

IPA 2008 CROATIA PROJECT FICHE
HR2008-01-23-01

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2008/020-329

1.2 Title: Support to the Reform of Criminal Proceedings

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 01.23 – Judiciary and fundamental Rights

1.4 Location: Croatia, Zagreb, Ministry of Justice

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracting Agency (CFCA) is responsible for the tendering, contracting and disbursement of all the project's components in line with DIS principles and the EC Financial Regulation.

The Programme Authorising Officer (PAO) for the project is:

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1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO):

Ministry of Justice;

The Senior Programme Officer (SPO) at the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the technical management and authorisations associated with the project, including submission of the detailed technical design for the project's components to the CFCA, inputs in relation to the corresponding evaluation of technical offers, plus follow-up contract implementation and monitoring, approval of contract outputs and confirmation to the CFCA that no technical constraints (as opposed to procedural or budgetary constraints) exist in relation to the CFCA' s processing contractual payments.

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Financing:

1.7 Overall cost (VAT excluded)¹: €2.225.000

1.8 EU contribution: €1.900.000

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years following the end date for contracting

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 3 years following the end date for contracting

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To enhance effectiveness and efficiency of pre-trial criminal proceedings.

2.2 Project purpose:

To support courts, State Attorney Office and Ministry of Interior in implementing new criminal proceedings.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

Following national achievements related to the implementation of the Copenhagen criteria and the political conditions set by the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), the European Commission (EU) gave a positive Opinion on the Croatian candidacy for EU membership in June 2004 (see <http://www.pravosudje.hr>). The Opinion provides a detailed overview and assessment of Croatia's ability to meet the political and the economic membership criteria, as well as Croatia's ability to adopt and implement the *acquis communautaire*.

The Stabilization and Association Agreement concluded between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the European Communities stipulates that the signatory parties should co-operate in the promotion of the rule of law and that special attention should be given to independence of judiciary, improvement of its efficiency and education of judiciary personnel (see <http://www.pravosudje.hr>).

¹ The total cost of the project should be net of VAT and/or other taxes. Should this not be the case, the amount of VAT and the reasons why it should be considered eligible should be clearly indicated (see Section 7.6)

The SAA entered into force in February 2005, and a first Stabilisation and Association Committee meeting was held on July 14, 2005 covering among other areas progress made in the field of the Judiciary.

Article 75 REINFORCEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW of the SAA provides: *“In their cooperation in justice and home affairs the Parties will attach particular importance to the consolidation of the rule of law and the reinforcement of institutions at all levels in the areas of administration in general, and law enforcement and the machinery of justice in particular.*

Cooperation in the field of justice will focus in particular on the independence of the judiciary, the improvement of its effectiveness and the training of the legal professions.”

National Programme for the Accession of the Republic of Croatia into the European Union (NPAEU)

The National Programme for the Accession of the Republic of Croatia into the EU – 2008 (NPAEU 2008) is the sixth annual program of the Croatian Government containing the activities to be undertaken on its way towards EU integration. Chapter I. Political criteria, 1.2.1. Reform of Judiciary, B) Key Priorities, enlists the key activities that Croatia has to carry out in 2008 in the field of judiciary and namely:

- revision of the action plan for judicial reform strategy
- submission of the new Criminal Procedure Act by which the judicial investigation will be replaced by the investigative investigation and the procedural rules will be improved so as to enable the courts to act more efficiently to the governmental
- adoption of the Code of Ethics of Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors in the 1st quarter of 2008, and continuation of monitoring of application of Code of Ethics for Judges.

Accession Partnership

On 12 February 2008 Council adopted Decision on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Croatia and repealing Decision 2006/145/EC.

The proposed revised Accession Partnership updates the first one, on the basis of the findings of the 2007 Commission’s Progress Report on Croatia.

This project proposal addresses the following areas defined in the Accession Partnership (AP):

- Update and implement the strategy and action plan for judicial reform
- Substantially reduce the case backlog in courts and ensure an acceptable length of judicial proceedings
- Rationalise the organisation of courts, including the introduction of modern information technology systems
- establish an open, fair and transparent system of recruitment, evaluation, promotion and disciplinary measures in the judiciary and enhance professionalism through high-quality training supported by adequate financing of the Justice Academy, including in EU law
- Take measures to ensure proper and full execution of court rulings.

On 29 November 2006 the Ministry of Interior, the General Police Directorate and the State Attorney's Office signed a Protocol on Co-operation between the Police and the State Attorney's Office in the course of pre-criminal and criminal proceedings, which regulates the mutual co-operation of the aforementioned state bodies for the more efficient detection and prosecution of offenders, protection of victims of crime and notification of the public.

According to Croatia 2007 Progress Report guidelines for the reform of criminal proceedings were adopted by the Government in March 2007. The main aim of the reform, to be implemented in 2009, is to abandon the current system of judicial investigations with investigative tasks being completely transferred to the public prosecutors.

Croatia 2007 Progress Report states as follows: *„The confidentiality of witness statements and details of witnesses is not always maintained. As a result, there has been witness intimidation and the integrity of proceedings has been violated. To ensure integrity of the judicial process, protection should be extended beyond the trial period for witnesses and informants, as well as to other sources of information in the pre-trial or investigative phase. There continue to be difficulties with the provision of an adequate defence by court-appointed counsel. A mechanism to review the verdicts of in absentia trials which are based on poor evidence has not yet been established. “*

According to **Croatia 2007 Progress Report**, *„judicial reform is moving forward but considerable efforts are needed to overcome the weaknesses in the judicial system. “*

With a view to accelerate criminal proceedings the abovementioned Platform was adopted. The Platform contains strategic guidelines for the thorough revision of the Act through abolishing the function of investigating judge as we know it today, as well as abolishing court investigation. Investigation should be taken over by the Public Prosecution Service in close co-operation with the police. The working group, established in this regard, met in Lovran at the end of March 2008 and produced the Draft of the Act. On 16 June 2008 the Draft will be forwarded to the governmental and afterwards to the parliamentary procedure. By the end of this year, the new Criminal Procedure Act will be adopted.

2.4 Link with MIPD

This project is in line with the following priority of the **MPID 2008-2010**: Under the political criteria (first area of intervention under the MIPD), assistance may focus in the judicial system on reducing the case backlog in courts and ensure an acceptable length of judicial proceedings including the enforcement of court decisions, as well as rationalising and modernising the courts and enhancing the independence, accountability and professionalism in the judiciary.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

Not applicable

2.6 Link with national/sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

Not applicable

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

The Croatian criminal procedure belongs to the traditional mixed type that blends inquisitorial elements with the elements of accusatory character. However, the pre-trial process is separated into several phases entrusted to the various governmental agencies which often causes overlapping and delays.

