

**Official Gazette 67/2023 (21 June 2023), Act on Peaceful Settlement of  
Disputes**

# **THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT**

**1099**

Based on Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia, I hereby  
enact

## **THE DECISION**

### **TO PROMULGATE THE ACT ON PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

I hereby promulgate the Act on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, which the  
Croatian Parliament adopted at its session on 7 June 2023.

Class: 011-02/23-02/47

Registration number: 71-10-01/1-23-2

Zagreb, 13 June 2023

President  
Republic of Croatia  
**Zoran Milanović**, m.p.

## **ACT**

### **ON PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

#### **PART ONE**

#### **CHAPTER I.**

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### *Fields of Application*

#### **Article 1**

(1) This Act governs the amicable resolution of civil, commercial, labour, family, administrative and other disputes concerning rights that the parties can freely dispose of (hereinafter referred to as: "peaceful resolution of disputes").

(2) In procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes governed by specific legislation, the provisions of this Act shall apply appropriately to matters not otherwise regulated.

(3) The provisions of this Act apply to the peaceful settlement of disputes within the Republic of Croatia, regardless of whether the parties have their permanent or habitual residence in the Republic of Croatia, another country of the European Union or abroad.

### *Compliance with the Legal Acts of the European Union*

#### Article 2

This Act incorporates into the legal framework of the Republic of Croatia:

– Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 136/3)

- Directive 2014/54/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 April 2014 on measures to facilitate the exercise of rights guaranteed to workers in the context of freedom of movement of workers (OJ L 128/8) and

– Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on protecting persons reporting violations of the Union Act (OJ L 305/17).

### *Purpose of the Act*

#### Article 3

(1) This Act aims to establish conditions for the amicable settlement of disputes, prevent the unnecessary initiation of court proceedings, and ensure a balanced relationship between the peaceful settlement of disputes and court proceedings.

(2) Peaceful dispute settlement takes place before or during court proceedings.

(3) Following the final and enforceable decision of the competent authority on the dispute, in the process of peaceful dispute resolution, negotiations can be held regarding the manner and conditions of implementing the decision and other related issues.

(4) To achieve the objectives of this Act, the utilisation of peaceful dispute resolution procedures and the training of mediators shall be incentivised and promoted, and information about these procedures, including details about institutions and mediators, shall be disseminated through public communication means, electronic media and other channels.

### *Definitions*

#### Article 4

(1) Certain terms within the scope of this Act bear the ensuing meanings:

a) *peaceful resolution of disputes* pertains to any extrajudicial or judicial process through which the parties endeavour to amicably resolve a dispute, encompassing mediation and structured negotiations.

b) *mediation* constitutes any procedure, irrespective of whether it transpires within a court, a mediation institution or external to them, wherein the parties strive to settle a dispute through mutual agreement with the aid of one or more mediators who assist the parties in attaining a resolution (reaching a settlement) without the authority to impose a binding solution.

c) *structured negotiations* are legally stipulated or mutually arranged protocols for the amicable settlement of a dispute, wherein the parties directly seek to conclude their disagreement through a settlement.

d) *mediator* denotes an individual enrolled in the Mediators Register who conducts mediation pursuant to the parties' accord.

e) *mediation institution* refers to a legal entity registered in the Mediation Institutions Registry that facilitates mediation and another legal entity designated by a specific one for organising mediation.

(2) Expressions utilised in this Act, which possess gender-specific connotations, shall equally pertain to both male and female genders.

### *Principles of Interpretation of the Act*

#### Article 5

(1) When construing the provisions of this Act, the principle of conscientiousness and honesty, along with the universally acknowledged standards of peaceful settlement of disputes expressed in the enactments of the European Union, the United Nations and the Council of Europe, shall be invoked.

(2) Matters not addressed by this Act shall be resolved according to the principles of procedural collaboration, proportionality, voluntariness, procedural efficacy, equitable treatment of the parties, autonomy of the parties within the proceedings, confidentiality of the procedure and impartiality of the mediator.

