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MONITORING AND EVALUATION SUPPORT ACTIVITY II (MEASURE II)

JUDICIAL EFFECTIVENESS INDEX OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

2023 REPORT

September 2024

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ACRONYMS

AIR	American Institutes for Research
BAM	Bosnian Convertible Mark
BD	Brcko District
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CMS	Case Management System (for courts)
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
HCOC	High-Profile Corruption and Organized Crime
HJPC	High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council
IMPAQ	IMPAQ International
IT	Information Technology
JACA	Judiciary Against Corruption Activity
JEI-BiH	Judicial Effectiveness Index of Bosnia and Herzegovina
MEASURE-BiH	Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina
MEASURE II	Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity II in Bosnia and Herzegovina
NSCP-BiH	National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina
PO	Prosecutors' Office
RS	Republic of Srpska
SJP	Survey of Judges and Prosecutors
TCMS	Prosecutors' Case Management System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/BiH	United States Agency for International Development's Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023 Judicial Effectiveness Index of Bosnia and Herzegovina (JEI-BiH) is the ninth in the series of annual data collection efforts intended to track developments in the country's judiciary since 2015. The index uses the same three data sources each year: (1) the National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NSCP-BiH), a survey of public perceptions; (2) the Survey of Judges and Prosecutors (SJP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and (3) administrative data on the major case types processed in first and second instance courts and in prosecutors' offices (POs), provided by the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council (HJPC) of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[1] The NSCP-BiH was conducted from December 2023 to the end of February 2024, and the SJP was conducted in February 2024. The majority of HJPC administrative indicators tracked the performance of courts and POs in processing cases between January 1 and December 31, 2023. However, eight indicators[2] are collected manually and become available only with a one-year delay. In the 2023 JEI-BiH report, these eight indicators drew on 2022 data because the data for 2023 were not available. As noted in several past JEI-BiH reports, automating data collection for these eight important performance indicators should be a priority for the BiH judiciary.

OVERALL JEI-BIH VALUE

The total JEI-BiH value remained nearly unchanged, with a negligible decline of just 0.03 index points from 57.27 index points in 2022 to 57.24 index points in 2023 (out of a maximum of 100 index points). The 2023 JEI-BiH value shows that the BiH judiciary is still struggling to reach the effectiveness peak achieved in 2019. However, favorable trends in processing some case types continued. The second instance courts' performance continued to improve, while POs managed to process more corruption cases for the third consecutive year. Public perception of the judiciary's handling of corruption cases improved for the second consecutive year, although only moderately. An in-depth analysis of data disaggregated by source calls attention to the drivers of major positive and negative changes, which effectively canceled each other out in 2023.

RESULTS BY JEI-BIH DIMENSIONS

Results by constituent dimensions of the 2023 JEI-BiH were mixed and moderate in value. The Efficiency dimension's increase of 0.29 index points was the largest positive contribution to the 2023 JEI-BiH value. Accountability and Transparency rose by a negligible 0.02 index points. However, decreases recorded for the Capacity and Resources, Independence and Impartiality, and Quality dimensions (0.17 index points, 0.09 index points, and 0.08 index points, respectively) led to a net negative change in the JEI-BiH value.

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[1] Major case types and their corresponding case management system (CMS/T-CMS) case type/phase designations (provided in brackets) by the JEI-BiH include: cases in the first instance courts: criminal (K-K), civil (P-P), commercial (Ps-PS), administrative (U-U), civil enforcement (P-I), commercial enforcement (Ps-Ip), and utility enforcement (I-Kom) cases; cases in the second instance courts: criminal appeal (K-Kž), civil appeal (P-Pž), commercial appeal (Ps-Pž), and administrative appeal (U-Už, U-Uvp); and cases in POs: general crime (KT, KTO, KTM, KTT, KTOV, KTKK), corruption (KTK, KTKV), economic crime (KTPO, KTF), and war crime (KTRZ).

[2] Eight indicators that are manually collected with a one-year time lag in the index are: the backlog (the number of unresolved cases) and clearance rate (a clearance rate is the ratio of resolved cases and incoming cases for the given year, expressed as a percentage) for utility case enforcement, meeting judges' and prosecutors' collective quotas ('quota' refers to the number of cases each judge or prosecutor is expected to resolve in a year. The total number of resolved cases at the end of the year is compared with the number prescribed by the quota, resulting in a quota fulfillment percentage. The average value for all judges in one court (or prosecutors in one PO) represents the 'collective quota' for that court or PO), confirmation rates of first instance court decisions for criminal, civil, and commercial cases, and success rates of indictments (ratio of convictions relative to the total number of indictments filed).

RESULTS BY DATA SOURCE

While both public perception and judges' and prosecutors' perceptions worsened, case processing in courts improved. The 0.44 index-point increase from HJPC administrative data was the largest positive change for the JEI-BiH 2023, bringing the dimension to its second JEI-BiH high in consecutive years. In contrast, public perception and the views of judicial professionals worsened by 0.08 index points and 0.38 index points, respectively. Negative and positive changes in the values of indicators from the three JEI-BiH data sources counterbalanced each other, producing a negligible decline in the overall value of the index in 2023.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION

Public perception worsened by 0.08 index points (or 1.12 percent), which was one of the smallest changes on record for the JEI-BiH. The public generally continued to perceive judicial effectiveness as poor (7.41 index points, or 33.3 percent of the maximum possible value). The public perception indicators with the lowest values were mostly the same as in 2022: perception of case resolution time in courts and POs, perception of backlog reduction in POs and courts, and satisfaction with courts' and POs' administrative services.

However, public perception indicators revealed some progress regarding corruption:

- All eight corruption-related indicators increased in value. This is the second consecutive year in which public perception of corruption has improved.
- Four corruption-related indicators (equality in courts' treatment of citizens, prosecutors not taking bribes, judges not taking bribes, and judges' poor performance sanctioned) were among the largest annual improvements.
- In 2022, only one corruption indicator was above its benchmark 2015 level, but in 2023, three of the eight corruption indicators recorded higher values than in 2015.
- While public perception of processing corruption cases improved, the magnitude of these changes was moderate, which means that the public still expects the judiciary to do better in the fight against corruption.

JUDGES' AND PROSECUTORS' PERCEPTIONS

After two years of increases, the overall value of indicators for judges' and prosecutors' perceptions decreased (by 0.38 index points, or 1.38 percent). As in the past eight years, the SJP's overall value for 2023 stayed within the limits of the 25–28 index point band (58–62 percent of the possible maximum), indicating a persistent belief among judicial professionals that further improvements in judicial effectiveness are needed.

Despite an overall annual decline, some indicators showed improvements. Indicators that recorded the largest value increases focused on the adequacy of court taxes and fees, the adequacy of judges' and prosecutors' salaries and of attorneys' and notaries' fees, the appropriateness of sanctions in disciplinary proceedings, and the efficiency of judge and prosecutor appointments.

The values of indicators that exhibited negative changes were large enough to drive an overall decline. The indicators that recorded the largest annual decreases fell broadly into three groups:

- Indicators linked to the Capacity and Resources dimension (adequacy of training and education for judges and prosecutors on an annual basis; adequacy of buildings/facilities and workspaces of courts and POs; adequacy of court and PO procedures and resources for coping with significant

and abrupt changes in case inflow; and adequacy of the necessary information technology [IT] equipment and support for courts and POs)

- Indicators related to the Independence and Impartiality dimension (objectivity, adequacy, and applicability in the practice of career advancement of judges and prosecutors, and the absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions)
- Indicators that track the performance of POs and prosecutors (perception of backlog reduction in POs and rewards for prosecutors' good performance)

After declining in 2022, the indicator of the adequacy of necessary IT equipment recorded another decrease in 2023 and reached its lowest JEI-BiH value ever, despite the entire judicial system being digitized and fully dependent on IT. The indicator for objectivity, adequacy, and applicability in the practice of career advancement of judges and prosecutors also reached its lowest value since the JEI-BiH was created in 2015.

The indicators that recorded the lowest values across judges' and prosecutors' perceptions remained essentially unchanged. They included indicators for objectivity, adequacy, and applicability in the practice of career advancement of judges and prosecutors, the efficiency of judge or prosecutor appointments to newly available positions, and the prosecution of public officials who violate the law.

The subset of corruption-related indicators also produced a negative cumulative change. Five of the eight corruption-related indicators declined, signalling that judicial professionals were more skeptical about the handling of corruption-related matters by the judiciary than they were one year ago. There were no major improvements in the 2023 values for corruption-related indicators compared to baseline; six of the eight indicators in this subset were still below their 2015 values.

There were only minor differences in perceptions of judicial effectiveness between judges and prosecutors and between women and men holding judicial office.

COMPARISON OF PERCEPTIONS: THE PUBLIC VERSUS JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

As has been the case every year since the JEI-BiH was created, in 2023 the public had a considerably more critical view of judicial effectiveness than judges and prosecutors. The largest differences between public perception and judges' and prosecutors' perceptions fell into three broad categories: transparency and access to justice (attendance at public court hearings, access to judgments, access to evidence after confirmation of indictment, access to court case files, and trust in judges to act impartially and lawfully); case resolution duration and improvement in the size of court backlogs (perception of case duration in the courts and perception of backlog reduction in the courts); and judges' and prosecutors' susceptibility to taking bribes (judges not taking bribes and prosecutors not taking bribes).

Both the public and judicial professionals had low opinions regarding the objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations, the transparency and fairness of career and personnel decisions in the judiciary (appointment of judges or prosecutors based on their skills and competence, and rewards for prosecutors' good performance), prosecution of public officials who violate the law, and the assessment of other professional categories in the judiciary (rating of the work of attorneys, rating of the work of notaries, and adequacy of attorneys' and notaries' fees).

HJPC ADMINISTRATIVE DATA INDICATORS

In 2023, the overall value of indicators in the HJPC administrative dataset for the JEI-BiH was 22.70. This was 0.44 index points (1.96 percent) higher than in 2022, representing the second-largest increase in this category since the JEI-BiH was created. The cumulative value of the HJPC indicator set reached a new JEI-BiH high, as it did in 2022. Improvements in the indicators from this set caused the cumulative value of the Efficiency dimension to rise more than any other dimension. Indeed, these improvements managed to almost completely counterbalance the negative values of perception-based indicators, helping to keep the index's overall value at approximately the same level as one year ago. Positive trends continued from the previous year for certain segments of case processing, particularly regarding second instance courts and corruption cases in POs.

FIRST INSTANCE COURTS

For most case types, positive trends continued in reducing case resolution time and the average age of backlogs. In 2023, the average case resolution duration ranged from 282 days (commercial enforcement cases) to 425 days (administrative cases). While these case resolution times are still too long, gradual improvements are evident for most case types relative to 2015. However, rising case inflows combined with persistent declines in the number of resolved cases caused first instance court backlogs to increase – the only increase in the overall backlog since 2012 (excluding increases that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic).

SECOND INSTANCE COURTS

Second instance courts were the main contributor to the increase in value for HJPC data. They reduced average resolution time for different case types by 4 days (to 227 days) and the average age of backlogs by 54 days (to 77 days) for three case types (civil, commercial, and administrative appeal). While there is still room for improvement, second instance courts have managed to cut average case duration by 14 to 58 percent over the past three years. Criminal appeal cases remain a performance benchmark for the entire judiciary, taking 83 days on average to resolve.

Clearance rates for civil, commercial, and administrative appeals in second instance courts ranged from 111 to 125 percent, despite an increase in case inflows to this level of judicial institutions (by 7 percent, the same as for first instance courts). Case resolution in second instance courts did not slow down following a successful year in 2022, resulting in backlog reductions of between 505 cases and 1,026 cases (depending on case type) and a 12.6 percent reduction in overall backlog in second instance courts in 2023, relative to 2022. Backlogs in second instance courts in 2023 were at the lowest level since the JEI-BiH was created.

PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

In 2023, changes in PO indicator values were mixed. Detailed analysis revealed the main drivers of positive and negative developments in POs and highlighted issues of concern. Relative to 2022, resolution times and average backlog age exhibited the following changes in 2023:

- An increase for general crime cases and war crime cases
- A decrease for economic crime cases
- A decrease for corruption cases (for the second consecutive year)

The average duration of backlogged corruption cases declined for the fourth consecutive year and reached a new record low for this case type (measured since 2015).

The 2023 changes in the size of backlogs and clearance rates were also mixed. However, the clearance rate for general crime cases (the most numerous case type in POs) was 88 percent. This

directly caused a continued increase in overall PO backlogs, which in 2023 exceeded their 2015 level.

The number of resolved cases and inflows for POs showed the following:

- An ongoing negative trend in resolving cases (5 percent in 2023, the biggest drop in the number of resolved cases across all levels of judicial institutions)
- A minimal increase in inflows (only 0.4 percent)

Clearance rates, the number of resolved cases, inflows, and backlogs for war crime cases and corruption cases (case types of similar complexity, according to HJPC metrics) recorded very disparate values:

- *War crimes.* The clearance rate was 242 percent in 2023 (compared to 252 percent in 2022). There were 128 resolved war crime cases (compared to 189 cases in 2022) and inflow was just 53 cases (compared to 75 cases in 2022). At the end of 2023, the total backlog was 323 war crime cases (compared to 384 cases in 2022).
- *Corruption cases.* Although both resolution time and age of backlog declined, the clearance rate for corruption cases was only 96 percent (similar to the rate in 2022, which was 94 percent). Although the number of resolved corruption cases increased in previous years (1,053 cases in 2021; 1,073 cases in 2022; and 1,109 cases in 2023), this failed to keep pace with increased inflows of cases of this type (1,098 cases in 2021; 1,136 cases in 2022; and 1,155 cases in 2023).

These data suggest that resources could be reallocated across PO case types to achieve better results in fighting corruption—an increasingly sensitive issue for BiH society.

ALL JUDICIAL INSTANCES – RESOURCES AND NUMBER OF RESOLVED CASES

The trends and variations observed in BiH judicial institutions' performance unfolded in the context of increasing budgets for both courts and POs and increased numbers of PO support staff (levels of other judicial staff remained approximately the same as in previous years). It remains concerning that first instance courts and POs are resolving fewer cases while operating with the same or greater resources at their disposal, as seen in earlier years.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The BiH judiciary must continue its efforts to increase both the number and quality of indictments in high-profile corruption and organized crime (HCOC) cases.
  - The BiH judiciary should re-examine current resource allocation and find ways to strengthen the processing of HCOC cases.
- First instance courts and POs must increase the number of cases resolved, and all judicial institutions should continue to reduce case resolution times.
- The HJPC should address the concerns of judicial professionals regarding the efficiency of appointments, the transparency and fairness of career advancement criteria, and the competence of newly appointed judges and prosecutors.

INTRODUCTION

JUDICIAL EFFECTIVENESS INDEX OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Judicial Effectiveness Index of Bosnia and Herzegovina (JEI-BiH) was designed and launched in 2015 by the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MEASURE-BiH), in collaboration with the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina (HJPC). The index was conceived as a dedicated tool for measuring the effectiveness of the judiciary in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) annually. The 2023 edition is the ninth in the JEI-BiH annual report series. All JEI-BiH reports can be accessed via the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse website (dec.usaid.gov), the Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity II in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MEASURE II) website (www.measurebih.com), and the HJPC website (www.pravosudje.ba). Following the publication of each report, the JEI-BiH datasets, which are the property of the USAID Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (USAID/BiH), are made available on the USAID Development Data Library website (data.usaid.gov) and the MEASURE II website.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The JEI-BiH assesses the state of the BiH judiciary through substantive analysis of information triangulated from three independent sources to help identify and monitor trends in the performance of judicial institutions in BiH, and to generate recommendations to support their planning and decision-making processes. The report series and available datasets provide the judiciary and independent researchers with data and insights to facilitate more detailed examinations of specific topics of interest to the judicial sector.

JEI-BIH METHODOLOGY

The index's methodology is explained in detail in the first report *(Judicial Effectiveness Index of BiH: Methodology and 2015 Results)* which is also available on the aforementioned websites. An overview of the methodology is provided in Annex II.

ABOUT MEASURE II

In September 2019, USAID awarded the MEASURE II contract to IMPAQ International (IMPAQ) as the follow-on to MEASURE-BiH. In May 2020, IMPAQ was acquired by the Arlington, Virginia-based American Institutes for Research® (AIR®). In late 2021, the U.S. Government approved the novation of IMPAQ's federal contracts to AIR. In the second quarter of fiscal year 2022, with the execution of a project-specific modification, AIR officially became the MEASURE II implementing partner.

MEASURE II provides tailored, demand-driven support to USAID/BiH and its implementing partners to track progress against the Mission's objectives, fill identified knowledge gaps and integrate lessons learned. This support takes various forms, including performance management; design and implementation of targeted policy- and strategy-related research, including assessments, evaluations, surveys, and special studies; and implementation of USAID frameworks and methodologies for collaborating, learning, and adapting across the Mission's operations, processes, and practices.

2023 JEI-BIH DATA COLLECTION

In early 2024, MEASURE II collected data for the latest JEI-BiH from the three standard data sources:

1. **National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in BiH (NSCP-BiH)**
   A representative group of 3,000 BiH citizens, selected through stratified random sampling of the population, was surveyed from December 2023 to the end of February 2024.

2. **Survey of Judges and Prosecutors (SJP)**
   The SJP was completed under the auspices of the HJPC in February 2024. As in previous years, MEASURE II invited all judges and prosecutors in BiH to participate in the online survey, 553 of whom responded. Even more than in previous years, the respondent group's composition closely reflected the total population of judges and prosecutors. In this report, the section titled 'Additional Data on Judges' and Prosecutors' Perceptions' provides further details about the SJP respondent group.

3. **High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council Administrative Data**
   The HJPC shared data with MEASURE II for 288,452 cases processed by courts and POs in 2023 (January I–December 31) for the same case types tracked by the JEI-BiH in the 2015–2023 period.[3] The section of this report on HJPC administrative data indicators provides definitions of the major case types tracked by the index.

   The HJPC also provided MEASURE II with data on nine manually collected indicators in the index: the backlog and clearance rate for utility case enforcement, fulfillment of judges' and prosecutors' collective quotas, confirmation rates of first instance court decisions (for three case types), and success rates of indictments and disciplinary proceedings. Because collecting these data has not been automated yet, eight of these nine indicators[4] are only available with a one-year time lag. This means that only 2022 data for these eight indicators were available when 2023 data for the other 57[5] indicators were collected.

[3] Case totals in earlier years were: 421,019 in 2015, 378,392 in 2016, 350,224 in 2017, 327,996 in 2018, 311,765 in 2019, 284,335 in 2020, 299,269 in 2021, and 286,874 in 2022.
[4] The indicator of success of disciplinary proceedings is the sole, manually collected indicator for which the latest-year data are available.
[5] The HJPC automated system generates real-time data, and the HJPC was able to provide data for 56 indicators in January 2024. For one manual indicator, the success rate for disciplinary proceedings, the HJPC also collected the 2023 data in a timely manner. The latest-year data for the remaining eight manually collected indicators were not available at the time this report was written.

2023 JEI-BIH RESULTS

OVERALL INDEX VALUE

The JEI-BiH 2023 value was 57.24 index points[6] (0.03[7] index points or 0.05 percent lower than in JEI-BiH 2022). In 2015, the value of the JEI-BiH was 54.41 index points, which became the baseline of the index. One year later, the index gained 2.37 index points (4.36 percent) and reached 56.78 index points—its largest increase to date. Subsequent growth was slower, with the index reaching 57.09 index points, 57.28 index points, and 57.39 index points in 2017, 2018, and 2019, respectively. In 2020, the overall JEI-BiH value dropped to 56.49 index points. It declined again in 2021 (although the decline was less marked) to 56.10 index points. In 2022, the JEI-BiH value rose to 57.27 index points, but this improvement did not persist into 2023. In general, the 2023 JEI-BiH value shows that the BiH judiciary is still struggling to reach the effectiveness level achieved in 2019. Overall JEI-BiH values and annual changes from 2015 to 2023 are presented in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1. Overall JEI-BiH values and annual changes, 2015–2023

JEI-BiH year	JEI-BiH overall value	Annual change (index points)	Annual change (per cent)
2015	54.41 index points	N/A	N/A
2016	56.78 index points	2.37	4.36%
2017	57.09 index points	0.31	0.54%
2018	57.28 index points	0.19	0.34%
2019	57.39 index points	0.11	0.19%
2020	56.49 index points	-0.90	-1.57%
2021	56.10 index points	-0.38	-0.67%
2022	57.27 index points	1.16	2.07%
2023	57.24 index points	-0.03	-0.05%

INDEX VALUES FOR EACH DIMENSION

ANNUAL CHANGES IN DIMENSIONS

By dimension, the 2023 JEI-BiH results were decidedly mixed, moderate, and almost evenly balanced. The 0.29 index-point increase in the Efficiency dimension accounted for most of the positive change across all JEI-BiH dimensions. The value reached in 2023 was this dimension's highest value since the index was created. The only other dimension that recorded an improvement was Accountability and Transparency, although it only increased by 0.02 index points. The decrease in the Quality dimension was the smallest (0.08 index points) and was driven by a drop in public satisfaction with the judiciary's administrative services. The Independence and Impartiality dimension declined slightly more (0.09 index points) because of a drop in the cumulative value of SJP indicators within this dimension; after two years of increases, it sank back to approximately the same level as in 2020. The

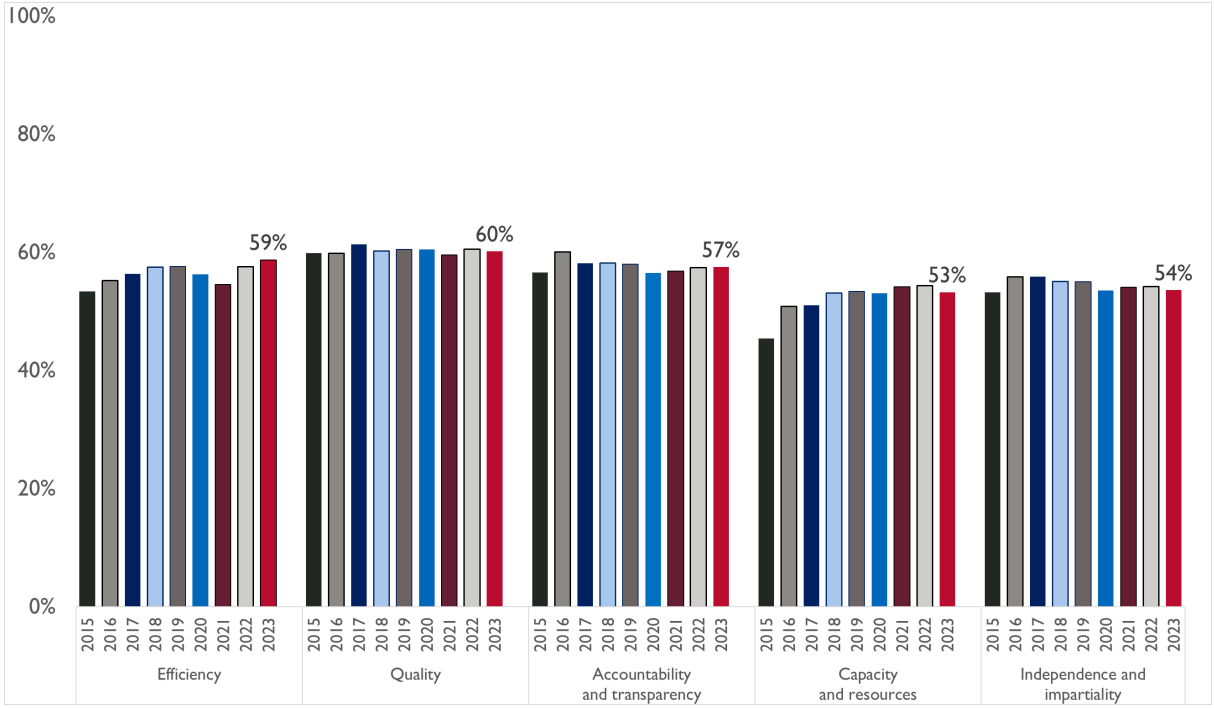
[6] Out of the maximum of 100 index points.
[7] Any index point differentials here or in the rest of the report are due to rounding. Precise values are provided in Annex I: 2023 Judicial Effectiveness Index Matrix.
[8] The maximum overall JEI-BiH value is 100 index points.

dimension that tracks Capacity and Resources accounted for the greatest share of JEI-BiH's 2023 decline (0.17 index points). Within this dimension, the cumulative value of its SJP indicators shrank appreciably, led by judges' and prosecutors' concerns about training in the judiciary, the suitability of court and PO facilities, arrangements to deal with fluctuations in case inflows, and the quality of IT support.[9] Exhibit 2 presents nominal index point values by dimension for all JEI-BiH years and the annual change from 2022 to 2023. Exhibit 3 shows yearly dimension values as percentages of their respective dimension maximums.

Exhibit 2. Index values for each dimension, 2015–2023, and annual changes in 2023 compared to 2022

Dimension	Maximum JEI-BiH index points	JEI-BiH 2015 points	JEI-BiH 2016 points	JEI-BiH 2017 points	JEI-BiH 2018 points	JEI-BiH 2019 points	JEI-BiH 2020 points	JEI-BiH 2021 points	JEI-BiH 2022 points	JEI-BiH 2023 points	Annual change in index points
Efficiency	25.00	13.34	13.80	14.09	14.37	14.40	14.07	13.64	14.39	14.68	0.29
Quality	25.00	14.97	14.96	15.34	15.06	15.13	15.12	14.88	15.12	15.04	-0.08
Accountability and Transparency	20.00	11.31	12.01	11.63	11.63	11.59	11.30	11.36	11.48	11.50	0.02
Capacity and Resources	15.00	6.81	7.63	7.65	7.97	8.01	7.96	8.12	8.15	7.98	-0.17
Independence and Impartiality	15.00	7.98	8.38	8.38	8.26	8.25	8.03	8.11	8.13	8.04	-0.09
TOTAL	**100.00**	**54.41**	**56.78**	**57.09**	**57.28**	**57.39**	**56.49**	**56.10**	**57.27**	**57.24**	**-0.03**

Exhibit 3. Index values for each dimension as a percentage of their respective maximum, 2015–2023



[9] Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of individual values. Precise values are provided in Annex I: 2023 Judicial Effectiveness Index Matrix.

ANNUAL CHANGES IN DIMENSIONS BY DATA SOURCES

A deeper examination of changes by dimension clarified the key components that drove the 2023 JEI-BiH value. The indicators drawn from HJPC administrative data that track processing cases in BiH courts and POs accounted for all positive changes (0.42 index points) in the Efficiency dimension. Public perception and judges' and prosecutors' perceptions worsened, but only modestly (by 0.10 and 0.03 index points, respectively).

The decline in the Quality dimension was also modest (0.08 index points) and was primarily caused by worsening public perception of this dimension (0.10 index points). The HJPC administrative indicators also recorded a minor decrease (0.02 index points). Judges' and prosecutors' perspectives were slightly more positive (0.04 index points) than the year before, but this increase could only moderate the overall decline in the value of this dimension.

For the Accountability and Transparency dimension, changes were very small for each source and negligible for the overall value (0.02 index points). Both public perception data and administrative data recorded slight increases (of 0.03 index points and 0.04 index points, respectively). Judicial professionals' views about this dimension were marginally less favorable than one year ago.

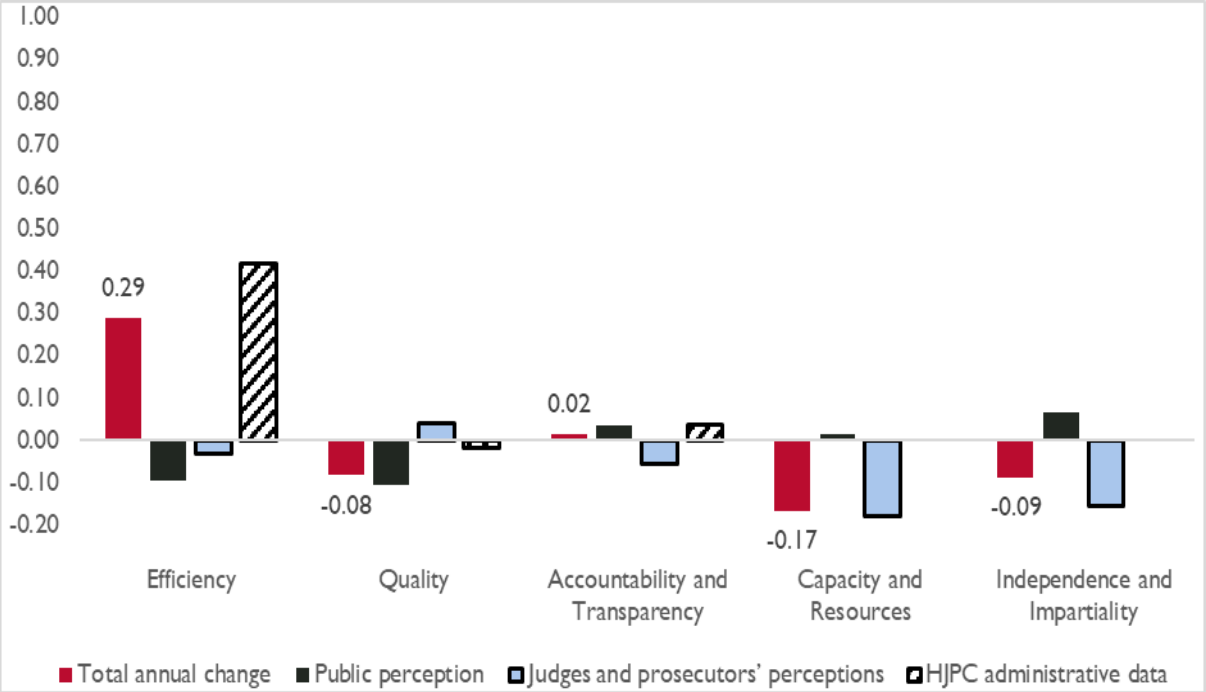
Worsening opinions among judges and prosecutors regarding the Capacity and Resources dimension accounted for nearly all its decrease (0.17 index points), with public perception remaining largely unchanged (an increase of 0.01 index points). Within the Independence and Impartiality dimension, judges' and prosecutors' views were again more negative than the year before (0.16 index points), driving the overall direction of this year's change. However, the public took a slightly more favorable view of this dimension, moderating its overall decrease. Exhibits 4 and 5 present the disaggregation of annual changes in dimensions by data source in tabular and graphic formats.[10]

Exhibit 4. Annual changes, JEI-BiH dimension values by data source, 2023 compared to 2022

Dimension	Total annual change	Public perception	Judges' and prosecutors' perceptions	HJPC administrative data
Efficiency	0.29	-0.10	-0.03	0.42
Quality	-0.08	-0.10	0.04	-0.02
Accountability and Transparency	0.02	0.03	-0.05	0.04
Capacity and Resources	-0.17	0.01	-0.18	-
Independence and Impartiality	-0.09	0.07	-0.16	-
TOTAL	**-0.03**	**-0.08**	**-0.38**	**0.44**

[10] Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of individual values. Precise values are provided in Annex I: 2023 Judicial Effectiveness Index Matrix.

