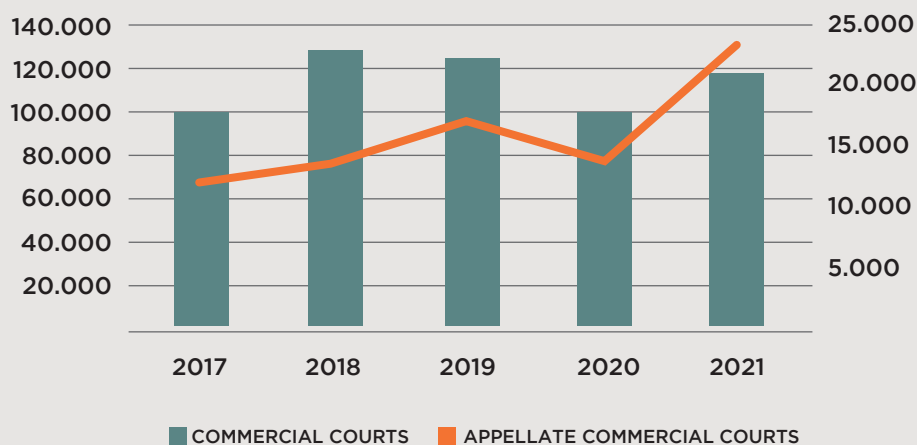


Efficiency of the **COMMERCIAL COURTS IN SERBIA**

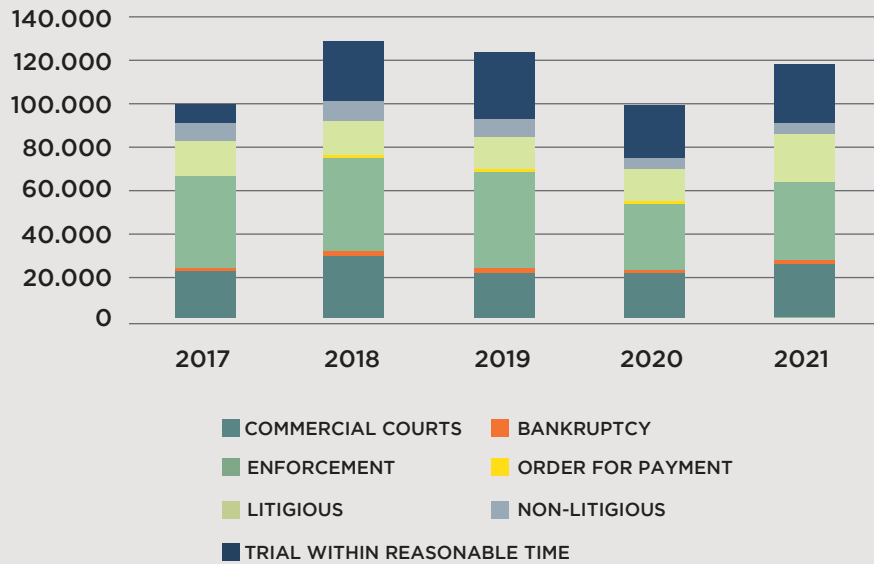


Figure X: Incoming Cases in CCs and the ACC from 2017 to 2021



Commercial offenses and trial within reasonable time cases contributed notably to the increase in demand for CC over the period from **2017** to **2021**. Albeit, the competence of the CC is broad, four types of cases comprised most of the CCs' caseload - commercial offenses, enforcement cases, trial within reasonable time cases, and litigious cases.

Figure X: Incoming Cases in CCs per Case Type from 2017 to 2021



Source: Annual SCC Reports 2017 - 2021

2/5

Cases are not evenly distributed across the CC network. **Two-fifths** of the national caseload was reported by the CC in the capital Belgrade in **2021**.

The average caseload per judge comprised **627** cases in **2021**, nonetheless, the differences among individual courts were substantial throughout the studied period.

627

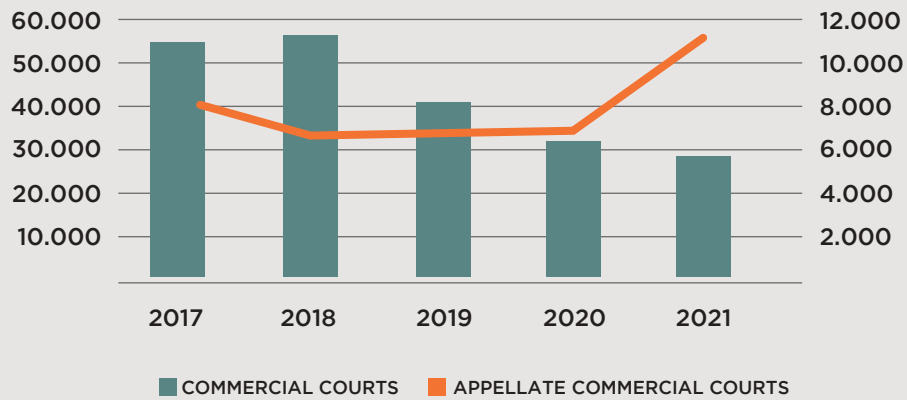
The dispositions of the CCs and the ACC mostly followed the caseloads meaning the judges resolved as much as they received or slightly more.

Concurrently, the overall pending stock of CCs decreased almost consistently from **2017 to 2021** for an overall decline of **48 percent**.

48%



Figure X: Unresolved Cases at the End of the Year in CCs and the ACC from 2017 to 2021



Source: Annual SCC Reports 2017 - 2021

Although the CCs manage to handle their, as proven by favorable clearance rates, the problematic segment remains the backlogged pending stock.

Per case type, the highest disposition time was calculated for bankruptcy cases - roughly **two to three years**.

2
YEARS

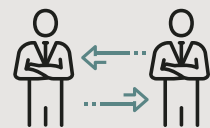
3
YEARS



Litigious cases are disposed of in **190 days** in 2017 to **310 days** in 2020,

190
DAYS

310
DAYS



while commercial offenses' time to disposition fell from **324** to **129** days over the same period.

324
DAYS

129
DAYS