## CHAPTER II

### PEACEFUL DISPUTE RESOLUTION INSTITUTIONS

#### *The Peaceful Dispute Resolution Centre*

#### Article 6

(1) The Peaceful Dispute Resolution Centre (hereinafter referred to as: The Centre) is a public institution established to accomplish the objectives of this Act. The Centre's responsibilities include:

- Fostering the culture of amicable dispute resolution and utilising procedures outlined in this Act.

- Granting and withdrawing consent for mediation institutions.

- Providing consent for educational programs related to specific types of amicable dispute resolution.

- Conducting professional education and training of mediators, either independently or in collaboration with mediation institutions.

- Making determinations regarding registering and removing mediators from the Mediators Register.

- Maintaining the Mediators Register and the Mediation Institutions Register and issuing certificates from these registers as mentioned above.

- Facilitating practical cooperation with judicial authorities and mediation institutions.

- Facilitating the assignment of cases to mediation institutions.

- Appointing individuals, at the parties' request, to conduct informational meetings on mediation and the mediation process itself.

- Conducting informational meetings on mediation and the mediation process when another mediation institution is unable to do so promptly and at a lower cost.

- Issuing certificates for attempted mediation.

- Systematically gathering data on amicable dispute resolution procedures.

- Publishing information on amicable dispute resolution, mediators, and mediation institutions, and assisting parties in selecting an appropriate dispute resolution method.

(2) The Centre carries out the tasks outlined in paragraph 1, subparagraphs 2, 5, and 6 of this Article as a public authority. The Centre performs the remaining tasks outlined in paragraph 1 as a public service.

(3) The Republic of Croatia is the founder of the Centre, and the Ministry responsible for judicial affairs (hereinafter referred to as "the Ministry") exercises the founding rights on behalf of the founder.

(4) The Centre operates based on the principles of cooperation, subsidiarity, transparency, impartiality, and effectiveness.

(5) The Centre's headquarters are located in Zagreb.

(6) The Centre is established through a decision issued by the Ministry.

(7) The state budget of the Republic of Croatia provides funds for financing the Centre's activities.

## *Mediation Institutions*

### Article 7

(1) Mediation institutions are entities authorised by law or have obtained consent from the Centre to:

- Conduct mediator training and/or
- Conduct trainer training and/or
- Facilitate mediation proceedings.

(2) The Centre grants consent for mediator and trainer training to institutions meeting the requirements of having at least three qualified individuals, suitable premises for conducting such training, and established training programmes. Consent for conducting mediation proceedings is granted to institutions with at least three mediators and appropriate premises for mediation.

(3) The Centre revokes the consent stipulated in paragraph 1 if it later determines that the mediation institution no longer satisfies the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of this Article.

(4) The Centre makes decisions regarding the granting and revocation of consent, and an appeal can be filed with the Ministry against these decisions.

(5) Lawfully authorised mediation institutions or those with the Centre's consent for the mediator and trainer training must maintain a register of issued training certificates and records of training participants.

(6) The Centre registers mediation institutions obtaining consent as per paragraph 1 in the Mediation Institutions Register maintained by the Centre. The Register is accessible to the public and kept in electronic form. Certificates issued from the Register are considered public documents.

(7) Mediation institutions that have had the consent stipulated in paragraph 1 revoked by the Centre are removed from the Mediation Institutions Register maintained by the Centre.

(8) Mediation institutions mentioned in paragraph 1 must regularly provide information about amicable dispute resolution procedures, including their duration and outcomes, to the Centre.

(9) The procedure for registration, technical requirements for training and mediation, training methodology, record keeping for participants, and information submission by mediation institutions are determined by an ordinance issued by the minister responsible for judicial affairs.

## *Mediators*

### Article 8

(1) The title of a mediator is acquired through registration in the Mediators Register maintained by the Centre and is forfeited through removal from the Register. The Register is public and kept electronically. Certificates are issued from the Register and possess the status of public documents.

(2) An individual who has obtained a certificate from a mediation institution pursuant to Article 7 of this Act for successfully completing mediator training can be entered into the Register as per paragraph 1 of this Article.

(3) A mediator registered as per paragraph 1 of this Article can be removed from the Register at the individual's request or ex officio:

- When it is determined that the conditions for registration were not met.
- In the event of the individual's demise.