Exhibit 5. Annual changes, index dimension values by data source, 2023 compared to 2022



INDEX VALUES BY DATA SOURCE

Disaggregating the 2023 JEI-BiH data by source revealed that the combined value of HJPC administrative indicators contributed an increase of 0.44 index points and was the only source of positive change in the 2023 JEI-BiH. In contrast, judges' and prosecutors' perspectives and, to a lesser extent, public perception worsened enough (0.38 index points and 0.08 index points, respectively) to yield an overall negative change. The values of the overall index and its major components (by data source) for the 2015–2023 period are presented in Exhibit 6.[11] Exhibit 7 presents overall JEI-BiH values and indicator values by data source as percentages of their respective maximums.

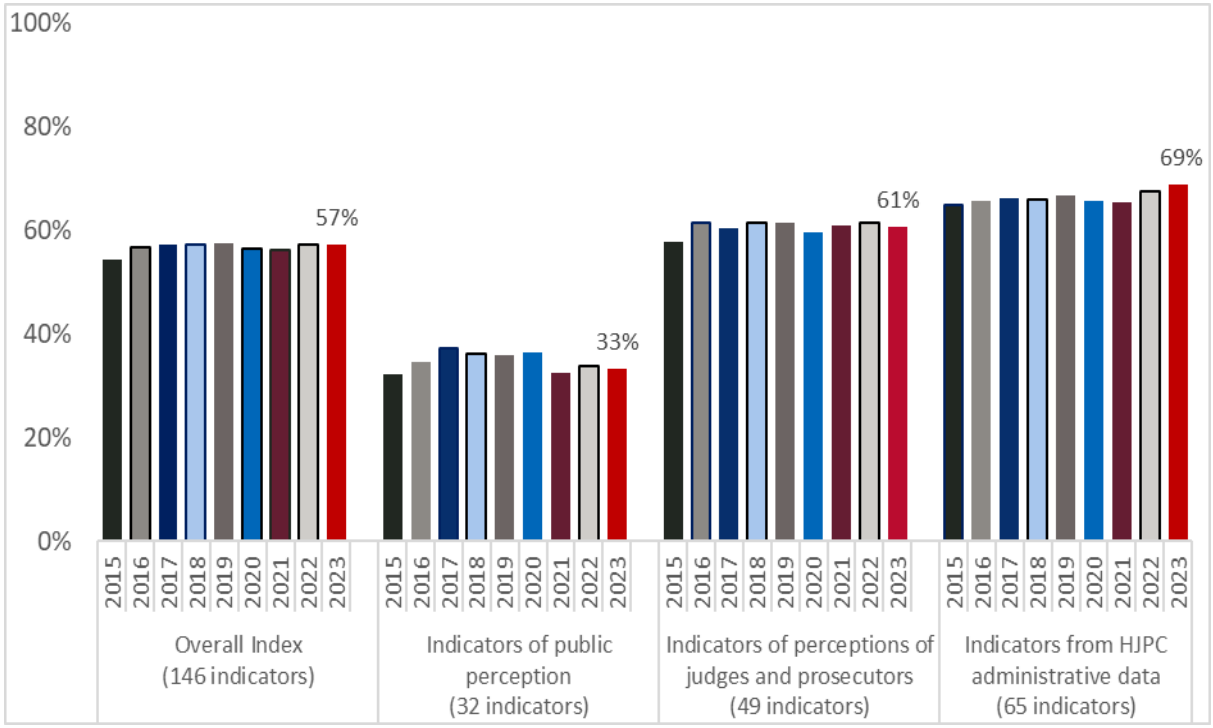
Exhibit 6. Overall index values and indicator values by data source, 2015–2023, and annual changes, 2023 compared to 2022

	Overall index (146 indicators)	Indicators of public perception (32 indicators)	Indicators of perceptions of judges and prosecutors (49 indicators)	Indicators from HJPC administrative data (65 indicators)
Maximum JEI-BiH points	100.00	22.25	44.77	32.98
JEI-BiH 2015	54.41	7.17	25.83	21.41
JEI-BiH 2016	56.78	7.67	27.51	21.60
JEI-BiH 2017	57.09	8.28	26.98	21.83
JEI-BiH 2018	57.28	8.04	27.53	21.70
JEI-BiH 2019	57.39	7.97	27.46	21.96

[11] Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of individual values. Precise values are provided in Annex I: 2023 Judicial Effectiveness Index Matrix.

	Overall index (146 indicators)	Indicators of public perception (32 indicators)	Indicators of perceptions of judges and prosecutors (49 indicators)	Indicators from HJPC administrative data (65 indicators)
JEI-BiH 2020	56.49	8.11	26.69	21.68
JEI-BiH 2021	56.10	7.24	27.29	21.58
JEI-BiH 2022	57.27	7.49	27.51	22.26
JEI-BiH 2023	57.24	7.41	27.13	22.70
Annual changes in 2023 compared to 2022	**-0.03**	**-0.08**	**-0.38**	**0.44**

Exhibit 7. Overall index values and indicator values by data source as a percentage of their respective maximum, 2015–2023



The following sections of this report examine changes in the values of individual indicators across all three sources of data for the JEI-BiH, including the following:

- Data on the public's perception of judicial effectiveness extracted from the NSCP-BiH, conducted from December 2023 to the end of February 2024
- Data on judges' and prosecutors' perceptions of judicial effectiveness, drawn from the SJP conducted in February 2024
- HJPC administrative data, including historical trends since 2012 (where available)

[12] Although the JEI-BiH was introduced in 2015, the HJPC administrative data used to construct the index were available beginning in 2012. To expand the basis for analysis, this report presents the time series going back to 2012 (where available).

CONCLUSIONS: OVERALL INDEX VALUE, DIMENSIONS, AND DATA SOURCES

The JEI-BiH 2023 value was 57.24 index points, 0.03 index points or 0.05 percent lower than the year before. The 2023 JEI-BiH value shows that the BiH judiciary is still struggling to reach the effectiveness level it achieved in 2019. However, certain positive trends that were detected in 2022 persisted into 2023, notably improvements in processing corruption cases in POs and appeal cases in second instance courts.

In contrast with the previous year, when all five constituent dimensions of the JEI-BiH rose in value, increases of 0.29 index points in the Efficiency dimension and 0.02 index points in the Accountability and Transparency dimension were offset by combined decreases in the Capacity and Resources, Independence and Impartiality, and Quality dimensions in 2023 (by 0.17 index points, 0.09 index points, and 0.08 index points, respectively).

Of the three data sources, the indicators based on HJPC administrative data produced the only cumulative increase in the 2023 index (0.44 index points). The decline was led by deteriorating perceptions among judicial professionals (0.38 index points), along with a small deterioration in public perception (0.08 index points). These decreases were sufficient to generate a minor negative overall change (0.03 index points).

In summary, the cumulative value of indicators derived from HJPC administrative data continued to increase, reaching another high point since the creation of the JEI-BiH in 2015. However, worsening perceptions among both judicial professionals and the public countered this increase just enough to make this year's overall index value nearly unchanged (with a negligible decline).

PUBLIC PERCEPTION INDICATORS

The JEI-BiH assesses public opinion about the effectiveness of the BiH judiciary by tracking 32 indicators based on survey responses from the annual NSCP-BiH implemented by MEASURE II. In addition to the judiciary, the NSCP-BiH covers a broad range of social issues in BiH, including governance, corruption, civil society and civic participation, social inclusion and youth development, media and the use of digital technology, interethnic relationships, and emigration. The survey was conducted with a nationally representative, randomly selected, stratified sample of 3,000 BiH citizens. The latest NSCP-BiH round was conducted from December 2023 to the end of February 2024 by Custom Concept, a BiH public opinion research agency, using the NSCP-BiH developed by MEASURE II.

OVERALL VALUES OF PUBLIC PERCEPTION INDICATORS

The maximum total value of the set of public perception indicators for the JEI-BiH is 22.25 index points (this ideal maximum value would be attained if all respondents provided the most favorable response to every question). In 2023, the cumulative value of public perception indicators was only 7.41 index points, or 33.30 percent of the maximum, constituting a decline of 0.08 index points (1.12 percent) relative to 2022. Overall values for public perception indicators and corresponding annual changes for the 2015–2023 period are shown in Exhibit 8.

Exhibit 8. Overall values for public perception indicators and annual changes, 2015–2023

JEI-BiH year	Overall value, public perception (max = 22.25 points)	Overall value, public perception (percent share of max)	Annual change (index points)	Annual change (percent)
2015	7.17	32.21%	N/A	N/A
2016	7.67	34.48%	0.50	7.04%
2017	8.28	37.19%	0.60	7.85%
2018	8.04	36.15%	-0.23	-2.78%
2019	7.97	35.82%	-0.07	-0.92%
2020	8.11	36.46%	0.14	1.80%
2021	7.24	32.52%	-0.88	-10.81%
2022	7.49	33.67%	0.25	3.52%
2023	7.41	33.30%	-0.08	-1.12%

INDIVIDUAL VALUES OF PUBLIC PERCEPTION INDICATORS

ANNUAL CHANGES, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

In 2023, 22 of the 32 indicators of public perception increased in value, while the remaining 10 decreased in value. However, differences in indicator weighting yielded a very limited decline in the overall value of public perception indicators relative to the previous year. Overall, the public continued to perceive the effectiveness of the BiH judiciary as poor, as has been the case since the JEI-BIH was created in 2015. The following sections of this report highlight individual indicators and subsets of indicators that exhibited the most prominent changes or recorded the lowest values. Exhibits 9–14 show the indicator identifier, indicator descriptor, indicator value (on a scale of 1–100), and change in value in 2023 (relative to 2022) for each indicator. The complete wording of questions and response options is provided in Annex VIII. Annex III presents complete historical values for all 32 indicators derived from the NSCP-BiH.

LARGEST ANNUAL IMPROVEMENTS, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

Four of the five indicators that increased the most in 2023 track different aspects of the judiciary's independence and impartiality. Equality in the courts' treatment of citizens increased the most and attained its highest level since the JEI-BiH was created in 2015, substantially reversing last year's drop to its lowest recorded value. Public perception also improved regarding judicial professionals' resistance to bribery, the likelihood that judges who underperform will be called to account, and the adequacy of attorneys' and notaries' fees. Exhibit 9 presents public perception indicators exhibiting the largest annual increases in 2023, relative to 2022.

Exhibit 9. Largest annual increases, public perception indicators, 2023 compared to 2022

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2022	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Annual change in indicator value
JE16	Equality in the treatment of citizens by the courts	36.44	40.44	4.00
COR20D	Prosecutors not taking bribes	27.75	30.21	2.45
JE12	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	17.93	20.36	2.43
COR20C	Judges not taking bribes	27.69	29.95	2.26
COR20G	Judges' poor performance sanctioned	28.54	30.44	1.90

LARGEST ANNUAL DECLINES, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

Unlike one year ago, when public perception indicators recorded declines in judicial impartiality, independence, and competence, the most negative changes in public perception indicators in 2023 concerned the judiciary's day-to-day performance in case processing. The largest negative annual changes related to the size of PO backlogs and courts' results in reducing their backlogs. The public perspective on the length of time both courts and POs take to process cases worsened as well. Public satisfaction with the administrative services of courts and POs also weakened in 2023. Public perception indicators that exhibited the largest decreases are presented in Exhibit 10.

Exhibit 10. Largest annual declines, public perception indicators, 2023 compared to 2022

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2022	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Annual change in indicator value
JE4	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	25.39	20.26	-5.13
GOV11	Satisfaction with courts' or POs' administrative services	47.60	43.29	-4.31
JE3	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	31.28	28.08	-3.20
JE8	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	11.92	9.38	-2.54
JE9	Perception of duration of cases in POs (are the time limits reasonable?)	12.31	9.93	-2.37

LOWEST-PERFORMING PUBLIC PERCEPTION INDICATORS IN 2023

The public perception indicators with the lowest values in 2023 highlight what the public sees as the most intractable problems. Seven of the 10 indicators with the lowest values in 2023 were among the 10 worst-performing indicators in 2022 and the bottom three have remained unchanged since 2015.

The duration of case resolution in courts and POs was again the issue that the public perceived most negatively, closely followed by dissatisfaction with persistent backlogs in judicial institutions. All four of these indicators declined further in 2023 (as presented above). Public perception of remuneration and costs in the judicial system (court taxes and fees, attorneys' and notaries' fees, and judges' and prosecutors' salaries) improved slightly, but not enough to lift them from the subset of the 10 worst-performing indicators. Despite a similar increase, the indicator for the public's overall sense of

corruption in the judicial system also remained one of the 10 indicators with the lowest values. Three other indicators in the bottom 10 in 2023 concerned the extent to which the court system is affected by corruption, the judiciary's effectiveness in combating corruption, and the likelihood that law-breaking public officials will face prosecution. Indicators with the lowest values in 2023 are presented in Exhibit 11.

Exhibit 11. Lowest values, public perception indicators, 2023

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2023
JE8	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	9.38
JE9	Perception of duration of cases in POs (are the time limits reasonable?)	9.93
JE7	Adequacy of court taxes or fees	18.70
JE4	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	20.26
JE12	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	20.36
JE11	Adequacy of salaries of judges and prosecutors	22.38
JE3	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	28.08
COR19	Extent to which the court system is affected by corruption	28.81
COR20E	Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption	28.88
COR20F	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	29.33

CHANGES IN CORRUPTION-RELATED INDICATORS, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

Public opinion on corruption improved for the second consecutive year in 2023, with all eight corruption-related indicators exhibiting modest increases. The indicators for the belief that judicial professionals are impervious to bribery improved the most. Conversely, the that judges and prosecutors would perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law exhibited only a very small increase. A detailed overview of the corruption-related public perception indicators, their values and annual changes in 2023 (relative to 2022) are provided in Exhibit 12.

Exhibit 12. Indicator values and annual changes, public perception of corruption-related issues, 2023 compared to 2022

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2022	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Annual change in indicator value
COR20B	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	34.63	34.67	0.04
COR20A	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	34.44	34.67	0.23
COR20E	Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption	28.61	28.88	0.27
COR20F	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	27.95	29.33	1.38
JE17	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	39.15	40.66	1.51

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2022	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Annual change in indicator value
COR19	Extent to which court system is affected by corruption	27.05	28.81	1.75
COR20C	Judges not taking bribes	27.69	29.95	2.26
COR20D	Prosecutors not taking bribes	27.75	30.21	2.45

2023 PUBLIC PERCEPTION VALUES COMPARED TO 2015 BASELINE VALUES

The biggest improvements in public opinion in 2023, relative to the JEI-BiH 2015 baseline, fell into two subcategories: backlog reduction and the appropriateness of salaries, costs, and fees in the judicial system. However, it must be noted that the values of all five indicators in this set remained quite low, and all were among the 10 lowest-performing indicators (presented above). The values for these indicators are listed in Exhibit 13.

Exhibit 13. Largest increases, public perception indicators, 2023 compared to 2015

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2015	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Change in indicator value (2023 vs. 2015)
JE3	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	10.71	28.08	17.37
JE11	Adequacy of salaries of judges and prosecutors	10.81	22.38	11.57
JE4	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	10.60	20.26	9.66
JE12	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	11.16	20.36	9.20
JE7	Adequacy of court taxes and fees	10.17	18.70	8.53

The biggest declines in public perception indicators in 2023, relative to the JEI-BiH 2015 baseline, indicate that the public rated the work of judges and courts, as well as prosecutors and POs, worse than they did in 2015. The other two indicators that showed the biggest declines in public perception in 2023 (relative to 2015) concerned the belief that prosecutors are rewarded for good work and the integrity of judicial appointments. The details of this subset of indicators are provided in Exhibit 14.

Exhibit 14. Largest declines, public perception indicators, 2023 compared to 2015

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2015	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Change in indicator value (2023 vs. 2015)
COR20H	Prosecutors' good performance rewarded	47.24	40.30	-6.94
JE1B	Rating of the work of prosecutors and POs	35.93	29.79	-6.14
JE1A	Rating of the work of judges and courts	35.46	29.57	-5.89
JE5	Appointment of judges and prosecutors based on their competence	47.35	42.18	-5.17

ADDITIONAL DATA ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION

In addition to the data that are used to calculate the JEI-BiH, the NSCP-BiH provides information about citizens' interactions with the judicial system, access to information about the judiciary, and the way the public perceives media coverage of courts' and prosecutors' cases and investigations. While these indicators do not directly affect JEI-BiH scores, they are relevant to understanding how public perception of the judiciary is formed.

PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN COURT PROCEEDINGS

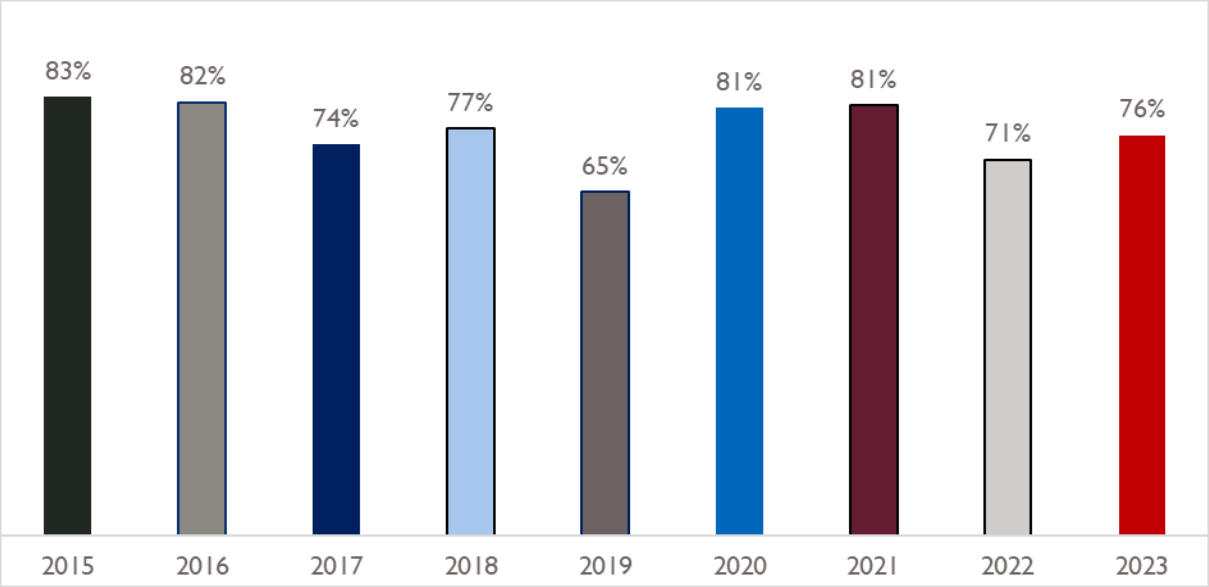
Since the creation of the JEI-BiH, the share of respondents who had directly interacted with the judicial system in the previous three years has remained small (below 10 percent of the sample). In 2023, 7 percent of respondents had direct experience with the courts (see Exhibit 15).

Exhibit 15. Percentage of respondents involved in court cases (except utility cases), 2015–2023

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
9%	6%	7%	7%	8%	6%	7%	6%	7%

Within this narrow subset of respondents who had personal experience with the courts, as many as 76 percent[13] participated in only one court case (the size of this majority has ranged from 65 to 83 percent since 2015; see Exhibit 16). In 2023, as in every year since the JEI-BiH was created, only a very small segment of respondents had been party to more than one court case or in multiple courts (1.6 percent in 2023).

Exhibit 16. Percentage of respondents involved in only one court case out of the total number of respondents with direct experience with the judiciary, 2015–2023



In 2023, respondents who had been personally involved with the judiciary in the previous three years held marginally more positive views about it—0.18 index points, or 2.39 percent—than respondents who had no experience with the courts. The difference between the two subsets of respondents was largest for four Accountability and Transparency indicators (access to own court

[13] For a better sense of proportion, of 3,000 citizens surveyed, only 196 respondents had experience with courts; 148 of this number had experience with only one court case and only 48 were involved in multiple cases in more than one court.

case files, attendance at public court hearings, access to judgments, and access to evidence after confirmation of indictment), and one Independence and Impartiality indicator (absence of improper influence on judges), which were viewed more positively by respondents with court experience. Citizens without any such experience felt more favorably than the other group about one Quality indicator (rating of the work of prosecutors and POs), one Capacity and Resources indicator (adequacy of attorneys' and notaries' fees), and three Independence and Impartiality indicators (extent to which the court system is affected by corruption, prosecution of public officials who violate the law, and trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law). Indicators on which the views of respondents with direct experience with the judiciary and those without such experience differed are shown in Exhibit 17. Where indicators are shown with positive values, the perception of respondents who had direct experience with the judiciary was more favorable.

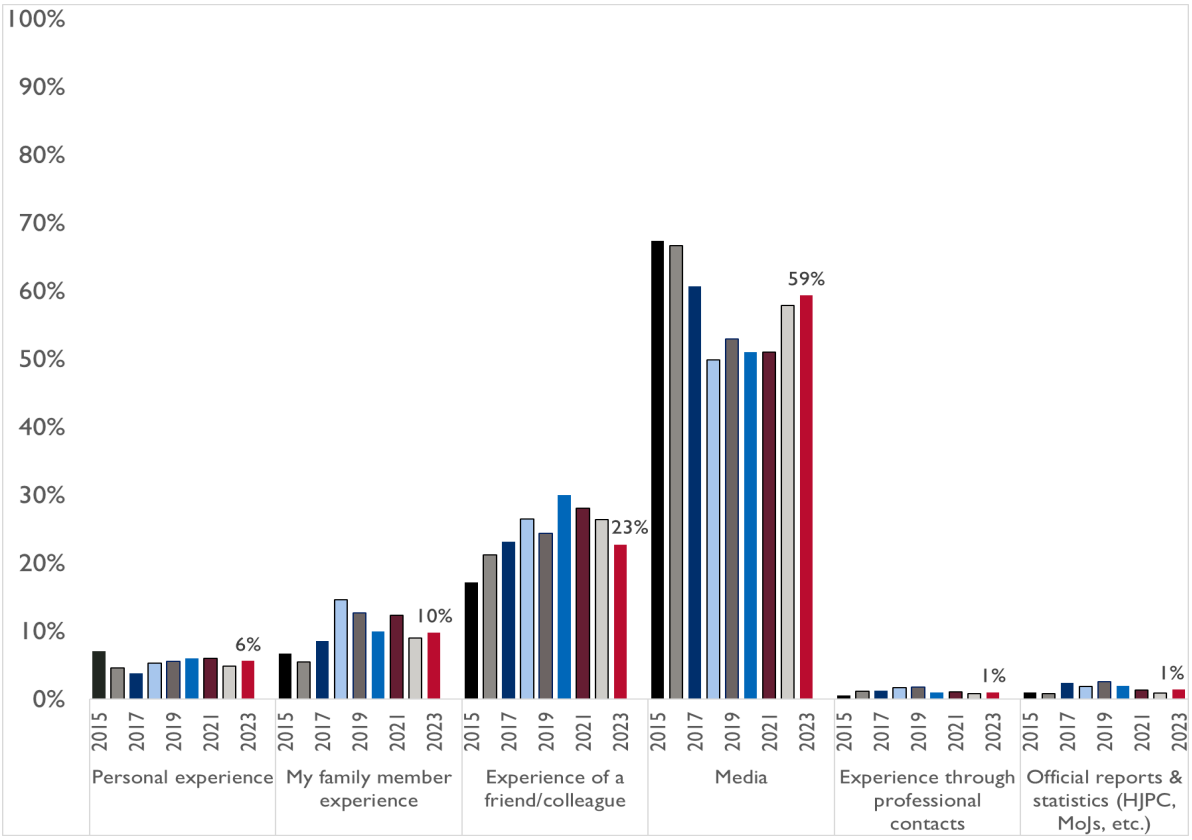
Exhibit 17. Largest differences in responses between respondents involved in any court cases in the previous three years compared to those who were not, 2023

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Difference in indicator value between citizens who were involved in court cases and those who were not
JE2A	Access to own court case files	6.12
JE2B	Attendance at public court hearings	5.44
JE2C	Access to judgments	5.27
JE17	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	5.24
JE2E	Access to evidence after confirmation of the indictment	4.65
…	…	…
COR20B	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	-2.19
JE1B	Rating of the work of prosecutors/POs	-2.42
COR20F	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	-3.11
COR19	Extent to which court system is affected by corruption	-3.20
JE12	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	-6.75

MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE JUDICIARY

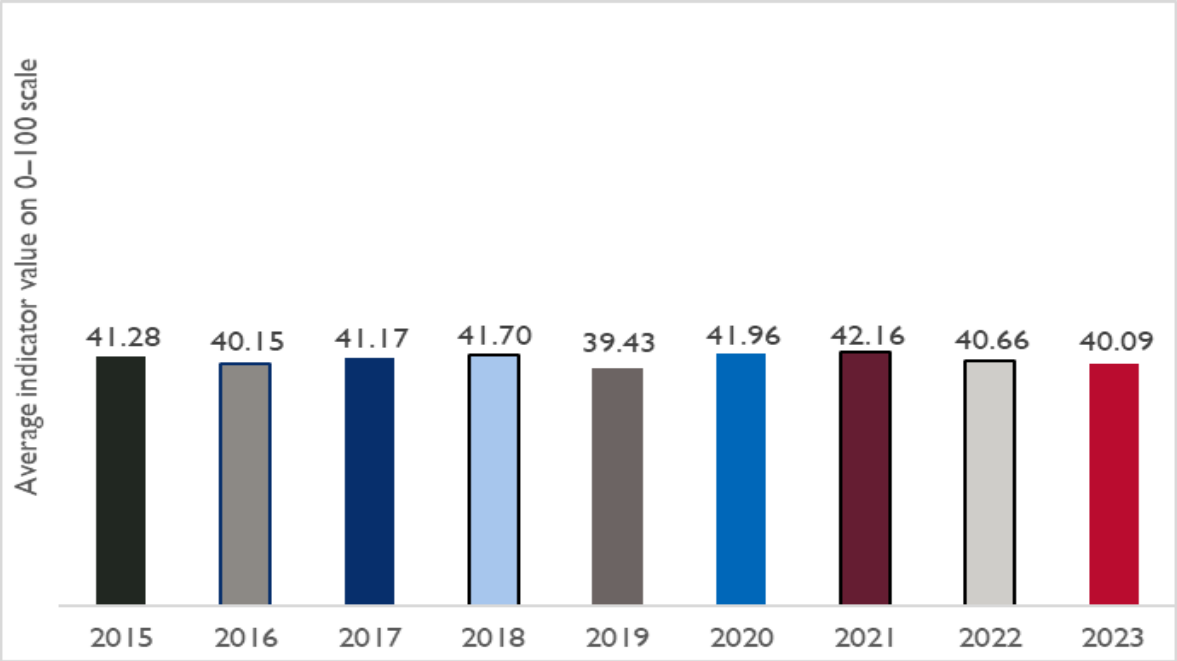
Public opinion about the judiciary drew on the same sources in 2023 as in earlier JEI-BiH years. The media was the main source of information for 59 percent of respondents, followed by second-hand experience (family and friends/colleagues combined) for around 33 percent. Only 1 percent of respondents used official reports and statistics to obtain information about the work of the judicial system. The main sources of information on the judiciary are shown in Exhibit 18.

Exhibit 18. Principal sources of public information about BiH judiciary, cases, and actors, 2015–2023



In 2023, the public's faith in media objectivity in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations declined again, although only marginally, to 40.09 points. Despite this minor decline, the value of this indicator stayed within the same low, narrow 39–43 indicator value band, as in the eight previous years, signalling a persistently low level of trust in media objectivity in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations. Exhibit 19 depicts annual variations in this indicator's values since the JEI-BiH was created.

Exhibit 19. Public confidence in media objectivity in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations, 2015–2023



CONCLUSIONS: PUBLIC PERCEPTION

2023 annual changes

Since 2015, the overall value of indicators of public perception has remained persistently low and always within the 7.2–8.3 index-point band (32–37 percent of the possible maximum). In 2023, the cumulative value of public perception indicators was 7.41 index points (out of the maximum possible score of 22.25, or 33.30 percent), constituting a decline of 0.08 index points (1.12 percent) relative to 2022.

Four of the five indicators that increased the most in 2023 track different aspects of the judiciary's independence and impartiality (equality in the courts' treatment of citizens, judicial professionals' resistance to bribery, and the likelihood that underperforming judges will be called to account). The largest negative changes related to the judiciary's day-to-day performance: the size of backlogs in POs, the time both courts and POs take to process cases, and public satisfaction with the administrative services of courts and POs.

Public opinion about corruption improved for the second consecutive year in 2023, with the values of all eight corruption-related indicators increasing. Indicators for the belief that both judges and prosecutors are impervious to bribery improved the most, and, together with the perception of the extent of corruption in the judiciary, exceeded their respective 2015 levels. While the perception of processing corruption-related matters improved, the magnitude of these changes was moderate, indicating that the public still expects the judiciary to do better in the fight against corruption.

Seven of the 10 indicators with the lowest values in 2023 were the same as in 2022. The bottom three have remained low since 2015, highlighting the most intractable issues from the public's standpoint: case resolution times and the size of backlogs in both courts and POs. Regardless of improvements in public perception about how the judiciary has dealt with corruption in the

previous two years, the lowest-performing indicators still include corruption-related ones (the extent to which the court system is affected by corruption, the judiciary's capacity to fight corruption, and the likelihood that law-breaking public officials will face prosecution).

JEI-BiH 2023 values relative to 2015

The biggest improvements in public opinion in 2023, relative to the JEI-BiH 2015 baseline, fell into two subcategories: backlog reduction and the appropriateness of salaries, costs, and fees in the judicial system. The indicators that worsened the most in 2023, again relative to 2015, tracked the general view of the performance of judges and courts, as well as prosecutors and POs; the public's sense that prosecutors are rewarded for good work; and public concern about the integrity of judicial appointments.

