



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Statistical Report for Legal Entities against Which Proceedings Based on a Crime Report and Interlocutory Proceedings Have Been Concluded (SP-1 form) for 2025

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The objective is to obtain indicators on reported legal entities – perpetrators of criminal offences, which are an important tool in studying the structure of criminality and decisions of criminal prosecution bodies.

The survey contains data on the criminal offence, a person who submitted the criminal report, type and reasons of the decision and the duration of proceedings. Survey results may serve as a basis for the quality analysis of criminality in the Republic of Croatia. Information on number of reported legal entities, type of criminal offence, reasons for not submitting an indictment (rejection of a crime report, interruption or termination of an investigation) and historical comparison of the number of reported legal entities can be particularly interesting and useful.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Act on the Responsibility of Legal Entities for Criminal Offences (NN, Nos 151/03, 110/07, 45/11, 143/12, 114/22 and 114/23), Criminal Code (NN, Nos 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15 – correction, 101/17, 118/18, 126/19, 84/21, 114/22, 114/23, 36/24 and 36/25), Criminal Procedure Act (NN, Nos 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 121/11 – revised text, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14, 70/17, 126/19, 130/20, 80/22, 36/24, 72/25 and 13/26), Act on the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime (NN, Nos 76/09, 116/10, 145/10, 57/11, 136/12, 148/13, 70/17 and 136/25), Areas and Seats of Courts Act (NN, Nos 67/18 and 21/22).

- Classification system

Decision on the National Classification of Activities 2025 – NKD 2025 (NN, No. 47/24).

- Statistical concepts and definitions

1) Perpetrator – reporting units present data on the name and seat of a reported legal entity. Reported legal entity is every legal entity against which proceedings based on crime report and interlocutory proceedings have been concluded with a decision by which: the crime report has been rejected, the investigation has been discontinued, the investigation has been terminated, or an indictment has been submitted.

2) Criminal offence – collected data refer to the criminal offence as defined in the Criminal Code, applied regulation and the year in which the criminal offence was committed. Principle of legality laid down in Article 2 of the Criminal Code: "No one shall be punished, and no criminal sanction shall be applied, for conduct which did not constitute a criminal offense under a statute or international law at the time it was committed and for which the type and range of punishment by which the perpetrator can be punished has not been prescribed by statute."

3) Data on proceedings – type of decision and reasons – valid completion of proceedings by state attorney's office can be concluded by terminating the proceedings because of the crime report has been rejected, investigation discontinued or terminated, or the proceedings against the criminal offence perpetrator continued by submission of indictment.

4) Date of the receipt of the crime report and date of making decision – date of the receipt of the crime report is the date of the receipt of the crime report in the state attorney's office. The date of making the decision is the date on which the state attorney made a final decision by which the report has been rejected, investigation discontinued or terminated, or charge or indictment submitted. There are no harmonised definitions of criminal offences within ESS, except when the criminal offence is regulated by mandatory international regulations.

- Statistical units

Observation unit is a legal entity reported for the commitment of a criminal offence.

- Statistical population

All legal entities reported for the commitment of a criminal offence.

1. Relevance

1.1 Data users

National users:

- ministries and other state administration bodies
- civil society organisations specialised in combat against violence
- academic community
- the media

International users:

- European Commission
- UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

1.1.1 User needs

Data users of justice administration statistics data on a regular basis are persons who are already familiar with this domain to a relevant degree (professors, judges, state attorneys, students). For this reason, their needs cannot be fully satisfied by providing basic statistical aggregates since they mostly use these data either for present and analyse a certain phenomenon or as a basis of certain legal or organisational adjustments (e.g., if certain proceedings are urgent according to the law, data may indicate an average duration of such proceedings). International users are mostly focused on particular general indicators (e.g., a total number of reported legal entities) and on certain specific phenomena within the domain of crime statistics.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

The first survey on satisfaction of users of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was carried out in 2013, then in 2015 and 2022, and the most recent one at the end of 2024. The results can be checked out on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – [User satisfaction surveys](#).

1.2. Completeness

The data collection in the criminal statistics domain is not mandatory, but it is foreseen in the Resolution 1984/48 of UN Economic and Social Council of 25 May 1984. Eurostat got a mandate within The Hague Programme from 2004: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union for development of comparable statistics on crime and administration of justice. The system is being improved and enlarged as a part of the implementation of the Stockholm Programme from 2009: An Open and Secure Europe Serving and Protecting the Citizens. In 2012, the Commission set down the main strategies to be adopted in order to improve the data collection in the crime statistics domain in the form of an action plan for statistics for the period from 2011 to 2015. The following mandatory data sets is conducted by Eurostat on behalf of the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs; data sets on Human trafficking: Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA; data sets on Migrant smuggling in line with Directive 2002/90/EC of 28 November 2002 defining the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence, as well as the EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling (2021 – 2025); data sets on cybercrime in line with the Directive 2013/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Not applicable (the survey is not based on the sample).