(4) The Centre makes decisions regarding entry and removal from the Register as per paragraph 1, and an appeal can be filed with the Ministry against these decisions.

(5) Mediators commit to ongoing lifelong learning and training.

(6) The procedure for registration and removal from the Register as per paragraph 1, Register maintenance, and the obligation for mediator training as stipulated in paragraph 5 are specified in an ordinance issued by the minister responsible for judicial affairs.

## PART TWO

### CHAPTER I

#### CORRELATION OF PEACEFUL DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND TRIALS BEFORE THE COURT

##### *The Obligation to Attempt Peaceful Settlement of Dispute before Initiating Civil Proceedings*

###### Article 9

(1) Parties are obligated to seek an amicable resolution of the dispute before commencing civil proceedings for damages, except in cases of proceedings for damages arising from employment relationships.

(2) Unless a specific regulation stipulates otherwise, the party shall fulfil the duty referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:

- If attempts at peaceful dispute resolution between the party and the counterparty have been unsuccessful, or

- If the party has communicated its demands and objections, along with the underlying facts, to the counterparty, inviting them to meet the request or engage in peaceful dispute resolution through registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt or through an alternative method that confirms receipt. The counterparty's refusal or lack of response within 15 days from the date of receiving the proposal constitutes fulfilment of this duty.

(3) To fulfil the obligations outlined in paragraph 1 of this Article, parties may approach the Centre for:

- Acquiring the counterparty's address for delivering notifications and proposals.

- Assistance in selecting an appropriate procedure for amicable dispute resolution in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(4) The Centre shall obtain address information as per paragraph 3 of this Article from records maintained by the Ministry of the Interior.

(5) If one party proposes amicable dispute resolution before initiating civil proceedings, the other party may only reject such a proposal if there is a valid reason, such as previous violence between the parties.

(6) The obligation to attempt peaceful settlement of a dispute outlined in paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply in cases where violence makes it unreasonable to expect parties to achieve a peaceful resolution by fulfilling this duty or when the party initiating proceedings has not been notified of the other party's permanent or temporary residence, even though, as per paragraph 3 of this Article, they contacted the Centre about this matter.

### *Referral to the Amicable Dispute Resolution Procedure*

#### Article 10

(1) If, during civil proceedings, the court determines that the parties have not attempted to amicably resolve the dispute as outlined in Article 9, paragraph 1, and there is no valid reason as per Article 9, paragraphs 5 and 6, upon receiving the counter-statement, the parties will be directed to attend an informational mediation meeting within 15 days.

(2) When parties are referred to an informational mediation meeting, they must attend the meeting in the presence of the mediator, where they will communicate their requests, objections, and the underlying facts to the counterparty. The mediator will explain the benefits of resolving the dispute through mediation and assist the parties in identifying contentious and undisputed issues.

(3) The mediator will inform the Centre and the court about the parties' attendance at the mediation informational meeting and their acceptance of mediation for dispute resolution.

(4) The mediation mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article must conclude within 60 days from its initiation, and in any circumstance, it must not hinder scheduled hearings. The mediator will update the Centre and the court on the mediation's conclusion process.

(5) Regardless of the authority from paragraph 1 of this Article, the court presiding over civil or other ongoing proceedings may, during the process or outside it, direct parties to attend an informational mediation meeting within a specific timeframe, initiate mediation, or take other measures to resolve the dispute amicably.

(6) The regulations outlined in Chapter II herein shall apply accordingly to the informational mediation meeting, governing mediator appointment methods, obligations, mediation procedures, interactions between mediators and parties,

confidentiality, evidence admissibility, incompatibility of the mediator's role, and mediations concerning cross-border disputes.

*Conducting Structured Negotiations*

Article 11

(1) Structured negotiations are carried out based on the parties' agreement.

(2) A specific Act may stipulate that, for the purpose of fulfilling the obligation to attempt peaceful dispute resolution, it is mandatory to initiate and conduct structured negotiations. Such an Act would define the scope, conduct, and outcomes of these negotiations, as well as the characteristics and effects of settlements resulting from them.