Additional data

In 2023, 7 percent of respondents had direct experience with the courts. The share of respondents who had directly interacted with the judicial system over the previous three years has remained small (below 10 percent of the sample) since the creation of the JEI-BiH. Within the small subset of respondents who had firsthand experience with the judiciary or courts, 76 percent participated in only one court case. In 2023, as in every year since the JEI-BiH was created, only a tiny segment of respondents had been part of more than one court case or in multiple courts. In 2023, respondents who had been personally involved with the judiciary in the previous three years held marginally more positive views about it—0.18 index points, or 2.39 percent—than respondents who had no experience with the courts.

The media was the main source of information on the courts for 59 percent of respondents, followed by second-hand experience (family and friends/colleagues combined) for around 33 percent. The public's faith in media objectivity in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations declined again, although only slightly, to 40.09 points, remaining within the same narrow and relatively low 39–43 indicator value band as in the previous eight years.

JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR PERCEPTION INDICATORS

The SJP is an anonymous, online survey developed by MEASURE II to gain insight into the perspectives of sitting judges and prosecutors on the state of the judiciary, particularly its effectiveness. In 2023, the SJP was administered for the ninth year, with 553 out of 1,413 serving judges and prosecutors responding to the HJPC's invitation. The composition of the respondent group very closely corresponded to the ratio of judges and prosecutors, as well as to the two groups' disaggregation by gender and territorial jurisdiction. Most survey questions were related to matters within the judiciary's purview (HJPC, courts, or POs) but some topics are under the jurisdiction of other executive or legislative authorities.

OVERALL VALUES OF JUDGES' AND PROSECUTORS' PERCEPTIONS

The potential maximum contribution of the SJP's 49 indicators to the overall value of the JEI-BiH is 44.77 index points (this ideal maximum value would be attained if all respondents provided the most favorable response to every question). In 2023, the overall value of the SJP indicators sank to 27.13 index points (60.61 percent of the maximum), a decline of 0.38 index points (1.38 percent) relative to 2022. However, as in the past eight years, the SJP's overall value in 2023 was within the limits of the 25–28 index-point band (5862 percent of the possible maximum), indicating a persistent feeling

among judicial professionals that further improvements in judicial effectiveness are needed (see Exhibit 20).

Exhibit 20. Overall values and annual changes, indicators of judges' and prosecutors' perceptions, 2015–2023

JEI-BiH year	Overall value, judges' and prosecutors' perceptions (max = 44.77 index points)	Overall value, judges' and prosecutors' perceptions (percent of max)	Annual change (index points)	Annual change (percent)
2015	25.83	57.69%	N/A	N/A
2016	27.51	61.45%	1.68	6.51%
2017	26.98	60.28%	-0.53	-1.91%
2018	27.53	61.51%	0.55	2.04%
2019	27.46	61.33%	-0.08	-0.28%
2020	26.69	59.62%	-0.76	-2.78%
2021	27.29	60.96%	0.60	2.24%
2022	27.51	61.46%	0.22	0.81%
2023	27.13	60.61%	-0.38	-1.38%

INDIVIDUAL INDICATOR VALUES

ANNUAL CHANGES, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

This section highlights the largest positive or negative changes in the values of individual SJP indicators in 2023, compared to 2022. Exhibits 21–26 list the question order, indicator description, corresponding indicator value (on a scale of 1–100), and the change in 2023 (relative to 2022). The complete wording of questions and response options can be found in Annex IX.

LARGEST ANNUAL INCREASES, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

In 2023, the values of 19 out of 49 SJP indicators increased. Judicial professionals' perceptions improved the most regarding the adequacy of court taxes and fees. They viewed both their salaries and attorneys' and notaries' fees nearly as positively, increasing the values of this subset of indicators for the second consecutive year and to historical highs. Judges and prosecutors were also more positive about the appropriateness of sanctions in disciplinary proceedings in the judiciary and about the efficiency of judicial appointments. The 2023 values and annual changes for the top-performing indicators are presented in Exhibit 21.

Exhibit 21. Largest annual increases, indicators of judges' and prosecutors' perceptions, 2023 compared to 2022

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2022	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Annual change in indicator value
14	Adequacy of court taxes and fees	58.06	62.07	4.00
9	Disciplinary sanctions rendered in disciplinary proceedings appropriate	58.74	61.98	3.24
22	Adequacy of salaries of judges and prosecutors	48.92	52.02	3.10
19	Efficiency of judge and prosecutor appointments to newly available positions	39.96	43.05	3.09
23	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	36.50	39.02	2.52

LARGEST ANNUAL DECLINES, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

The values of 30 out of 49 SJP indicators declined in 2023. The indicator with the largest decline related to the reduction of backlogs in POs, which reached its lowest point in JEI-BiH records. Judges and prosecutors were also more pessimistic about fairness in the career advancement process, proper recognition of prosecutors' performance and judges' freedom to make decisions without improper influence. The remaining four indicators that exhibited noticeable decreases all related to the operation of the judicial system: the training and education of judicial professionals, the adequacy of the judiciary's buildings and premises, the system's capacity to deal with unexpected variations in case inflows, and the adequacy of IT systems and support services. This last indicator deteriorated for the second consecutive year and reached its new JEI-BiH low. The indicators that recorded the largest decreases are presented in Exhibit 22.

Exhibit 22. Largest annual declines, indicators of judges' and prosecutors' perceptions, 2023 compared to 2022

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2022	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Annual change in indicator value
2	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	60.80	51.83	-8.96
21	Adequacy of the training and education for judges and prosecutors on an annual basis	71.08	66.85	-4.23
31	Objectivity, adequacy and applicability in practice of career advancement of judges and prosecutors	41.49	37.45	-4.04
28	Adequacy of buildings and facilities and workspace of courts and POs	55.10	51.07	-4.03
30	Adequacy of court and PO procedures and resources for coping with significant and abrupt changes in case inflow	53.36	49.76	-3.60
7B	Rewards for prosecutors' good performance	47.77	44.46	-3.31
35B	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	78.17	75.16	-3.01
29	Adequacy of the necessary IT equipment and support to courts and POs	63.25	60.50	-2.75

LOWEST PERFORMING INDICATORS FOR JUDGES' AND PROSECUTORS' PERCEPTIONS IN 2023

Five of the six SJP indicators with the lowest values, based on judicial professionals' views, remained the same as in previous years. The indicator for their satisfaction with media objectivity in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations again recorded the lowest value. The other two indicators with the lowest values reflected judges' and prosecutors' dissatisfaction with judicial personnel matters: objectivity, adequacy, and applicability in the practice of career advancement criteria in the judiciary and the efficiency of judicial appointments. This group of indicators, as in previous years, includes an indicator for the system's performance in prosecuting lawbreaking public officials. The remaining two indicators relate to levels of compensation for attorneys and notaries and the adequacy of their institutions' budgets. The 2023 indicators with the lowest values are shown in Exhibit 23.

Exhibit 23. Lowest indicator values, judges' and prosecutors' perceptions, 2023

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2023
12	Objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations	33.58
31	Objectivity, adequacy, and applicability in practice of career advancement of judges and prosecutors	37.45
23	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	39.02
35C	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	39.65
27	Sufficiency of the court and PO budget	42.95
19	Efficiency of judge and prosecutor appointments to newly available positions	43.05

CHANGES IN CORRUPTION-RELATED INDICATORS, 2023 COMPARED TO 2022

Judges' and prosecutors' overall outlook on corruption issues worsened in 2023, with five of the eight corruption-related indicators recording lower values than in 2022. Their concerns were strongest regarding judges' independence in making court decisions and the judiciary's track record in prosecuting lawbreaking public officials. Perceptions of the effectiveness of fighting corruption and trust in both judges' and prosecutors' impartiality also worsened. Holders of judicial offices were somewhat more positive that their colleagues do not take bribes and about the overall effect of corruption on the BiH judiciary, but these more favorable opinions did not outweigh the decline across other indicators in this subcategory. The corruption-related indicators are shown in Exhibit 24.

Exhibit 24. Indicator values and annual changes, judges' and prosecutors' perceptions of corruption-related issues, 2022–2023

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100), 2022	Indicator value (0–100), 2023	Annual change in indicator value
35B	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	78.17	75.16	-3.01
35C	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	40.95	39.65	-1.30
35A	Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption	48.98	47.96	-1.02

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100), 2022	Indicator value (0–100), 2023	Annual change in indicator value
35D	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	75.34	74.56	-0.78
35E	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	68.62	68.43	-0.19
35G	Prosecutors not taking bribes	75.52	75.85	0.33
34	Extent to which the court system is affected by corruption	62.77	63.46	0.69
35F	Judges not taking bribes	76.98	78.43	1.45

CHANGES IN 2023 COMPARED TO THE 2015 BASELINE

The biggest improvements in judges' and prosecutors' opinions in 2023, relative to the JEI-BiH 2015 baseline, related to (a) the compensation of judicial professionals (timeliness of disbursement of defense counsel fees and judges' and prosecutors' salaries, and the adequacy of attorneys' and notaries' fees), and (b) aspects of resource allocation (court and PO budgets and facilities). The SJP indicators whose values increased the most between 2015 and 2023 are shown in Exhibit 25.

Exhibit 25. Largest increases, indicators of judges' and prosecutors' perceptions, 2023 compared to 2015

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2015	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Change in indicator value (2023 vs. 2015)
25	Timeliness of fees, costs, and payment to ex officio defense attorneys	38.00	66.55	28.55
24	Timeliness of the salary payment to judges and prosecutors	59.93	88.18	28.24
27	Sufficiency of the court or PO budget	25.34	42.95	17.61
23	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	25.66	39.02	13.36
28	Adequacy of buildings/facilities and workspaces of courts and POs	37.94	51.07	13.14
1	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	61.16	73.82	12.65

The largest decline in SJP indicators in 2023, relative to the JEI-BiH 2015 baseline, related to IT resources and support for courts and POs. The effects of corruption on the judiciary and trust in the impartiality of judges and prosecutors were also among the indicators with the largest declines in 2023, relative to 2015. Other indicators with the largest declines relative to 2015 covered a range of issues, including judges' and prosecutors' absenteeism, access to judicial reports and statistics, the process of filling new judicial posts, and the size of the backlog in POs. In addition, in 2023, six of the eight corruption-related indicators remained below their 2015 values. The specific indicators are listed in Exhibit 26.

Exhibit 26. Largest declines, indicators of judges' and prosecutors' perceptions, 2023 compared to 2015

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Indicator value (0–100) 2015	Indicator value (0–100) 2023	Change in indicator value (2023 vs. 2015)
29	Adequacy of the necessary IT equipment and support to courts and POs	68.98	60.50	-8.48
34	Extent to which the court system is affected by corruption	70.24	63.46	-6.78
17	Abuse of the right to absence from work by judges and prosecutors	79.03	72.38	-6.65
11E	Access to court and PO reports and statistics	72.46	68.60	-3.86
19	Efficiency of judge and prosecutor appointments to newly available positions	46.60	43.05	-3.54
2	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	55.11	51.83	-3.28
35D	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	77.65	74.56	-3.09
35E	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	71.48	68.43	-3.06

ADDITIONAL DATA ON JUDGES' AND PROSECUTORS' PERCEPTIONS

A total of 553 judges and prosecutors provided responses to the 2023 SJP questionnaire. For the fourth time, the SJP included three demographic questions, allowing more detailed analysis of the sample (although a small number of respondents did not answer all three questions). Respondents to the question about the judicial position they held included 405 judges (75 percent) and 135 prosecutors (25 percent); 13 respondents declined to declare their professional position. A total of 543 respondents answered the question about territorial jurisdiction: 7 respondents (1 percent) worked at the BiH Court and the BiH PO, 177 (33 percent) held offices in the Republika Srpska (RS), 340 (63 percent) held offices in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), and 19 (4 percent) held offices in the Brčko District (BD). Ten survey participants declined to answer this question. Of the 540 respondents who chose to respond to the question about gender, 289 (54 percent) were women, and 251 (46 percent) were men.

The composition of the respondent group showed few meaningful variations relative to the total population of judges and prosecutors for each of the three characteristics. Considering that there are 1,052 judges and 361 prosecutors in the BiH judiciary (74 and 26 percent of judicial professionals, respectively), the participation rate was only slightly higher for judges (75 percent of the sample) than for prosecutors, who made up 25 percent of the sample. Compared to the ratio of men to women holding judicial offices in BiH in 2023, which was 531 to 844 (39 and 61 percent, respectively),[14] the male response rate of 46 percent means that male judges and prosecutors showed keener interest in responding to SJP questions than their female colleagues, who accounted for 54 percent of respondents. Comparing the total numbers of judges and prosecutors by territorial jurisdiction (103 at the BiH level, 424 in the RS, 815 in the FBiH, and 33 in the BD, or 7 percent, 31 percent, 59 percent, and 2 percent, respectively) to the corresponding segments of the

[14] 2023 HJPC Annual Report, p. 23. Gender disaggregation data for 38 additional judges were not available to MEASURE II at the time of writing.

sample, the share of judicial professionals at the BiH level who took the survey was much lower than their share of the total population of judges and prosecutors (1 percent), while representation of judicial professionals from the FBiH, RS, and BD was slightly higher (63 percent, 33 percent, and 4 percent of the sample). Nevertheless, the sample generally matched the overall population. A detailed comparison of the sample with the complete population of BiH judicial professionals is presented in Exhibit 27.

Exhibit 27. Structure of the respondent group and BiH judge/prosecutor population disaggregated by role, gender, and jurisdiction, 2023

Role	Respondent group	BiH judiciary total (2023)	Share of the respondent group total (percent)	Share of the BiH total (percent)
Judges	405	1,052[17]	75%	74%
Prosecutors	135	361	25%	26%
Total	540	1,413	100%	100%

Gender	Respondent group	BiH judiciary total (2023)	Share of the respondent group total (percent)	Share of the BiH total (percent)
Male	251	531	46%	39%
Female	289	844	54%	61%
Total	540	1,375	100%	100%

Jurisdiction	Respondent group	BiH judiciary total (2023)	Share of the respondent group total (percent)	Share of the BiH total (percent)
BiH	7	103	1%	7%
RS	177	424	33%	31%
FBiH	340	815	63%	59%
BD	19	33	4%	2%
Total	543	1,375	100%	100%

Very small differences in perceptions of judicial effectiveness between judges and prosecutors detected in previous years shrank slightly more in 2023, with judges again somewhat more positive

[15] The totals in this column reflect only the respondents who provided a response to the given demographic question.
[16] 2023 HJPC Annual Report, p. 23. The total for judges includes 38 additional judges, but gender and geographic disaggregation data for the group of additional judges were not available to MEASURE II at the time of writing.
[17] This figure includes 1,014 regular judges and 38 additional judges. These data were received from the HJPC in February 2024.
[18] 2023 HJPC Annual Report, p. 23. Gender disaggregation data for 38 additional judges were not available to MEASURE II at the time of writing, which accounts for the difference in totals between this table and the table showing the breakdown of judicial officials by role.
[19] 2023 HJPC Annual Report, p. 23. Geographic disaggregation data for 38 additional judges were not available to MEASURE II at the time of writing, which accounts for the difference in totals between this table and the table showing the breakdown of judicial officials by role.

than prosecutors about judicial effectiveness—by 0.44 index points, or 1.65 percent (if only judges assessed the judicial effectiveness the score would be 27.15 index points, while prosecutors' score would be 26.71 index points). For some indicators, however, the differences were wider. Judges took a more favorable view of case duration times and backlog reduction in courts, their even-handedness when dealing with citizens in court, and the adequacy of attorneys' and notaries' fees. Judges were also more confident in their independence and impartiality. On the other hand, prosecutors perceived the duration of cases and the reduction of backlogs in POs more positively than judges and were more satisfied with the overall rating of their own work and with disciplinary actions taken within the judiciary. Exhibit 28 presents the values of 2023 SJP indicators that captured the greatest differences in perspectives between judges and prosecutors. Positive values indicate that judges viewed a given issue more favorably than prosecutors.

Exhibit 28. Largest differences, indicator values, judges versus prosecutors, 2023

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Difference in indicator values when scored for judges and prosecutors separately
3	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	33.60
1	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	27.75
36	Equality in the treatment of citizens by the courts	16.90
23	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	16.70
35B	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	15.34
35D	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	14.53
…	…	…
11D	Access to evidence after confirmation of the indictment	-4.84
9	Disciplinary sanctions rendered in disciplinary proceedings appropriate	-6.84
5B	Rating of the work of prosecutors and POs	-16.10
2	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	-25.55
4	Perception of duration of cases in POs (are the time limits reasonable?)	-38.15

In 2023, differences in perspectives between women and men in judicial offices expanded slightly, relative to 2022, but remained very small. The overall perception of judicial effectiveness among women judges and prosecutors was 0.37 index points (1.38 percent) more favorable than among their male colleagues. As in 2022, women judges and prosecutors viewed disciplinary actions more favorably than their male colleagues and were also more positive about the adequacy of court taxes and fees, the duration of cases in court, the fairness of the courts' treatment of citizens, and the efficiency of new judicial appointments. In comparison, men holding judicial offices felt more positive about the reduction of case backlogs in POs, the appropriateness of rules of immunity and tenure in the judiciary, the timeliness of payments to ex officio defense attorneys, freedom to attend court proceedings, and the judiciary's arrangements to manage unexpected fluctuations in case inflows. Exhibit 29 summarizes the largest gender differences identified by the 2023 SJP. A positive indicator

value indicates that male judges' and prosecutors' perceptions of a given issue were less favorable than their female colleagues' perceptions.

Exhibit 29. Largest differences, indicator values disaggregated by gender: Female and male judges and prosecutors, 2023

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	Difference in indicator values when scored separately by female and male judges and prosecutors
9	Disciplinary sanctions rendered in disciplinary proceedings appropriate	10.77
14	Adequacy of court taxes and fees	5.66
3	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	5.39
36	Equality in the treatment of citizens by the courts	5.33
19	Efficiency of judge and prosecutor appointments to newly available positions	4.68
…	…	…
30	Adequacy of court and PO procedures and resources for coping with significant and abrupt changes in case inflow	-3.02
11B	Attendance at public court hearings	-3.46
25	Timeliness of fees, costs and payment to ex officio defense attorneys	-4.12
32	Adequacy and applicability in the practice of immunity and tenure of judges and prosecutors	-4.23
2	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	-11.55

CONCLUSIONS: PERCEPTIONS OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

2023 annual changes

In 2023, the overall value of SJP indicators declined to 27.13 index points (60.61 percent of the maximum), a decline of 0.38 index points (1.38 percent) relative to 2022. However, since 2015, the SJP value has changed only slightly, remaining within the 25–28 index point band (58–62 percent of the possible maximum), a sign of judges' and prosecutors' persistent belief that further improvements are needed.

In 2023, judicial professionals' perceptions improved regarding the adequacy of court taxes and fees, their own salaries, attorneys' and notaries' fees, the appropriateness of disciplinary sanctions and the efficiency of judicial appointments. Judges' and prosecutors' perceptions dropped most sharply regarding the backlogs in POs, sinking to the lowest point in JEI-BiH records. Fairness in the career advancement process, proper recognition of prosecutors' performance, and judges' freedom to make decisions without improper influence also recorded the biggest annual declines.

Five of the six SJP indicators with the lowest values, indicating the weakest points for judicial effectiveness, remained the same as last year. Among these indicators, the greatest concerns were the judiciary's career advancement criteria, the efficiency of judicial appointments, the

system's performance in prosecuting lawbreaking public officials, and the media's objectivity in presenting court cases and investigations.

In 2023, judges' and prosecutors' overall outlook on corruption worsened, driven by a deterioration in their view of judges' independence in making court decisions, with smaller declines in indicator values for the judiciary's track record in prosecuting lawbreaking public officials, fighting corruption, and trust in both judges' and prosecutors' impartiality.

JEI-BiH 2023 values relative to 2015

Compared to the JEI-BiH 2015 baseline, the largest 2023 increases related to the compensation of judicial professionals (timeliness of disbursement of defense counsel fees and judges' and prosecutors' salaries, and adequacy of attorneys' and notaries' fees) and aspects of resource allocation (court and PO budgets and facilities). Judicial professionals' opinions of the IT resources at their disposal worsened the most, with this indicator reaching its new JEI-BiH low. The effects of corruption on the judiciary and trust in the impartiality of judges and prosecutors were also among the indicators whose values declined the most in 2023, relative to 2015.

Additional data

Differences in perceptions between judges and prosecutors remained very small, with judges remaining slightly more positive than prosecutors. Differences between judges and prosecutors were largest in the following areas. Judges viewed case duration times and backlog reduction in courts more favorably and were more sanguine about their own even-handedness when dealing with citizens in courts, the appropriateness of attorneys' and notaries' fees, and their own independence and impartiality. Prosecutors perceived the duration of cases and the reduction of backlogs in POs more positively than judges and were more satisfied with the overall rating of their own work and with disciplinary actions taken within the judiciary. Differences between women and men holding judicial offices remained very small.

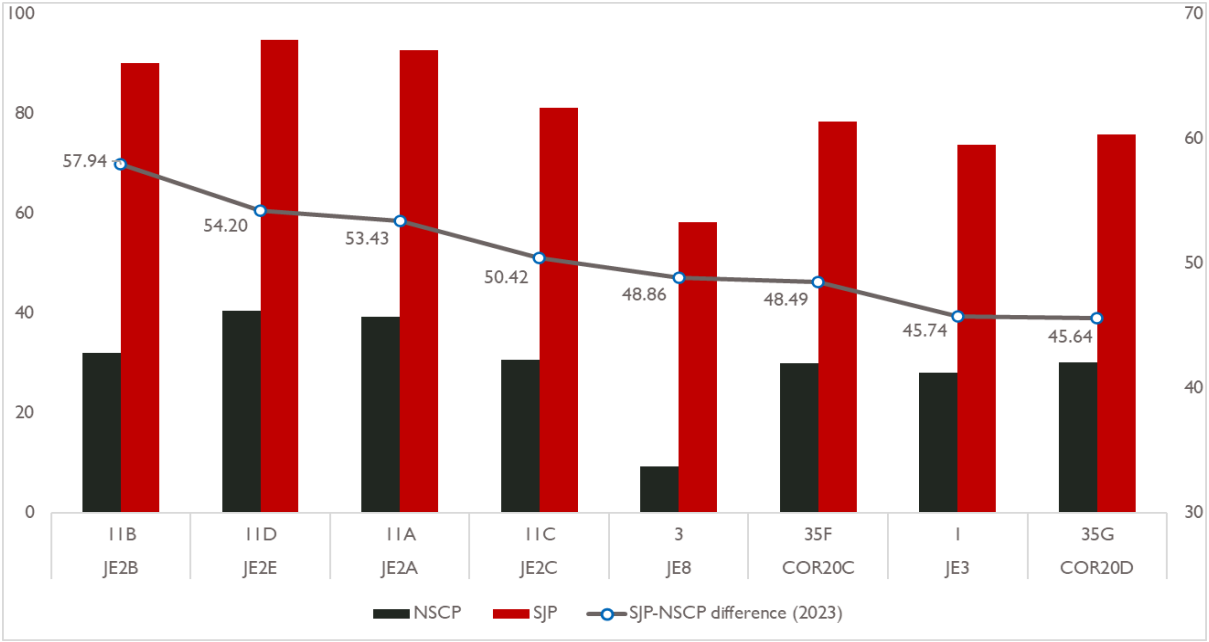
COMPARATIVE RESULTS: PUBLIC PERCEPTION VERSUS JUDGES' AND PROSECUTORS' PERCEPTIONS

The 30 indicators common to the NSCP and the SJP allow for a comparison between public perspectives on judicial effectiveness and the views of judicial professionals. As in all previous years since the creation of the JEI-BiH, public opinion of judicial effectiveness in 2023 was considerably more negative than judges' and prosecutors' perspectives. The largest gaps in perception expanded slightly. Differences were largest regarding transparency and access to justice (freedom to attend court hearings and access to evidence, own case files, and judgments), followed by opinions about judges' and prosecutors' susceptibility to taking bribes, and about the duration of case resolution and case backlogs in courts. Exhibits 30 and 31 display the list of indicators and graph the largest differences. Positive values indicate that judges and prosecutors held more favorable views than the public.

Exhibit 30. Largest differences, perceptions of judicial effectiveness: The public versus judges and prosecutors, 2023

NSCP question no.	SJP question no.	Subdimensions	SJP–NSCP difference (2023)
JE2B	11B	Attendance at public court hearings	57.94
JE2E	11D	Access to evidence after confirmation of the indictment	54.20
JE2A	11A	Access to own court case files	53.43
JE2C	11C	Access to judgments	50.42
JE8	3	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	48.86
COR20C	35F	Judges not taking bribes	48.49
JE3	1	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	45.74
COR20D	35G	Prosecutors not taking bribes	45.64

Exhibit 31. Largest differences, perceptions of judicial effectiveness: The public versus judges and prosecutors, 2023

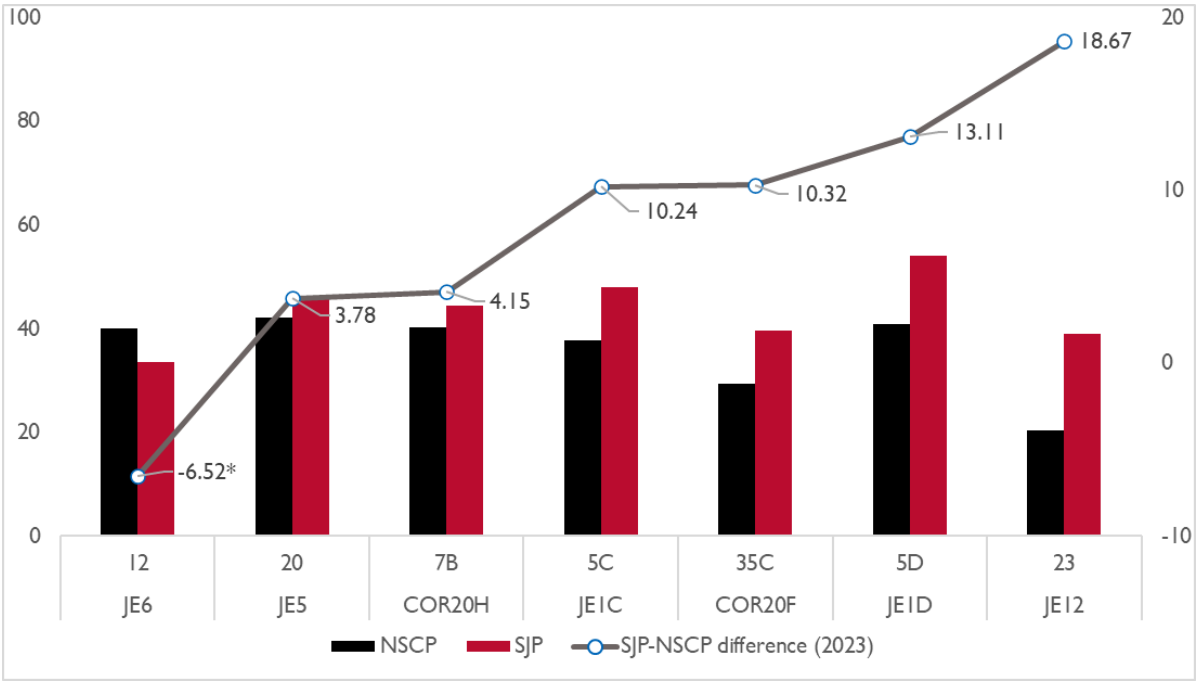


When public opinion and the perspectives of judicial professionals were similar, both groups generally viewed those indicators poorly. In 2023, the objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations was again the only issue that judges and prosecutors perceived more negatively than the public. Topics on which the public held similar views to judges and prosecutors related to the objectivity of judicial appointments, recognition of prosecutors' good work, the judiciary's results in prosecuting lawbreaking officials, the overall rating of notaries' and attorneys' work, and the appropriateness of the compensation for notaries and attorneys. The full set of indicators, showing designations for both the NSCP and the SJP, abbreviated indicator names and values, can be found in Exhibits 32 and 33. Positive values indicate that judges and prosecutors held more favorable views than the public.

Exhibit 32. Smallest differences, perceptions of judicial effectiveness: The public versus judges and prosecutors, 2023

NSCP question no.	SJP question no.	Subdimensions	SJP–NSCP difference (2023)
JE6	12	Objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations	-6.52
JE5	20	Appointment of judges and prosecutors based on their skills and competence	3.78
COR20H	7B	Rewards for prosecutors' good performance	4.15
JE1C	5C	Rating of the work of attorneys	10.24
COR20F	35C	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	10.32
JE1D	5D	Rating of the work of notaries	13.11
JE12	23	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	18.67

Exhibit 33. Smallest differences, perceptions of judicial effectiveness: The public versus judges and prosecutors, 2023



While the overall value of corruption-related public perception indicators improved for the third consecutive year, with all indicators recording increases, the views of judges and prosecutors were more mixed in 2023 than in 2022. Exhibit 34 provides the full list of corruption-related indicators, with their respective NSCP and SJP designations, abbreviated wording, and corresponding annual changes in indicator values.

Exhibit 34. Annual changes, indicators for corruption-related issues: The public versus judges and prosecutors, 2023 compared to 2022

NSCP question no.	SJP question no.	Subdimensions	Annual change in indicator value – NSCP	Annual change in indicator value – SJP
COR20B	35E	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	0.04	-0.19
COR20A	35D	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	0.23	-0.78
COR20E	35A	Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption	0.27	-1.02
COR20F	35C	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	1.38	-1.3
JE17	35B	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	1.51	-3.01
COR19	34	Extent to which court system is affected by corruption	1.75	0.69
COR20C	35F	Judges not taking bribes	2.26	1.45
COR20D	35G	Prosecutors not taking bribes	2.45	0.33

CONCLUSIONS: COMPARATIVE DATA, THE PUBLIC VERSUS JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

As has been the case every year since the JEI-BiH was created, public perception of judicial effectiveness in 2023 was considerably more negative than judges' and prosecutors' own perspectives. The differences were largest on the indicators for freedom to attend court hearings; access to evidence, own case files and judgments, judges' and prosecutors' susceptibility to taking bribes, about the duration of case resolution and case backlogs in courts. Differences were smaller (with both the public and judges and prosecutors holding generally low opinions) regarding the objectivity of judicial appointments, recognition of prosecutors' good work, the judiciary's results in prosecuting lawbreaking officials, the rating of notaries' and attorneys' work, and the objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations.