The main objective of this project is to support all stakeholders of this project in the implementation of new Criminal procedure law. In February 2007 the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted Platform for the Drafting of a Criminal Procedure Act. This document presents a basis for amending present Law that regulates Criminal Procedure. Main changes that should be made in the new CPA are in the area of pre-trial proceedings. Investigations should be entrusted to the State Attorneys and the Police Investigation Teams. At the same time, the investigating judge should be determined as a preliminary proceedings judge whose main task would be controlling of legality during preliminary proceedings.

The new Criminal Procedure Act will be adopted by the end of the year. The working group, established in this regard, met in Lovran at the end of March 2008 and made the final version of the Draft. On June 16, 2008 the Draft will be forwarded to the governmental and afterwards to the parliamentary procedure. Deadline for adoption of new CPA by the Parliament is January 1, 2009. If necessary legislative amendments are decided by Croatian parliament until the end of 2008, it is suggested that new legislation should enter into force by January 1, 2012. It is indispensable that the parliament allows administration and judiciary to properly prepare for the entering into force of the new legislation. This requires a *legis vacatio* of at least three years. Necessary bylaws need to be adopted by the end of June 2009 due to the fact that part of new CPA which regulates summary procedures should enter into force by July 1, 2009. To implement new CPA it is necessary to amend existing laws on Police, State's Attorney office and Courts. Revision of these laws should be made in 6 months after the adoption of new CPA. *The preliminary draft of financial assessment of new CPA has been done and is attached to this document as annex 6. Part of the supply in value of 0.9 m euros is proposed to be financed under this project.*

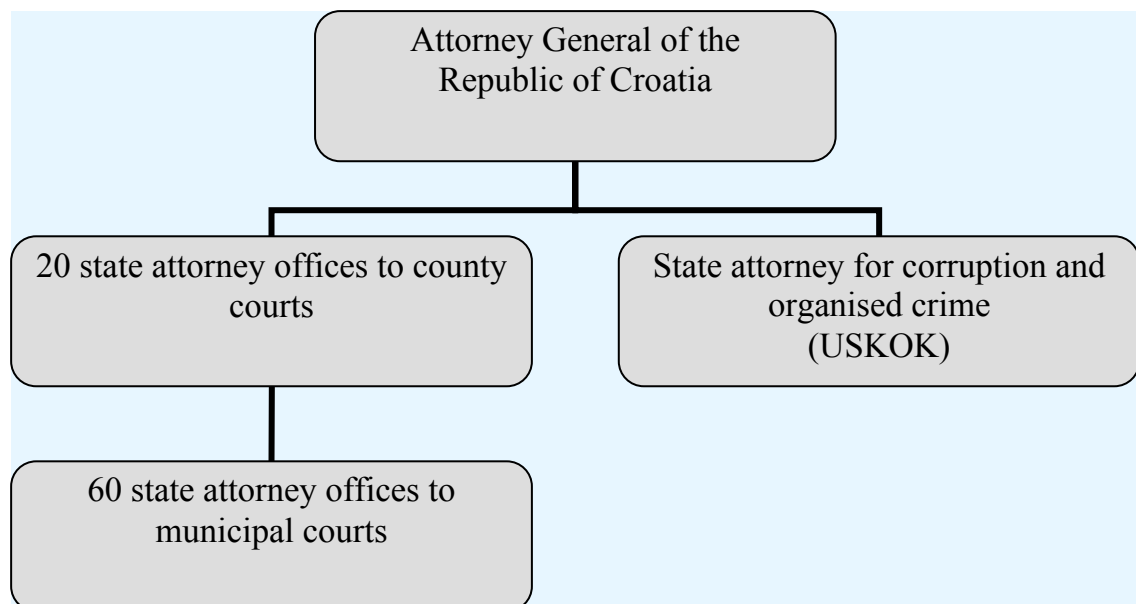
If accepted, this project will be conducted by the Criminal Law Directorate, Judicial Academy (Ministry of Justice), State Attorney Office and by Criminal police and Police Academy (Ministry of Interior).

Criminal Law Directorate is responsible for drafting legislation, such as the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Act, Misdemeanour law and relevant by-laws. There are 53 employees currently working in this directorate.

Judicial Academy has been established as an institute within the Ministry of Justice that performs permanent training of judges, state prosecutors, court and prosecutor advisors and apprentices in legal bodies, as well as civil servants in the judicial system. According to the Regulation on the Internal Structure, the Judicial Academy is

divided into two sectors: the Sector for Research and Development of Professional Training and the Sector for the Implementation and Delivery of Professional Training. Within the Sector for Research and Development, there is a Department for Court and Prosecutor Apprentices, whose tasks will be to create and implement training curricula for apprentices. From 30 June 2005 to November 2006, 839 participants attended standard training programme workshops and 2,558 participants attended specialized training programme workshops. During the above-mentioned period, 172 judges and prosecutors were trained in modern teaching methodology (training of trainers), as well as in IT skills. By the end of 2006, the staff of the Judicial Academy grew up to 15 members. Coaching and training of the management and staff in basic human resources management, budget and finance, accounting, event planning, general management techniques, and other relevant fields helped to enhance the Judicial Academy's specific needs.

The organisation of state attorney's offices is as follows:



- State attorneys' offices not only deal with criminal but also with certain civil matters. Public prosecutor's offices both on county and municipal level are divided into two departments, one department for criminal matters and one department for civil-law cases
- In criminal matters the main functions of the state attorneys' offices are to conduct and lead pre-investigative proceedings, to initiate investigative measures performed by the investigative judge, to file indictments and to represent the case in court trials.
- For the proper implementation of new CPA it is planned to employ at least 30 more county prosecutors and 20 prosecutors that will work in state attorney offices to municipal courts

Criminal police is a part of General Police Directorate in the Ministry of Interior. Operational policing is largely carried out from police stations situated in the twenty counties throughout the country, but there are special departments organized within the General Police Directorate, which deal with specific type of crimes and which provide assistance to police districts. Each of 19 police districts is categorised according to its importance, inhabitants, threat or crime level. PD Zagrebačka is the

only category 1 police district. Four districts are in category 2, six in category 3 and the nine smallest in category 4.

The Police Academy of the Ministry of the Interior is the unit in charge of all education and training matters at the Ministry, ranking from basic police training, specialised in-service courses, professional development and vocational training to higher Police studies.