(3) Settlements concluded through structured negotiations, unless stated otherwise by a specific Act, do not carry the status of an enforceable document.

CHAPTER II

MEDIATION

*Mediation and Other Proceedings on the Merits of the Dispute*

Article 12

Mediation can be conducted irrespective of whether the subject matter of the dispute is under judicial, arbitration, or other proceedings.

*Initiation of Mediation*

Article 13

(1) Parties may pre-emptively enter into an agreement committing them to resolve all or some future disputes through mediation (referred to as a "mediation agreement"). The mediation agreement shall outline the specific dispute and other matters to be addressed through mediation. This agreement may also include the mediator's name, mediation institution, procedural method, time frame, representation, and other details.

(2) Mediation is considered initiated upon the acceptance of a mediation proposal unless mediation initiation is specified or agreed upon for disputes where mediation is obligatory.

(3) A mediation agreement is also deemed established when one party submits a mediation proposal to the other party, including the elements mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article. The agreement is established if the other party agrees to resolve the dispute through mediation within 15 days of receiving the proposal or within another specified timeframe.

(4) Failure by the counterparty to respond to the mediation proposal within the period outlined in paragraph 3 of this Article is considered a rejection of the mediation proposal.

(5) In cases where a specific regulation sets a deadline for submitting a claim, mediation in situations mentioned in paragraph 4 of this Article is considered concluded.

(6) The mediator shall inform the Centre about the commencement of mediation.

### *Appointment of a Mediator*

#### Article 14

(1) The appointment of a mediator follows the rules agreed upon by the parties.

(2) Parties must mutually decide whether mediation will be conducted by one or more mediators and select the appointed mediator(s).

(3) If parties cannot agree on the number or identity of the mediator(s), they may request the Centre, a mediation institution, or a third party to appoint the mediator.

### *Obligations of the Mediator*

#### Article 15

(1) The mediator must act professionally and impartially throughout the mediation process.

(2) A person offered the role of mediator is obligated to disclose any circumstances that could cast doubt on their impartiality. Subsequent to the appointment, mediators must promptly inform the parties of such circumstances if not already done so prior.

### *Conducting Mediation*

#### Article 16

(1) Mediation proceeds in accordance with terms agreed upon by the parties.

(2) The mediator must treat both parties equitably and without bias during the process.

### *Meetings between Mediators and Parties*

#### Article 17

(1) The mediator can engage separately with each party during mediation.

(2) Unless parties decide otherwise, the mediator may share information and data obtained from one party with the other party only with the former's consent.

### *Mediator's Authority to Propose a Settlement*

#### Article 18

The mediator is empowered to aid in formulating a settlement and recommend its content.

### *Conclusion of Mediation*

#### Article 19

(1) Mediation concludes:

- If one party submits a written statement to the mediator and the other parties about withdrawal from mediation unless two or more parties willing to continue mediation remain after one party's withdrawal.

- If the parties deliver a written statement to the mediator declaring the conclusion of mediation.

- When the mediator decides to suspend mediation, typically after affording the parties the chance to express their opinions, when further attempts to achieve amicable dispute resolution are no longer deemed effective.

- If the settlement is not reached within the mediation's stipulated timeframe as per the parties' agreement, or if no timeframe is set, within 60 days of mediation's commencement.

- By means of a settlement signed by the mediator and the parties.

(2) The mediator must inform the Centre about the duration and manner of mediation completion.

### *Effects of Settlement*

#### Article 20

(1) A settlement reached through mediation binds the parties involved. If the parties have undertaken specific obligations in the settlement, they are required to fulfil them promptly.

(2) A mediated settlement becomes an enforceable document if it establishes legal consideration that the parties can mutually agree upon and includes a statement by the obligee allowing immediate enforcement (termed the "enforceability clause" or "clausula exequendi").

(3) The enforceability clause signifies the obligee's explicit agreement that, based on the settlement, enforcement may be promptly initiated to fulfil the obligation after its due date. This clause may also be contained in a separate document.

(4) Enforcement of the settlement mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article will be denied:

- If settlement conclusion is prohibited.
- If the settlement contradicts the public policy and order of the Republic of Croatia.
- If the settlement's content is unenforceable or unattainable.

