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Please note that this translation is a purified text version including all amendments and decisions on the Act finishing with and including final Amendments to the Act from the Official Gazette no. 77/1992.

THE LAW ON ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

(Official Gazette no. 77/1992)

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

In order to ensure judicial protection of the rights of citizens and legal entities and in order to ensure legality the Court shall decide in administrative disputes on the legality of acts by which state bodies and organizations vested with public powers (hereinafter: "organizations") decide on rights and obligations in administrative matters.

Article 2

Any individual or legal entity who deems that his or her rights or direct personal interest based on law have been violated by an administrative act shall have the right to institute administrative proceedings.

State bodies, organizations, business units of commercial organizations, settlements etc. or groups of persons, although they do not have the character of a legal entity, may institute an administrative dispute if they have the capacity to be the holders of the rights and responsibilities which were the subject of the administrative proceedings.

If the body of the unit of local self-government or the organization has dealt with a particular administrative matter in the first instance, and the appeal against this act has been dealt with by a body of another unit of local self-government, or organization, the administrative dispute may be instituted by a body of the unit of local self-government or organization who dealt with it in the first instance if it deems that the second instance act violated its right of self-government.

If an administrative act violates the law for the benefit of an individual or organization or unit of local self-government or other legal entity, an administrative dispute may be instituted by the competent public prosecutor or other body authorised by law. For this purpose all state bodies, organizations and communities are obliged to inform the competent public prosecutor or other body authorized by law of such acts when they learn about them.

An administrative dispute may also be instituted by a public solicitor¹ when an administrative act violates the law to the detriment of a unit of local self-government, or an organization which he/she represents by law.

Article 3

Administrative disputes shall be decided by the Administrative Court of Croatia.

In administrative disputes the court shall decide in a chamber of three judges, if the law does not provide that on some remedies against a decision rendered in an administrative dispute the court shall decide in a broader composition.

Article 4

The judgments rendered by the court in administrative disputes are binding.

Article 5

The term “body”, for the purposes of this Law, shall also imply state bodies which when exercising their public authority adjudicate in administrative matters.

II. AN ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTE

Article 6

An administrative dispute may only be conducted against an administrative act.

An administrative act, for the purposes of this Law, is an act by which a body from Article 5 of this Law in the performance of its public authority decides on specific rights or obligations of a specific individual or organization in an administrative matter.

Article 7

An administrative dispute may be instituted against administrative acts passed in the second instance.

Administrative disputes may also be instituted against first instance administrative acts against which appeals in administrative proceedings are not permitted.

Article 8

An administrative dispute may also be instituted when the competent body has failed to deliver an appropriate administrative act regarding the party's request or appeal, subject to the conditions prescribed by this Law.

Article 9

An administrative dispute may not be conducted against acts in matters for which court protection is provided outside of an administrative dispute.

Article 10

An administrative act may be challenged:

- 1) if in the act the law, regulations founded on the law or other legally adopted regulations or self-governing general acts are not applied at all or are incorrectly applied;

¹ Croatian: “javni pravobranilac“, an institution which does not exist anymore. Its functions are currently performed by public prosecutors. It used to represent the state in civil matters. Translator's note.

- 2) if the act has been passed by an incompetent body;
- 3) if in the proceedings preceding the passing of the act procedural rules were violated, and especially if the facts of the case were not correctly established, or from the established facts an incorrect conclusion was made regarding the facts of the case.

The application of regulations shall not be deemed incorrect if the competent body decided at its discretion on the basis of and within the boundaries of its authority given to it by laws and regulations, in accordance with the purpose for which that authority was given.

Article 11

In an administrative dispute the return of items which have been seized may be requested as well as compensation for damages caused to the plaintiff by the enforcement of the disputed act

Article 12

The plaintiff in an administrative dispute may be an individual, a legal entity, an organization, a group of persons, a settlement etc. which considers that a right or a direct personal interest founded on the law has been violated by an administrative act.

Article 13

Repealed

Article 14

Repealed

Article 15

The defendant in an administrative dispute is the body whose act is challenged.

Article 16

A third party who would directly suffer harm by the annulment of the challenged administrative act (an interested person) has the position of a party to the dispute.

Article 17

The law suit, as a rule, does not prevent the enforcement of the administrative act against which it is filed.