While public perception of corruption-related issues remained considerably more negative than perceptions among judicial officeholders, the public was somewhat more positive on all eight of these indicators in 2023 than in 2022. Judges and prosecutors were more critical about their institutions' performance in dealing with corruption.

HJPC ADMINISTRATIVE DATA INDICATORS

Each year, the JEI-BiH report includes an overview of HJPC administrative data. In 2023, this dataset encompassed 288,452 cases dealt with by courts and POs in BiH, 0.6 percent more cases than in 2022 and 31 percent below the number of cases in the baseline year.[20]

HJPC administrative data encompass a total of 65 JEI-BiH indicators. Fifty-six of the indicators in this dataset track the major case types processed by courts and POs in 2023, drawing on the HJPC Case

[20] Case totals in earlier years were: 421,019 in 2015, 378,392 in 2016, 350,224 in 2017, 327,996 in 2018, 311,765 in 2019, 284,335 in 2020, 299,269 in 2021, and 286,874 in 2022.

Management System/Prosecutors' Case Management System (CMS/TCMS) databases. The nine remaining indicators use data from non-automated data sources. Only one of these indicators (the success rate of disciplinary proceedings) tracks the 2023 data and is reported with no time lag. The data for the remaining eight indicators (collective quotas [two indicators], confirmation rates of first instance court decisions [three indicators], success of indictments, size of backlogs, and clearance rate for utility cases) are collected with a one-year time lag (i.e., in the 2023 JEI-BiH, they are based on 2022 data). For several years, the JEI-BiH has recommended automating data collection for these eight important performance indicators and this recommendation remains for the 2023 JEI-BiH.

DEFINITIONS OF CASES BY TYPE

Exhibit 35 lists the types of cases covered by the index, their corresponding Registry Book designations (types and phases in accordance with the Book of Rules on the Case Management System for Courts/POs [CMS and TCMS, respectively]), and the start and end dates for the period when cases were processed. These definitions are identical to those in business intelligence software queries to the CMS and TCMS databases used by the HJPC, which have remained unchanged since 2015.[21,22]

Exhibit 35. Index case types, their corresponding Registry Book designations (types, phases), and the start and end dates for the set of cases used in indicator calculations[23,24]

Level of judicial institution	Case type in the Index	Registry Book type/phase designation	Start date	End date
First instance courts	Criminal cases	K-K	Date of initiating the case regardless of the year in which it was filed (only cases that had "open" status on, e.g., January 1, 2023, and newly opened cases in 2023)	If the case changed its status to 'closed' in 2023, the end date is the date on which it was declared 'closed.' If the case remained 'open' on, for example, December 31, 2023, it is counted as an unsolved case on December 31, 2023.
	Civil cases	P-P		
	Commercial cases	Ps-Ps		
	Administrative cases	U-U		
	Enforcement in civil cases	P-I		
	Enforcement in commercial cases	Ps-Ip		
	Enforcement in utility cases	I-Kom		
Second instance courts	Criminal appeal cases	K-Kž		
	Civil appeal cases	P-Gž (Litigation Department)		
	Commercial appeal cases	Ps-Pž (Commercial Department)		
	Administrative appeal cases	U-Už, U-Uvp		

[21] In 2021, the HJPC introduced new PO case designations: KTKK (computer crimes) and, with assistance from USAID Judiciary Against Corruption Activity (JACA), KTOV (high-level organized crime). Nevertheless, the continuity of general crime cases, as tracked by the JEI-BiH since its inception, was maintained.
[22] The HJPC, with assistance from JACA, introduced a new designation in 2021 for a specific PO case type: KTKV (high-level corruption crimes). Nevertheless, the continuity of corruption cases, as tracked by the JEI-BiH since its inception, was maintained.
[23] 'Resolution time' refers to the average duration of cases resolved from January 1 to December 31, 2023, relative to the date of initial filing.
[24] 'Age of backlog' refers to the age of unresolved cases as of December 31, 2023, relative to the date of initial filing.

Level of judicial institution	Case type in the Index	Registry Book type/phase designation	Start date	End date
POs	General crime cases	KT, KTO, KTM, KTT, KTOV, KTKK		
	Corruption cases	KTK, KTKV		
	Economic crime cases (other)	KTPO, KTF		
	War crime cases	KTRZ		

OVERALL VALUES OF HJPC ADMINISTRATIVE DATA INDICATORS

The maximum total value of the set of 65 indicators included in the HJPC administrative dataset for the JEI-BiH is 32.98 index points. The overall value of the indicators in this set was 22.70 in 2023 (68.86 percent of the maximum value for this dataset), which was 0.44 index points (1.96 percent) higher than the previous year. This value exhibited the only increase across the three JEI-BiH data sources in 2023 and represents a new high for the HJPC administrative data indicators category. Historical data are shown in Exhibit 36.

Exhibit 36. Overall index values and annual changes, the set of indicators derived from HJPC administrative data, 2015–2023

JEI-BiH year	Overall value, HJPC administrative data (max = 32.98 points)	Overall value, HJPC administrative data (percent share of max)	Annual change (index points)	Annual change (percent)
2015	21.41	64.93%	N/A	N/A
2016	21.60	65.48%	0.18	0.85%
2017	21.83	66.18%	0.23	1.07%
2018	21.70	65.80%	-0.13	-0.58%
2019	21.96	66.59%	0.26	1.20%
2020	21.68	65.74%	-0.28	-1.28%
2021	21.58	65.42%	-0.10	-0.46%
2022	22.26	67.50%	0.68	3.17%
2023	22.70	68.82%	0.44	1.96%

The following section analyses HJPC administrative indicators. The section focuses on the performance of courts and POs and identifies key changes and trends for different levels of judicial institutions and for different case types.

INDIVIDUAL INDICATOR VALUES

This section examines individual indicator values and their major positive or negative annual changes, as well as their relationship to observable trends in the HJPC 2012–2023 time series.[25] Actual values, in days or number of cases, are shown for each indicator to facilitate readers' interpretation. The 2023 Judicial Effectiveness Index Matrix, found in Annex I, includes nominal and index point values for the HJPC administrative dataset as used in calculating the index.

CASE RESOLUTION TIME AND THE AGE OF UNRESOLVED COURT CASES

This section focuses on indicators in the Efficiency dimension—specifically, those that measure average case resolution time[26] and average age of backlog[27] for each major case type tracked by the HJPC.

First instance courts

2023 annual changes

In 2023, the average duration of case resolution in first instance courts was shorter for five of the six major case types. The duration of commercial cases declined by 43 days; the duration of civil enforcement cases declined by 41 days; and the durations of civil cases, commercial enforcement cases, and criminal cases declined by 31 days, 25 days, and 20 days, respectively. Only resolving administrative cases took 33 days longer. Overall, the average case resolution time in first instance courts ranged from 282 days (commercial enforcement) to 425 days (administrative cases). The average duration of commercial enforcement cases was the shortest in this subset for the second consecutive year, while averages for administrative cases were the longest since 2017. Case resolution times in first instance courts were still long but the duration of case resolution in general has gradually reduced.

Overall, the average age of backlogs in first instance courts declined for four case categories: Civil enforcement cases took 69 fewer days, commercial and commercial enforcement cases took 28 fewer days, and administrative cases took 7 fewer days. However, this indicator rose for criminal and civil cases (by 24 and 5 days, respectively). The average duration of unresolved cases in first instance courts ranged from 275 days (commercial cases) to 592 days (criminal cases).

2023 values relative to 2012

Compared to 2012, the average duration of resolved cases in first instance courts declined substantively for all case types except administrative cases. Commercial enforcement and civil enforcement case types exhibited the clearest reductions in case resolution times (from 869 and 818 days 11 years ago to 282 and 297 days in 2023). The averages for civil and commercial cases were lower by 351 and 248 days, respectively. The average duration of criminal cases was also shorter over this period, by 67 days, while only administrative cases took 75 days longer.

The results were nearly the same for the average age of backlogs. Commercial enforcement and civil enforcement cases experienced the largest declines (from 954 and 798 days to 384 and 293 days, respectively). Civil and commercial cases also took 347 and 319 fewer days, respectively, on average. The average age of backlogs was higher only for administrative and criminal cases (from 367 and 569

[25] While the JEI-BiH was introduced in 2015, the HJPC administrative data used to construct the index were available beginning in 2012. To expand the basis for analysis, this report presents time series going back to 2012 (where available), even though 2012–2014 do not factor into any JEI-BiH values.
[26] The average time to resolve a case is the sum of the duration (in days) of all cases resolved in 2023, divided by the number of such cases.
[27] The average age of backlog is the sum of the duration (in days) of all unresolved cases (those with "open" status; see Exhibit 35) at the end of 2023, divided by the number of such cases.

days to 377 and 592 days, respectively). The trends in average case resolution time and age of backlogs in first instance courts from 2012 to 2023 are depicted in Exhibits 37 and 38.

Exhibit 37. Average duration of resolved cases (days), first instance courts, 2012–2023

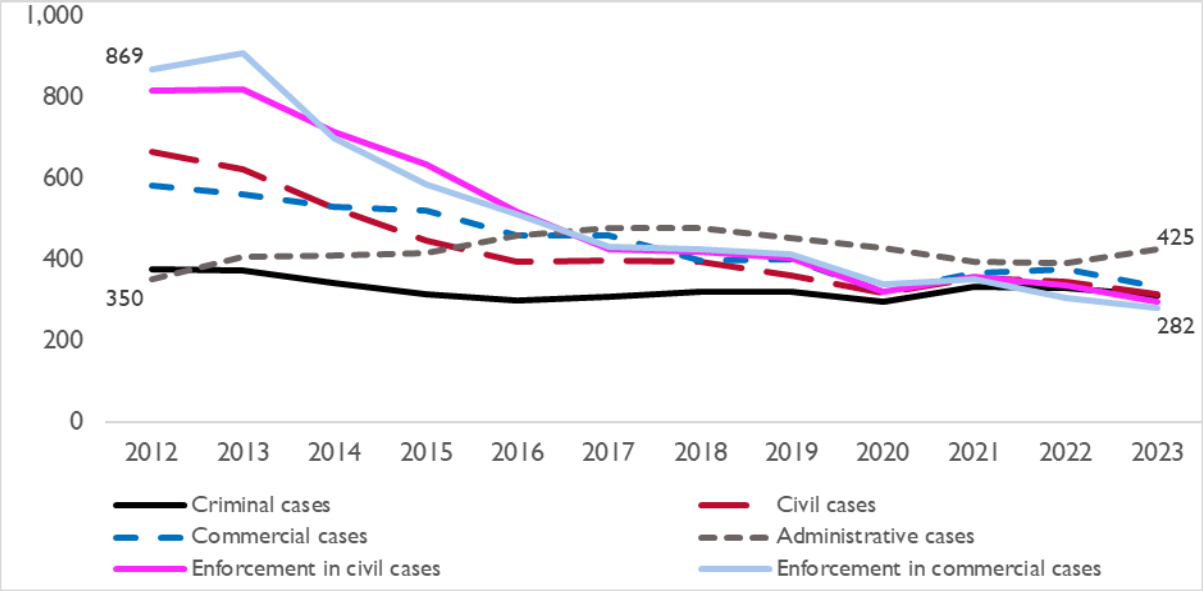
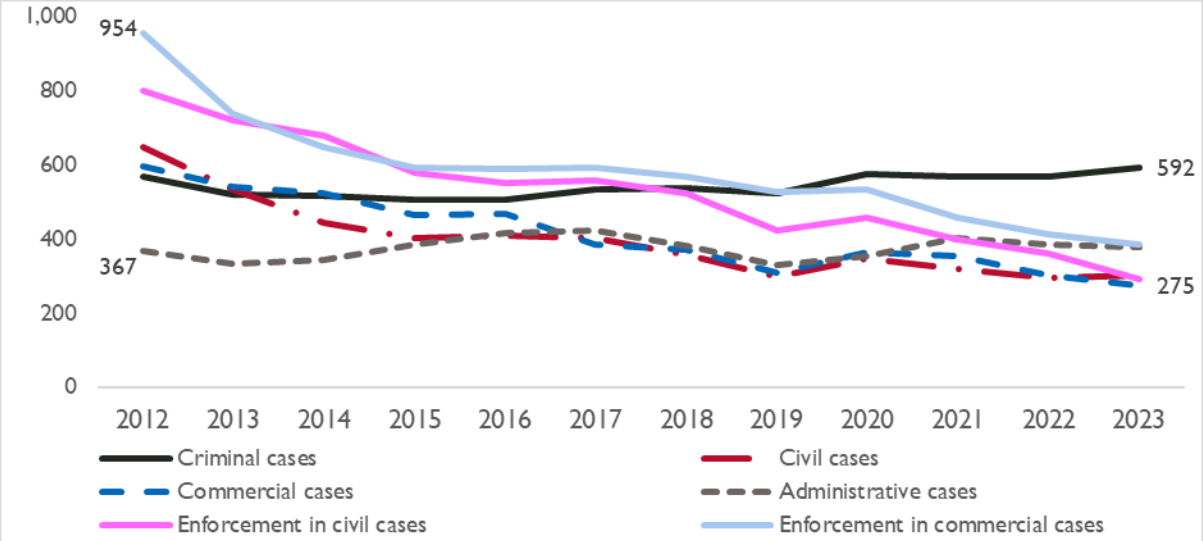


Exhibit 38. Average age of backlog (days), first instance courts, 2012–2023



Second instance courts

2023 annual changes

In 2023, second instance courts further reduced the average case resolution time, especially for administrative, commercial, and administrative appeal cases (by 227, 147, and 109 days, respectively). The average duration of criminal appeal cases declined by 4 days, although the average resolution time for this case type remains the fastest in the entire BiH judiciary (83 days, on average). The average duration of other case categories in second instance courts ranged from 327 days (commercial appeal) to 445 days (civil appeal cases).

With the exception of criminal appeal cases, second instance courts again reduced the average age of their backlogs. The age of civil appeal cases was 77 days lower than a year ago, declining by 63 days for commercial appeal cases and by 54 days for administrative appeal cases. For the second

consecutive year, the average duration of unresolved criminal appeal cases rose by 25 days to 167 days. The average age of backlog for other appeal case categories ranged from 245 to 480 days.

All duration indicators for all case types tracked for second instance courts (except criminal appeal cases) were still very long, but the persistent improvements recorded since 2020 merit recognition.

2023 values relative to 2012

Relative to 2012, the average case resolution time in 2023 was still higher for civil appeal cases. For criminal appeal, commercial appeal, and administrative appeal cases, the average resolution time was slightly longer, relative to the 2012 baseline.

The average age of backlogs for criminal appeal, civil appeal and administrative appeal cases increased compared to 2012. Only the average age of the backlog for commercial appeal cases decreased (456 days in 2012 versus 319 days in 2023). The trends in the average duration of case resolution and age of backlog in second instance courts are shown in Exhibits 39 and 40.

Exhibit 39. Average duration of resolved cases (days), second instance courts, 2012–2023

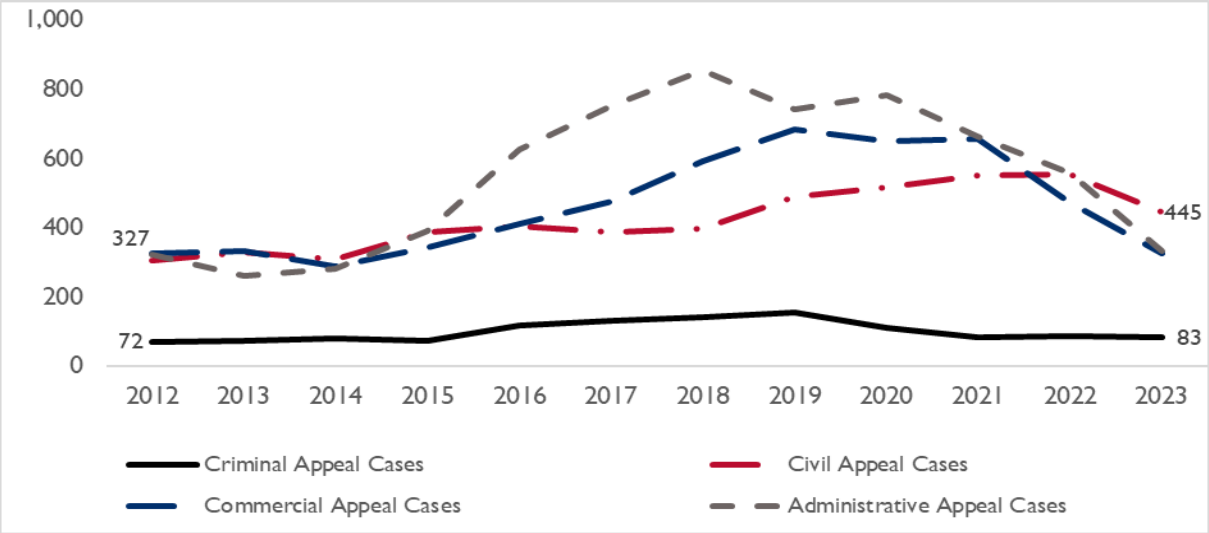
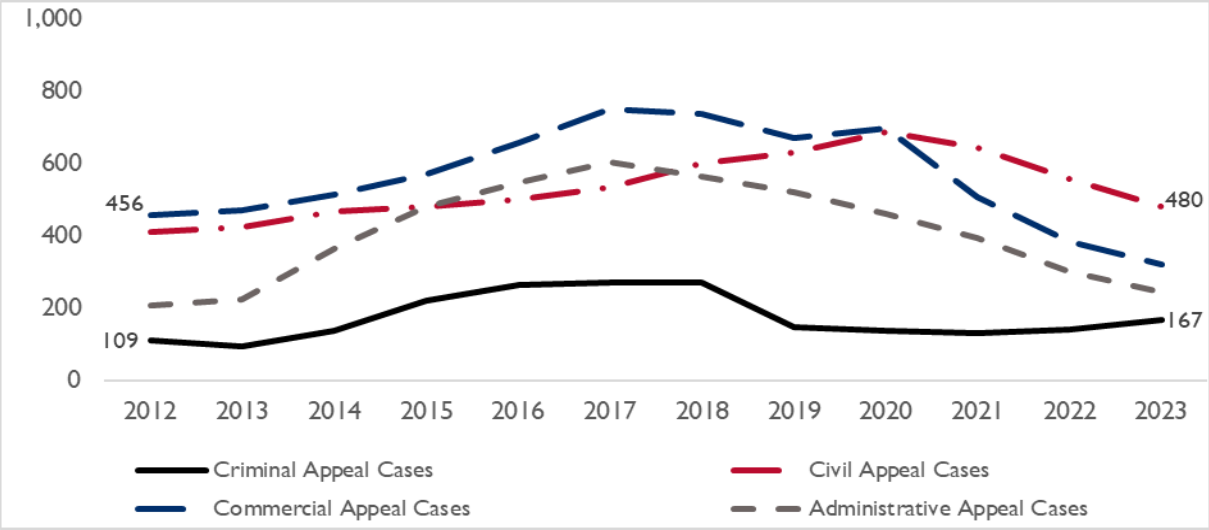


Exhibit 40. Average age of backlog (days), second instance courts, 2012–2023



CLEARANCE RATES AND COURT BACKLOG

The JEI-BiH tracks the number of unresolved cases and clearance rates for the major case types as performance indicators. Annual clearance rates are obtained when the number of resolved cases is divided by the number of newly received cases in the given year. When a clearance rate is greater than 100 percent, backlogs in BiH judicial institutions are reduced.

First instance courts

2023 annual changes

The clearance rates in first instance courts for administrative, commercial, commercial enforcement, and criminal cases were 114, 106, 106, and 101 percent, respectively. The clearance rate for civil cases was roughly 100 percent, while civil enforcement cases reached only 90 percent.

A combination of increased inflows and slower case resolution for civil enforcement cases resulted in a major increase in the backlog for this case type and a 6 percent increase in the overall backlog for first instance courts. Backlogs for four other case types in first instance courts (administrative, commercial enforcement, commercial, and criminal cases) shrank moderately.

2023 values relative to 2012

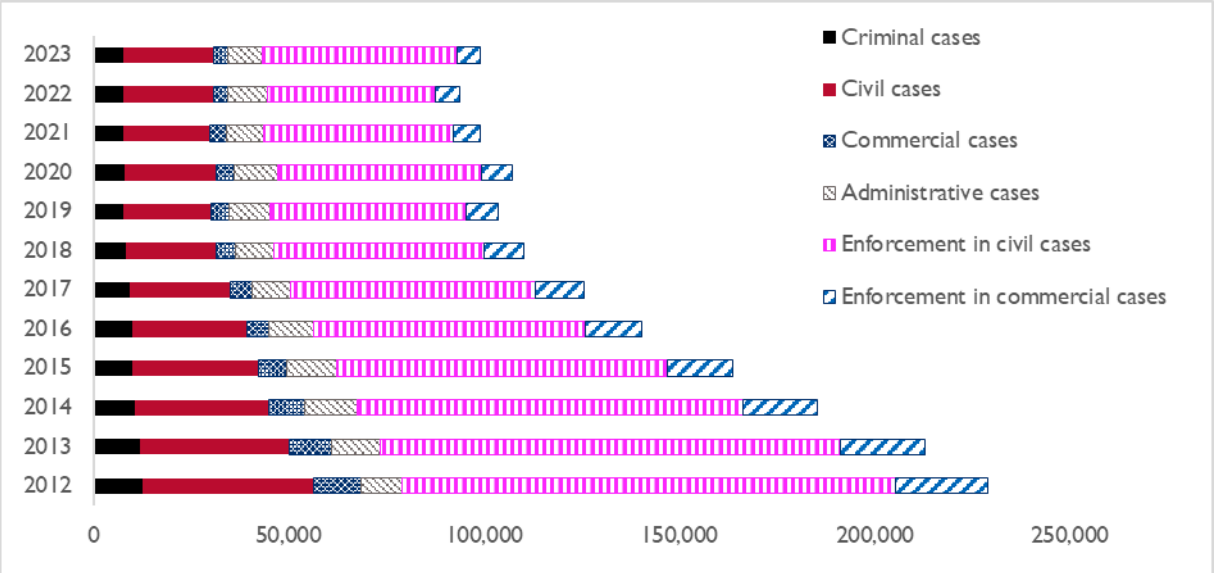
Relative to 2012, backlogs in first instance courts were substantially lower in 2023 for all case types, from 1,483 fewer cases (14 percent) for the administrative category to 76,629 fewer cases (61 percent) for civil enforcement. Exhibit 41 summarizes clearance rates. Exhibit 42 depicts backlogs for first instance courts since 2012.

Exhibit 41. Clearance rates (percent), first instance courts, 2012–2023

Case type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Criminal cases	118%	105%	110%	104%	100%	107%	108%	106%	98%	104%	100%	101%
Civil cases	123%	118%	113%	106%	110%	112%	112%	103%	97%	104%	97%	100%
Commercial cases	118%	112%	125%	130%	127%	108%	112%	107%	94%	111%	110%	106%
Administrative cases	98%	83%	91%	108%	116%	117%	98%	94%	94%	122%	92%	114%
Enforcement in civil cases	103%	113%	131%	121%	122%	112%	116%	106%	97%	105%	111%	90%
Enforcement in commercial cases	106%	114%	119%	119%	121%	117%	118%	123%	103%	108%	109%	106%

Note: A green circle indicates that the clearance rate for the given case type is above 100 percent, which is the desired result. A red circle signifies that the clearance rate for the given case type is below 100 percent, which is a sign of reduced efficiency.

Exhibit 42. Backlogs (unresolved cases), first instance courts, 2012–2023



Second instance courts

2023 annual changes

Second instance court clearance rates for administrative, commercial, and civil appeal cases remained strong at 125, 123, and 111 percent, respectively, with only criminal appeal cases underperforming slightly at 96 percent.

In second instance courts, the overall backlog in 2023 shrunk for the sixth consecutive year and once again reached its JEI-BiH low. The backlog of civil appeal cases again recorded the largest decrease in numerical terms of 1,026 cases (12 percent). The backlogs for administrative appeal and commercial appeal cases also declined by 505 and 590 cases, respectively (37 and 34 percent). The backlog only increased for the criminal commercial appeals category, by 240 cases or 18 per cent.

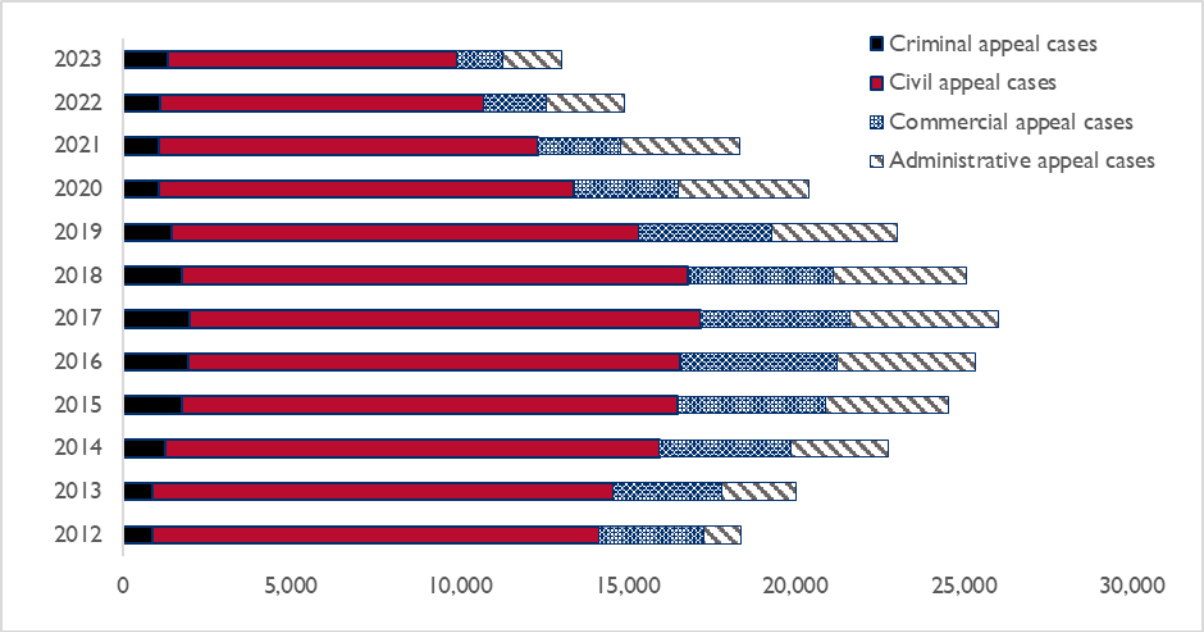
Compared to 2012 values, the overall backlog declined by 29 percent, resulting from a considerable drop in the number of civil appeal cases (numerically the largest category) and commercial appeal cases (4,682 and 1,757 cases, or 35 and 56 percent, respectively). The historical values of clearance rates in second instance courts are presented in Exhibit 43. Exhibit 44 shows how the size of backlogs has evolved since 2012.

Exhibit 43. Clearance rates (percent), second instance courts, 2012–2023

Case type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Criminal appeal cases	98%	99%	92%	91%	96%	100%	104%	106%	109%	99%	100%	96%
Civil appeal cases	91%	97%	93%	99%	100%	96%	101%	111%	119%	111%	118%	111%
Commercial appeal cases	98%	97%	81%	86%	91%	107%	105%	113%	145%	127%	126%	123%
Administrative appeal cases	114%	53%	66%	63%	75%	84%	123%	111%	92%	115%	162%	125%

Note: A green circle indicates that the clearance rate for the given case type is above 100 percent, which is a desired result. A red circle signifies that the clearance rate for the given case type is below 100 percent, which is a sign of reduced efficiency.

Exhibit 44. Backlogs (unresolved cases), second instance courts, 2012–2023



DURATION OF CASE RESOLUTIONS, AGE OF BACKLOG, BACKLOGS, AND CLEARANCE RATES IN PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

In the JEI-BiH, indicators for average case resolution time, average age of unresolved cases (age of backlog), number of unresolved cases (backlog), and clearance rates (ratio of resolved cases to newly received cases in a calendar year) are also tracked for POs. In 2023, there were positive and negative changes in the indicators for four major case types in POs.

Case resolution in POs took longer than in the previous year. The resolution time for war crime cases increased by as much as 482 days (25 percent) on average, while general crime cases took 12 days longer to resolve (5 percent). The resolution time for corruption cases declined for the second consecutive year, by 19 days (5 percent). For economic crime cases, the average resolution time was also shorter, by 54 days (11 percent).

The 2023 average age of backlog in POs increased by 207 days (6 percent) for war crime cases and 2 days (or 1 percent) for general crime cases. The average duration of unresolved cases was 48 days (10 percent) lower for corruption cases,[28] representing a new lowest value for this case category, and 18 days (3 percent) lower for other economic crime cases.

In POs, the size of backlogs increased appreciably, driven predominantly by general crime cases (up 2,197 cases, or 16 percent), with some contribution from corruption cases (up 55 cases, or 6 percent). The indicator value decreased by 3 cases (0.2 percent) for economic crime cases and by 61 cases (16 percent) for war crime cases.

The clearance rate was 88 percent for the general crime category, 96 percent for corruption cases, 101 percent for economic crimes, and 242 percent for war crimes. The large variation in clearance rates across PO case types suggests the importance of analyzing inflows and resolved cases in 2023. A full historical analysis of these variables is presented in the 'Additional Data' section. Findings presented below refer to 2022–2023 specifically.

[28] USAID/BiH JACA assisted the HJPC in introducing a new case type for high-profile corruption and organized crime (HCOC) cases in 2021.

Inflows to POs in 2023 remained at approximately the same level relative to 2022 (an increase of 92 cases, or less than 0.5 percent). Case resolution in 2023 slowed by 985 cases relative to 2022 (5 percent, the biggest decline in the case resolution rate across all levels of judicial institutions) and the backlog rose by 2,188 cases (13 percent). The changes to backlogs and clearance rates in POs are depicted in Exhibits 45–48.

The data on case inflows, case resolutions and clearance rates for corruption cases and war crime cases (which are assigned similar complexity ratings by HJPC performance metrics) recorded varying changes. In 2023, both inflows and resolution of corruption cases increased (by 19 and 36 cases, or 2 and 3 percent, respectively), the clearance rate was 96 percent and the backlog in this category rose for the fourth consecutive year (by 55 cases, or 6 percent). For war crime cases, the 2023 clearance rate was 242 percent. The inflow of new war crime cases was 53 cases (29 percent less than in 2022) and the number of resolved war crime cases dropped to 128 (32 percent less than in 2022). The total 2023 backlog of war crime cases was 323 cases.