(5) Parties may also agree that the settlement be documented as a notarial deed, a court settlement, or an arbitration award founded on the settlement.

### *Confidentiality*

#### Article 21

(1) Unless parties have agreed otherwise, the mediator is obligated to maintain confidentiality regarding third parties concerning all information and data acquired during the mediation process, except if compelled by law or necessary for the execution or enforcement of concluded settlements.

(2) The mediator is liable for damages arising from violations of the obligations in paragraph 1 of this Article.

(3) The regulations in this Article apply, in an appropriate manner, to the parties and other individuals participating in the mediation process in any capacity.

### *Admissibility of Evidence*

#### Article 22

(1) In court, arbitration, or other proceedings, it is prohibited to present statements, propose evidence, or submit any form of evidence if such evidence pertains to:

- The fact that one of the parties proposed or accepted mediation.
- Statements about facts or proposals presented by the parties during the mediation process.
- Acknowledgment of requests or facts made during the mediation procedure unless these observations form an integral part of the settlement.
- Documents prepared exclusively for the mediation procedure unless the law mandates their presentation for implementing or enforcing the concluded settlement.
- Willingness of the parties to accept proposals presented during the mediation process.

- Other proposals made during the mediation process.

(2) Unless agreed otherwise by the parties, the mediator and individuals involved in the mediation process are immune from being compelled to testify in arbitration, court, or any other procedure related to information and data arising from the mediation process or connected to it.

(3) The evidence outlined in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed inadmissible in court, arbitration, or other proceedings.

(4) In exceptional circumstances, evidence mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article may be used solely for evidentiary purposes in proceedings before an arbitration council, court, or other state body:

- Under conditions and to the extent prescribed by law, if necessary, to protect public policy and order in the Republic of Croatia.

- If required for the implementation or enforcement of the settlement.

(5) Individuals acting contrary to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be held liable for the damages they cause.

(6) The regulations in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article apply regardless of whether arbitration, court, or other proceedings are linked to the dispute for which mediation was or is being conducted.

(7) Except as mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, evidence otherwise admissible in arbitration, court, or other proceedings shall not be rendered inadmissible solely because it was used in mediation.

### *Incompatibility of Mediator's Function*

#### Article 23

(1) Unless agreed otherwise by the parties, a mediator cannot act as a judge or arbitrator in a dispute that was or is the subject of mediation or in any other dispute arising from that legal relationship or connected to it.

(2) As an exception to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, parties may authorise a mediator to render a final decision as an arbitrator based on a settlement.

### *Effect on Limitation Periods and Deadlines for Filing a Claim*

#### Article 24

(1) Parties who, in accordance with this Act, opt for mediation to resolve a dispute amicably do not forfeit the possibility of commencing court, arbitration, or any other proceedings due to the expiration of the limitation or preclusion period.

(2) The statute of limitations (limitation period) does not run during the mediation process.

(3) If specific regulations set a deadline for filing a Claim, that deadline shall not expire while mediation is ongoing.

*Relationship between Mediation and Other Procedures on the Same  
Subject of Dispute*

Article 25

If parties agree to mediation and explicitly commit not to initiate or continue any court, arbitration, or other proceedings for a specified period or until a specific condition is met, such an agreement holds binding authority. In this scenario, the court, arbitrators, or other bodies where proceedings are initiated concerning the same subject matter of the dispute shall reject any claim or other submission by request of the opposing party.

*Costs*

Article 26

(1) If not otherwise agreed upon by the parties, each party shall bear its respective costs, while the costs of mediation and the mediation information meeting shall be equally divided between the parties or as per a specific Act or the rules of mediation institutions.

(2) The costs of the informational meeting on mediation and mediation not concluded with a settlement are incorporated into litigation costs.

*Mediation in Cross-Border Disputes*

Article 27

(1) The provisions of this Act are also applicable to cross-border disputes in civil and commercial cases.

(2) Cross-border disputes under this Act do not encompass tax, customs, or administrative disputes or disputes pertaining to the state's responsibility for acts or omissions in the exercise of authority.

