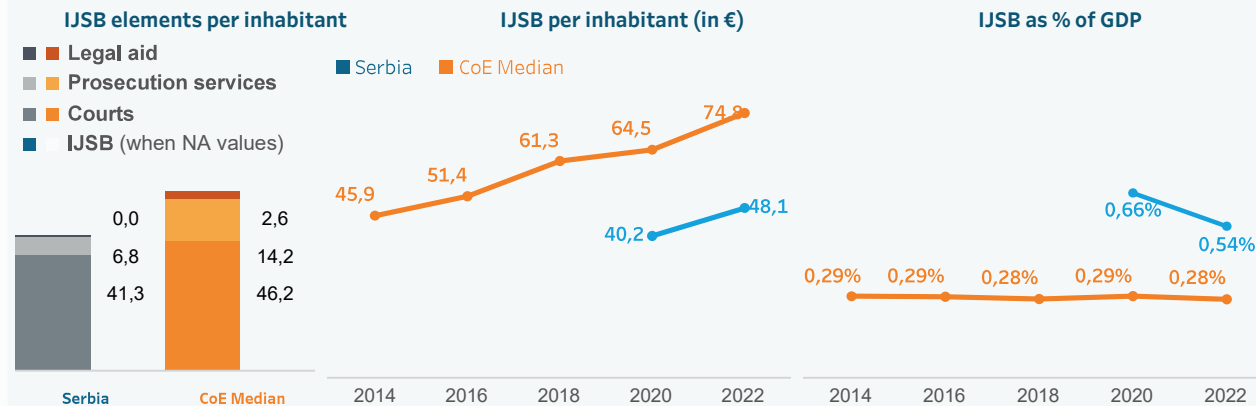


GDP per capita
8 876 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
10 504 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



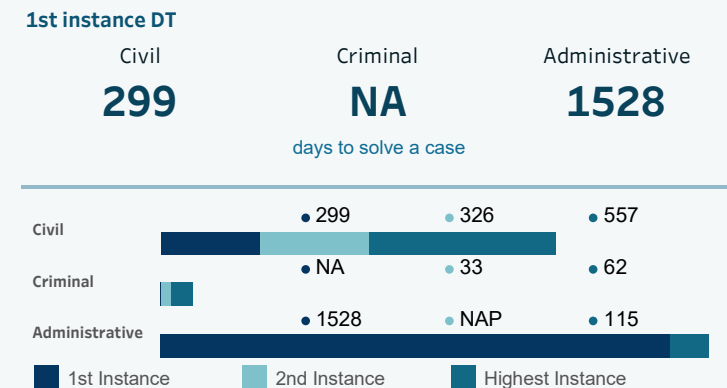
Budget : In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget of Serbia is 326 915 365 €. It represents 48,1 € per inhabitant, which is below the CoE median. Conversely, as a % of GDP (0,54%) the budget is one of the largest in Europe. Over 80% of the judicial system budget is specifically allocated to courts. The budget for courts amounts to 41,3 per inhabitant in 2022, compared to 36,2 € per inhabitant in 2020. Significant amounts of legal aid spending are incorporated into the court's budget.

Number of courts: Serbia has a specific judicial organisation. The system includes basic courts (1st instance), higher courts (1st and 2nd instance), appellate courts (2nd instance), and the Supreme Court of Cassation, along with specialised courts. Following a judicial map reform (2014) the number of courts increased, contrary to the European trend. In 2022, the total number of courts is 159.

ADR: Generally speaking, ADR, and mediation in particular, are not well developed in the Western Balkans region. However, the number of mediators in Serbia is already significantly large, with 24,7 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants, which is more than double the CoE median, and it increased from the previous cycle.