The Police Academy is currently structured as follows:

- 1 Police School, responsible for basic police training.
- 2 Department for Professional Development and Specialisation, responsible for all specialised courses and seminars, in-service, vocational and management training, train the trainer system, field training program, etc.
- 3 Police College, responsible for higher professional studies (from two years to four years), and also University and Postgraduate studies.
- 4 Department for Publishing and Library affairs, responsible for the publication of training materials (books, manuals, magazines, etc).

In order to approach the amendments to the CPA in a detailed and quality manner, the Criminal Law Directorate implemented the Twinning Light Project “Support to the Changes of the Pre-Trial Proceedings in Criminal Matters” in cooperation with the Twinning partner from Austria. The purpose and the objective of this project was to give a comparative overview of pre-trial investigation models in EU member states, and the proposal for the possible way of regulating the provisions for the pre-trial proceedings in Croatian legislation. This IPA 2008 project is an extension to the CARDS 2003 TW Light project “Support to the changes of the pre-trial proceedings in criminal matters”.

The aim of Pre-investigative proceedings is to clarify whether or not a given initial suspicion of crime is founded. For this reason mainly the public prosecutor and - under her/his guidance - the police collect information rather informally. The public prosecutor may also perform pre-investigative inquiries personally, which, however, happens only rather exceptionally. Under the law, the police have to immediately inform the public prosecutor of any measure taken. The public prosecutor has to determine the further proceedings by concrete instructions to the police. Only in cases of urgency the police may on their own initiative identify persons, take fingerprints and prints of other parts of the body, search persons and goods, seize goods, perform crime scene inspection and order certain expertises. Evidence collected by the police, without or even on request of the public prosecutor, can in principle not be used in court trial, except “material” evidence. As an exception to the rule, the results of an interview with a suspect which is performed in presence of a defence lawyer can later be used in court. During this phase, the public prosecutor may also request the investigating judge to carry out certain investigating acts in order to gather evidence that may later-on be used in court trial. Based on the results of these pre-investigative measures the public prosecutor may decide to indict directly, to drop the case or to initiate court investigations.

Once the prosecutor has filed his request and the court investigation is opened it is the judge who takes the initiative and on her/his own motion does whatever s/he deems necessary for the successful conduct of proceedings. The basic understanding of the

law is that criminal proceedings are implemented by the court and start with court investigations; in order to separate the functions of prosecution and investigation, the (mostly public) prosecutor is tasked with taking the initial step of requesting court proceedings. And court investigations are always directed against an identified suspect.

The investigations performed by the court are a considerable waste of resources, have a negative effect on the rights of the defendant and the victim to the finalisation of proceedings within the reasonable time, as well as prevent the judge from credibly performing the two tasks for which s/he is most needed: to watch over fair trial and to complete the case, whenever possible.

Following the recent situation, some recommendations were carried out in order to help our justice system in implementation of the new CPA. It is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of pre-trial criminal proceedings, to enhance the efficiency of pre-trial criminal proceedings.

These strategic objectives break down into 11 immediate and operational objectives are as follows:

1. to strengthen the capacity of courts to control investigations performed by police and public prosecutors and to protect the rights of defendants and victims
2. to strengthen the capacity of courts to finalize cases without an adversarial court trial
3. to restrict investigation activities performed by courts
4. to strengthen the capacity of the police and public prosecutors to implement investigations in close co-operation
5. to strengthen the independence of public prosecutors
6. to improve the internal organisation of state attorneys' offices
7. to allow victims to experience respect, support and redress
8. to protect victims against repeat and secondary victimisation
9. to provide for the compensation of victims of violence
10. to improve the performance of the police in criminal investigations
11. to secure public confidence in the high quality of the performance of the police

At present, courts are tasked with the wrong functions. They are involved in pre-trial proceedings mainly as investigators and only secondarily for taking judicial decisions. In the future their tasks should be to safe-guard human rights and to collect evidence only when in exceptional cases the preservation of evidence by a court in the pre-trial phase becomes necessary.

The following results were guaranteed as outcome of the project:

1. enhanced functions of courts in regard to monitoring and decision making process
2. strengthen independence and enhance performance of public prosecutors

3. enhance performance of the police in criminal investigation
4. investments in the equipment for audio/video – recording the statements of vulnerable groups at police stations and public prosecutor offices

Investments in the equipment are necessary to equip interrogation rooms. Interrogation room is a complete digital interview room solution that enables investigators to capture, playback, annotate, save and manage audio/video recordings of custodial interrogations and interviews. The following benefits from electronic recordation of custodial interrogations are anticipated:

1. Recording can provide an accurate and complete record of what transpired during the interview if the police record from the very beginning of the interview.
2. The voluntariness of the defendant's confession is typically apparent from viewing, or listening to, the recording.
3. Recording can serve as a valuable investigative tool, as seemingly innocuous statements may become relevant when the recording is later reviewed by the interviewers or others.
4. Recording can eliminate the risk of impermissible interrogation practices.
5. Recording can protect and enhance the police officers' credibility, and protect against complaints of police misconduct.
6. Recording can make the court's decisions more reliable.
7. Recording can result in time savings.
8. Recording can allow for a more effective interrogation as the conversation flows better because the police officers conducting the interview do not have to pause to take notes.
9. Even if the defendant does not provide a confession, recording of the entire interview allows the judge to see consistencies or inconsistencies or the evolution of a defendant's responses to police questions.
10. Recording can result in a more complete evidential picture, as the judge can not only see and/or hear what the defendant said, but also can observe the defendant's demeanours as it was at the time of the interrogation.
11. The recorded interviews can serve as a training aid for police officers regarding how to, or how not to, conduct an interrogation.

The stated purposes of equipments were to:

1. Create an exact audio/video record of what occurred during the course of the investigation;
2. Provide evidence of criminal culpability;
3. Document the subject's physical condition and demeanour;
4. Refute allegations of police distortion, coercion, misconduct, or misrepresentations;

5. Reduce the time required to memorialize the interrogation;
6. Reduce the time to litigate suppression motions;
7. Enable the interviewer to focus completely on his/her questions and the subject's answers without the necessity of taking notes, and
8. Enable the investigator/detective to more effectively use the information obtained to advance other investigative efforts.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

Project impact and catalytic effect

The overall objective of the project is to support the Ministry of Justice, State Attorney Office and Ministry of Interior in the implementation of new criminal procedural law as well as to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of pre-trial criminal proceedings. The project implementation will have a positive impact on achieving results in terms of speeding up Croatia's harmonisation with the EU practices and fulfilling accession criteria.