At the request of the plaintiff, the body whose act is being enforced, or the body competent to enforce it, if it is an act of an organization not authorised for the enforcement, shall postpone the legal effect of the decision or the enforcement of the decision until the final court decision is rendered, if the enforcement would cause harm to the plaintiff which would be difficult to rectify, if the law does not prescribe that an appeal does not postpone the enforcement of the decision or postponement is not against the public interest, or postponement would not cause greater irreparable damage to the opposing party.

The body from paragraph 2 of this Article may postpone the enforcement of the challenged act for other reasons until the final court decision, if the public interest so allows.

III. COMPETENCE AND LEGAL REMEDIES

Article 18

Repealed

Article 19

Repealed

Article 20

Repealed

Article 21

A request for the protection of legality may be filed by the competent public prosecutor against a court decision, if that decision violates the law, another regulation or general act.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia shall decide on the request in paragraph 1 of this Article in a chamber consisting of five judges.

Article 22

Repealed

IV. PROCEDURE

1. The proceedings upon a law suit

Article 23

An administrative dispute shall be instituted by a law suit.

Article 24

A law suit shall be filed within 30 days from the day of service of the administrative act on the party filing the law suit.

The deadline in paragraph 1 of this Article also applies to the body authorised to file a law suit if the administrative act is served to it. If the act is not served to it, it may file a law suit within 60 days of the day of service of the administrative act to the party to whose benefit the act was passed.

Article 25

The law suit shall be filed with the court directly or sent by post. The law suit may be filed orally and recoded in minutes before a regular court competent for offering legal assistance. The day the law suit is submitted to the post office as a registered letter, or the day the law suit is recorded in the minutes is considered to be the day it was filed with the court.

If the law suit is not filed with a court but with some other body, and it arrives at the court only after the expiration of the deadline for lodging a law suit, it shall be considered that it was filed on time if the fact that it was filed with the other body may be ascribed to ignorance or an obvious mistake on the part of the applicant.

For persons in the armed forces on obligatory military service the day of filing the law suit to the unit or military institution or the headquarters shall be considered to be the day it was filed with the court.

The provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article also relate to other persons in the armed forces serving in military units or military institutions or headquarters in places where there is no regular postal service.

Article 26

If the second instance body does not issue a decision upon the applicant's appeal against a first instance body within 60 days or within a shorter time period prescribed by a separate regulation, and does not render this decision even within a further 7 days after a repeated application, the party may institute an administrative dispute as though the appeal had been rejected.

A party upon whose request the first instance body has failed to issue a decision, which may not be challenged by an appeal, may also act in the manner provided in Paragraph 1 above.

If a first instance body against whose act an appeal is permitted, does not issue a decision on a request within 60 days or within some shorter time limit prescribed by special regulations, the party has the right to turn to an appellate body with his/her request. The party may institute an administrative dispute against a decision by a second instance body, and may, under the conditions in paragraph 1 of this Article do so if that body fails to render a decision.

Article 27

The law suit shall include the name and surname, occupation and residential address or title and head office of the plaintiff, the administrative act against which the law suit is aimed, a brief explanation of the reasons for the law suit, and the direction and scope of the proposed annulment of the administrative act and the applicant's signature. The original act or a photocopy may be enclosed with the law suit.

If the return of things or payment of compensation for damages is claimed by the law suit, it must include a specific claim in relation to these things or the amount of damages incurred.

One copy of the law suit and the enclosures shall be enclosed with the law suit for the accused body and for all interested persons, if there are any.

Article 28

The plaintiff may drop the law suit right up to the moment the court decision is dispatched, in which case the court shall terminate the proceedings by a ruling.

Article 29

If the law suit is incomplete or incomprehensible, the president of the chamber shall invite the plaintiff, if necessary, through another regular court, to correct the failings in the law suit within a specific time limit. He/she in so doing shall instruct the plaintiff about what needs to be done and how to do it and caution him/her about the consequences that will occur if he/she does not act as the court requires.

If the plaintiff does not correct the failings in the law suit within the given time limit, and they are such that they prevent the court doing its work, the court shall dismiss the law suit by a ruling as disorderly, if it does not find the challenged administrative act to be null and void.