Exhibit 45. Average duration of resolved cases (days), POs, 2012–2023

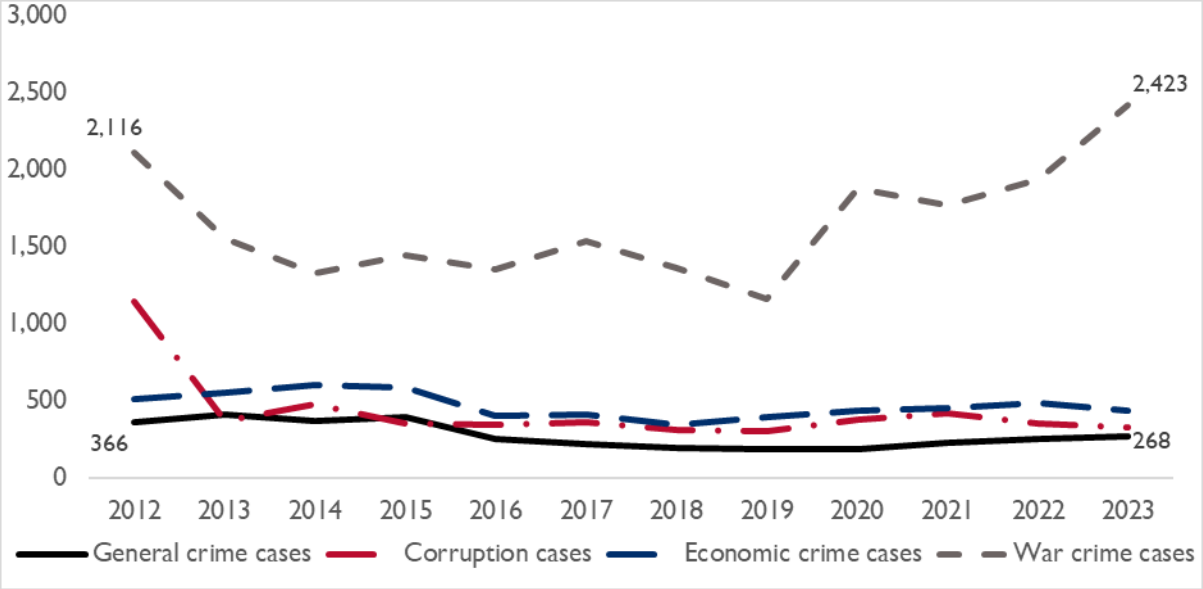


Exhibit 46. Average age of the backlog (days), POs, 2012–2023

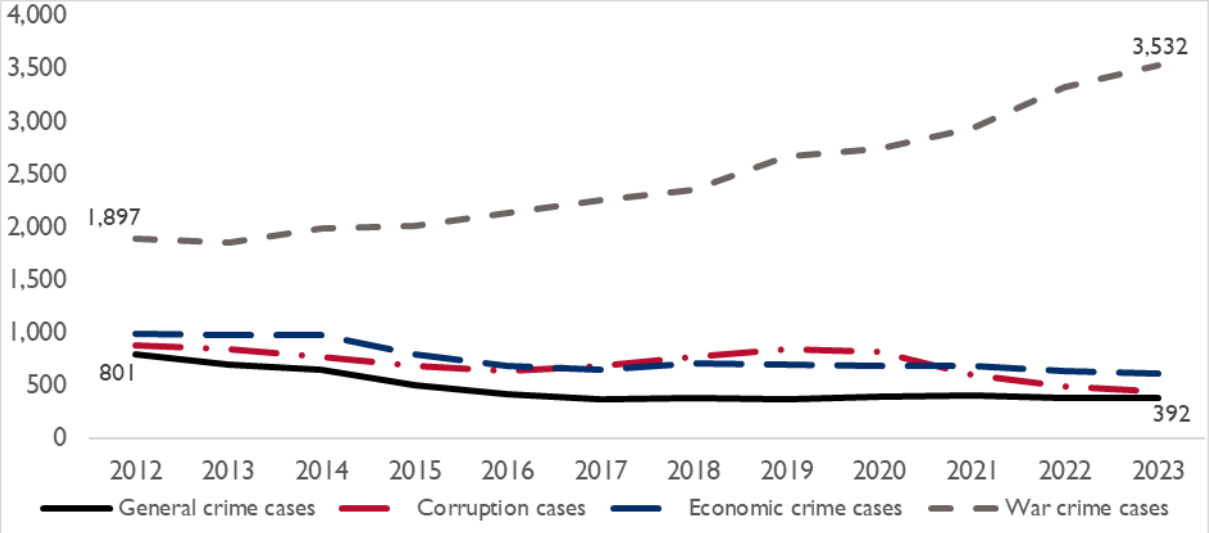


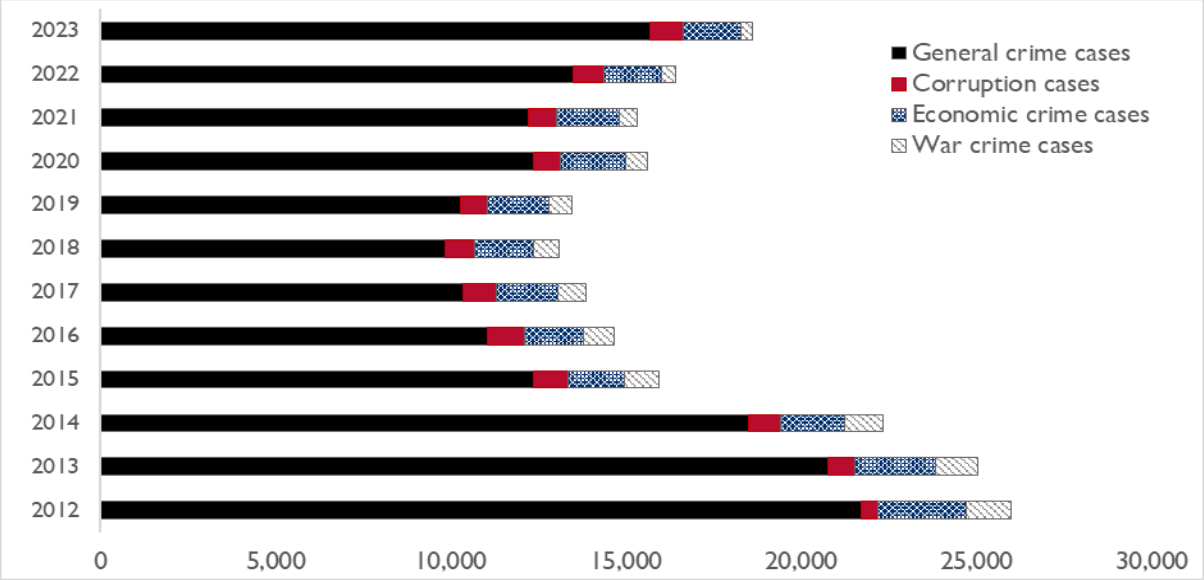
Exhibit 47. Clearance rates (percent), POs, 2012–2023

Case type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
General crime cases	103%	104%	109%	127%	105%	103%	103%	97%	89%	100%	93%	88%
Corruption cases	N/a	N/a	83%	91%	96%	111%	110%	110%	101%	96%	94%	96%
Economic crime cases	80%	112%	128%	114%	96%	100%	105%	98%	98%	105%	109%	101%
War crime cases	75%	116%	154%	126%	153%	139%	135%	161%	143%	175%	252%	242%

Note 1: A green circle indicates that the clearance rate for the given case type is above 100 percent, which is a desired result. A red circle means that the clearance rate for the given case type is below 100 percent, which is a sign of reduced efficiency.

Note 2: Due to changes in the definitions of corruption crime cases by the HJPC in 2014 and 2015, and the subsequent misalignment of data with the updated definitions in CMS/TCMS, the clearance rate data for corruption cases in 2012–2013 were not available.

Exhibit 48. Average extent of the backlog (unresolved cases), POs, 2012–2023



ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

The HJPC compiles data for the following indicators manually with a one-year time lag: collective/orientation quotas of judges and prosecutors and the number and clearance rate for small-value utility bill collection cases (Efficiency dimension), confirmation rates of first instance court decisions in criminal, civil, and commercial cases and success of indictments (Quality dimension), and the success of disciplinary proceedings (Accountability and Transparency dimension). As a result, the 2023 edition of the JEI-BiH was only able to capture relevant information for these indicators for 2022, with the sole exception of the success rate for disciplinary proceedings, for which 2023 data were available.

The collective quotas[29] for judges and prosecutors in 2022 were 113 and 126 percent, respectively. In 2022, first instance court decisions in criminal, civil, and commercial cases recorded confirmation

[29] In estimating its productivity in terms of the number of resolved cases, the BiH judiciary relies mainly on the 'collective/orientation quota' metric (generally referred to as 'the quota'). The quota determines the number of cases a judge or a prosecutor is expected to resolve in a year. The total number of resolved cases at the end of the year is compared to the number prescribed by the quota to obtain the percentage of fulfillment of the quota requirement. The

rates of 85 88, and 91 percent, respectively, and the success rate of indictments was 95 percent. The rate of success for disciplinary procedures—the only manually collected indicator in this subset that uses 2023 data—was 85 percent. Actual and index values of these indicators are included in Annex VI with all other HJPC administrative indicators.

ADDITIONAL HJPC ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

In addition to the data used to calculate JEI-BiH indicators, the HJPC administrative data provide information that makes it possible to triangulate findings on the state of the BiH judiciary. The following sections review this information: new case inflows, number of cases resolved, and resources in the judiciary (court and PO budgets and the number of judges, prosecutors, and support staff).

CASE INFLOWS, 2012–2023

In 2023, inflows to first instance courts rose 7 percent (from 113,806 in 2022 to 121,523 in 2023), predominantly driven by a 16 percent increase in civil enforcement cases, a subcategory that accounts for more than half of all cases in first instance courts. The number of civil cases also increased (by 3 percent), while the number of new criminal cases, commercial cases, commercial enforcement cases, and administrative cases in first instance courts declined (by 0.4, 4, 6, and 14 percent, respectively).

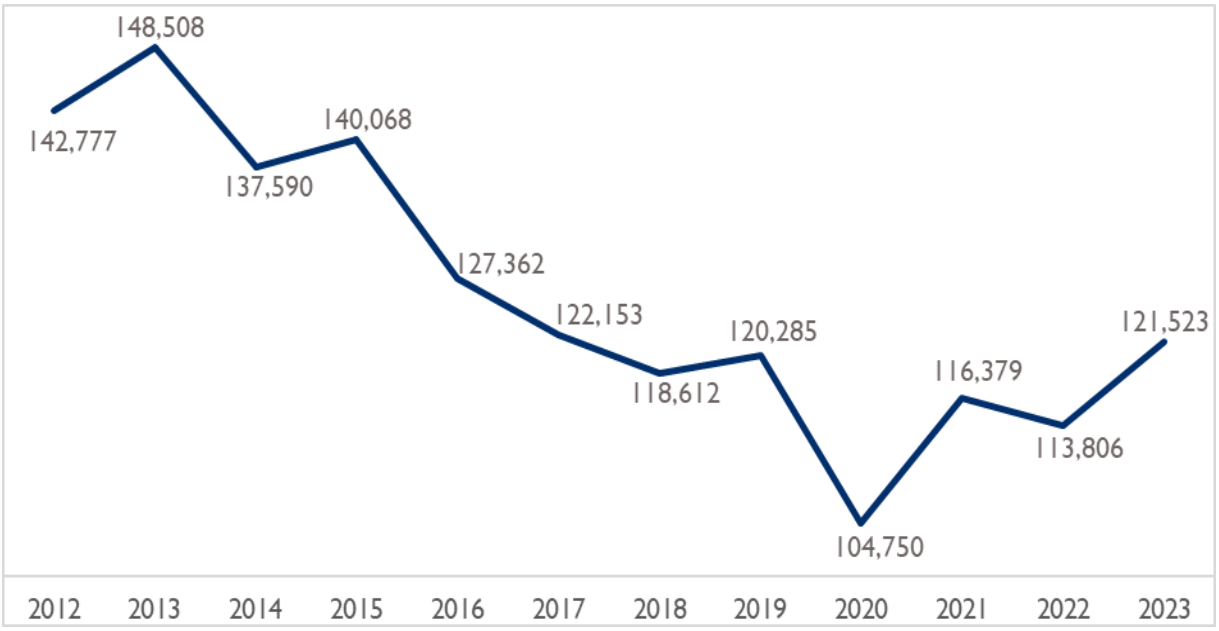
Overall inflows in first instance courts were 15 percent lower than in the earliest year for which data are available (2012). Historical trends for case inflows to first instance courts since 2012 are shown in Exhibit 49 and illustrated in Exhibit 50.

Exhibit 49. Changes in inflow levels, first instance courts, 2023 compared to 2022 and 2012

Judicial institution	Case type	Inflow 2012	Inflow 2022	Inflow 2023	Change in inflow levels in 2023 vs. 2012 (percent)	Change in inflow levels in 2023 vs. 2022 (percent)
First instance courts	Criminal cases	14,853	8,612	8,578	-42%	-0.4%
	Civil cases	32,441	25,371	26,246	-19%	3%
	Commercial cases	9,016	4,294	4,104	-54%	-4%
	Administrative cases	10,118	9,785	8,410	-17%	-14%
	Enforcement of civil cases	62,382	56,595	65,623	5%	16%
	Enforcement of commercial cases	13,967	9,149	8,562	-39%	-6%
	TOTAL	142,777	113,806	121,523	-15%	7%

average value for all judges in one court (or prosecutors in one PO) represents the 'collective quota' for that court (or PO). The average value for all courts or all POs represents the percentage of the collective quota that has been met for all courts or all POs. The data on quotas are collected by the HJPC with a one-year time lag. Source: 2018 JEI-BiH, p. 46, https://www.measurebih.com/uimages/201820JEI20BiH20Report20ENG20with20matrix.pdf

Exhibit 50. Total case inflows, first instance courts, 2012–2023



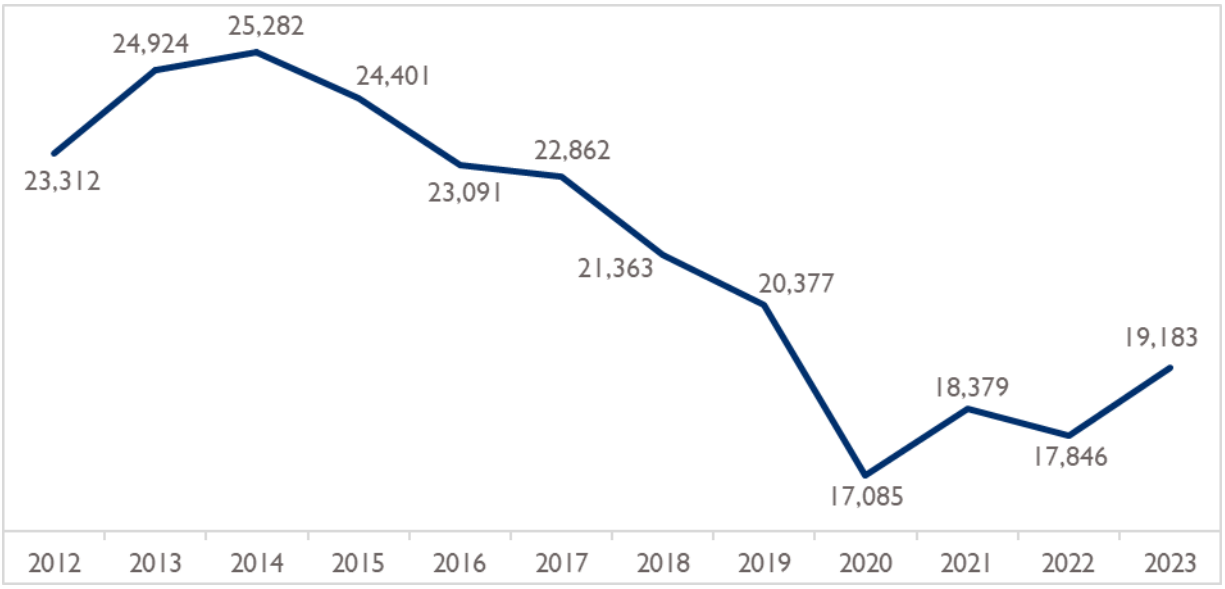
In 2023, inflows to second instance courts increased by 7 percent, with some variation between individual case types. The number of new cases increased by 20 percent for administrative appeal cases but barely dipped for new commercial appeal cases (by 1 percent). At 7 percent for both subcategories, the intake of criminal and civil appeal cases closely tracked the overall change for second instance courts.

Total inflows in second instance courts in 2023 were down 18 percent relative to 2012. Exhibits 51 and 52 present historical trends in case inflow in second instance courts since 2012.

Exhibit 51. Changes in inflow levels, second instance courts, 2023 compared to 2012

Judicial institution	Case type	Inflow 2012	Inflow 2022	Inflow 2023	Change in inflow levels in 2023 vs. 2012 (percent)	Change in inflow levels in 2023 vs. 2022 (percent)
Second instance courts	Criminal appeal cases	4,492	4,865	5,218	16%	7%
	Civil appeal cases	14,065	8,757	9,384	-33%	7%
	Commercial appeal cases	3,333	2,242	2,211	-34%	-1%
	Administrative appeal cases	1,422	1,982	2,370	67%	20%
	TOTAL	23,312	17,846	19,183	-18%	7%

Exhibit 52. Total case inflows, second instance courts, 2012–2023



Inflows of PO cases rose by less than half a percent in 2023, wholly driven by the 0.7 percent increase in new general crime cases (a category that accounts for 87 percent of all cases in POs). The number of new corruption cases again increased, from 1,136 cases in 2022 to 1,155 cases in 2023 (2 percent), while the number of new economic crime cases declined at the same rate. The inflow of new war crime cases dropped for the fourth consecutive year, by 29 percent, but this case type constitutes just 0.2 percent of all new PO cases.

Compared to 2012, total inflows to POs in 2022 were down 18 percent. Exhibits 53 and 54 illustrate trends of inflows to POs since 2012, 2015, and 2022.[30]

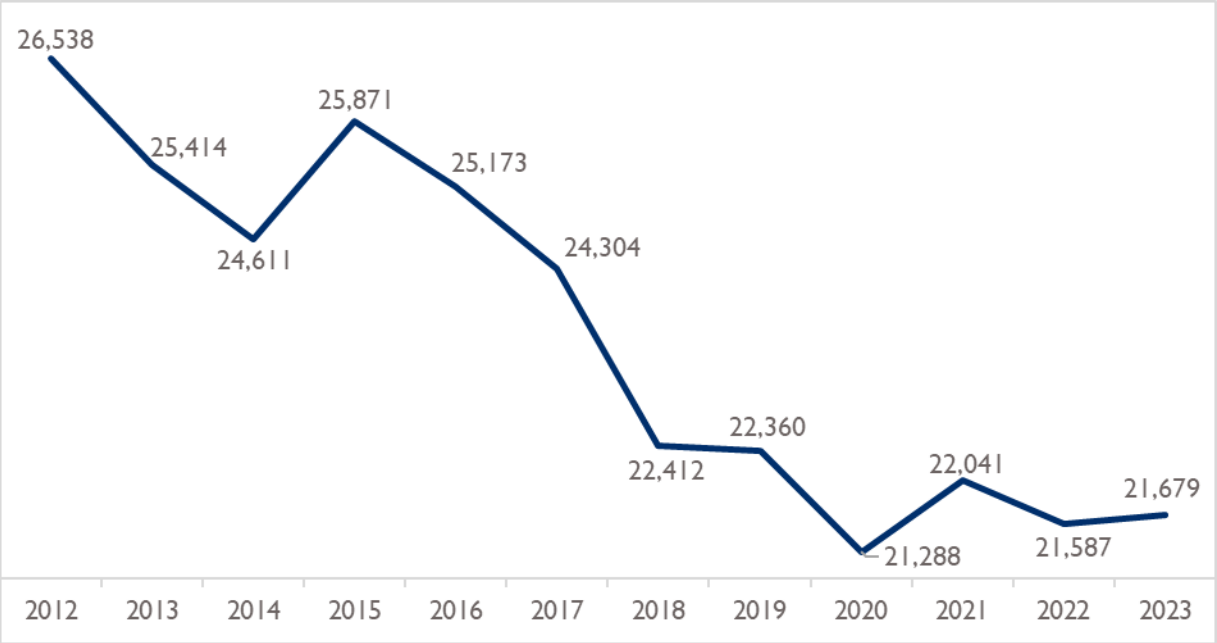
Exhibit 53. Changes in inflow levels, POs, 2023 compared to 2012 (2015) and 2022

Judicial institution	Case type	Inflows				Change in inflow levels (percent), 2023 vs.		
		2012	2015	2022	2023	2012	2015	2022
POs	General crime cases	25,975	N/A	18,839	18,969	-27%	N/A	1%
	Corruption cases*	N/A	1,138	1,136	1,155	N/A	1%	2%
	Other economic crime cases*	N/A	1,704	1,537	1,502	N/A	-12%	-2%
	War crime cases	563	N/A	75	53	-91%	N/A	-29%
	TOTAL	26,538	N/A	21,587	21,679	-18%	-7%	0.4%

* Due to changes in the definitions of corruption crime cases and other economic crime cases by the HJPC in 2014 and 2015 and the subsequent misalignment of data with the updated definitions in CMS/TCMS, the inflow data for these two categories are not available for 2012–2013.

[30] Due to changes in the definitions of corruption crime cases by the HJPC in 2014 and 2015, and the subsequent misalignment of data with the updated definitions in CMS/TCMS, a comparison of the inflows of corruption and economic crime cases in 2023 and 2012 is not reliable. Therefore, the analysis for POs' inflow is based on reliable data that were available from 2015 onward.

Exhibit 54. Changes in inflow levels, POs, 2012–2023



CASE RESOLUTIONS, 2012–2023

In 2023, the BiH judiciary's performance (i.e., all courts and POs) in resolving court cases declined slightly (by 2 percent.) relative to 2022. The case resolution rate slowed by 2 per cent in first instance courts,[31] 5 percent in POs and nearly 1 percent in second instance courts. Relative to 2012, the overall number of resolved cases in 2023 was 24 percent lower.

In 2023, first instance courts' commercial enforcement and commercial cases recorded the largest annual drops of 9 and 8 percent. However, the 6 percent decline in civil enforcement cases drove the overall decrease because this subcategory accounts for nearly 51 percent of all cases in first instance courts tracked by the index. The overall decrease was partially moderated by increases in case resolution for administrative, civil, and criminal cases (by 7, 6, and 2 percent, respectively).

In 2023, first instance courts resolved 25 percent fewer cases than in 2012. Case resolution trends in first instance courts since 2012 are presented in Exhibit 55 and illustrated in Exhibit 56.

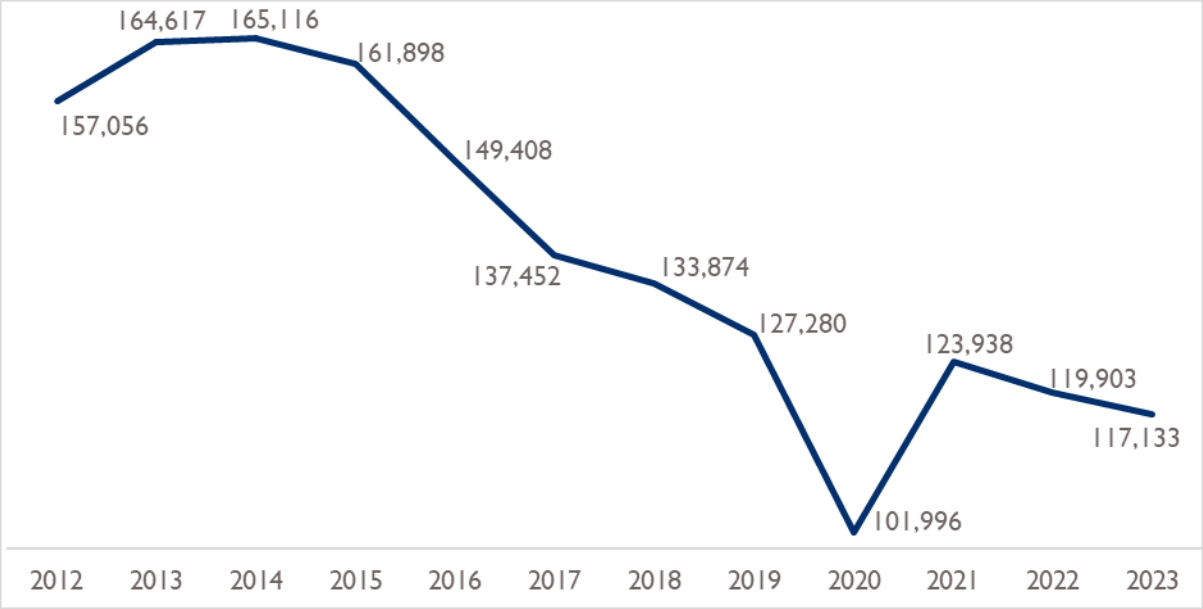
Exhibit 55. Changes in the number of resolved cases, first instance courts, 2023 compared to 2012 and 2022

Judicial institution	Case type	Case resolutions 2012	Case resolutions 2022	Case resolutions 2023	Change in number of resolved cases, 2023 vs. 2012 (percent)	Change in number of resolved cases, 2023 vs. 2022 (percent)
First instance courts	Criminal cases	17,507	8,570	8,703	-50%	2%
	Civil cases	40,052	24,687	26,119	-35%	6%
	Commercial cases	10,624	4,739	4,356	-59%	-8%
	Administrative cases	9,904	9,002	9,602	-3%	7%

[31] The number of resolved first instance court cases constituted 74 percent of all case resolutions in 2022 and predominantly shaped the overall result.

Judicial institution	Case type	Case resolutions 2012	Case resolutions 2022	Case resolutions 2023	Change in number of resolved cases, 2023 vs. 2012 (percent)	Change in number of resolved cases, 2023 vs. 2022 (percent)
	Enforcement of civil cases	64,195	62,967	59,320	-8%	-6%
	Enforcement of commercial cases	14,774	9,938	9,033	-39%	-9%
	TOTAL	157,056	119,903	117,133	-25%	-2%

Exhibit 56. Number of resolved cases, first instance courts, 2012–2023



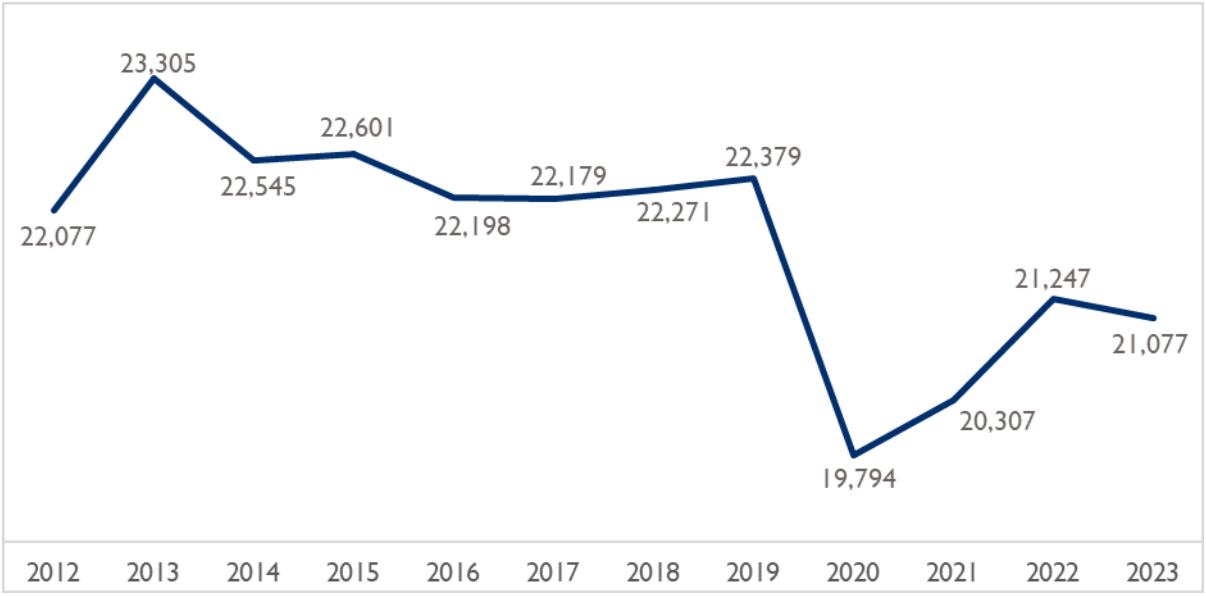
After two years of moderate increases, the pace of case resolution in second instance courts weakened slightly in 2023. Case resolution performance varied by case type. There were 1 percent and 3 percent increases in the number of resolved civil appeal and criminal appeal cases, but they were insufficient to offset the 8 percent drop in the number of resolved administrative appeal cases and 4 percent drop in resolved commercial appeal cases.

In 2023, second instance courts resolved 5 percent fewer cases than in 2012. Data on the number of resolved cases are shown in Exhibits 57 and 58.

Exhibit 57. Changes in the number of resolved cases, second instance courts, 2023 compared to 2012 and 2022

Judicial institution	Case type	Case resolutions 2012	Case resolutions 2022	Case resolutions 2023	Change in number of case resolutions, 2023 vs. 2012 (percent)	Change in number of case resolutions, 2023 vs. 2022 (percent)
Second instance courts	Criminal appeal cases	4,417	4,866	4,989	13%	3%
	Civil appeal cases	12,768	10,353	10,420	-18%	1%
	Commercial appeal cases	3,274	2,824	2,714	-17%	-4%
	Administrative appeal cases	1,618	3,204	2,954	83%	-8%
	TOTAL	22,077	21,247	21,077	-5%	-1%

Exhibit 58. Number of resolved cases, second instance courts, 2012–2023



The number of resolved cases in POs declined in 2023 relative to the previous year (by 5 percent). This drop in overall case resolution in POs was once again driven by a 5 percent decrease in the number of resolved general crime cases.[32] The resolution of war crime cases also fell, by 32 percent,[33] while the number of resolved cases in the other economic crimes subcategory dropped by 10 percent. It is worth noting that corruption cases were the only case type where resolution improved, from 1,073 cases in 2022 to 1,109 cases in 2023 (3 percent). Moreover, this improvement continued a three-year streak.