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are linked to all other errors that are not connected with the sample selection – coverage, measurement, processing, nonresponse.

2.2.1. Coverage error

The coverage is full. Namely, this survey is not based on the sample, while coverage is regulated by legal acts (primarily by the Act on Areas and Seats of State Attorney's Offices).

2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.3. Measurement error

Errors during entering of numerical values are detected in data verification and resolved by contacting the reporting units.

2.2.4. Non-response error

The survey coverage is full and no nonresponse errors by units occurred. Nonresponse related errors for key variables are resolved by contacting reporting units.

2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.7. Processing error

Imputations are not implemented, whereas the missing or misclassified data are resolved by contacting the reporting units.

2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.9. Model assumption error

Not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, on the link [General Revision Policy of the CBS](#),

2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Provisional figures are not published in this survey and therefore regular revisions are not planned.

2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not applicable.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment of data is not carried out.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

April for the previous year data.

3.1.1. Time lag – first results

The indicator is not applicable.

3.1.2. Time lag – final results

The indicator is not applicable.

3.2. Punctuality

There are no deviations between planned and realised issues.

3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

The indicator is not applicable.

4. Accessibility and clarity

[The First Release](#) is issued at the annual level and it is available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

4.1. News release

Issuing of first releases in the domain of Criminal justice are prescribed by the [Publishing Programme](#).

4.2. On-line database

Online database does not exist.

4.3. Micro-data access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the [Ordinance on the Conditions and Terms of Access and Use of Confidential Statistical Data of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics for Scientific Purposes](#) (NN, No. 5/23).

4.4. Documentation on methodology

The Notes on Methodology are an integral part of the First Release that are continuously released on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics <https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/>.

5. Comparability over time

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

The indicator is not applicable.

5.2. Comparability - over time

Criminal Code has a key role in comparability over time of statistical data on criminal proceedings against legal entities since it contains a catalogue of criminal offences in the national system of criminal justice. The current Criminal Code (NN, Nos 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15, 101/17, 118/18, 126/19, 84/21, 114/22, 114/23, 36/24 and 136/25) entered into force on 1 January 2013. Before this Code, from the beginning of 1998, the previous Penal Code (NN, Nos 110/97, 27/98, 50/00 – Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, 129/00, 51/01, 111/03, 190/03 – Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, 105/04, 84/05, 71/06, 110/07, 152/08 and 57/11) was in force.

Comparability between various criminal codes is ensured by pairing criminal offences of the same kind but defined in different criminal codes and presenting them according to the Criminal Code in force. Criminal offences that cannot be paired as suggested are presented separately.

Changes in the crime legislation, e.g., transferring certain criminal offences to the domain of misdemeanour legislature, can affect the contingent of legal entities included in the SP-1 survey. This kind of methodological adjustments are always transparently explained to users, which ensures consistency in interpretation of statistical data on criminal proceedings against legal entities.

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

The indicator is not applicable.

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

There were no breaks in time series so far concerning the SP-1 survey data, which was achieved by methodological pairing of criminal offences in new classifications. When the new classification of criminal offences is created (usually when the new Criminal Code enters into force), items in the new classification are paired with items of the previous classification of criminal offences if they correspond to each other as regards their legal grounds. Classification items that cannot be paired are presented separately. This makes it possible for criminal offences referred to in the previous Criminal Code, if it is applied to a legal entity as a more lenient regulation, can be presented according to the new classification of criminal offences, which brings about consistency in analysis and interpretation of statistical data on criminal proceedings against legal entities.

5.3. Coherence – subannual and annual statistics

The indicator is not applicable.

5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not applicable.

5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator is not applicable.

6. Cost and burden

6.1. Cost

Costs of printing the forms and postal costs paid at sending them to reporting units. A proportional part of costs that refers to working hours of a person engaged in the survey in the Crime Administration System and Social Protection Statistics Department can also be included in the costs of data processing and dissemination. In addition, a certain contingent of man/hour includes persons engaged in this survey in the Publishing Department and IT Directorate.

6.2. Burden

Burden on reporting units depends on the number of charged perpetrators in a calendar year. A statistical form consists of 10 questions, which is filled in by marking one of the offered answers. The submission periodicity is the 15th day in a month for the previous month, and the coverage is annual, so the burden is evenly arranged throughout the year and reporting fatigue avoided.