Article 30

The court shall dismiss the law suit by a ruling if it establishes:

- 1) that the law suit has not been filed on time (Article 24) or that it was filed prematurely (Article 26);
- 2) that the act which is challenged in the law suit is not an administrative act (Article 6) or that the administrative dispute is being instituted for the failure to pass an act in a matter for which an appropriate administrative act is not passed (which is not an administrative matter) (Article 8);
- 3) that it is clear that the administrative act disputed in the law suit does not affect the rights of the plaintiff or his direct personal interests founded on the law (Article 12);
- 4) that an appeal could have been filed against the administrative act challenged in the law suit, but it was not filed at all or on time (Article 7);
- 5) that it is a matter for which court protection is provided outside of an administrative dispute (Article 9);
- 6) that there already exists a legally effective decision rendered in an administrative dispute on the same matter.

For the reason in paragraph 1 of this Article, the court shall dismiss the law suit at any stage of the proceedings.

Article 31

If the court does not dismiss the law suit on the basis of Article 29 paragraph 2 or Article 30 of this Law, but finds that the challenged act contains such essential failings that prevent an assessment of the legality of the act, it may for this reason annul the act by a judgement even without sending the law suit for an answer.

Article 32

If during the court proceedings the body passes another act by which it amends or abolishes the administrative act against which the administrative dispute was instituted, and if in the case in Article 26 of this Law it subsequently passes an administrative act, that body, as well as the plaintiff, shall at the same time inform the court before which the dispute has been instituted. The court shall in this case summon the plaintiff

to state within 15 days whether he/she is satisfied with the subsequently passed act or wishes to continue with the law suit and to what extent, or to extend the law suit to the new act.

If the plaintiff states that he/she is satisfied with the subsequently passed act or if he/she does not make a statement within the time limit given in paragraph 1 of this Article, the court shall render a ruling to terminate the proceedings.

If the plaintiff states that he/she is not satisfied with the new act, the court shall continue the proceedings.

Article 33

If it does not dismiss the law suit immediately by a ruling according to Article 29, paragraph 2 or according to Article 30 of this Law, nor annul it according to Article

31 of this Act, the court shall send one copy of the law suit with enclosures for an answer to the defendant and interested persons if there are any.

The answer shall be given within the time limit set by the court in each individual case. This time limit may not be shorter than 8 nor longer than 30 days.

The defendant shall furnish the court with all the files relating to the case within the time limit set.

If the defendant does not furnish all the case files even after a repeated request, or if he/she states that he/she is unable to furnish them, the court may decide the matter without these files.

Article 34

The court shall decide on administrative disputes in sessions closed to the public.

The court may decide to hold oral hearings due to the complexity of the disputed matter, or if it finds it necessary for a better understanding of the matter.

For these same reasons, the party may move for oral hearings to be held.

Article 35

If the competent chamber decides to hold an oral hearing, the president of the chamber shall set the day of the hearing and summon the parties and interested persons if there are any, to the hearing.

The hearing may only be postponed for important reasons, on which the chamber shall decide.

Article 36

The hearing shall be chaired by the president of the chamber.

Minutes shall be kept of the hearing, which shall include only the important facts and circumstances and the enacting terms of the decision. The minutes shall be signed by the president and the recording secretary.

Article 37

The failure to attend the oral hearing by a party shall not delay the work of the court. It may not be assumed that the party has dropped the claim if he/she fails to appear at the hearing, but his/her filings shall be read.

If the plaintiff and the defendant both fail to attend the hearing, and the hearing is not postponed, the court shall hear the arguments of the dispute without the presence of the parties.

Article 38

At the hearing the floor is first of all given to the member of the chamber acting as rapporteur. The rapporteur presents the facts and the essence of the dispute, not giving his/her opinion. After this the floor is given to the plaintiff to explain the law suit, and then to the representative of the defendant and to the interested persons to explain their point of view.

Article 39

The court shall decide the dispute, as a rule, on the basis of the facts established in the administrative proceedings.

If the court finds that litigation in the dispute can not be made on the basis of the facts established in the administrative proceedings because there is a contradiction in terms of the facts established in the files, in the sense that they are incompletely established in some essential point, or from the facts established an erroneous conclusion has been drawn regarding the facts of the case, or if it finds that in the administrative proceedings no account was taken of the rules of procedure which would have an influence on the resolution of the matter, the court shall annul the challenged administrative act by a judgement. In this case the competent body is obliged to act as determined in the judgement and pass a new administrative act.

If the annulment of the challenged administrative act according to paragraph 2 of this Article and a reopening of proceedings before the competent body would cause the plaintiff harm which would be difficult to rectify, or if on the basis of public documents or other evidence in the case files it is clear that the facts of the case differ from those established in the administrative proceedings, or if in the same dispute an administrative act has already been annulled, and the competent body did not act completely in accordance with the judgement, the court may itself establish the facts of the case and render a judgement, or a ruling on the basis of the facts established in this way.