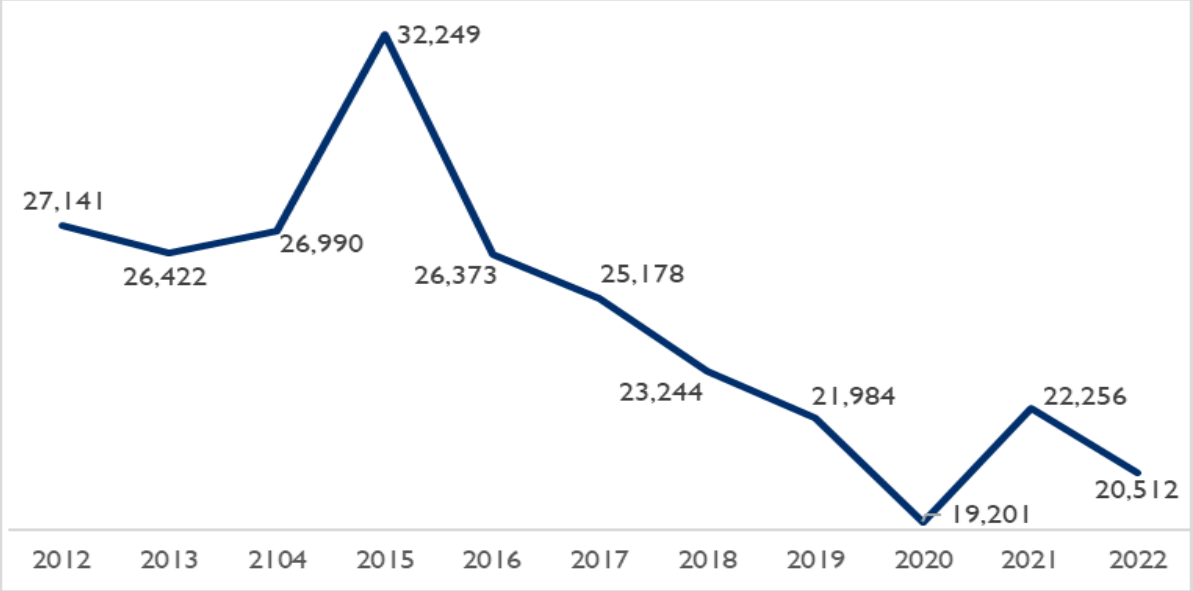
[32] General crime cases accounted for 86 percent of all PO cases in 2023.
[33] War crime cases constituted less than 1 percent of all PO cases in 2023.

The total number of cases resolved by POs in 2023 was down 39 percent relative to this category's 2015 baseline year (the first comparable year).[34] POs' historical performance in case resolution is detailed in Exhibit 59 and illustrated in Exhibit 60.

Exhibit 59. Changes in the number of resolved cases, POs, 2023 compared to 2012 (2015) and 2022

Judicial institution	Case type	Case resolutions				Change in number of resolved cases (percent), 2023 to:		
		2012	2015	2022	2023	2012	2015	2022
POs	General crime cases	26,717	28,906	17,571	16,771	-37%	-42%	-5%
	Corruption cases	N/A	1,040	1,073	1,109	N/A	7%	3%
	Other economic crime cases	N/A	1,940	1,679	1,519	N/A	-22%	-10%
	War crime cases	424	363	189	128	-70%	-65%	-32%
	TOTAL	27,141	32,249	20,512	19,527	N/A	-39%	-5%

Exhibit 60. Number of resolved cases, POs, 2012–2023



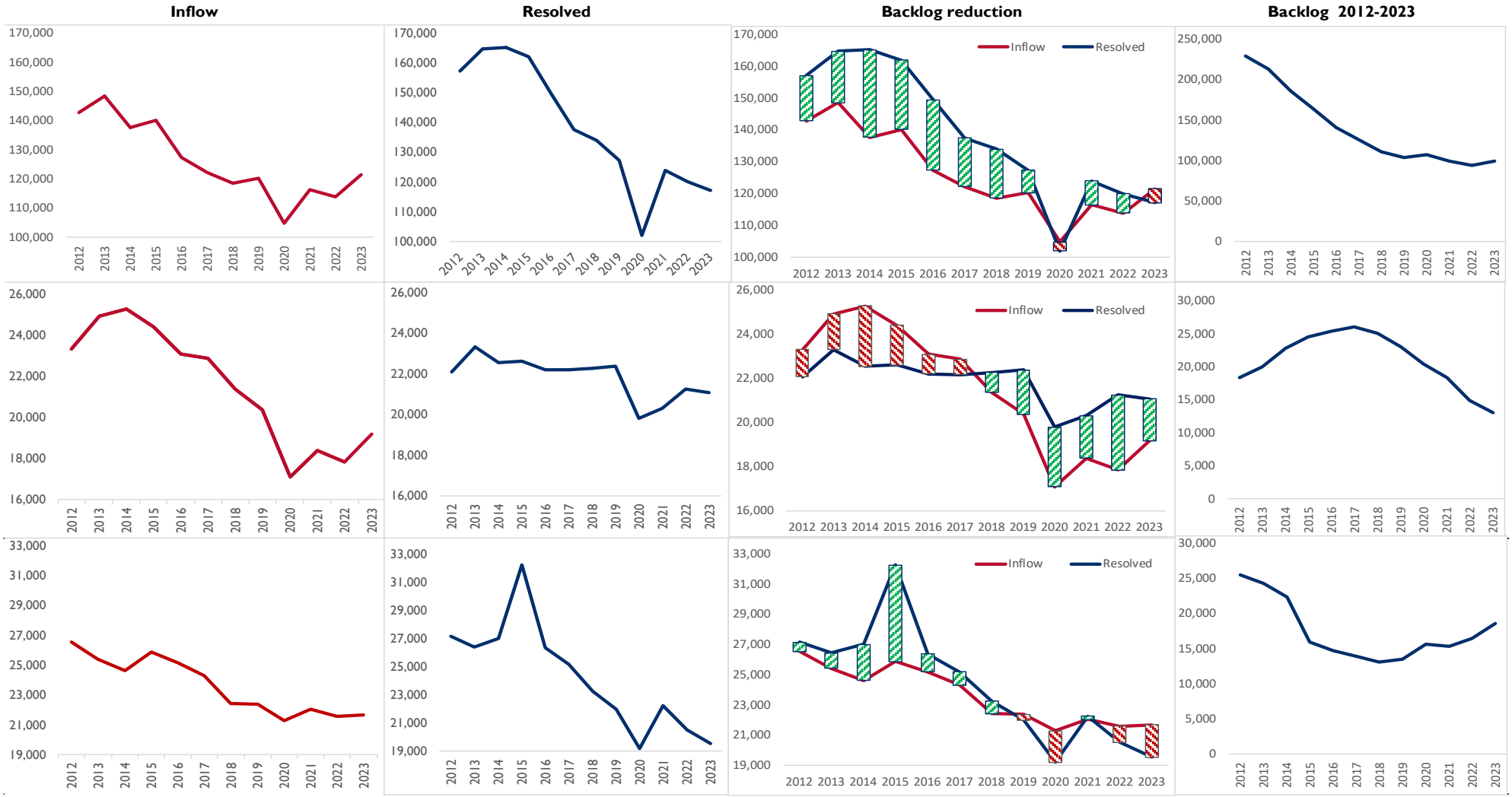
CASE INFLOW, RESOLUTION, AND BACKLOG TRENDS IN 2012–2023

The overall case backlog in the BiH judiciary rose by 4 percent in 2023, relative to 2022. The backlog in first instance courts, which accounted for more than 75 percent of all backlogged cases, increased by 6 percent. Second instance courts reduced their case backlog by 13 percent, but the backlog in POs increased at the same rate. Exhibit 61 brings together trends in inflows, case resolutions, and backlogs for first and second instance courts and POs.

[34] Due to changes in the definitions of corruption crime cases by the HJPC in 2014 and 2015, and the subsequent misalignment of data with the updated definitions in CMS/TCMS, a comparison of the number of resolved corruption and economic crime cases in 2022 and 2012 is not reliable. Therefore, the analysis for POs' inflow is based on reliable data that were available from 2015 onward.

Exhibit 61. Case inflow, resolution, and backlog trends in courts and POs, 2012–2023

Note: Row 1 presents data for first instance courts, Row 2 for second instance courts and Row 3 for POs



ADDITIONAL DATA ON RESOURCES, 2012–2023

This section of the JEI-BiH report examines budget and staffing data provided by the HJPC. In 2023, budgets for courts and POs were again increased (almost as much as in the previous year) by 11 and 16 percent respectively, maintaining the general rising trend since 2012. The number of judicial professionals and the number of court support staff remained practically unchanged. Only the number of support staff in POs increased by 3 percent. Historical data on court and PO resources are presented in Exhibit 62 and illustrated in Exhibits 63–66.

Exhibit 62. Resources available to courts and POs, 2012–2023

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Court budgets (in BAM million)	165	172	174	177	178	182	191	205	199	203	232	257
PO budgets (in BAM million)	42	43	47	49	50	52	57	58	57	60	67	78
Total number of judges	1,073	1,098	1,102	1,088	1,108	1,017	1,013	1,100	1,093	1,073	1,055	1,052
Total number of prosecutors	310	328	360	365	380	377	377	372	358	361	361	361
Number of support staff in courts	3,098	3,239	3,352	3,420	3,253	3,474	3,316	3,535	3,377	3,401	3,449	3,449
Number of support staff in POs	665	687	668	744	803	700	752	821	810	830	836	860

Exhibit 63. Adopted court and PO budgets (BAM), 2012–2023

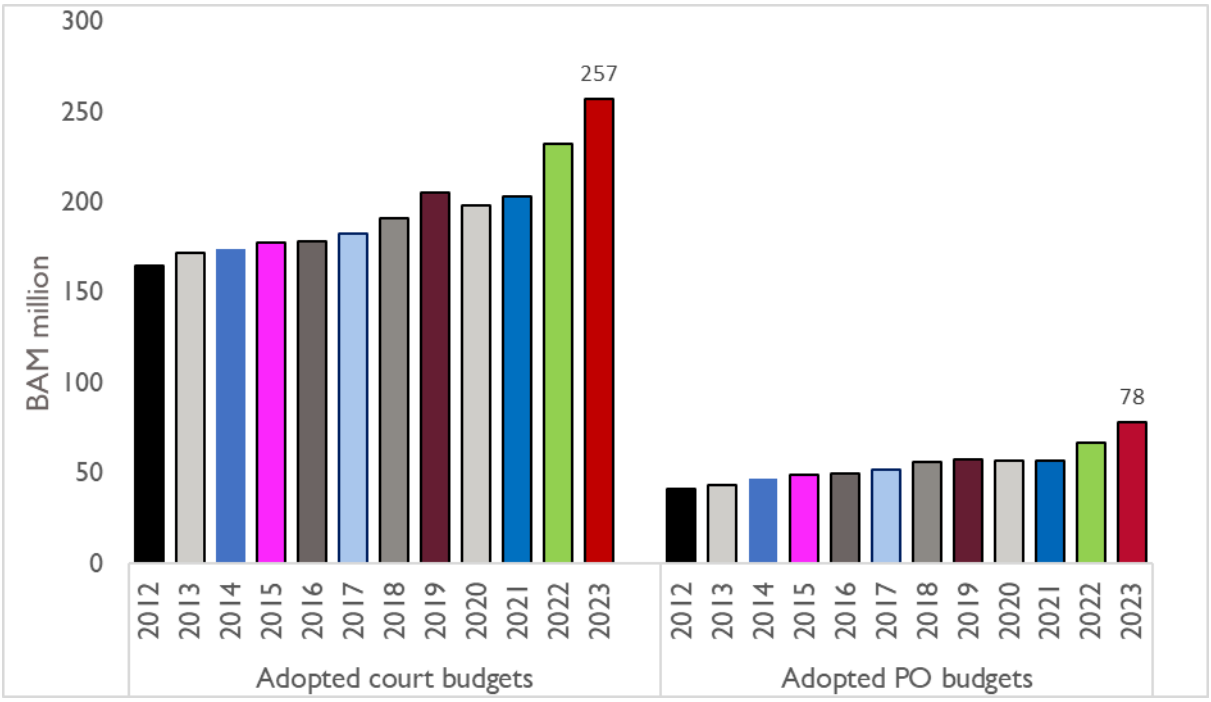


Exhibit 64. Total number of judges and prosecutors, 2012–2023

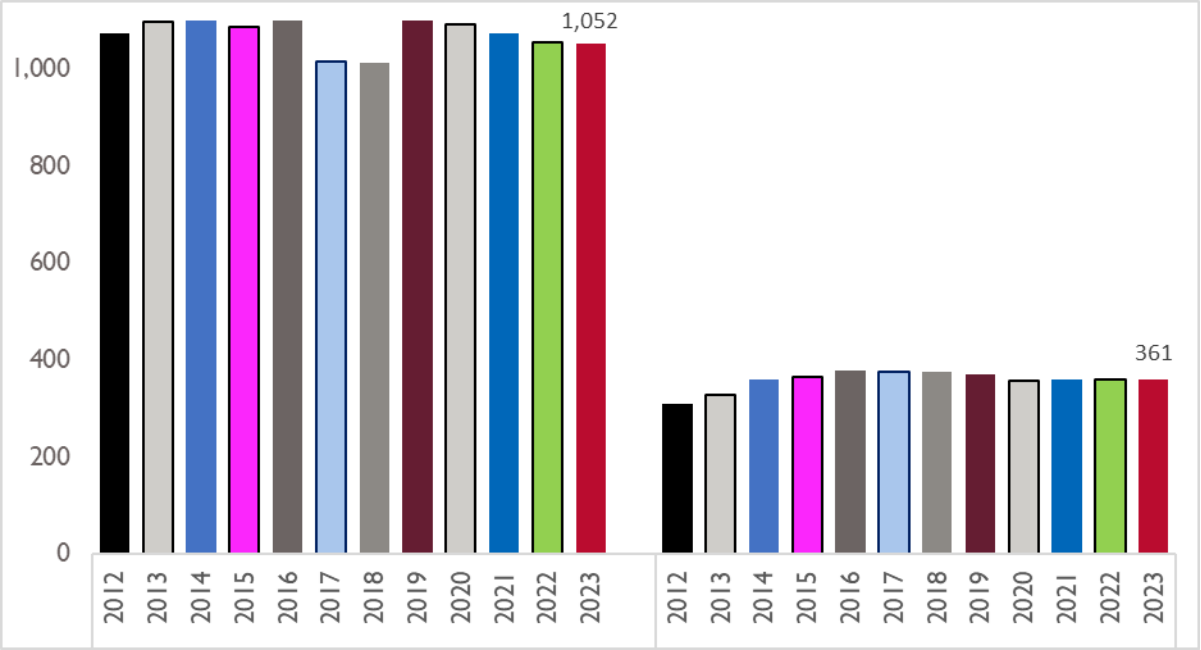
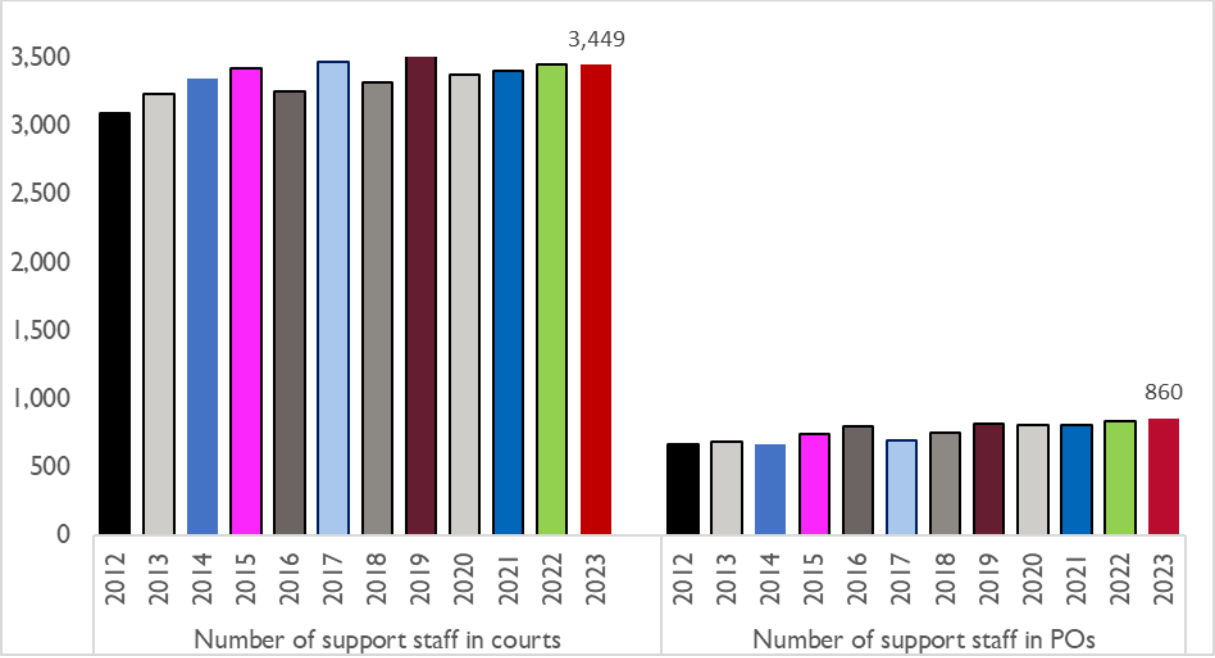


Exhibit 65. Total number of support staff in courts and POs, 2012–2023



Judicial institutions generally had considerably more resources in 2023 than in 2012. Budgets were 56 percent larger for courts and as much as 87 percent larger for POs. There were 16 percent more prosecutors and 11 and 29 percent more support staff in courts and POs, respectively. Only the number of judges declined (by 2 percent). An overview of budget and resource levels from 2012 to 2023 is shown in Exhibit 66.

All changes in the BiH judicial institutions discussed in this report occurred in an environment of growing budgets for both courts and POs. Staffing levels in the BiH judiciary remained broadly the same as in previous years.

Exhibit 66. Resources available to courts and POs, 2023 compared to 2012

	Increases in resource levels, 2023 vs. 2012
Court budgets	56%
PO budgets	87%
Number of judges	-2%
Number of prosecutors	16%
Number of support staff in courts	11%
Number of support staff in POs	29%

CONCLUSIONS: HJPC ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The index value of the HJPC administrative dataset in 2023 was 22.70 (68.86 percent of the potential maximum value). This new highest level for HJPC administrative indicators improved on the previous year by 0.44 index points (1.96 percent), the only increase across the three JEI-BiH data sources this year.

For five of the six indicators in first instance courts, the average case resolution time was reduced again, and for four of the six indicators, the age of backlogs declined. While clearance rates for five of the six case categories in first instance courts were at or above 100 percent, a combination of increased inflows and slower case resolution reduced the clearance rate for civil enforcement cases to 90 percent, which caused a major increase in the backlog for this case type and led to a 6 percent overall rise in the size of the backlog at this level of judicial institutions. The total number of resolved cases in the first instance courts in 2023 was lower than the number of new cases and slower than the year before, signalling a problem area for the BiH judiciary. While case resolution times in first instance courts were still long (between 282 and 425 days) and the duration of backlog cases was between 275 and 592 days, the overall duration of case resolution is gradually declining. Although their number fell below 1.7 million for the first time in five years, unresolved utility enforcement cases remain a burden on first instance courts.

Second instance courts continued to deliver satisfactory performance in 2023, with administrative, commercial, and administrative appeal cases reducing average case resolution time and age of backlog considerably. For generally well-performing criminal appeal cases, the changes were small. Even with increasing inflows, clearance rates in second instance courts were again over 100 percent and second instance court backlogs fell to the lowest level since 2012. The performance of second instance courts in processing criminal appeal cases remains a benchmark for the BiH judiciary (taking 83 days on average), though the time taken to resolve all other appeal case types remains long (between 327 and 445 days).

For POs, performance indicator changes in 2023 were mixed, with the average duration of war crime cases increasing sharply and a modest rise in the general crime category. The time taken to process economic crime cases in POs fell and the duration of corruption cases declined for the second consecutive year. The age of backlog in POs rose for war crime cases and (only slightly) for general crime cases, but backlog corruption cases and economic crime cases on average took less time. The overall PO backlog increased, driven by general crime cases. Clearance rates were below 100 percent for the general crime and corruption case subcategories, barely above 100 for economic crime cases, and again exceedingly high for war crime cases. The size of backlogs in

POs rose again as a consequence of slower case resolution (by 5 percent), even in the context of almost stagnant inflows (0.4 percent).

These data and analyses signal the importance of the BiH judiciary re-examining the implications of clearance rates, case inflows, and case resolutions for war crime and corruption cases. War crime cases recorded a clearance rate of 242 percent in 2023, but in the context of 128 resolved cases and an inflow of just 53 cases. At the end of 2023, the total backlog of war crime cases was 323. In comparison, although both resolution time and age of backlog declined again, the clearance rate for corruption cases was still just 96 percent. The number of resolved corruption cases continued to rise (1,053 in 2021, 1,073 in 2022, and 1,109 cases in 2023), in parallel with increasing inflows (1,098 cases in 2021; 1,136 in 2022, and 1,155 cases in 2023). These data suggest that the judiciary needs to reconsider and reallocate available resources to strengthen its performance in the fight against corruption.

The budgets for both courts and POs increased again in 2023, while human resource levels in the BiH judiciary remained broadly unchanged. Persistent declining trends in the number of resolved cases in both first instance courts and POs, despite increasing resources at their disposal, are worrying.

2023 JEI-BIH RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2023 JEI-BiH analysis found that little had changed in the BiH judiciary relative to the previous year. There were some changes in individual indicators, as presented in this report, but these changes were not large enough to make a substantial difference to the overall status of the BiH judiciary. Areas in which the BIH judiciary needs to make further improvements remain the same. With that in mind, MEASURE II offers the following recommendations to the BiH judiciary for their consideration.

OVERALL

- The number of cases resolved in the BiH judiciary again declined in 2023, while available budgets continued to increase. First instance courts and POs must improve their case resolution performance. Second instance courts should continue to deliver solid case resolution results and deserve support in sustaining this level of performance.
- The practice of manually tracking vital performance indicators (collective quotas for judges and prosecutors; confirmation rates for first instance court decisions in criminal, civil and commercial cases; success rates of indictments and disciplinary proceedings) should be replaced by automated collection and processing of all data as soon as possible.

CORRUPTION-RELATED MATTERS

- The public continues to perceive the judiciary's results in processing corruption cases as inadequate. The BiH judiciary must continue to boost both the number and quality of indictments in HCOC cases.
- Even in the context of an increasing number of resolved corruption cases, reduced resolution times and a decreasing backlog age (all positive outcomes), the backlog of corruption cases in POs again increased, which suggests that available resources are not being allocated to account for increasing inflows. The BiH judiciary should re-examine current resource allocation and find ways to strengthen the processing of HCOC cases.

- The HJPC and judicial institutions should appoint selected prosecutors and judges to specialize in HCOC cases. The efforts and achievements of these specialized prosecutors and judges must be appropriately recognized and rewarded.
- The judiciary should improve its public communication efforts to highlight its results in fighting corruption.

EFFICIENCY OF APPOINTMENTS, CAREER ADVANCEMENT CRITERIA, AND COMPETENCE OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

- The HJPC should assuage the concerns of judicial professionals about the transparency and fairness of appointments, career advancement criteria, and the competence of newly appointed judges and prosecutors, and should find ways to demonstrate the transparency and fairness of these processes.

TIMELY DELIVERY OF JUSTICE

- Case resolution duration remains persistently and excessively long. The BiH judiciary should draw on the available positive examples, such as criminal appeal cases, for benchmarks and ideas to boost the performance of other judicial institutions.

ANNEX I: 2023 JUDICIAL EFFECTIVENESS INDEX MATRIX

A comprehensive BiH 2023 Judicial Effectiveness Index Matrix is attached to the back cover of this report.

ANNEX II: BRIEF OVERVIEW OF JEI-BIH METHODOLOGY

The essential features of the JEI-BiH methodology are summarized below.

- The JEI-BiH is a measuring tool for tracking changes in the effectiveness of the BiH judiciary. The index has five dimensions, 53 subdimensions, and 146 indicators.
- The JEI-BiH dimensions include:
  - *Efficiency:* the ability to dispose of cases in a timely manner and without undue delays;
  - *Quality:* the application of and compliance with legislation in court/PO proceedings and decisions;
  - *Accountability and Transparency:* the commitment to fulfilling the judicial mandate with sufficient levels of public access to information and public confidence;
  - *Capacity and Resources:* the availability of various levels of human, financial, and technical resources and capacities for delivering judicial services; and
  - *Independence and Impartiality:* the assurance that improper influences do not interfere with judicial and prosecutorial decisions, promoting trust in judges and prosecutors.
- The main objective of the index is to track trends in the BiH judiciary over time, with 2015 serving as the baseline year against which progress is tracked. In addition to enabling comparisons between the baseline and subsequent years, the JEI-BiH presents the actual values of indicators from HJPC administrative data for all years since 2012, making it easy to observe historical trends in the BiH judiciary's processing of cases.

As is true of any index, although the JEI-BiH facilitates early identification of successful initiatives and potential issues, it does not explain the causes of the trends it reveals. The main elements of the methodology used in the index are the following:

- The value of the index can range from 0 to 100 index points, where the highest value (100) represents the hypothetical maximum effectiveness of the judiciary in the BiH context and the lowest value (0) represents minimum effectiveness.
- The overall index has five dimensions, which are incorporated into the index with the following weights (based on HJPC's expert opinion): Efficiency and Quality each have a weight of 25 per cent; Accountability and Transparency is weighted at 20 percent; and Capacity and Resources, and Independence and Impartiality each have a weight of 15 percent.
- The index has 53 subdimensions. With a few exceptions, equal weights are applied to all subdimensions within each dimension.
- The index has 146 indicators, each of which can have a value between 0 and 100 index points. Each indicator contributes to the overall index based on its assigned weight, which can range from 0.06 to 6.25 percent.

Individual values of the indicators in the index are calculated as follows:

- For indicators sourced from the perceptions of the public or judges and prosecutors, the weighted average is calculated for each answer to each question, with the most desirable answer from the judiciary effectiveness perspective having a value of 100 and the least desirable answer carrying a value of 0.[35]

[35] International judicial indices use only perception data and apply a similar scoring approach. For example, the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index tracks 102 countries in this manner; in 2015, the top-ranked countries, Denmark and Norway, each scored 87 out of 100 index points, while the United States scored 73 and BiH scored 57.

- Two scoring methods are used for indicators sourced from HJPC's administrative data:
  - Type I (indicators for resolution time, age of backlog, and number of cases): the average value in 2012–2014 is assigned 50 index points, and values twice as high as the 2012–2014 average (or higher) are assigned 0 index points.
  - Type II (indicators for collective quotas, confirmation rates of first instance court judgments, success of indictments, and disciplinary proceedings): the value of 150 percent is assigned 100 index points (with one exception).[36]

The sum of the individual values of all 146 indicators multiplied by their respective weights yields the total index value.

[36] There is one exception: in subdimension 2.1, "Confirmation Rate of 1st Instance Court Decisions," 100 index points are assigned the value of 100 percent.

ANNEX III: COMPLETE LIST OF NSCP INDICATORS

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
JE3	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	10.71	21.56	31.41	46.26	44.07	47.06	29.38	31.28	28.08	-3.20
JE8	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	9.15	11.69	12.63	12.75	12.09	14.84	9.74	11.92	9.38	-2.54
JE4	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	10.60	21.45	26.83	37.82	37.61	40.90	21.49	25.39	20.26	-5.13
JE9	Perception of duration of cases in POs (are the time limits reasonable?)	9.24	11.78	14.53	13.28	12.55	14.71	9.08	12.31	9.93	-2.37
JE1A	Rating of the work of judges/courts	35.46	33.91	36.57	32.93	34.67	30.68	27.91	29.03	29.57	0.54
JE1B	Rating of the work of prosecutors/POs	35.93	33.90	37.26	33.62	34.04	31.13	27.68	29.57	29.79	0.22
JE1C	Rating of the work of attorneys	40.68	39.10	43.15	38.57	40.00	39.78	37.35	38.12	37.71	-0.40
JE1D	Rating of the work of notaries	44.04	42.69	48.02	41.95	41.84	43.29	39.69	41.06	41.00	-0.07
GOV11	Satisfaction with courts' or the POs' administrative services	40.20	41.69	48.12	44.35	42.46	48.71	46.90	47.60	43.29	-4.31
COR20G	Judges' poor performance sanctioned	32.64	33.44	36.53	34.81	31.92	34.90	29.64	28.54	30.44	1.90
COR20H	Prosecutors' good performance rewarded	47.24	48.61	48.12	44.95	41.03	43.26	40.96	39.67	40.30	0.63

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
JE10	Possibilities of assigning a case to a particular judge	47.38	46.71	47.60	50.25	49.66	48.57	43.20	44.14	43.71	-0.43
JE2A	Access to own court case files	36.00	38.04	37.96	36.21	37.65	37.78	38.60	37.38	39.23	1.85
JE2B	Attendance at public court hearings	28.83	31.79	34.31	32.69	35.81	31.28	29.47	31.33	32.12	0.79
JE2C	Access to judgments	24.82	30.13	32.20	32.02	33.70	30.63	29.12	30.18	30.76	0.59
JE2E	Access to evidence after confirmation of the indictment	35.67	39.23	39.16	34.57	36.56	38.44	38.37	40.40	40.48	0.08
JE2D	Access to courts/PO reports/statistics	22.78	26.72	30.38	32.21	33.77	29.82	27.13	29.75	30.16	0.41
JE6	Objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations	41.28	40.15	41.17	41.70	39.43	41.96	42.16	40.66	40.09	-0.57
JE7	Adequacy of court taxes/fees	10.17	15.79	18.60	16.73	16.22	18.17	13.27	17.20	18.70	1.50
JE5	Appointment of judges/prosecutors based on their competence	47.35	45.76	46.07	45.08	43.77	44.32	45.39	43.58	42.18	-1.40
JE11	Adequacy of salaries of judges/prosecutors	10.81	20.61	20.64	20.51	22.84	20.82	15.09	21.18	22.38	1.20
JE12	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	11.16	18.01	19.46	18.65	19.52	19.00	13.08	17.93	20.36	2.43
COR19	Extent to which court system is affected by corruption in this country	24.89	35.57	35.45	33.90	33.99	32.47	26.32	27.05	28.81	1.75

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
COR20E	Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption	30.12	32.17	34.31	34.35	29.61	32.47	26.56	28.61	28.88	0.27
JE17	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	45.16	45.64	45.61	43.11	41.69	41.81	41.59	39.15	40.66	1.51
COR20F	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	30.13	31.58	33.68	33.15	28.54	32.91	27.77	27.95	29.33	1.38
COR20C	Judges not taking bribes	29.32	32.17	35.36	35.78	32.92	33.96	27.03	27.69	29.95	2.26
COR20D	Prosecutors not taking bribes	29.30	31.98	34.59	36.03	32.44	33.54	26.81	27.75	30.21	2.45
COR14_4	Personal experience in bribing judges/prosecutors?[37]	99.03	94.44	96.90	95.93	98.36	89.55	93.74	90.06	93.78	3.72
COR20A	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	37.75	42.59	41.46	39.71	36.93	38.55	34.09	34.44	34.67	0.23
COR20B	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	37.39	41.32	40.82	39.98	39.16	38.07	33.73	34.63	34.67	0.04
JE16	Equality in the treatment of citizens by the courts	39.21	39.16	40.12	40.32	39.35	40.01	39.14	36.44	40.44	4.00

[37] See the explanation provided in Annex II: Brief Overview of JEI-BiH Methodology.