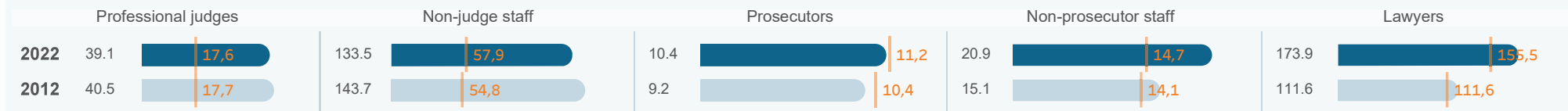
Professionals: Eastern European countries traditionally have a very high number of professionals per inhabitant. Serbia confirms this tendency, having more than double the number of judges (39 per 100 000 inhabitants) and non-judge staff (133 per 100 000 inhabitants) than the respective CoE medians.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

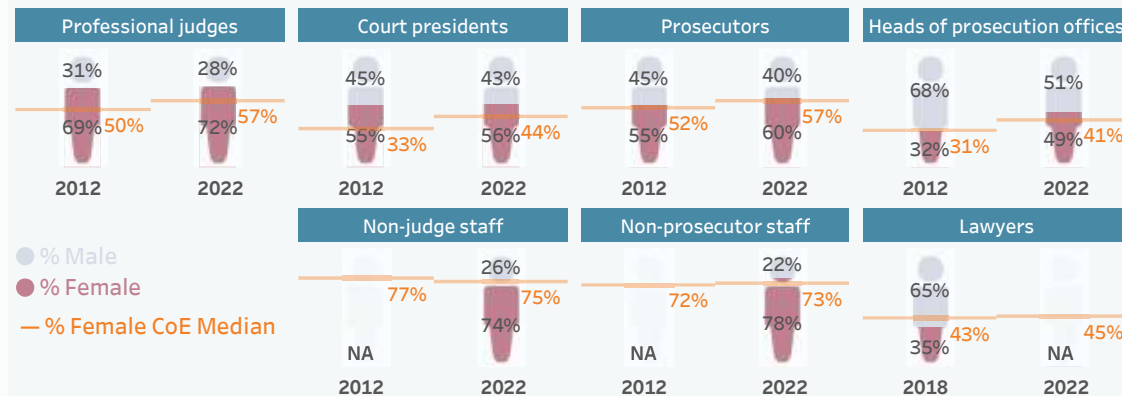


Efficiency : Since 2018, the Disposition Time (DT) had increased for the first instance civil and commercial litigious cases, reaching its peak in 2020. According to the authorities, this was caused by the high number of incoming cases, particularly related to the costs of bank loans. In 2021, the Supreme Court of Cassation delivered a supplement to a legal position that resolved the key legal question raised in these cases which gave a direction to lower instance courts on how to proceed. Since then, this group of cases have gradually decreased. As a result, the first instance courts dealing with civil and commercial litigious cases managed to raise their CR to 178% and lower their DT to 299 days. On the contrary, the DT for the first instance administrative cases surged to 1 528 in 2022. This was due to an increase of the number of incoming cases while the resolved cases remained stable.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

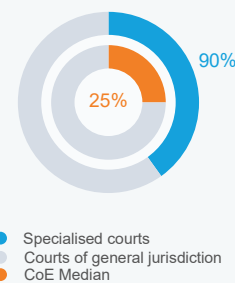


Training of Justice Professionals

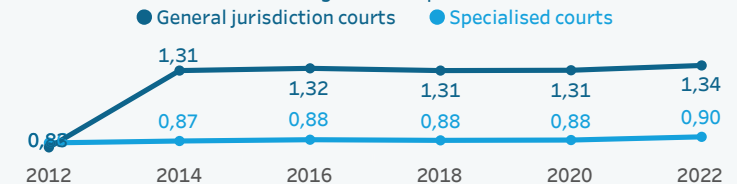
Average number of live training participations per professional*



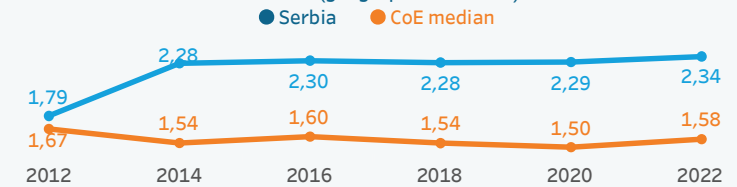
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