Additionally is ensured. EU funding will not replace other funding from the government or other donors and the EU funded intervention/project will result in benefits which would not occur otherwise.

Sustainability:

During the implementation of the Project, all involved stakeholders will be provided with many recommendations for intend to strengthen independence and enhance their performance in regards to new legislation. The equipment procured through this project and its utilisation shall not have adverse effects on the environment.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Contract No.1: Twining Contract

Result 1: Enhanced functions of courts in regard to monitoring and decision making process

- Elaboration of main changes in new CPA written
- Analytical report on training needs of judges in relation to new legislation available by 4 months from the Project start
- Number of developed training modules
- Number of training sessions for judges carried out
- Approximately 60 trained judges
- Decreased number of unfounded prosecutions

Result 2: Strengthen independence and enhance performance of public prosecutors

- Decreased number of unfounded prosecutions
- Internal organisation of State Attorney Office improved

- Indicative management strategy for State Attorney Office prepared
- Number of internal procedure manuals for State Attorney Office prepared
- Analytical report on training needs of prosecutors in relation to new legislation prepared
- Number of developed training modules
- Number of training sessions for prosecutors carried out
- Cca 15 prosecutors trained (ToT)
- Recommendation on how to improve cooperation of State Attorney Office and police investigators written

Result 3: Enhanced performance of the police in criminal investigation

- number of basic training sessions carried out
- Cca 150 crime police officers trained (ToT)

Demand for such large number of ToT can be justified with the fact that by reducing the involvement of investigating judges, this reform necessarily, aims to reinforce the role of the police and prosecutors in the pre-trial proceedings. Where **police and prosecutors' responsibilities and powers are increased**, it is necessary to train them in order to optimise performance, **balance responsibility with accountability and power with control**. This requires an **exhaustive training programme which will** allow police and judiciary to properly prepare for the entering into force of the new legislation. As already mentioned training for judges and prosecutors will be performed in Judicial Academy and training for police officers will be in Police Academy.

Contract No.2: Supply Contract

Result 4: Investments in the equipment for audio/video – recording the statements of vulnerable groups at police stations and public prosecutor offices

- Cca 70 designated public prosecutor offices and Police stations equipped

3.4 Activities:

Contract No.1: Twining Contract:

- 1.1. Write an elaboration highlighting the main changes in new CPA
- 1.2. Prepare Analytical report on training needs of judges in relation to new legislation
- 1.3. Assess the training needs of judges in regard to new legislation
- 1.4. Establish a questionnaire to be distributed among judges on training needs in regard to new legislation
- 1.5. Analyse the outcomes of questionnaires
- 1.6. Write the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules
- 1.7. Prepare teaching material (power point presentations, handouts and documents)
- 1.8. Implement train the trainers seminars
- 1.9. Organize study visit for judges to a country with similar model of legislation

- 2.1. Assess the needs for training of public prosecutors with regard to the new legislation, the relevant EU-acquis and investigation management skills
 - 2.2. Establish a questionnaire to be distributed among prosecutors with regard to the new legislation
 - 2.3. Analyse the outcomes of questionnaires
 - 2.4. Write the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules
 - 2.5. Develop and implement a training curriculum based on the assessment of previous activity
 - 2.6. Organize study visit for public prosecutors to a country with similar model of legislation
 - 2.7. Review internal organisation of public prosecutor offices
 - 2.8. Develop guidelines for the improvement of internal organization of public prosecutor offices
 - 2.9. Implement seminars for heads of public prosecutor offices
 - 2.10. Write recommendation on how to improve cooperation of State Attorney Office and police investigators
 - 2.11. Organize study visit for prosecutors to a country with similar model of legislation
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- 3.1. Assessment of the needs for training of police with regard to the new legislation and the relevant EU-acquis
 - 3.2 Writing of the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules
 - 3.3. Develop and implement a training curriculum needed for the implementation of new legislation on criminal proceedings based on the assessment of previous activity
 - 3.4. Development of a basic training module aimed to enhance basic skills in detecting and investigating crime
 - 3.5. Carry out basic training of criminal officers involved in criminal proceedings
 - 3.6. Development of specialised training for different groups of criminal police officers on various topics, such as crime scene investigations, statement taking, management of complex investigations, covered investigation techniques, and financial investigations
 - 3.7. Establishment of a comprehensive training and awareness programme for First Officers Attending crimes to maximise the preservation of evidence (ToT)

Contract No. 2: Supply Contract:

4.1. Procurement of audio visual and IT equipment for designated public prosecutor offices and designated Police Stations which are in charge of reception, treatment and interrogation of suspects and interrogation of witnesses

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

To successfully implement this project the following sequencing should be followed:

- adoption of new CPA by the Parliament is January 1, 2009
- if necessary legislative amendments are decided by Croatian parliament until the end of 2008, new legislation should enter into force by January 1, 2012
- necessary bylaws need to be adopted by the end of June 2009 due to the fact that part of new CPA which regulates summary procedures should enter into force by July 1, 2009
- to implement new CPA it is necessary to amend existing laws on Police, State's Attorney office and Courts. Revision of these laws should be made in 6 months after the adoption of new CPA
- proper budgetary planning for the upcoming reform process

Project implemented through twinning requires full commitment and involvement on behalf of senior level officials of the beneficiary institution. Therefore, the leadership of the Ministry of Justice commits itself to provide adequate staff and support to the twinning partners as well as to introduce the institutional changes identified as necessary for enhancing effectiveness and efficiency of pre-trial criminal proceedings. During the work on the project, access of the twinning partners to all necessary management levels will be ensured. The Twinning can be tendered immediately; it is not dependent on any other project components.

3.6 Linked activities

CARDS 2001 Support to the Judicial Academy of Croatia – Training System for Judges and Public Officials finished in October 2005. The project purpose was the establishment of the Judicial Academy and the development of training system for judges and public officials. The partner of this project was the Republic of Germany.

CARDS 2002 Reform of the Croatian Court System ended in February 2006. The project purpose was to improve efficiency of Croatian courts, which should result with better quality of judgements and backlog reduction per case and per judge, as well as increasing the Croatian public trust in judiciary.

CARDS 2003 TW Light Support to the changes of the pre-trial proceedings in criminal matters finished in November 2006. The purpose of the project was pre-trial proceeding reform in Republic of Croatia. The project was jointly carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna.