ANNEX IV: COMPLETE LIST OF SJP INDICATORS

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
1	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	61.16	69.10	71.05	79.07	73.22	73.18	68.18	71.75	73.82	2.07
3	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	59.29	63.13	52.87	58.16	61.56	56.03	48.87	56.50	58.25	1.75
2	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	55.11	62.54	68.24	76.39	65.61	56.36	60.74	60.80	51.83	-8.96
4	Perception of duration of cases in POs (are the time limits reasonable?)	47.00	50.38	47.19	50.38	48.78	42.50	41.11	45.25	46.13	0.88
5A	Rating of the work of judges/courts	65.52	66.82	63.70	64.43	64.26	63.05	63.67	63.82	64.72	0.91
5B	Rating of the work of prosecutors/POs	54.32	54.86	53.62	54.77	53.00	51.41	54.59	54.21	55.12	0.91
5C	Rating of the work of attorneys	44.61	47.14	45.02	47.36	48.44	48.88	48.58	48.01	47.96	-0.05
5D	Rating of the work of notaries	52.88	51.69	50.22	53.83	52.58	53.78	53.54	52.73	54.11	1.38
6A	Existence of a fact-based and transparent system of monitoring judges' work performance	62.12	70.88	66.50	67.33	66.47	63.91	66.78	67.76	65.43	-2.33
6B	Existence of a fact-based and transparent system of monitoring prosecutors' work performance	56.93	64.77	61.81	62.66	62.45	58.46	62.53	63.31	62.42	-0.89
7A	Judges' poor performance sanctioned	49.41	56.19	51.87	53.41	51.70	49.03	52.67	53.56	52.88	-0.68

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
7B	Rewards for prosecutors' good performance	39.44	45.40	41.75	42.84	44.04	42.04	42.54	47.77	44.46	-3.31
8A	Initiating disciplinary procedures against judges/prosecutors in all cases prescribed by the law	56.65	64.98	58.63	61.03	57.55	54.29	57.39	58.60	56.84	-1.76
8B	Fairness and objectivity of the initiated disciplinary procedures against judges/prosecutors	58.02	66.21	60.41	62.57	58.60	56.70	59.00	59.38	56.75	-2.63
9	Disciplinary sanctions rendered in disciplinary proceedings appropriate	60.44	68.05	63.38	63.05	59.40	59.46	58.33	58.74	61.98	3.24
10	Possibility of allocating a case to a particular judge	71.59	74.47	69.75	68.08	69.32	63.22	70.13	72.47	71.22	-1.25
11A	Access to court case files	93.11	93.48	92.48	92.26	93.62	91.81	92.11	92.76	92.66	-0.10
11B	Attendance at public court hearings	92.52	90.44	91.95	91.56	92.52	89.91	91.80	89.63	90.06	0.42
11C	Access to judgments	82.35	83.59	80.58	81.21	85.26	81.75	81.30	83.85	81.18	-2.67
11D	Access to evidence after confirmation of the indictment	93.49	93.81	92.53	91.57	93.02	92.29	93.83	93.71	94.67	0.97
11E	Access to courts/PO reports/statistics	72.46	69.26	68.28	66.75	69.32	66.52	69.82	71.21	68.60	-2.61
12	Objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations	33.47	33.59	32.58	36.08	34.83	34.54	33.65	34.19	33.58	-0.61
14	Adequacy of court taxes/fees	52.47	56.22	56.30	52.37	53.89	53.99	51.93	58.06	62.07	4.00

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
17	Abuse of the right to absence from work by judges/prosecutors	79.03	79.40	76.19	76.74	78.08	74.73	73.58	72.25	72.38	0.13
18	Judge/prosecutor behavior in accordance with the Ethical Code	76.28	76.51	77.14	75.58	76.42	71.84	73.61	74.45	74.69	0.24
19	Efficiency of judge/prosecutor appointments to newly available positions	46.60	52.84	45.76	45.87	39.30	35.63	39.95	39.96	43.05	3.09
20	Appointment of judges/prosecutors based on their skills/competence	48.68	53.17	49.05	48.71	47.60	44.47	48.11	46.30	45.97	-0.34
21	Adequacy of the training/education for judges/prosecutors on an annual basis	66.11	70.70	66.54	68.62	65.48	65.51	67.92	71.08	66.85	-4.23
22	Adequacy of salaries of judges/prosecutors	42.70	50.27	47.44	44.67	43.63	51.49	44.00	48.92	52.02	3.10
23	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	25.66	29.15	28.45	31.55	32.89	34.73	34.36	36.50	39.02	2.52
24	Timeliness of the salary payment to judges/prosecutors	59.93	65.69	75.68	77.80	80.86	84.79	85.00	87.40	88.18	0.77
25	Timeliness of the fees/costs/payment to ex officio defense attorneys	38.00	39.47	49.06	51.27	62.50	62.50	71.18	68.26	66.55	-1.71
26	Competence of the currently employed administrative/support staff in courts/POs	60.01	64.78	63.03	63.49	63.42	62.29	63.04	61.00	58.90	-2.10
27	Sufficiency of the court/PO budget	25.34	35.78	39.00	44.70	44.17	44.82	46.95	45.41	42.95	-2.46

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
28	Adequacy of buildings/facilities and workspace of courts/POs	37.94	46.69	48.11	54.86	55.81	54.37	52.05	55.10	51.07	-4.03
29	Adequacy of the necessary IT equipment and support to courts/POs	68.98	71.49	68.22	68.88	68.13	66.47	67.52	63.25	60.50	-2.75
30	Adequacy of court/PO procedures and resources for coping with significant and abrupt changes in case inflow	48.33	54.83	51.11	57.50	56.28	53.39	55.86	53.36	49.76	-3.60
31	Objectivity, adequacy, and applicability in practice of career advancement of judges/prosecutors	37.47	42.46	40.24	40.46	39.55	37.90	40.00	41.49	37.45	-4.04
32	Adequacy and applicability in practice of immunity and tenure of judges/prosecutors	69.77	72.94	72.41	71.26	73.00	71.48	73.79	72.68	72.59	-0.09
33	Personal security of judges/prosecutors and their close family members ensured when needed	40.80	41.31	47.65	45.57	50.57	48.09	52.84	50.00	47.75	-2.25
34	Extent to which court system is affected by corruption	70.24	69.99	67.09	67.59	64.90	60.57	61.49	62.77	63.46	0.69
35A	Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption	49.73	55.23	49.07	48.95	46.88	43.59	46.01	48.98	47.96	-1.02
35B	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	70.88	80.20	78.60	77.31	79.53	74.24	73.29	78.17	75.16	-3.01
35C	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	37.55	43.67	39.59	39.76	39.96	34.89	35.42	40.95	39.65	-1.30

Survey question no.	Question (abbreviated wording)	2015 indicator value (0–100)	2016 indicator value (0–100)	2017 indicator value (0–100)	2018 indicator value (0–100)	2019 indicator value (0–100)	2020 indicator value (0–100)	2021 indicator value (0–100)	2022 indicator value (0–100)	2023 indicator value (0–100)	Annual change in indicator value (2023–2022)
35F	Judges not taking bribes	79.68	81.00	80.91	80.10	79.30	77.13	75.64	76.98	78.43	1.45
35G	Prosecutors not taking bribes	76.94	76.61	77.98	76.00	76.11	73.61	72.20	75.52	75.85	0.33
35D	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	77.65	78.99	76.81	75.44	74.90	72.57	73.01	75.34	74.56	-0.78
35E	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	71.48	73.60	71.01	70.32	67.62	64.60	68.17	68.62	68.43	-0.19
36	Equality in the treatment of citizens by the courts	82.16	83.33	81.95	82.44	80.87	79.43	77.76	80.28	79.92	-0.36

ANNEX V: COMPARISON OF PERCEPTIONS, PUBLIC VERSUS JUDGES/PROSECUTORS

NSCP question no.	SJP question no.	SUBDIMENSIONS	NSCP 2023	SJP 2023	SJP-NSCP difference (2023)
JE2B	11B	Attendance at public court hearings	32.12	90.06	57.94
JE2E	11D	Access to evidence after confirmation of the indictment	40.48	94.67	54.20
JE2A	11A	Access to own court case files	39.23	92.66	53.43
JE2C	11C	Access to judgments	30.76	81.18	50.42
JE8	3	Perception of duration of cases in courts (are the time limits reasonable?)	9.38	58.25	48.86
COR20C	35F	Judges not taking bribes	29.95	78.43	48.49
JE3	1	Perception of backlog reduction in courts, excluding utility cases	28.08	73.82	45.74
COR20D	35G	Prosecutors not taking bribes	30.21	75.85	45.64
JE7	14	Adequacy of court taxes/fees	18.70	62.07	43.37
COR20A	35D	Trust in judges to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	34.67	74.56	39.89
JE16	36	Equality in the treatment of citizens by the courts	40.44	79.92	39.47
JE2D	11E	Access to courts/PO reports/statistics	30.16	68.60	38.44
JE9	4	Perception of duration of cases in POs (are the time limits reasonable?)	9.93	46.13	36.20
JE1A	5A	Rating of the work of judges/courts	29.57	64.72	35.15
COR19	34	Extent to which court system is affected by corruption	28.81	63.46	34.66
JE17	35B	Absence of improper influence on judges in making decisions	40.66	75.16	34.50
COR20B	35E	Trust in prosecutors to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	34.67	68.43	33.76
JE4	2	Perception of backlog reduction in POs	20.26	51.83	31.57
JE11	22	Adequacy of salaries of judges/prosecutors	22.38	52.02	29.65
JE10	10	Possibilities of assigning a case to a particular judge	43.71	71.22	27.50
JE1B	5B	Rating of the work of prosecutors/POs	29.79	55.12	25.34
COR20G	7A	Judges' poor performance sanctioned	30.44	52.88	22.44
COR20E	35A	Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption	28.88	47.96	19.08

NSCP question no.	SJP question no.	SUBDIMENSIONS	NSCP 2023	SJP 2023	SJP-NSCP difference (2023)
JE12	23	Adequacy of fees of attorneys and notaries	20.36	39.02	18.67
JE1D	5D	Rating of the work of notaries	41.00	54.11	13.11
COR20F	35C	Prosecution of public officials who violate the law	29.33	39.65	10.32
JE1C	5C	Rating of the work of attorneys	37.71	47.96	10.24
COR20H	7B	Prosecutors' good performance rewarded	40.30	44.46	4.15
JE5	20	Appointment of judges/prosecutors based on their competence	42.18	45.97	3.78
JE6	12	Objectivity of the media in selecting and presenting court cases and investigations	40.09	33.58	-6.52

ANNEX VI: FULL LIST OF HJPC ADMINISTRATIVE INDICATORS WITH ACTUAL AND INDEX VALUES

Subdimension		Courts level		Case type		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Annual change 2023/2022
1.1.	Courts: Duration of Resolved Cases	1.1.1.	1st instance courts	1.1.1.1.	Criminal	378	375	343	314	300	308	320	319	296	333	331	311	57.03	58.89	57.80	56.19	56.25	59.42	54.40	54.66	57.44	2.79
				1.1.1.2.	Civil	666	622	527	447	396	397	394	361	319	355	345	315	63.06	67.25	67.20	67.45	70.13	73.66	70.62	71.48	74.00	2.52
				1.1.1.3.	Commercial	582	560	530	522	461	459	397	401	320	366	377	334	53.18	58.65	58.81	64.42	64.07	71.27	67.21	66.19	70.06	3.87
				1.1.1.4.	Administrative	350	408	412	417	461	477	478	455	428	396	391	425	46.49	40.93	38.86	38.67	41.68	45.07	49.24	49.80	45.53	-4.27
				1.1.1.5.1.	Civil Enforcement	818	821	715	634	518	424	420	404	321	357	338	297	59.58	67.00	72.95	73.22	74.28	79.52	77.24	78.48	81.08	2.60
				1.1.1.5.2.	Commercial Enforcement	869	909	699	585	512	431	425	414	340	353	306	282	64.61	69.01	73.88	74.26	74.94	79.42	78.63	81.45	82.95	1.50
		1.1.2.	2nd instance courts	1.1.2.1.	Criminal Appeal	72	76	80	75	119	132	142	157	113	84	87	83	50.41	21.70	13.40	6.76	0.00	25.91	44.82	43.12	45.44	2.32
				1.1.2.2.	Civil Appeal	305	330	311	390	404	388	397	492	518	552	554	445	38.22	35.88	38.46	36.98	22.04	17.87	12.46	12.14	29.36	17.22
				1.1.2.3.	Commercial Appeal	327	335	289	346	412	476	593	685	650	656	474	327	45.54	35.02	25.03	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.30	48.53	23.22
				1.1.2.4.	Administrative Appeal	325	264	282	393	629	755	856	745	784	665	559	332	32.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.71	42.76	39.05
1.2.	Courts: Age of Unresolved Cases	1.2.1.	1st instance courts	1.2.1.1.	Criminal	569	521	516	505	506	532	539	525	573	567	567	592	52.84	52.73	50.29	49.69	50.98	46.44	47.02	47.00	44.72	-2.29
				1.2.1.2.	Civil	648	532	444	401	410	402	358	298	347	318	296	301	62.96	62.14	62.92	66.90	72.52	67.98	70.64	72.65	72.23	-0.42
				1.2.1.3.	Commercial	594	541	522	464	469	386	371	307	364	354	303	275	58.03	57.58	65.04	66.38	72.17	67.04	67.97	72.60	75.10	2.50
				1.2.1.4.	Administrative	367	335	342	387	415	424	380	330	354	401	384	377	44.46	40.46	39.10	45.39	52.56	49.12	42.37	44.91	45.89	0.98
				1.2.1.5.1.	Civil Enforcement	798	720	677	579	552	556	524	424	459	399	362	293	60.45	62.29	62.00	64.17	71.01	68.63	72.70	75.26	79.99	4.74
				1.2.1.5.2.	Commercial Enforcement	954	736	649	593	589	591	568	527	533	457	412	384	61.95	62.19	62.08	63.53	66.22	65.78	70.68	73.59	75.39	1.80
		1.2.2.	2nd instance courts	1.2.2.1.	Criminal Appeal	109	94	137	220	265	271	272	148	136	131	142	167	3.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.84	40.24	42.43	37.60	26.56	-11.05
				1.2.2.2.	Civil Appeal	410	424	468	480	499	533	600	631	688	645	556	480	44.75	42.51	38.68	30.91	27.32	20.83	25.69	35.95	44.77	8.82
				1.2.2.3.	Commercial Appeal	456	470	513	571	657	751	738	672	697	509	383	319	40.41	31.45	21.73	23.06	29.95	27.29	46.93	60.11	66.68	6.58
				1.2.2.4.	Administrative Appeal	206	223	364	480	546	604	565	520	462	395	299	245	9.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	12.57	25.22	43.35	53.58	10.23
1.3.	Courts: Number of Unresolved Cases	1.3.1.	1st instance courts	1.3.1.1.	Criminal	12,567	11,871	10,598	10,080	9,976	9,213	8,366	7,810	8,055	7,652	7,716	7,611	56.84	57.29	60.56	64.18	66.56	65.51	67.24	66.97	67.41	0.45
				1.3.1.2.	Civil	44,007	38,271	34,352	32,367	29,244	26,015	23,123	22,403	23,285	22,252	23,024	23,295	58.37	62.39	66.54	70.26	71.19	70.05	71.38	70.39	70.04	-0.35
				1.3.1.3.	Commercial	12,007	10,963	9,165	7,225	5,824	5,382	4,807	4,484	4,768	4,245	3,819	3,586	66.28	72.81	74.88	77.56	79.07	77.74	80.19	82.17	83.26	1.09
				1.3.1.4.	Administrative	10,447	12,488	13,535	12,710	11,285	9,958	10,101	10,718	11,256	9,384	10,173	8,964	47.72	53.59	59.04	58.45	55.92	53.70	61.40	58.16	63.13	4.97
				1.3.1.5.1.	Civil Enforcement	126,339	117,758	98,727	84,637	69,822	62,809	53,806	50,176	52,078	48,513	42,831	49,710	62.97	69.45	72.52	76.46	78.05	77.21	78.77	81.26	78.25	-3.01
				1.3.1.5.2.	Commercial Enforcement	23,857	21,764	19,212	16,740	14,241	12,155	10,170	8,035	7,880	7,059	6,307	5,900	61.27	67.05	71.88	76.47	81.41	81.77	83.67	85.41	86.35	0.94
				1.3.1.5.3.	Utility Enforcement	1,664,328	1,709,000	1,574,517	1,574,589	1,661,940	1,621,919	1,796,840	1,763,272	1,723,499	1,722,882	1,635,108	/	52.27	52.26	49.62	50.83	45.53	46.54	47.75	47.77	50.43	2.66
		1.3.2.	2nd instance courts	1.3.2.1.	Criminal Appeal	866	894	1,275	1,753	1,951	1,977	1,755	1,444	1,067	1,090	1,095	1,335	13.36	3.57	2.29	13.26	28.63	47.27	46.13	45.88	34.02	-11.86
				1.3.2.2.	Civil Appeal	13,293	13,685	14,682	14,761	14,628	15,191	15,063	13,904	12,349	11,246	9,637	8,611	46.85	47.33	45.30	45.76	49.94	55.54	59.51	65.30	69.00	3.69
				1.3.2.3.	Commercial Appeal	3,126	3,228	3,911	4,403	4,652	4,441	4,304	3,951	3,086	2,450	1,874	1,369	35.66	32.02	35.10	37.11	42.26	54.91	64.20	72.62	80.00	7.38
				1.3.2.4.	Administrative Appeal	1,119	2,216	2,892	3,643	4,117	4,422	3,975	3,743	3,912	3,545	2,326	1,736	12.25	0.83	0.00	4.25	9.84	5.77	14.61	43.97	58.18	14.21
1.4.	Courts: Clearance Rates	1.4.1.	1st instance courts	1.4.1.1.	Criminal	118%	105%	110%	104%	100%	107%	108%	106%	98%	104%	100%	101%	69.42	66.86	71.42	71.83	70.62	65.04	69.20	66.34	67.64	1.30
				1.4.1.2.	Civil	123%	118%	113%	106%	110%	112%	112%	103%	97%	104%	97%	100%	71.00	73.65	74.95	74.41	68.44	64.57	69.12	64.87	66.34	1.47
				1.4.1.3.	Commercial	118%	112%	125%	130%	127%	108%	112%	107%	94%	111%	110%	106%	86.34	84.99	72.30	74.81	71.10	62.97	73.76	73.58	70.76	-2.82
				1.4.1.4.	Administrative	98%	83%	91%	108%	116%	117%	98%	94%	94%	122%	92%	114%	72.04	77.24	77.86	65.45	62.42	62.98	81.20	61.33	76.12	14.78
				1.4.1.5.1.	Civil Enforcement	103%	113%	131%	121%	122%	112%	116%	106%	97%	105%	111%	90%	80.69	81.63	74.95	77.03	70.90	64.95	70.21	74.17	60.26	-13.91
				1.4.1.5.2.	Commercial Enforcement	106%	114%	119%	119%	121%	117%	118%	123%	103%	108%	109%	106%	79.18	80.70	78.16	78.71	81.92	68.63	72.16	72.42	70.33	-2.08
				1.4.1.5.3.	Utility Enforcement	79%	88%	97%	100%	99%	138%	69%	116%	113%	110%	156%	/	64.37	66.62	66.00	91.82	45.79	77.60	75.33	73.08	100.00	26.92
		1.4.2.	2nd instance courts	1.4.2.1.	Criminal Appeal	98%	99%	92%	91%	96%	100%	104%	106%	109%	99%	100%	96%	61.43	64.11	66.39	69.59	70.55	72.47	66.19	66.68	63.74	-2.94
				1.4.2.2.	Civil Appeal	91%	97%	93%	99%	100%	96%	101%	111%	119%	111%	118%	111%	66.28	67.00	63.71	67.38	73.89	79.27	74.26	78.82	74.03	-4.79
				1.4.2.3.	Commercial Appeal	98%	97%	81%	86%	91%	107%	105%	113%	145%	127%	126%	123%	57.24	60.67	71.57	69.84	75.34	96.87	84.71	83.97	81.83	-2.14
				1.4.2.4.	Administrative Appeal	114%	53%	66%	63%	75%	84%	123%	111%	92%	115%	162%	125%	41.91	49.99	55.80	81.70	73.90	61.47	76.40	100.00	83.09	-16.91
1.5.	POs: Duration of Resolved Cases	1.5.1.	1st instance	1.5.1.1	General Crime	366	412	371	396	250	218	196	188	188	232	256	268	48.26	67.31	71.56	74.45	75.46	75.47	69.76	66.60	65.06	-1.54
				1.5.1.2.1.	Corruption	1,146	374	481	358	344	364	314	303	377	417	351	332	73.17	74.24	72.69	76.50	77.30	71.73	68.74	73.69	75.13	1.44
				1.5.1.2.2.	Economic Crime	510	554	602	590	405	413	344	397	436	455	490	436	46.85	63.55	62.77	69.07	64.23	60.75	59.03	55.86	60.70	4.85
				1.5.1.3	War Crimes	2,116	1,555	1,330	1,449	1,358	1,538	1,362	1,164	1,878	1,768	1,941	2,423	56.55	59.27	53.88	59.16	65.09	43.69	46.96	41.78	27.33	-14.46
1.6.	POs: Age of Unresolved Cases	1.6.1.	1st instance	1.6.1.1	General Crime	801	702	654	505	425	376	385	377	401	411	390	392	64.85	70.40	73.81	73.22	73.78	72.11	71.43	72.89	72.75	-0.14
				1.6.1.2.1.	Corruption	881	849	776	694	647	692	772	850	825	600	495	447	58.43	61.26	58.59	53.76	49.11	50.59	64.11	70.36	73.26	2.89
				1.6.1.2.2.	Economic Crime	996	978	976	795	695	658	720	699	695	690	640	623	59.54	64.68	66.54	63.38	64.46	64.63	64.90	67.43	68.33	0.90
				1.6.1.3	War Crimes	1,897	1,857	1,995	2,013	2,136	2,254	2,361	2,674	2,742	2,933	3,325	3,532	47.47	44.25	41.19	38.40	30.23	28.45	23.45	13.24	7.83	-5.41
1.7.	POs: Number of Unresolved Cases	1.7.1.	1st instance	1.7.1.1	General Crime	21,702	20,749	18,517	12,352	11,042	10,366	9,838	10,290	12,372	12,213	13,494	15,691	69.61	72.83	74.50	75.80	74.68	69.56	69.95	66.80	61.40	-5.41
				1.7.1.2.1.	Corruption	501	786	907	1,005	1,051	939	839	765	767	808	877	932	31.29	28.14	35.80	42.64	47.70	47.56	44.76	40.04	36.28	-3.76
				1.7.1.2.2.	Economic Crime	2,511	2,281	1,831	1,595	1,707	1,740	1,673	1,743	1,867	1,796	1,655	1,652	63.88	61.34	60.59	62.11	60.52	57.72	59.32	62.52	62.58	0.07
				1.7.1.3	War Crimes	1,277	1,222	1,075	1,000	872	807	732	656	602	515	384	323	58.03	63.40	66.13	69.28	72.47	74.73	78.39	83.88	86.44	2.56
1.8.	POs: Clearance Rates	1.8.1.	1st instance	1.8.1.1	General Crime	103%	104%	109%	127%	105%	103%	103%	97%	89%	100%	93%	88%	84.74	70.31	68.83	68.61	64.92	59.13	66.99	62.18	58.94	-3.24
				1.8.1.2.1.	Corruption			83%	91%	96%	111%	110%	110%	101%	96%	94%	96%	60.93	63.97	74.31	73.65	73.16	67.31	63.93	62.97	64.01	1.04
				1.8.1.2.2.	Economic Crime	80%	112%	128%	114%	96%	100%	105%	98%	98%	105%	109%	101%	75.90	64.32	66.47	70.06	65.52	65.38	70.20	72.83	67.42	-5.40
				1.8.1.3	War Crimes	75%	116%	154%	126%	153%	139%	135%	161%	143%	175%	252%	242%	84.03	100.00	92.70	90.31	100.00	95.47	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
1.9.	Collective Quota - Judges	1.9.1.	Norm %			133%	122%	126%	123%	123%	113%	113%	112%	93%	109%	113%	/	84.00	81.95	82.00	75.33	75.33	74.67	62.01	72.67	75.25	2.58
1.10.	Collective Quota - Prosecutors	1.10.1.				/	120%	99%	105%	119%	109%	110%	102%	94%	105%	126%	/	66.00	70.04	79.33	72.67	73.33	68.15	62.42	70.00	83.97	13.97
2.1.	Confirmation Rate of 1st Instance Court Decisions	2.1.1.	Criminal Cases			90%	96%	87%	85%	86%	84%	84%	82%	81%	84%	85%	/	86.78	85.00	86.00	84.00	84.00	82.00	81.40	84.41	85.21	0.80
		2.1.2.	Civil Cases			88%	96%	89%	88%	89%	87%	89%	87%	86%	88%	88%	/	88.57	88.00	89.00	87.00	89.00	87.00	86.22	88.42	87.96	-0.46
		2.1.3.	Commercial Cases			86%	97%	89%	87%	89%	88%	89%	91%	91%	90%	91%	/	88.89	87.00	89.00	88.00	89.00	91.00	90.55	89.98	90.79	0.82
2.2.	Success of Indictments	2.2.1.	Rate of condemnations in relation to the total number of filed indictments			/	92%	91%	93%	94%	95%	96%	95%	94%	96%	95%	/	60.67	62.00	62.67	63.33	64.00	63.33	62.67	64.00	63.33	-0.67
3.3.	Disciplinary Procedures	3.3.1.	Ratio of Found-Responsible to Initiated Disciplinary Proceedings			110%	94%	94%	80%	91%	79%	81%	80%	87%	87%	80%	85%	53.33	60.60	52.78	54.00	53.60	58.00	58.00	53.65	56.57	2.91

ANNEX VII: AGE OF RESOLVED CASES IN THE BIH JUDICIARY, 2015–2023

Court level	Resolved cases	Resolved – below 12 months									Resolved – above 12 months								
	Case type/year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
First instance courts	Criminal cases	71,11%	73,48%	72,29%	71,21%	70,94%	74,30%	68,89%	70.51%	71.55%	28,89%	26,52%	27,71%	28,79%	29,06%	25,70%	31,11%	29.49%	28.45%
	Civil cases	58,40%	61,27%	61,87%	62,64%	65,56%	69,06%	62,41%	64.92%	67.52%	41,60%	38,73%	38,13%	37,36%	34,44%	30,94%	37,59%	35.08%	32.48%
	Commercial cases	52,86%	55,74%	57,52%	60,89%	59,77%	67,98%	62,16%	63.94%	67.56%	47,14%	44,26%	42,48%	39,11%	40,23%	32,02%	37,84%	36.06%	32.44%
	Administrative cases	53,87%	53,48%	46,99%	50,21%	51,92%	49,28%	59,48%	64.36%	59.58%	46,13%	46,52%	53,01%	49,79%	48,08%	50,72%	40,52%	35.64%	40.42%
	Enforcement of civil cases	47,64%	56,44%	63,03%	65,17%	66,38%	70,69%	68,29%	70.86%	75.17%	52,36%	43,56%	36,97%	34,83%	33,62%	29,31%	31,71%	29.14%	24.83%
	Enforcement of commercial cases	52,51%	56,69%	61,95%	65,29%	65,49%	70,43%	70,37%	77.40%	78.49%	47,49%	43,31%	38,05%	34,71%	34,51%	29,57%	29,63%	22.60%	21.51%
Second instance courts	Criminal appeal cases	97,85%	92,53%	89,99%	88,93%	85,38%	90,60%	96,85%	96.07%	94.43%	2,15%	7,47%	10,01%	11,07%	14,62%	9,40%	3,15%	3.93%	5.57%
	Civil appeal cases	67,40%	67,52%	67,84%	65,80%	63,54%	61,71%	60,46%	58.09%	65.30%	32,60%	32,48%	32,16%	34,20%	36,46%	38,29%	39,54%	41.91%	34.70%
	Commercial appeal cases	73,42%	69,42%	60,07%	58,74%	55,96%	54,06%	51,96%	63.63%	65.66%	26,58%	30,58%	39,93%	41,26%	44,04%	45,94%	48,04%	36.37%	34.34%
	Administrative appeal cases	53,50%	32,53%	32,34%	26,36%	28,55%	22,04%	25,63%	26.22%	50.81%	46,50%	67,47%	67,66%	73,64%	71,45%	77,96%	74,37%	73.78%	49.19%
POs	General crime cases	71,51%	80,99%	83,27%	83,86%	85,37%	85,65%	79,94%	77.12%	75.98%	28,49%	19,01%	16,73%	16,14%	14,63%	14,35%	20,06%	22.88%	24.02%
	Corruption cases	73,08%	73,63%	68,89%	73,61%	73,96%	72,15%	72,27%	75.02%	70.60%	26,92%	26,37%	31,11%	26,39%	26,04%	27,85%	27,73%	24.98%	29.40%
	War crime cases	40,22%	46,52%	38,72%	34,55%	45,50%	28,49%	40,31%	31.22%	28.13%	59,78%	53,48%	61,28%	65,45%	54,50%	71,51%	59,69%	68.78%	71.88%
	Other economic crime cases	61,70%	71,04%	66,32%	70,14%	64,89%	62,56%	61,56%	57.30%	61.29%	38,30%	28,96%	33,68%	29,86%	35,11%	37,44%	38,44%	42.70%	38.71%

ANNEX VIII: 2023 PUBLIC PERCEPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

GOV1. How satisfied are you with the following IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS? ASK FOR EACH ITEM SEPARATELY! READ OUT AND SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS!