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

■ Serbia

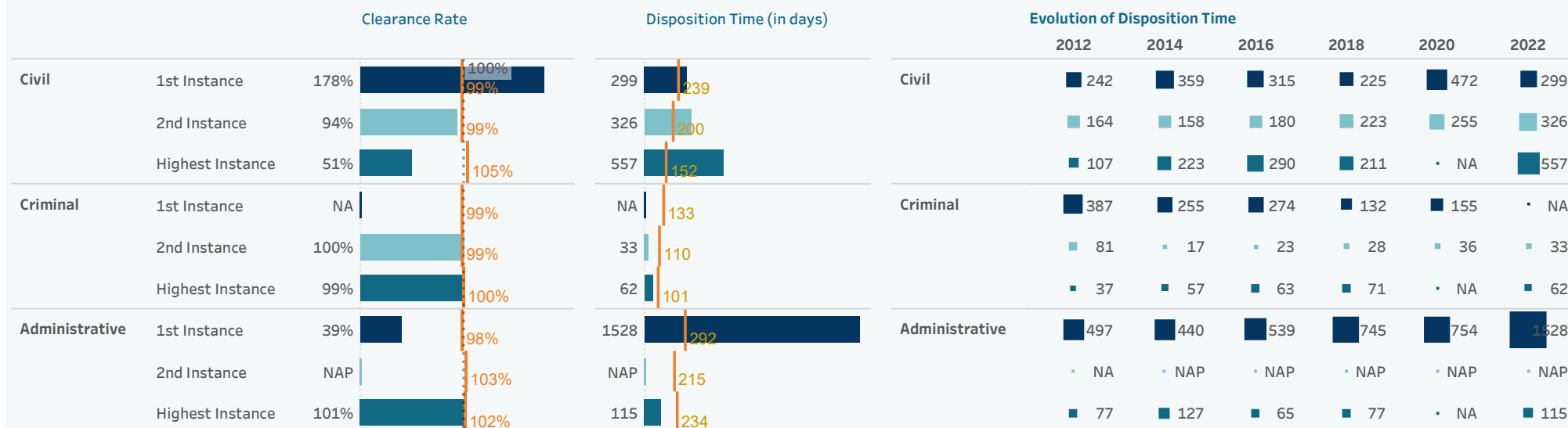
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

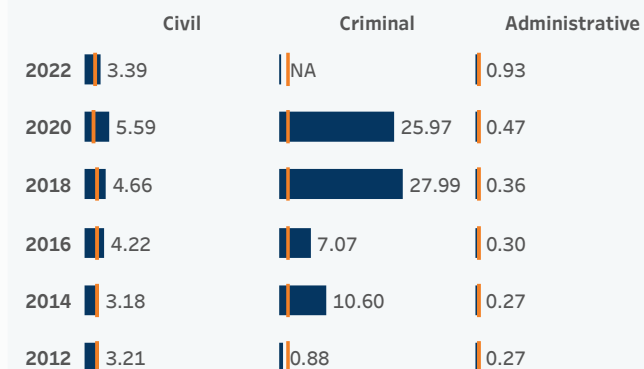
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

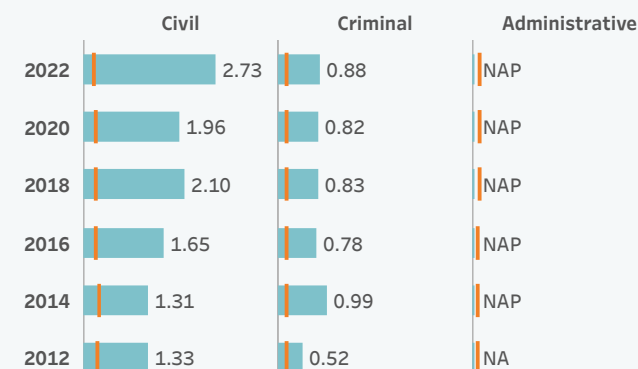


Incoming Cases

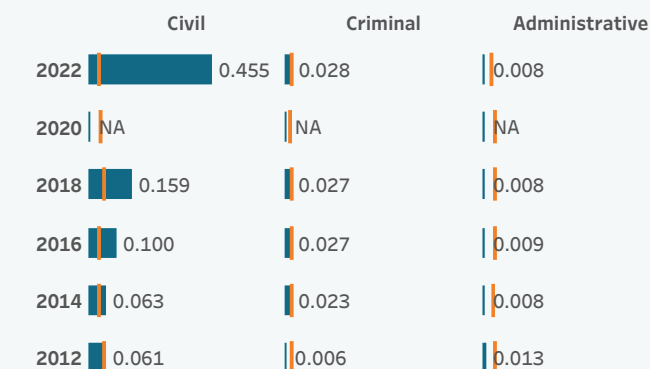
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

