

1. Procedures for rectification and withdrawal (Art. 10(2))

An application for rectification or withdrawal of a court certificate must be submitted to:

- the court that issued the certificate.

An application for rectification or annulment of a public document drawn up by a notary, administrative authority or natural or legal person with public powers must be submitted to:

- the authority or person that drew up the document, which/who is then obliged to forward the application to the competent municipal court on the basis of the location of the registered office/residence so that the latter can render a valid decision.

2. Procedures for review (Art.19 (1))

In accordance with Article 19(1) of the Regulation, the procedures for the review of decisions in the Republic of Croatia are laid down in the Civil Procedure Act (*Zakon o parničnom postupku*) – (*Narodne novine* (NN; Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia) Nos 53/91, 91/92, 112/99, 88/01, 117/03, 88/05, 2/07, 84/08, 96/08, 123/08, 57/11, 148/11 – consolidated text, 25/13, 89/14 – Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, 70/19, 80/22 and 114 /22).

Those procedures are:

- Application to restore a prior status (Articles 117-122a of the Civil Procedure Act). An application must be submitted within eight days from the date on which the party learned of the reason for the omission or, if the party learned of the omission at a later date, the previously mentioned time period starts to run from the date on which the party learned of the reason why they had missed the deadline. Once 2 months have passed (in proceedings before municipal courts) or 30 days have passed (in proceedings before commercial courts) since the omission, an application to restore a prior status may no longer be submitted.

- Retrial (Articles 421-432 of the Civil Procedure Act). An application for a retrial must be submitted within 30 days from the date on which the party learned of the reason for submitting the application or from the date on which the court decision was served on them.

3. Accepted languages (Article 20(2)(c))

Croatian. Croatian translations must be certified by a qualified translator in one of the EU Member States.

4. Authorities designated for the purpose of certifying authentic instruments (Art. 25)

Competent courts, administrative authorities, notaries, legal and natural persons with public powers that are authorised to issue enforcement instruments or enforcement orders for uncontested claims under applicable national law.

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