In the case in paragraph 3 of this Article, the court shall establish the facts of the case where necessary at a hearing or through a member of the chamber, or through another regular court, or another body. The party shall be summoned to the hearing.

Article 40

The court shall examine the legality of the challenged administrative act within the limits of the claim from the law suit, but in so doing it is not bound by the reasons for the law suit.

The court shall examine if the administrative act is null and void *ex officio*.

Article 41

The court shall render a judgement, or ruling by a majority vote.

Separate minutes shall be kept of the deliberations and voting which shall be signed by all the members of the chamber and the recording secretary.

The deliberations and voting shall be conducted without the presence of the parties.

Article 42

The court shall decide the dispute by a judgement.

The judgement shall grant the law suit or dismiss as ill-founded. If the law suit is granted the court shall annul the challenged administrative act.

If the court finds that the challenged administrative act must be annulled, if the nature of the matter so allows and if the facts of the case give a reliable foundation for so doing, it may decide the administrative matter by a judgment. This judgment shall completely replace the annulled act.

The court shall also decide in the judgement by which the challenged act is annulled, on the plaintiff's claim for the return of things, or for the compensation of damages, if the facts of the proceedings give a reliable basis for this. Otherwise the court shall instruct the plaintiff to institute civil contentious proceedings.

When the law suit has been filed under Article 26 above, the judgement shall either grant the law suit or reject it on the grounds of being ill-founded. If the law suit is granted, it shall be determined in what manner the defendant will issue a decision or the administrative matter shall be decided by the judgement.

Article 43

If an oral hearing is held, the court shall pronounce the judgement or ruling immediately after the hearing, orally, together with the most important reasons.

In complex cases the court may refrain from giving an oral pronouncement of the judgement or ruling and render a judgement or ruling within no more than eight days.

If no judgement or ruling can be pronounced after the oral hearing, because prior to this it is necessary to establish a fact for which it is not necessary to hold another oral hearing, the court shall render its judgement or ruling without a hearing, within no more than eight days from when that fact is established.

Article 44

The judgement or ruling shall contain the title of the court, the name and surname of the president of the chamber and the members of the chamber and the recording secretary, the title of the parties and their representatives, a brief presentation of the subject of the dispute and the day when the judgement or ruling was pronounced and published, the enacting terms, a statement of reasons and instructions on legal remedy if an appeal is allowed. The enacting terms must be separate from the statement of reasons.

The original judgement or ruling shall be signed by the president of the chamber and the recording secretary.

The judgement or ruling shall be served on the parties as authenticated copies.

2. Proceedings upon requests for the protection of legality

Article 45

A request for protection of legality (Article 21) shall be filed in the manner provided in Article 25 of this Law with the Administrative Court of Croatia.

Article 46

Paragraph 1: repealed

A request for protection of legality shall be filed within three months of the day when the decision against which the request is filed is served on the parties.

Article 47

A request for protection of legality shall contain the title of the court decision against which the request is being filed, the reasons why the court decision is being challenged and the title of the applicant.

Article 48

An untimely request for protection of legality or a request filed by an unauthorised person shall be dismissed by the court by a ruling.

If the competent court does not dismiss the request in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall send it to the opposing party, who may, within the time limit set by the competent court, submit an answer to the request.

The court against whose decision the request in paragraph 1 of this Article is being filed, and the accused body are obliged to furnish the competent court with all the files at its request and without delay.

Article 49

The competent court shall rule on the application from Article 21 of this Law, as a rule, in a session closed to the public, and the challenged decision shall be examined within the limits of the request.

Article 50

The competent court shall dismiss or grant the request from Article 21 of this Law.

The judgement by which the request from paragraph 1 of this Article is granted by the competent court may dismiss or amend the court decision against which the request has been filed.