CARDS 2003 Training and Education of Prosecutors has been implemented by the French Republic and the Kingdom of Spain. The end of the project was in July 2007

and its main purpose was to support the integration of this project within the current institutional structure of the Judicial Academy and its Regional centres, strengthening the managerial capacities of the General Attorney's Office representative and administrative staff as well as to develop a self-sustainable training delivery system for prosecutors including programme design, curricula development, ToT and carry out training courses, workshops, seminars and study visits.

PHARE 2005 Support to the Judicial Academy of Croatia: Developing a Training System for Future Judges and Prosecutors started in February 2008. The aim of this project is to develop a training system and selection of future judges and prosecutors.

UNDP Assistance in the Development of a Witness and Victim Support System in Croatia started in October 2007 and will last for 24 months. The overall project objective is to strengthen the criminal justice system in Croatia through the introduction of a modern policy toward support of the witnesses and victims in criminal proceedings. It will ensure enhanced treatment of witnesses/victims during criminal trials, which will contribute to a more efficient and effective criminal proceedings.

3.7 Lessons learned

In order to approach the amendments to the CPA in a detailed and quality manner, the Criminal Law Directorate implemented the Twinning Light Project "Support to the Changes of the Pre-Trial Proceedings in Criminal Matters" in cooperation with the Twinning partner from Austria. This IPA 2008 project is an extension to the CARDS 2003 TW Light project "Support to the changes of the pre-trial proceedings in criminal matters". The purpose and the objective of this Twinning light project was to give a comparative overview of pre-trial investigation models in EU member states, and the proposal for the possible way of regulating the provisions for the pre-trial proceedings in Croatian legislation. The recommendations focused on **four areas**:

The organisation of investigations: Today investigations are implemented in two phases; the first phase is dominated by public prosecutors and the police, the second by the courts; it is recommended that the basic concept should be **investigations carried out in one single phase and entrusted to the police in cooperation with public prosecutors**; the concept of court investigations should be abolished altogether.

Redefining the role of courts in pre-trial proceedings: Courts should be tasked with other functions including

- **deciding cases** in an abbreviated procedure;
- **assessing the indictment** before it comes to a public court trial;
- in exceptional cases, taking and **preserving evidence**.

Protecting the rights of the defendant has to be adjusted to the new procedural context in order to maintain a "balance of powers" in pre-trial proceedings.

Implementing the rights of victims: The rights of victims to **participate in pre-trial proceedings**, to be **protected against secondary victimisation** and to receive **compensation** need to be implemented.

Institutional reform of the police and public prosecutor's offices: In order to enhance the capacity of the police and public prosecutor's offices as well as to safeguard public trust in the professional implementation of investigations certain

organisational reform measures are recommended, such as strengthening the rights and the standing of police officers within their organisation, enhancing the **transparency and accountability of police work** and further improving the **institutional independence** of public prosecutor's offices.

Treats and Weaknesses:

Overall, the feasibility of this project will depend, among other factors, on:

- A clear political backing from the side of the Parliament, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior.
- A strong steering mechanism including all powerful stakeholders.
- Well chosen MS twinning partner

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION						PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION
Support to the Reform of Criminal Proceedings	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Twining	x		1.157.895	1.157.895	1.100.000	95	57.895	5	57.895				
Supply		x	1.066.667	1.066.667	800.000	75	266.667	25	266.667				
TOTAL IB			1.157.895	1.157.895	1.100.000		57.895		57.895				
TOTAL INV			1.066.667	1.066.667	800.000		266.667		266.667				
TOTAL PROJECT			2.224.562	2.224.562	1.900.000		324.562		324.562				

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))

(3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
TW Contract	4Q 2009	3Q 2010	3Q 2012
Supply Contract	4Q 2009	3Q 2010	1Q 2012

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the project will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Specifically in relation to the issue of equality between men and women, Croatia's population (2006 census) constitutes 52.8% women and 47.2% men, with those in active employment (based on Labour Force Survey statistics, conducted in accordance with ILO methodology, for the first half of 2006) divided 45.6% women and 54.4% men.

All contractors shall be requested to provide monitoring data recording the participation of men and women in terms of expert inputs (in days) and of trainees benefiting under the project (in days) as an integral component of all project progress reports.

6.2 Environment

Not applicable

6.3 Minorities

Not applicable

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Description of Institutional Framework
- 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
 - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
 - Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA
 - Reference to MIPD
 - Reference to National Development Plan
 - Reference to national / sector investment plans
- 5- Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:
 - For *TA contracts*: account of tasks expected from the contractor
 - For *twinning covenants*: account of tasks expected from the team leader, resident twinning advisor and short term experts
 - For *grants schemes*: account of components of the schemes
 - For *investment contracts*: reference list of feasibility study as well as technical specifications and cost price schedule + section to be filled in on investment criteria (**)
 - For *works contracts*: reference list of feasibility study for the *constructing works* part of the contract as well as a section on investment criteria (**); account of services to be carried out for the *service part* of the contract

(*) non standard aspects (in case of derogation to PRAG) also to be specified

(**) section on investment criteria (applicable to all infrastructure contracts and constructing works):

 - Rate of return
 - Co financing
 - compliance with state aids provisions
 - Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)
- 6- The preliminary and not yet approved draft of financial assessment of new CPA without EC assistance in terms of supply that is planned through this project

ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format

SUPPORT TO THE REFORM OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS		Programme name and number IPA 2008	[Cris number]
Ministry of Justice in cooperation with State Attorney Office and Ministry of Interior		Contracting period expires: 2 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 3 years following the end date for contracting
		Total budget: 2.225.000 EUR	IPA budget: 1.9 MEUR Twinning: 1.1 MEUR Supply: 0.8 MEUR
Overall objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	
To enhance effectiveness and efficiency of pre-trial criminal proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved detection of crimes in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Half year statistics and analyses by courts, Police and State Attorney Office 	
Project purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To support courts, state prosecutors offices and Ministry of Interior in implementing new criminal proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster detection of criminal offences • Faster identification of perpetrators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication and statistics • Public surveys • Official statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation between involved institutions • Political and financial support to the implementation of the overall strategy of the Reform of Judiciary • Government has also to provide sufficient funds under the National Budget 2008-2012 for the implementation of the Overall Strategy and implementation of new CPA