	Completely satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Mostly dissatisfied	Completely dissatisfied	Did not have direct experience with this service in the last 12 months
GOV11 (JEI). P2dd. Courts' or prosecutors' administrative services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

COR14. Have you yourself, IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, given money, gifts, services, or similar to any of the following, in order to get better treatment?

	A		B	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
4. Judge/prosecutor	1	2	1	2

COR19. To what extent do you see the court system affected by corruption in this country? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means 'not at all corrupt' and 7 means 'extremely corrupt'.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all corrupt						Extremely corrupt

COR20. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements. SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
COR20A. Judges can be trusted to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20B. The prosecutors can be trusted to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20C. Judges do not take bribes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20D. Prosecutors do not take bribes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20E. The Judiciary is effective in combating corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20F. Public officials who violate the law are generally identified and punished	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20G. Judges' poor performance is sanctioned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20H. Prosecutors' good performance is rewarded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

JE1. On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is 'extremely poor' and 7 is 'excellent', how would you rate the work of: READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Extremely poor						Excellent

ITEMS	Extremely poor	2	3	4	5	6	Excellent
JE1A. Judges/Courts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JE1B. Prosecutors/Prosecutor Offices	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JE1C. Attorneys	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JE1D. Notaries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JE2. How often do you think citizens are allowed to: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	(Do not read!) Does not know
JE2A. Check their court case file	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2B. Participate in any court hearing of their interest	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2C. Review a judgment of their interest	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2D. Get reports/statistics on the work of courts	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2E. Fully and timely access, directly or through their legal representative, all evidence after confirmation of the indictment in cases in which they are accused	1	2	3	4	5	6

JE3. Do you think the number of unsolved cases, excluding utility cases (unpaid water, electricity, heating…), is increasing in BiH courts? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes 1

2. No 2

3. (Do not read!) Does not know 3

JE4. Do you think the number of unsolved cases is increasing in BiH prosecutor offices? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes 1

2. No 2

3. (Do not read!) Does not know 3

JE5. To what extent do you agree that appointments of judges and prosecutors are competence-based? READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Strongly agree	1
2. Agree	2
3. Somewhat agree	3
4. Neither agree nor disagree	4
5. Somewhat disagree	5
6. Disagree	6
7. Strongly disagree	7
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer	8

JE6. In your opinion, how often are court cases and investigations selected and presented objectively by the media? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! NOTE DOWN ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Never	1
2. Rarely	2
3. Sometimes	3
4. Often	4
5. Always	5
6. (Do not read!) Does not know	6

JE7. In your opinion, court taxes/fees are? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Low	1
2. Adequate	2
3. High	3
4. (Do not read!) Does not know	4

JE8. Which comes closest to your opinion: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Courts decide cases in reasonable time periods	1
2. It takes too long for courts to decide cases	2
3. (Do not read!) Does not know	3

JE9. Which comes closest to your opinion: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Prosecutor offices decide cases in reasonable time periods	1
2. It takes too long for Prosecutor offices to decide cases	2
3. (Do not read!) Does not know	3

JE10. In your opinion, how often is it possible to get someone's preferred judge to adjudicate his/her case? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Never	1
2. Rarely	2
3. Sometimes	3
4. Often	4
5. Always	5
6. (Do not read!) Does not know	6

JE11. In your opinion, salaries of judges and prosecutors are? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Low	1
2. Adequate	2
3. High	3
4. (Do not read!) Does not know	4

JE12. In your opinion, fees of attorneys and notaries are? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Low	1
2. Adequate	2
3. High	3
4. (Do not read!) Does not know	4

JE13. Have you been involved in any court cases, except utility cases, in the last three years? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes ➔Go to JE14	1
2. No ➔ Go to JE15	2

JE14. How many cases you have been involved in over the last three years? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. One case only	1
2. Two or more cases at the same court	2
3. Two or more cases at different courts	3

JE15. Your principal source of information about the BiH judiciary, cases and actors is: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Personal experience from my interaction with courts	1
2. Cases of my family members	2
3. Friends/colleagues' experience	3
4. Media	4
5. My professional interaction with courts	5
6. Official information of judicial institutions (HJPC, Courts, Prosecutors Offices)	6

JE16. The next two questions refer to your trust in the Rule of Law. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Courts treat people fairly regardless of their income, national or social origin, political affiliation, religion, race, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Strongly agree	1
2. Agree	2
3. Somewhat agree	3
4. Neither agree nor disagree	4
5. Somewhat disagree	5
6. Disagree	6
7. Strongly disagree	7
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer	8

JE17. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Judges are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by governments, politicians, the international community or other interest groups and individuals? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Strongly agree	1
2. Agree	2
3. Somewhat agree	3
4. Neither agree nor disagree	4
5. Somewhat disagree	5
6. Disagree	6
7. Strongly disagree	7
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer	8

ANNEX IX: 2023 QUESTIONNAIRE, SURVEY OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

1. Do you think the number of unresolved cases, excluding utility cases (unpaid water, electricity, or heating bills…), is increasing in BiH courts?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ I don't know

2. Do you think the number of unresolved cases is increasing in BiH POs?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ I don't know

3. Which comes closest to your opinion:

☐ Courts decide cases in reasonable time periods
☐ It takes too long for courts to decide cases
☐ I don't know

4. Which comes closest to your opinion:

☐ Prosecutor offices decide cases in reasonable time periods
☐ It takes too long for prosecutor offices to decide cases
☐ I don't know

5. On a scale from 1 to 7, where '1' is 'extremely poor' and '7' is 'excellent', how would you rate the work of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Judges/Courts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Prosecutors/Prosecutor Offices	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Attorneys	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Notaries	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
there is a fact-based and transparent system of monitoring work performances of judges?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
there is a fact-based and transparent system of monitoring work performances of prosecutors?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
observation of poor work performances of a judge by a competent supervisor usually results in undertaking of an adequate measure or sanction	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
observation of very good work performances of a prosecutor by a competent supervisor usually results in an adequate award	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
disciplinary procedures against judges/ prosecutors are initiated in all cases prescribed by the law?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
disciplinary procedures against judges/ prosecutors, once initiated, are fair and objective?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. Disciplinary sanctions rendered in the disciplinary proceedings are

- ☐ Too lenient
- ☐ Appropriate
- ☐ Too severe
- ☐ I don't know

10. In your opinion, how often is it possible to get someone's preferred judge to adjudicate his/her case?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always
- ☐ I don't know

11. In your opinion:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	I don't know
Access to case files to parties in the case and their legal representatives is fully and timely granted	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The public is granted access to public court hearings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The public can access final judgments (in their original form, after removal of personal data, or in any other form)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Access to all evidence after confirmation of indictment is fully and timely granted to the accused and his/her legal representative	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Do you have access to courts' and/or prosecutor offices' reports/statistics of your interest	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

12. In your opinion, how often are court cases and investigations selected and presented objectively by the media?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always
- ☐ I don't know

13. In your opinion, court taxes/fees are:

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Adequate
- ☐ High
- ☐ I don't know

14. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
judges/prosecutors abuse their right to be absent from work?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

15. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
judges/prosecutors act in accordance with the Code of Ethics?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

16. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
appointments of judges/prosecutors to newly available positions are efficient?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

17. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
appointments of judges/prosecutors are competence-based?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

18. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
judges/prosecutors receive adequate training/education on annual basis?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

19. In your opinion, salaries of judges/prosecutors are:

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Adequate
- ☐ High
- ☐ I don't know

20. In your opinion, fees of attorneys and notaries are:

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Adequate
- ☐ High
- ☐ I don't know

21. Are the salaries of judges/prosecutors paid on time?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always
- ☐ I don't know

22. Are defense counsels' fees/expenses paid on time?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always
- ☐ I don't know

23. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
current administrative/ support staff in courts/prosecutor offices are competent?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

24. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
the budgets allocated to courts/prosecutor offices are sufficient?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

25. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
courts/prosecutor offices are situated in adequate buildings/facilities and have enough space for their work?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

26. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
courts/prosecutor offices have necessary IT equipment and support?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

27. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
courts/prosecutor offices are provided with adequate procedures and resources to cope with significant and abrupt changes in case inflow, if they occur?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

28. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
criteria for career advancement of judges/prosecutors are objective, adequate, and applied in practice?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

29. Do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
immunity and tenure of judges/prosecutors is adequately prescribed by the law and applied in practice?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

30. Is personal security of judges/prosecutors and their close family members ensured when it is needed?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always
- ☐ I don't know

31. To what extent do you think the court system is affected by corruption in this country?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Please answer on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "not at all corrupt" and 7 means "extremely corrupt".	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

32. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
The Judiciary is effective in combating corruption	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Judges are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by governments, politicians, the international community, or other interest groups and individuals	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public officials who violate the law are generally identified and sanctioned	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Judges can be trusted to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Prosecutors can be trusted to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Judges do not take bribes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Prosecutors do not take bribes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

33. To what extent do you agree with the following statement:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Courts treat people fairly regardless of their income, national or social origin, political affiliation, religion, race, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Demographic data

34. I am:

- ☐ A female judge
- ☐ A male judge
- ☐ A female prosecutor
- ☐ A male prosecutor

35. I hold judicial office at the level of:

- ☐ BiH
- ☐ FBiH
- ☐ RS
- ☐ BD

MONITORING AND EVALUATION SUPPORT ACTIVITY (MEASURE II)

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Judicial Effectiveness Index of Bosnia and Herzegovina (JEI BiH)

Weight of Dimension within Index	DIMENSIONS	Weight of Sub-Dimension within Dimension		SUB-DIMENSIONS	Data Source (HJPC Administrative Data; NSCP-National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions 2023; SJP-Survey of Judges and Prosecutors 2023)	GROUPS OF INDICATORS/SUB-INDICATORS								ACTUAL VALUE OF INDICATORS											ACTUAL VALUES SCALED TO INDEX on 0–100 scale			2015 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2016 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2017 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2018 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2019 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2020 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2021 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2022 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	2023 INDEX POINTS OF INDICATOR on 0-100 scale	TOTAL WEIGHT OF INDICATOR WITHIN INDEX	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2015	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2016	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2017	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2018	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2019	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2020	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2021	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2022	POINTS IN INDEX FOR 2023
						Weight of Groups of Indicators within Sub-Dimension	GROUPS OF INDICATORS	Weight of Individual Indicators within Group of Indicators	INDICATORS	Weight of Sub-Indicators within Indicators	SUB-INDICATORS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	0 Points	50 points	100 points																				
		8%	1.1.	Courts: Duration of Resolved Cases	HJPC	50%	1.1.1. 1st instance courts	20%	1.1.1.1. Criminal ("K")			378	375	343	314	300	308	320	319	296	333	331	311	730	365	0	57.03	58.89	57.80	56.19	56.25	59.42	54.40	54.66	57.44	0.19%	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11
					HJPC			20%	1.1.1.2. Civil ("P")			666	622	527	447	396	397	394	361	319	355	345	315	1,210	605	0	63.06	67.25	67.20	67.45	70.13	73.66	70.62	71.48	74.00	0.19%	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
					HJPC			20%	1.1.1.3. Commercial ("Pr")			582	560	530	522	461	459	397	401	320	366	377	334	1,115	557	0	53.18	58.65	58.81	64.42	64.07	71.27	67.21	66.19	70.06	0.19%	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
					HJPC			20%	1.1.1.4. Administrative ("U")			350	408	412	417	461	477	478	455	428	396	391	425	780	390	0	46.49	40.93	38.86	38.67	41.68	45.07	49.24	49.80	45.53	0.19%	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09
					HJPC			20%	1.1.1.5. Enforcement	50%	1.1.1.5.1. Civil ("I")	818	821	715	634	518	424	420	404	321	357	338	297	1,569	784	0	59.58	67.00	72.95	73.22	74.28	79.52	77.24	78.48	81.08	0.10%	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
					HJPC					50%	1.1.1.5.2. Commercial ("Ip")	869	909	699	585	512	431	425	414	340	353	306	282	1,652	826	0	64.61	69.01	73.88	74.26	74.94	79.42	78.63	81.45	82.95	0.10%	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
			1.2.		HJPC	50%	1.1.2. 2nd instance courts	25%	1.1.2.1. Criminal Appeal ("Ka")			72	76	80	75	119	132	142	157	113	84	87	83	152	76	0	50.41	21.70	13.40	6.76	0.00	25.91	44.82	43.12	45.44	0.24%	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.11
					HJPC			25%	1.1.2.2. Civil Appeal ("Gz")			305	330	311	390	404	388	397	492	518	552	554	445	631	315	0	38.22	35.88	38.46	36.98	22.04	17.87	12.46	12.14	29.36	0.24%	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.07
					HJPC			25%	1.1.2.3. Commercial Appeal ("Pa")			327	335	289	346	412	476	593	685	650	656	474	327	635	317	0	45.54	35.02	25.03	6.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.30	48.53	0.24%	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.12
					HJPC			25%	1.1.2.4. Administrative Appeal ("Us")			325	264	282	393	629	755	856	745	784	665	559	332	580	290	0	32.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.71	42.76	0.24%	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10
		8%	1.2.	Courts: Age of Unresolved Cases	HJPC	50%	1.2.1. 1st instance courts	20%	1.2.1.1. Criminal ("K")			569	521	516	505	506	532	539	525	573	567	567	592	1,071	535	0	52.84	52.73	50.29	49.69	50.98	46.44	47.02	47.00	44.72	0.19%	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
					HJPC			20%	1.2.1.2. Civil ("P")			648	532	444	401	410	402	358	298	347	318	296	301	1,003	541	0	62.96	62.14	62.92	66.90	72.52	67.98	70.64	72.65	72.23	0.19%	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
					HJPC			20%	1.2.1.3. Commercial ("Pr")			594	541	522	464	469	386	371	307	364	354	303	275	1,105	552	0	58.03	57.58	65.04	66.38	72.17	67.04	67.97	72.60	75.10	0.19%	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14
					HJPC			20%	1.2.1.4. Administrative ("U")			367	335	342	387	415	424	380	330	354	401	384	377	696	348	0	44.46	40.46	39.10	45.39	52.56	49.12	42.37	44.91	45.89	0.19%	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09
					HJPC			20%	1.2.1.5. Enforcement	50%	1.2.1.5.1. Civil ("I")	798	720	677	579	552	556	524	424	459	399	362	293	1,463	732	0	60.45	62.29	62.00	64.17	71.01	68.63	72.70	75.26	79.99	0.10%	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
					HJPC					50%	1.2.1.5.2. Commercial ("Ip")	954	736	649	593	589	591	568	527	533	457	412	384	1,559	779	0	61.95	62.19	62.08	63.53	66.22	65.78	70.68	73.59	75.39	0.10%	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
			1.2.		HJPC	50%	1.2.2. 2nd instance courts	25%	1.2.2.1. Criminal Appeal ("Ka")			109	94	137	220	265	271	272	148	136	131	142	167	227	114	0	3.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.84	40.24	42.43	37.60	26.56	0.24%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.06
					HJPC			25%	1.2.2.2. Civil Appeal ("Gz")			410	424	468	480	499	533	600	631	688	645	556	480	868	434	0	44.75	42.51	38.68	30.91	27.32	20.83	25.69	35.95	44.77	0.24%	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.11
					HJPC			25%	1.2.2.3. Commercial Appeal ("Pa")			456	470	513	571	657	751	738	672	697	509	383	319	959	479	0	40.41	31.45	21.73	23.06	29.95	27.29	46.93	60.11	66.68	0.24%	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.16
					HJPC			25%	1.2.2.4. Administrative Appeal ("Us")			206	223	364	480	546	604	565	520	462	395	299	245	529	264	0	9.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	12.57	25.22	43.35	53.58	0.24%	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.13
		8%	1.3.	Courts: Number of Unresolved Cases	HJPC	50%	1.3.1. 1st instance courts	20%	1.3.1.1. Criminal ("K")			12,567	11,871	10,598	10,080	9,976	9,213	8,366	7,810	8,055	7,652	7,716	7,611	23,357	11,679	0	56.84	57.29	60.56	64.18	66.56	65.51	67.24	66.97	67.41	0.19%	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
					HJPC			20%	1.3.1.2. Civil ("P")			44,007	38,271	34,352	32,367	29,244	26,015	23,123	22,403	23,285	22,252	23,024	23,295	77,753	38,877	0	58.37	62.39	66.54	70.26	71.19	70.05	71.38	70.39	70.04	0.19%	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13
					HJPC			20%	1.3.1.3. Commercial ("Pr")			12,007	10,963	9,165	7,225	5,824	5,382	4,807	4,484	4,768	4,245	3,819	3,586	21,423	10,712	0	66.28	72.81	74.88	77.56	79.07	77.74	80.19	82.17	83.26	0.19%	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
					HJPC			20%	1.3.1.4. Administrative ("U")			10,447	12,488	13,535	12,710	11,285	9,958	10,101	10,718	11,256	9,384	10,173	8,964	24,313	12,157	0	47.72	53.59	59.04	58.45	55.92	53.70	61.40	58.16	63.13	0.19%	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.12
					HJPC			20%	1.3.1.5. Enforcement	33%	1.3.1.5.1. Civil ("I")	126,339	117,758	98,727	84,637	69,822	62,809	53,806	50,176	52,078	48,513	42,831	49,710	228,549	114,275	0	62.97	69.45	72.52	76.46	78.05	77.21	78.77	81.26	78.25	0.06%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
					HJPC					33%	1.3.1.5.2. Commercial ("Ip")	23,857	21,764	19,212	16,740	14,241	12,155	10,170	8,035	7,880	7,059	6,307	5,900	43,222	21,611	0	61.27	67.05	71.88	76.47	81.41	81.77	83.67	85.41	86.35	0.06%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
					HJPC					33%	1.3.1.5.3. Utility ("Kom")	1,664,328	1,709,000	1,574,517	1,574,589	1,661,940	1,621,919	1,796,840	1,763,272	1,723,499	1,722,882	1,635,108	/	3,298,563	1,649,282	0	52.27	52.26	49.62	50.83	45.53	46.54	47.75	47.77	50.43	0.06%	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
			1.3.		HJPC	50%	1.3.2. 2nd instance courts	25%	1.3.2.1. Criminal Appeal ("Ka")			866	894	1,275	1,753	1,951	1,977	1,755	1,444	1,067	1,090	1,095	1,335	2,023	1,012	0	13.26	3.57	2.29	13.26	28.63	47.27	46.13	45.88	34.02	0.24%	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08
					HJPC			25%	1.3.2.2. Civil Appeal ("Gz")			13,293	13,685	14,682	14,761	14,628	15,191	15,063	13,904	12,349	11,246	9,637	8,611	27,773	13,887	0	46.85	47.33	45.30	45.76	49.94	55.54	59.51	65.30	69.00	0.24%	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17
					HJPC			25%	1.3.2.3. Commercial Appeal ("Pa")			3,126	3,228	3,911	4,403	4,652	4,441	4,304	3,951	3,086	2,450	1,874	1,369	6,843	3,422	0	35.66	32.02	35.10	37.11	42.26	54.91	64.20	72.62	80.00	0.24%	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19
					HJPC			25%	1.3.2.4. Administrative Appeal ("Us")			1,119	2,216	2,892	3,643	4,117	4,422	3,975	3,743	3,912	3,545	2,326	1,736	4,151	2,076	0	12.25	0.83	0.00	4.25	9.84	5.77	14.61	43.97	58.18	0.24%	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.14
	E F F I C I E N C Y	8%	1.4.	Courts: Clearance Rates	HJPC	50%	1.4.1. 1st instance courts	20%	1.4.1.1. Criminal ("K")			118%	105%	110%	104%	100%	107%	108%	106%	98%	104%	100%	101%	0%		150%	69.42	66.86	71.42	71.83	70.62	65.04	69.20	66.34	67.64	0.19%	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
					HJPC			20%	1.4.1.2. Civil ("P")			123%	118%	113%	106%	110%	112%	112%	103%	97%	104%	97%	100%	0%		150%	71.00	73.65	74.95	74.41	68.44	64.57	69.12	64.87	66.34	0.19%	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13
					HJPC			20%	1.4.1.3. Commercial ("Pr")			118%	112%	125%	130%	127%	108%	112%	107%	94%	111%	110%	106%	0%		150%	86.34	84.99	72.30	74.81	71.10	62.97	73.76	73.58	70.76	0.19%	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14
					HJPC			20%	1.4.1.4. Administrative ("U")			98%	83%	91%	108%	116%	117%	98%	94%	94%	122%	92%	114%	0%		150%	72.04	77.24	77.86	65.45	62.42	62.98	81.20	61.33	76.12	0.19%	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.15
					HJPC			20%	1.4.1.5. Enforcement	33%	1.4.1.5.1. Civil ("I")	103%	113%	131%	121%	122%	112%	116%	106%	97%	105%	111%	90%	0%		150%	80.69	81.63	74.95	77.03	70.90	64.95	70.21	74.17	60.26	0.06%	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04
					HJPC					33%	1.4.1.5.2. Commercial ("Ip")	106%	114%	119%	119%	121%	117%	118%	123%	103%	108%	109%	106%	0%		150%	79.18	80.70	78.16	78.71	81.92	68.63	72.16	72.42	70.33	0.06%	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
					HJPC					33%	1.4.1.5.3. Utility ("Kom")	79%	88%	97%	100%	99%	138%	69%	116%	113%	110%	156%	/	0%		150%	64.37	66.62	66.00	91.82	45.79	77.60	75.33	73.08	103.08	0.06%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06
			1.4.		HJPC	50%	1.4.2. 2nd instance courts	25%	1.4.2.1. Criminal Appeal ("Ka")			98%	99%	92%	91%	96%	100%	104%	106%	109%	99%	100%	96%	0%		150%	61.43	64.11	66.39	69.59	70.55	72.47	66.19	66.68	63.74	0.24%	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15
					HJPC			25%	1.4.2.2. Civil Appeal ("Gz")			91%	97%	93%	99%	100%	96%	101%	111%	119%	111%	118%	111%	0%		150%	66.28	67.00	63.71	67.38	73.89	79.27	74.26	78.82	74.03	0.24%	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.18
					HJPC			25%	1.4.2.3. Commercial Appeal ("Pa")			98%	97%	81%	86%	91%	107%	105%	113%	145%	127%	126%	123%	0%		150%	57.24	60.67	71.57	69.84	75.34	96.87	84.71	83.97	81.83	0.24%	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20
					HJPC			25%	1.4.2.4. Administrative Appeal ("Us")			114%	53%	66%	63%	75%	84%	123%	111%	92%	115%	162%	125%	0%		150%	41.91	49.99	55.80	81.70	73.90	61.47	76.40	100.00	83.09	0.24%	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.20
		8%	1.5.	POs: Duration of Resolved Cases	HJPC	100%	1.5.1. 1st instance	33%	1.5.1.1 General Crime			366	412	371	396	250	218	196	188	188	232	256	268	766	383	0	48.26	67.31	71.56	74.45	75.46	75.47	69.76	66.60	65.06	0.64%	0.31	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.42
					HJPC			33%	1.5.1.2 Economic Crime	67%	1.5.1.2.1. Corruption	1,146	374	481	358	344	364	314	303	377	417	351	332	1,334	667	0	73.17	74.24	72.69	76.50	77.30	71.73	68.74	73.69	75.13	0.43%	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.32
					HJPC					33%	1.5.1.2.2. Other	510	554	602	590	405	413	344	397	426	455	490	436	1,111	555	0	46.85	43.55	62.77	69.07	64.23	60.75	59.03	55.86	60.70	0.21%	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13
					HJPC			33%	1.5.1.3 War Crimes			2,116	1,555	1,330	1,449	1,358	1,538	1,362	1,164	1,878	1,768	1,941	2,423	3,334	1,667	0	56.55	59.27	53.88	59.16	65.09	43.69	46.96	41.78	27.33	0.64%	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.18
		8%	1.6.	POs: Age of Unresolved Cases	HJPC	100%	1.6.1. 1st instance	33%	1.6.1.1 General Crime			801	702	654	505	425	376	385	377	401	411	390	392	1,437	719	0	64.85	70.40	73.81	73.22	73.78	72.11	71.43	72.09	72.75	0.64%	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47
					HJPC			33%	1.6.1.2 Economic Crime	67%	1.6.1.2.1. Corruption	881	849	776	694	647	692	772	850	825	600	495	447	1,671	835	0	58.43	61.26	58.59	53.76	49.11	50.59	64.11	70.36	72.26	0.43%	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.28	0.30	0.31
					HJPC					33%	1.6.1.2.2. Other	996	978	976	795	695	658	720	699	695	690	640	623	1,966	983	0	59.54	64.68	66.54	63.38	64.46	64.63	64.90	67.43	68.33	0.21%	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
					HJPC			33%	1.6.1.3 War Crimes			1,897	1,857	1,995	2,013	2,136	2,254	2,361	2,674	2,742	2,933	3,325	3,532	3,832	1,916	0	47.47	44.25	41.19	38.40	30.23	28.45	23.45	13.24	7.83	0.64%	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.08	0.05
		8%	1.7.	POs: Number of Unresolved Cases	HJPC	100%	1.7.1. 1st instance	33%	1.7.1.1 General Crime			21,702	20,749	18,517	12,352	11,042	10,366	9,838	10,290	12,372	12,213	13,494	15,691	40,645	20,323	0	69.61	72.83	74.50	75.80	74.68	69.56	69.95	66.80	61.40	0.64%	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.39
					HJPC			33%	1.7.1.2 Economic Crime	67%	1.7.1.2.1. Corruption	501	786	907	1,005	1,051	939	839	765	767	808	877	932	1,463	731	0	31.29	28.14	35.80	42.64	47.70	47.56	44.76	40.04	36.28	0.43%	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.16
					HJPC					33%	1.7.1.2.2. Other	2,511	2,281	1,831	1,595	1,707	1,740	1,673	1,743	1,867	1,796	1,655	1,652	4,415	2,208	0	63.88	61.34	60.59	62.11	60.52	57.72	59.32	62.52	62.58	0.21%	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
					HJPC			33%	1.7.1.3 War Crimes			1,277	1,222	1,075	1,000	872	807	732	656	602	515	384	323	2,383	1,191	0	58.03	63.40	66.13	69.28	72.47	74.73	78.39	83.88	86.44	0.64%	0.37	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.54	0.55
		8%	1.8.	POs: Clearance Rates	HJPC	100%	1.8.1. 1st instance	33%	1.8.1.1 General Crime			103%	104%	109%	127%	105%	103%	103%	97%	89%	100%	93%	88%	0%		150%	84.74	70.31	68.83	68.61	64.92	59.13	66.99	62.18	58.94	0.64%	0.54	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.43	0.40	0.38
					HJPC			33%	1.8.1.2 Economic Crime	67%	1.8.1.2.1. Corruption			83%	91%	96%	111%	110%	110%	101%	96%	94%	96%	0%		150%	60.93	63.97	74.31	73.65	73.16	67.31	63.93	62.97	64.01	0.43%	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.27
					HJPC					33%	1.8.1.2.2. Other	80%	112%	128%	114%	96%	100%	105%	98%	98%	105%	109%	101%	0%		150%	75.90	64.32	66.47	70.06	65.52	65.38	70.20	72.83	67.42	0.21%	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14
					HJPC			33%	1.8.1.3 War Crimes			75%	116%	154%	126%	153%	139%	135%	161%	143%	175%	252%	242%	0%		150%	84.03	100.00	92.70	90.31	100.00	95.47	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.64%	0.54	0.64	0.59	0.58	0.64	0.61	0.64	0.64	0.64
		8%	1.9.	Collective Quota - Judges	HJPC	100%	1.9.1. Norm %					133%	122%	126%	123%	123%	113%	113%	112%	93%	109%	113%	/	0%		150%	84.00	81.95	82.00	75.33	75.33	74.67	62.01	72.67	75.25	1.92%	1.62	1.58	1.58	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.19	1.40	1.45
		8%	1.10.	Collective Quota - Prosecutors	HJPC	100%	1.10.1. Norm %					/	120%	99%	105%	119%	109%	110%	102%	94%	105%	126%	/	0%		150%	66.00	70.04	79.33	72.67	73.33	68.15	62.42	70.00	83.97	1.92%	1.27	1.35	1.53	1.40	1.41	1.31	1.20	1.35	1.61
		6%	1.11.	Public Perception of Efficiency of Courts	NSCP23-@jE3	50%		Do you think the number of unresolved cases, excluding utility cases, is increasing in BiH courts?			Yes; No; I don't know	0.1071	0.2156	0.3141	0.4626	0.4407	0.4706	0.2938	0.3128	0.2608					10.71	21.56	31.41	46.26	44.07	47.06	29.38	31.28	28.00	0.72%	0.08	0.16	0.23	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.21	0.23	0.20
					NSCP23-@jE8	50%		Which comes closest to your opinion?			"Courts decide cases in reasonable time periods"; "It takes too long for courts to decide cases"; I don't know	0.0915	0.1169	0.1263	0.1275	0.1209	0.1484	0.0974	0.1192	0.0938					9.15	11.69	12.63	12.75	12.09	14.84	9.74	11.92	9.38	0.72%	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.07
		6%	1.12.	Opinion of Judges and Prosecutors on Efficiency of Courts	SJP23-#1	50%		Do you think the number of unresolved cases, excluding utility cases, is increasing in BiH courts?			Yes; No; I don't know	0.6116	0.6910	0.7105	0.7907	0.7322	0.7318	0.6818	0.7175	0.7382					61.16	69.10	71.05	79.07	73.22	73.18	68.18	71.75	73.82	0.72%	0.44	0.50	0.51	0.57	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.53
					SJP23-#3	50%		Which comes closest to your opinion?			"Courts decide cases in reasonable time periods"; "It takes too long for courts to decide cases"; I don't know	0.5929	0.6313	0.5287	0.5816	0.6156	0.5636	0.4887	0.5650	0.5825					59.29	63.13	52.87	58.16	61.56	56.36	48.87	56.50	58.25	0.72%	0.43	0.46	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.41	0.35	0.41	0.42
		6%	1.13.	Opinion of Judges and Prosecutors on Efficiency of POs	SJP23-#2	50%		Do you think the number of unresolved cases is increasing in BiH POs?			Yes; No; I don't know	0.5511	0.6254	0.6824	0.7639	0.6561	0.5603	0.6074	0.6080	0.5183					55.11	62.