Article 51

Repealed

3. Reopening of proceedings

Article 52

Proceedings concluded with a judgement or a ruling shall be reopened upon a motion by a party:

- 1) If the party discovers new facts or finds or obtains the opportunity to use new evidence on the basis of which the dispute would have been more favourably resolved for him/her if these facts or evidence had been presented or used in the previous court proceedings,
- 2) If the court decision was rendered as a result of a criminal offence committed by the judge or a court employee, or if the decision was gained by a fraudulent act by an attorney or representative of a party, his/her opponent or the opponent's representative or attorney and that act constitutes a criminal offence;
- 3) If the decision was based on a judgement rendered in a criminal or civil matter and that judgement was later annulled by another legally effective court decision;
- 4) If the document on the basis of which the decision was made was false or fraudulently amended, or if a witness, expert witness or party gave false testimony at the hearing before the court and the court decision was based on that testimony;
- 5) If the party finds or obtains the opportunity to use a previous decision rendered in the same administrative dispute;

6) If an interested person was not given the opportunity to participate in the administrative dispute.

For the circumstances in points 1 and 5 paragraph 1 of this Article, a reopening of proceedings will only be permitted if the party was not able to present these facts at the previous proceedings for no fault of his/her own.

Article 53

A reopening of proceedings may be requested no more than 30 days from the day when the party discovers the reason for the reopening of proceedings. If the party discovers a reason for a reopening of proceedings before the proceedings are concluded before the court, but he/she was not able to make use of this reason during the course of the proceedings, a reopening of proceedings may be requested within 30 days of the day the decision is delivered.

A reopening of proceedings can no longer be requested after the expiration of five years from the day the decision became legally effective. As an exception, even after the expiration of five years a reopening of proceedings be requested on the statutory bases given in Article 52, paragraph 1, points 2, 3, and 4 of this Law.

Article 54

The Administrative Court of Croatia shall rule on a motion for a reopening of proceedings in a chamber consisting of five judges.

Article 55

The motion for a reopening of proceedings shall be filed with the Administrative Court of Croatia (Article 54).

The motion must contain in particular:

- 1) the judgement or ruling rendered in the proceedings for which a reopening of proceedings is requested;
- 2) the statutory basis for a reopening of proceedings (Article 52) and the evidence or circumstances which make the existence of this basis likely;
- 3) the circumstances from which it arises that the law suit was filed within the statutory time limit and evidence to support this;
- 4) the direction and the scope of the requested amendments to the judgement or ruling rendered in the proceedings for which a reopening of proceedings is requested.

Article 56

The motion for the reopening of proceedings shall be decided by the competent court at a session closed to the public.

The court shall dismiss the motion with a ruling if it establishes that the law suit was filed by an unauthorised person or that the motion was untimely or that the party did not demonstrate the existence of a statutory basis for a reopening of proceedings at least likely.

If the court does not dismiss the motion according to paragraph 2 of this Article, it shall serve it on the opposing party and interested persons and invite them to reply to the law suit within 15 days.

Article 57

After the expiration of the time limit for an answer (Article 56, paragraph 3) the court shall rule by a judgement on the motion for a reopening of proceedings.

If the reopening of proceedings is allowed, the previous decision shall be repealed whether in part or in its entirety. The previous procedural actions which are not affected by the reasons for the reopening of proceedings shall not be repeated.

The judgement granting a reopening of proceedings shall also rule on the merits.

Article 58

The legal remedies permitted regarding the merits may also be used against the court decision rendered on the motion for a reopening of proceedings.

Article 59

In the proceedings for a reopening of proceedings, the provisions of this Law on proceedings on law suits and legal remedies shall be applied appropriately, unless Articles 52 to 58 of this Act provide differently.

3. Other provisions on proceedings

Article 60

If this Law does not contain provisions on proceedings in administrative disputes, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Act shall be applied in the appropriate manner.

Act 61

In administrative disputes, each party shall bear his/her own costs.

V. THE BINDING NATURE OF THE JUDGEMENT

Article 62

When the court annuls an act, against which an administrative dispute was instituted, the case shall be returned to its state before the annulled act was passed. If according to the nature of the matter, which was the subject of the dispute it is necessary to pass another administrative act in place of the one that has been annulled, the competent body shall pass it without delay, no later than 30 days after the day the judgement is served.

The competent body in so doing shall be bound by the legal opinion of the court and the comments of the court in relation to the proceedings.

Article 63

If the competent body, after annulling the administrative act, passes an administrative act contrary to the legal opinion of the court, or contrary to the comments made by the court in relation to the proceedings, and the plaintiff files another law suit, the court shall annul the challenged act and as a rule resolve the matter itself by a judgement. This judgement shall replace the act by the competent body in its entirety.

In this case, the court shall notify the body responsible for supervision.