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>1. Enhanced functions of courts in regards to monitoring and decision making process</p> <p>2. Strengthened independence and enhanced performance of public prosecutors</p> <p>3. Enhanced performance of the police in criminal investigation</p> <p>4. Investments in the equipment for audio/video – recording the statements of vulnerable groups at police stations and public</p>	<p>1. - Elaboration of main changes in new CPA written - Analytical report on training needs of judges in relation to new legislation available by 4 months from the project start - Number of developed training modules - Number of training sessions for judges carried out - Approximately 60 trained judges - Decreased number of unfounded prosecutions</p> <p>2. - Decreased number of unfounded prosecutions - Internal organisation of State Attorney Office improved - Indicative management strategy for State Attorney Office prepared - Number of internal procedure manuals for public prosecutor offices prepared - Analytical report on training needs of prosecutors in relation to new legislation prepared - Number of developed training modules - Number of training sessions for prosecutors carried out - Approximately 15 prosecutors trained (ToT) - Recommendation on how to improve co-operation of and police investigators written</p> <p>3. - Number of basic training sessions carried out - Cca 150 crime police officers trained (ToT)</p> <p>4. - Cca 70 designated public prosecutor offices and Police stations equipped</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Publications and manuals • Official court statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained people remain in service • Cooperation between involved institutions • Involved institutions have to provide sufficient staff for the project daily management, activities performance and overall monitoring • Provision of training support facilities through the use of Judicial Academy

prosecutor offices			
Activities	Means	Specification of costs	Assumptions
<p>1.1. Write an elaboration highlighting the main changes in new CPA</p> <p>1.2. Prepare Analytical report on training needs of judges in relation to new legislation</p> <p>1.3. Assess the training needs of judges in regard to new legislation</p> <p>1.4. Establish a questionnaire to be distributed among judges on training needs in regard to new legislation</p> <p>1.5. analyse the outcomes of questionnaire</p> <p>1.6. Write the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules</p> <p>1.7. Prepare teaching material (power point presentations, handouts and documents)</p>	1. Twinning Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twinning Contract : 1.157.895 € <p>IPA BUDGET: 1.1 MEUR COFINANCING: 57.895 EUR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply Contract: 1.066.667 € <p>IPA BUDGET: 800.000 EUR COFINANCING: 266.667 EUR</p>	

<p>1.8. Implement train the trainers seminars</p> <p>1.9. Organize study visit for judges to a country with similar model of legislation</p> <p>2.1. Assess the needs for training of public prosecutors with regard to the new legislation, the relevant EU-aquis and investigation management skills</p> <p>2.2. Establish a questionnaire to be distributed among prosecutors on training needs in regard to new legislation</p> <p>2.3. Analysing the outcomes of questionnaires</p> <p>2.4. Write the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules</p>	<p>2. Twinning Contract</p>		
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<p>2.5. Develop and implement a training curriculum based on the assessment of previous activity</p> <p>2.6. Organize study visit for public prosecutors to a country with similar model of legislation</p> <p>2.7. Review of internal organisation of Public prosecutor offices'</p> <p>2.8. Develop guidelines for the improvement of internal organization of public prosecutors offices'</p> <p>2.9. Implement seminars for heads of public prosecutor's offices</p> <p>2.10. Write recommendation on how to improve co-operation of Public Prosecutor office and police investigators</p> <p>2.11. Organize study visit for prosecutors to a country with similar model of legislation</p> <p>3.1. Assessment of the needs for</p>	<p>3. Twinning Contract</p>		
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<p>training of police with regard to the new legislation and the relevant EU-aquis</p> <p>3.2. Writing of the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules</p> <p>3.3. Develop and implement a training curriculum needed for the implementation of new legislation on criminal proceedings based on the assessment of previous activity</p> <p>3.4. Development of a basic training module aimed to enhance basic skills in detecting and investigating crime</p> <p>3.5. Carry out basic training of criminal officers involved in criminal proceedings</p> <p>3.6. Development of specialised training for different groups of criminal police officers on various topics, such as crime scene investigations, statement taking, management of complex investigations, covered investigation techniques, and</p>			
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<p>financial investigations</p> <p>3.7. Establishment of a comprehensive training and awareness programme for First Officers Attending crimes to maximise the preservation of evidence (ToT)</p> <p>4.1. .Procurement of audio visual and IT equipment for designated public prosecutor offices and designated Police Stations which are in charge of reception, treatment and interrogation of suspects and interrogation of witnesses</p>	<p>4. Supply Contract</p>		
			<p>Preconditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of the New Criminal Proceeding Act sent to the Croatian Parliament by the end of 2008 2. Provision of full logistic and co-financing by the Ministry of Justice

ANNEX II: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	2010				2011				2012		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Contract 1 - Twinning	1.157.895										
Contract 2 - Supply	1.066.667										
Cumulated	2.224.562										
Disbursed	2010				2011				2012		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Contract 1 - Twinning		350.000			269.298			269.298			269.298
Contract 2 - Supply	1.066.667										
Cumulated	1.066.667	1.416.647			1.685.945			1.955.243			2.224.562

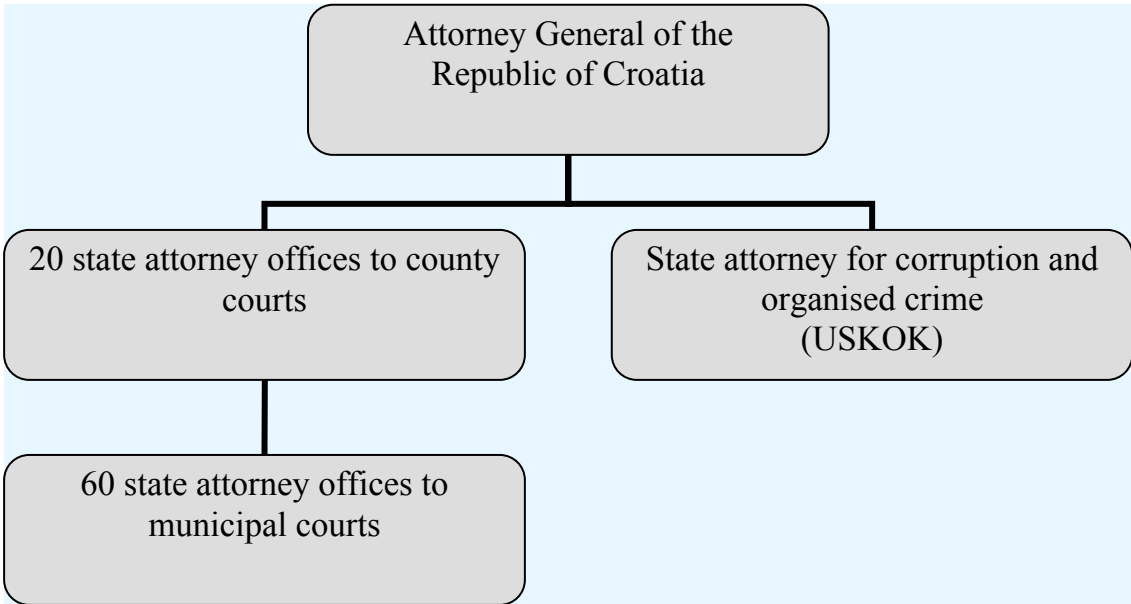
ANNEX III: Description of Institutional Framework

If accepted this project will be conducted by the **Criminal Law Directorate, Judicial Academy (Ministry of Justice), State Attorney Office and by Criminal police and Police Academy (Ministry of Interior).**

Criminal Law Directorate is responsible for drafting legislation, such as the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Act, Misdemeanour law and relevant by-laws. It is also the second-instance administrative recourse for property issues. There are 53 employees currently working in this directorate.