(3) A cross-border dispute within the scope of this Act is a dispute in which one party has a permanent or habitual residence in a member state of the European Union (referred to as a "member state"). The other party does not have permanent or habitual residence on the date when:

- The parties agreed to use mediation after a dispute arose.
- The court ordered mediation.
- There is an obligation to apply mediation under national law.
- The court to which the Claim was submitted referred the parties to mediation.

(4) As an exception for applying Articles 21 and 24 of this Act, a cross-border dispute also includes cases where court or arbitration proceedings between the parties were initiated in a member state where neither party had domicile or habitual residence on the date referred to in the first three subparagraphs of paragraph 3 of this Article.

(5) Provisions regarding cross-border disputes do not extend to the Kingdom of Denmark.

(6) Domicile or habitual residence shall be determined under the provisions of Chapter 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast) (OJ L 351, 20 December 2012).

### *Enforcement of Settlement Reached by Mediation Outside the Republic of Croatia*

#### Article 28

(1) If a member state allows the parties, or one of them with the express consent of the other party, to have the content of a written settlement resulting from cross-border mediation declared enforceable according to its regulations, the court in the Republic of Croatia will acknowledge and enforce such a settlement.

(2) If the content of the settlement in the member state was incorporated into another enforceable document by a court or other competent authority confirming it through a judgment, decision, arbitration award, or other enforceable document in accordance with the law of the member state where the request was submitted, recognition and enforcement of that enforcement document shall follow the rules applicable to recognising and enforcing such documents.

(3) The Commercial Court in Zagreb has jurisdiction over requests for recognition and proposals to determine the enforceability of settlements mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article in cases under the jurisdiction of commercial courts. In other cases, jurisdiction shall be transferred to the County Court in Zagreb.

(4) The court mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article shall refuse enforcement based on a settlement reached in a dispute with an international dimension if the enforcing party proves:

- The party was incapable of concluding a mediation agreement or being a party to the dispute, or the party was inadequately represented in the proceedings.
- The mediation agreement was not concluded at all or is not valid according to the law chosen by the parties or the law of another applicable country per the rules of private international law.
- The settlement is not binding or final, or it was subsequently amended.

- The obligations in the settlement have already been fulfilled, or the consideration assumed by the settlement is unenforceable or impossible.
- Enforcement contradicts the terms of the settlement itself.
- The mediator, who facilitated the settlement, significantly breached the principles and internationally accepted standards outlined in Article 8 of this Act, and this breach could impact the content of the settlement.

(5) The court mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article shall also refuse to enforce a foreign settlement ex officio if it establishes:

- The dispute, as per the provisions of this Act, cannot be resolved through mediation.
- The settlement contradicts the public policy and order of the Republic of Croatia.

## PART THREE

### SUPERVISION

#### *Administrative Supervision*

#### Article 29

The Ministry carries out administrative supervision over the application of this Act.

## PART FOUR

### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

#### *Ongoing Proceedings*

#### Article 30

Proceedings initiated before the entry into force of this Act will be concluded by applying the provisions of the Mediation Act ("Official Gazette", No. 18/11.).

#### *Enactment of Regulations and Bylaws*

#### Article 31

(1) The Minister of Justice shall issue regulations as stipulated in Article 7, paragraph 9, and Article 8, paragraph 6 of this Act within 30 days from the date of this Act's entry into force.

(2) The Minister of Justice will issue a decision as outlined in Article 6, paragraph 6 of this Act within 30 days from the date of this Act's entry into force.

*Repeal of the Previous Act*

Article 32

With the entry into force of this Act, the Mediation Act ceases to be valid (Official Gazette, No. 18/11).

*Effective Date*

Article 33

This Act becomes effective on the eighth day following its publication in the "Narodne novine" (*Official Gazette*). However, the provisions of Articles 7 and 8, Article 9, paragraphs 3 and 4, Article 10, paragraph 3, and Article 19, paragraph 2 of this Act will come into force at the beginning of the operations of the Peaceful Dispute Resolution Centre.

Class: 022-02/23-01/19

Zagreb, 7 June 2023

THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

President  
of the Croatian Parliament  
**Gordan Jandroković, m.p.**