Article 64

If the competent body, following the annulment of the administrative act does not pass a new administrative act immediately or within no more than 30 days, or pass an act on the enforcement of the judgement pursuant to Article 42, paragraph 5 of this

Law, the party may by means of a separate filing, request such an act to be passed. If the competent body does not pass this act even after seven days from this request, the party may request the court which rendered the judgement in the first instance to pass this act.

In relation to this kind of request, the court shall request the competent body to inform it of the reasons why it did not pass the administrative act. The competent body shall provide this information immediately, within no more than seven days. If it fails to do so, or if the information given, in the opinion of the court, does not justify the failure to enforce implement the court judgement, the court shall render a ruling which shall replace the act by the competent body in its entirety. The court shall serve this ruling on the body competent for enforcement, and at the same time inform the body responsible for supervision. The body responsible for enforcement shall execute this ruling without delay.

Article 65

When a judgement is rendered in an administrative dispute, and the competent body renders an administrative act on the enforcement of that judgement, and a reopening of administrative proceedings by the competent body is requested in relation to that administrative act, the reopening of proceedings shall be granted if the reason for the reopening of proceedings arose within the body who passed the act.

Article 66

The court competent for administrative disputes shall rule on a request for the protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen guaranteed by the Constitution, if these freedoms or rights have been violated by a final individual act and no other court protection is provided, by appropriate application of this Law.

Article 67

The proceedings for the protection of rights and freedoms of man and citizen guaranteed by the Constitution, insofar as these freedoms or rights have been violated by the unlawful actions of an official person in a body of state authority or an authorised person in a company or other legal entity, if no other judicial protection is provided, shall be instituted by a law suit against the unlawful action.

Article 68

A law suit for protection from unlawful action shall contain the title of the court, the title of the parties and their addresses, or the head office of the parties, an indication of the unlawful action (the place, time and where possible the perpetrator of the action), evidence of the action perpetrated and the claim.

Article 69

The law suit may be filed whilst the action is still ongoing.

If the person against whom the action has been taken is unable to file a motion for protection from the unlawful action, the motion may be filed by his/her marriage partner, child, parent or other close relative.

Article 70

A decision on the lawsuit for the protection from an unlawful action shall be delivered by the county² court on whose territory the action was committed. The county court shall decide in a chamber composed of three judges.

Article 71

The competent court shall act on the motion urgently and in a manner which, in keeping with the principles of the proceedings, will provide successful protection of the rights and interests of citizens and bodies of state authority, or companies and other legal entities.

Article 72

The court shall without delay send the motion for an answer to the body of state authority, or company or other legal person depending on who undertook the action in question. The answer to the motion shall be furnished within the time limit set by the court.

The court may, according to the circumstances of the case, render a decision on the motion immediately even without sending the motion for an answer if the facts in the motion give a reliable basis for this.

Article 73

The court shall decide on the merits of the law suit by a judgement. A judgement by the court allowing the law suit shall forbid any further unlawful action and where necessary order that the case be returned to the state as it was before the perpetration of the unlawful action.

Article 74

The parties may lodge an appeal against the court decision on the law suit for the protection from an unlawful action within 3 days of the service of the decision.

The appeal shall be lodged with the county court which rendered the challenged decision, and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia shall rule on the appeal. The appeal does not delay the enforcement of the decision. The court may postpone the enforcement if according to the circumstances of the case it assesses that this is necessary.

No request for revision on the points of law is permitted against decisions rendered in proceedings on protection from unlawful actions.

In proceedings on protection from unlawful actions, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Act shall be appropriately applied.

Article 75

An enforceable judgement forbidding further conduct of unlawful actions and ordering the establishment of the *status quo ante*, shall be executed by the body of state authority, or company or other legal person within three days of the day the enforceable judgement is served. If the official or authorized person in the body or entity as in paragraph 1 of this Article does not execute the enforceable judgement within the time limit set, proceedings shall be instituted against him/her for serious

² Croatian: "okružni sud", literallyly „district court“. There are no district courts (okružni sudovi) anymore. Now they are called „županijski sudovi“ or „county courts“. Translator's note.

violation of duty, and he/she may also be fined from 50,000 to 100,000 Croatian dinars³.

Article 76

If the enforceable decision is not executed within the time limit in Article 75, paragraph 1 of this Law, the enforcement shall be carried out according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Act.

Article 77

Repealed

Article 78

Repealed

Article 79

Repealed

Article 80

Repealed

³ Croatian: "hrvatski dinari". Croatian dinars are no longer the currency of the Republic of Croatia.
Translator's note.