Judicial Academy has been established as an institute within the Ministry of Justice that performs permanent training of judges, state prosecutors, court and prosecutor advisors and apprentices in legal bodies, as well as civil servants in the judicial system. According to the Regulation on the Internal Structure, the Judicial Academy is divided into two sectors: the Sector for Research and Development of Professional Training and the Sector for the Implementation and Delivery of Professional Training. Within the Sector for Research and Development, there is a Department for Court and Prosecutor Apprentices, whose tasks will be to create and implement training curricula for apprentices. From 30 June 2005 to November 2006, 839 participants attended standard training programme workshops and 2,558 participants attended specialized training programme workshops. During the above-mentioned period, 172 judges and prosecutors were trained in modern teaching methodology (training of trainers), as well as in IT skills. By the end of 2006, the staff of the Judicial Academy grew up to 15 members. Coaching and training of the management and staff in basic human resources management, budget and finance, accounting, event planning, general management techniques, and other relevant fields helped to enhance the Judicial Academy’s specific needs.

The organisation of state attorney’s offices is as follows:



- State attorneys' offices not only deal with criminal but also with certain civil matters. Public prosecutor's offices both on county and municipal level are divided into two departments, one department for criminal matters and one department for civil-law cases
- In criminal matters the main functions of the state attorneys' offices are to conduct and lead pre-investigative proceedings, to initiate investigative measures performed by the investigative judge, to file indictments and to represent the case in court trials.

Criminal police is a department of General Police Directorate in the Ministry of Interior. Operational policing is largely carried out from police stations situated in the twenty counties throughout the country, but there are some special units situated within the General Police Directorate, which deal with terrorism and similar grave crimes and which offer assistance to districts when required. Each territorial area is categorised according to its importance, inhabitants, threat or crime level. PD Zagrebačka is the only category 1 police district. Four districts are in category 2, six in category 3 and the nine smallest in category 4.

Police academy includes a **secondary police training school** for basic training. Present training is said to be based on a German model and **basic training is of 15 months duration**. On successful completion of examinations, students become police officers. They study law, criminalistics, authorities, demeanour, security, traffic, information systems, police communications, ethics, weapons, sport and self-defence, psychology and languages. Recruits to the police must have completed their training by the age of 25 years. The **higher police school** within the academy is for selected police officers. Students may graduate after three years of professional education in police matters or after four years internationally recognised university education. The higher police school has two phases. On successful completion of an examination, they do a three year course in policing and criminal investigations, graduating with a bachelor's degree in criminalistics. Some officers go on to complete a master's degree for a further two years. Additionally, there is a **department for specialist training and further education** using training courses, seminars and some international study tours. The HR department dictates the kind of courses and the academy offers the courses subject to their training plans. Police districts do a need analysis and the academy tries to meet the need. In 2003, 153 programmes were delivered to a total of 6,000 students. All in all, around 10-12,000 students are trained annually, some of whom are trained as trainers to cascade information to colleagues.

A Project Steering Committee (SC), consisting of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, State Prosecutor office, the Central Financing and Contracting Agency (CFCA), the Central office for Coordination of EU funds and development strategy (CODEF) and representatives of the European Commission Delegation to Croatia, will be established upon project start.

The MoJ's core PIU will assure project coordination and implementation through the project cycle and will monitor on a regular basis the progress of the project activities.

ANNEX IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

- Criminal Procedure Act (OG 115/06, 62/03, 143/02, 58/02, 112/99, 58/99, 27/98, 110/97)
- Law on liability of legal persons (OG 151/03)
- Law on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters (OG 178/04)
- Witness protection Act (OG 163/03)
- Law on State Attorney Office (OG 20/07, 16/07, 51/01, 36/98)
- European Commission Opinion on the application of Croatia for membership of the European Union
- Croatia 2007 Progress Report
- National Programme for the Accession of the Republic of Croatia into the European Union (NPAEU) 2008
- Council Decision on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Croatia and repealing Decision 2006/145/EC (12 February 2008)

ANNEX V: Details per EU funded contract

Component I: Enhanced functions of courts regard to monitoring and decision making process

Component II: Strengthen independence and enhance performance of public prosecutors

Component III: Enhanced performance of the police in criminal investigation

Twinning Contract:

- 1.1. Write an elaboration highlighting the main changes in new CPA
 - 1.2. Prepare Analytical report on training needs of judges in relation to new legislation
 - 1.3. Assess the training needs of judges in regard to new legislation
 - 1.4. Establish a questionnaire to be distributed among judges on training needs in regard to new legislation
 - 1.5. Analyse the outcomes of questionnaires
 - 1.6. Write the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules
 - 1.7. Prepare teaching material (power point presentations, handouts and documents)
 - 1.8. Implement train the trainers seminars
 - 1.9. Organize study visit for judges to a country with similar model of legislation
-
- 2.1. Assess the needs for training of public prosecutors with regard to the new legislation, the relevant EU-acquis and investigation management skills
 - 2.2. Establish a questionnaire to be distributed among prosecutors with regard to the new legislation
 - 2.3. Analyse the outcomes of questionnaires
 - 2.4. Write the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules
 - 2.5. Develop and implement a training curriculum based on the assessment of previous activity
 - 2.6. Organize study visit for public prosecutors to a country with similar model of legislation
 - 2.7. Review internal organisation of public prosecutor offices
 - 2.8. Develop guidelines for the improvement of internal organization of public prosecutor offices
 - 2.9. Implement seminars for heads of public prosecutor offices
 - 2.10. Write recommendation on how to improve cooperation of State Attorney Office and police investigators
 - 2.11. Organize study visit for prosecutors to a country with similar model of legislation
-
- 3.1. Assessment of the needs for training of police with regard to the new legislation and the relevant EU-acquis