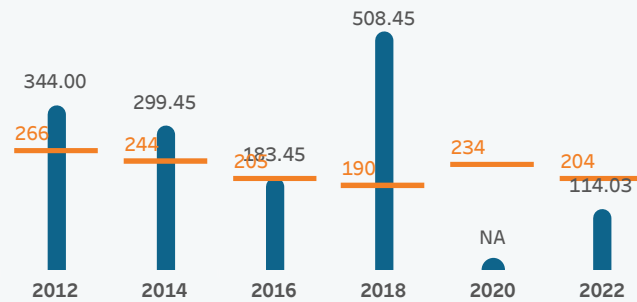


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants

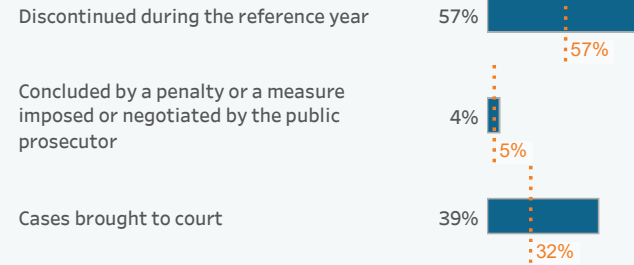


Public Prosecution Services

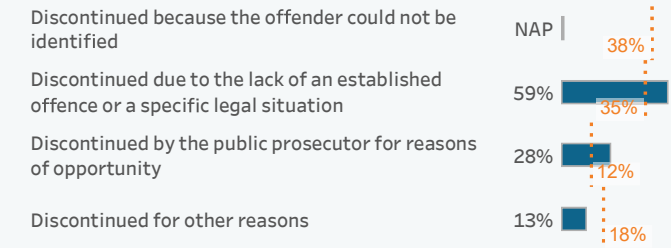
Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



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)

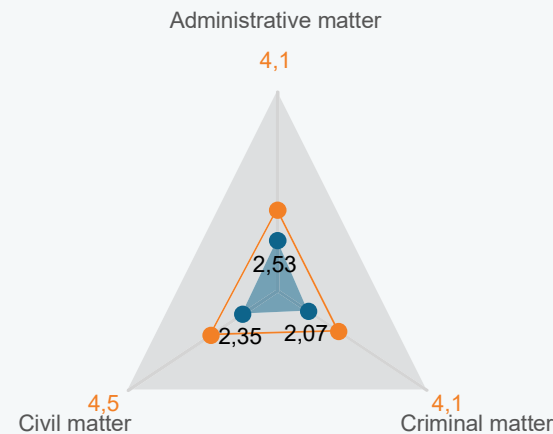
Total deployment rate : **2,32**



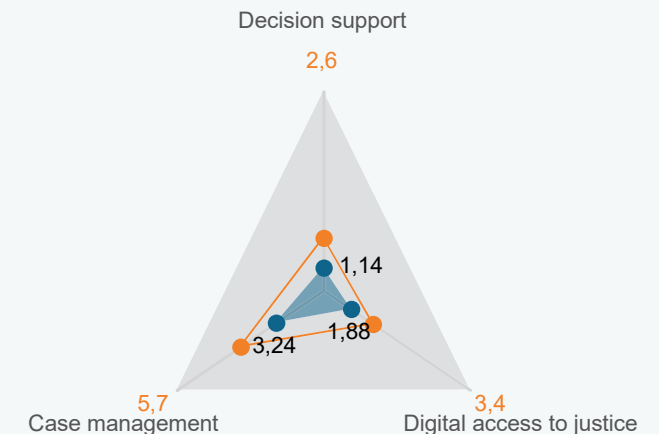
Total usage rate : **1,63**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[NA](#)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)