3.2 Writing of the report highlighting the main training needs and development of training modules

3.3. Develop and implement a training curriculum needed for the implementation of new legislation on criminal proceedings based on the assessment of previous activity

3.4. Development of a basic training module aimed to enhance basic skills in detecting and investigating crime

3.5. Carry out basic training of criminal officers involved in criminal proceedings

3.6. Development of specialised training for different groups of criminal police officers on various topics, such as crime scene investigations, statement taking, management of complex investigations, covered investigation techniques, and financial investigations

3.7. Establishment of a comprehensive training and awareness programme for First Officers Attending crimes to maximise the preservation of evidence (ToT)

Team leader:

- University degree in management, IT, public/business administration, law or similar relevant discipline
- Preferably 5 year's significant experience in the project management
- Previous experience with EU twinning projects on IPR would be an advantage
- Excellent communication skills, with fluency in written and spoken English language, including excellent report-writing English language
- Knowledge of Croatian language would be an advantage
- Computer literate

Resident Twinning Adviser:

- University degree in management, public/business administration, law or similar relevant discipline
- Preferably 10 years significant experience in the project management, including IPR projects or programmes and at least 5 years specific work experience on IPR issues
- Previous experience with EU twinning projects on IPR would be an advantage
- Excellent communication skills, with fluency in written and spoken English language, including excellent report-writing English language
- Knowledge of Croatian language would be an advantage
- Computer literate

Short-term expert:

- Advance university degree in relevant subject
- Minimum of 5 years professional experience in their respective field
- Good written and oral command of English
- Proven contractual relation to public administration or mandated body
- Experience in organizing and providing training for civil servants

Component IV: Investments in the equipment for audio/video – recording the statements of vulnerable groups at police stations and public prosecutor offices

Supply Contract

4.1. Procurement of audio visual and IT equipment for designated public prosecutor offices and designated Police Stations which are in charge of reception, treatment and interrogation of suspects and interrogation of witnesses

According to new CPA, an investigation which means interrogation of suspects and witnesses will be carried out by public prosecutors and police. Obligatory sound/light recording is envisaged for the very first interrogation. This first record, together with interrogation score sheet, would serve as evidence. The new CPA would, in line, foresee circumstances on treatment of the record, which is of great importance of handling with demonstrative materials (no. of record copies, storage etc.). Due to the fact that, regarding new CPA, police and public prosecutors would take over new important role in pre-trial proceedings, that demands also and additional adequate equipment.

ANNEX 6 The preliminary and not yet approved draft of financial assessment of new CPA without EC assistance in terms of supply that is planned through this project

Year: 2009		MoI	SAO of Republic of Croatia	Judiciary
Material expenditures	Buildings	27.518.000,00 kn Adaptation of the rooms for interrogation of suspected persons and witnesses(175 in PP (Police Station) and 31 in PU(Police Directorate) and adaptation of two rooms for provisional confinement in each of 150 PP(Police stations)	3.000.000,00 kn Furniture, adaptation of room, audio-video- devices for 17 cabinet in CSAO and 12 Cabinets in MSAO	
	Supply			
	Software	1.000.000,00	1.200.000,00	
New Personnel	State Attorneys and Deputies		10.112.400,00 kn bruto salary for 25 Deputy County State Attorneys and 10 Deputy Municipal State Attorneys	
	Legal Advisers		1.887.760,00 kn bruto salary for 20 Legal Advisers ŽDO	
	Civil Servants and Employees		5.533.720,00 kn Bruto salary: 40 civil servants and 20 typist	
Education	Courses	6.124.001,00 kn basic education 3000 police officers 10 WD- 8 hours per day (accomodation,food, per diem,lecturers)		1.000.000,00 kn Planned means for Courts and SAO -Basic education of State Attorney's and Investigative judges (accomodations,food, per diem,lecturers)
	Literature	500.000,00 kn		

	(handbooks)	3000 handbooks (writing, printing, binding)		
Mandatory defence				
		35.142.001,00	21.733.880,00	1.000.000,00
Total		57.875.881,00		

Year: 2010		Ministry of Interior	State Attorney Office of RC	Judiciary
Material expenditures	Buildings	15.336.000,00 kn Building 55 rooms for confinement of arrested persons (equipment commensurate to stand. CPT-a)		
	Equipment			
	Software			
New staff	State Attorneys and Deputies	1.994.922,72 kn Recruitment of 14 Heads of police units for confinement (VSS)	10.112.400,00 kn Bruto salary 25 Deputies County State Attorney's Offices and 10 Deputies of Municipal State Attorney	
	Legal Adviser	9.606.610,72 kn Establish 112 working posts (SSS) – police officers unit for confinement	1.887.760,00 kn Bruto salary 20 advisers in Counts State Attorney's Offices	
	Administrative staff		5.533.720,00 kn Bruto salary for 40 Counsellors and 20 typist	
Educations	Courses	1.549.700,00 kn Additional educations 1500 police officers 5 WD 8 hours per day (accommodation, food, per		1.000.000,00 kn Planned means for Courts and State Attorney's Office of RC Basic Education for State Attorneys and Investigation Judges

		diem,lecturers)		(accommodation, food, per diem,lecturers)
	Literature (handbooks)			
Mandatory Defence				
		28.487.233,44 kn	17.533.880,00 kn	1.000.000,00
Total		47.021.113,44 kn		

Year: 2011		MoI	SAO of Republic of Croatia	Judiciary
Material expenditures	Buildings			
	Supply			
	Software			
New Personnel	State Attorneys and Deputies		10.112.400,00 kn bruto salary for 25 Deputy County State Attorneys and 10 Deputy Municipal State Attorneys	
	Legal Advisers		1.887.760,00 kn bruto salary for 20 Legal Advisers ŽDO	
	Civil Servants and Employees		5.533.720,00 kn Bruto salary: 40 civil servants and 20 typist	
Education	Courses	1.549.700,00 kn basic education 1500 police officers 5 WD 8 hours per day (accommodation, food, per diem, lecturers)		1.000.000,00 kn Planned means for Courts and SAO -Basic education of State Attorney's and Investigative judges (accommodations, food, per diem, lecturers)

	Literature (handbooks)			
Mandatory defence				25.000.000,00 kn**
		1.549.700,00 kn	17.533.880,00 kn	26.000.000,00
Total		45.083.580,00 kn		

TOTAL: 149.980.574,44 kuna

** 2009 is taken as first budgetary year provided that all necessary law have been adopted in Croatian Parliament according to procedure for Organic laws.*