Strasbourg, 11 March 2026

CDL-REF(2026)007

Engl. only

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
(VENICE COMMISSION)

SERBIA

THE 28 JANUARY 2026 AMENDMENTS TO LAWS GOVERNING THE JUDICIARY AND THE PROSECUTION (Consolidated version)

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I. LAW ON THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE (Extracts)[1]

A. TEXT OF THE AMENDEMENTS OF 28 JANUARY 2026

Article 18
Objection

The lower chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor who believes that the mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case is illegal or unfounded may submit an objection with reasoning to the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this law within three days from the day of receipt of the written instruction.

The objection shall be submitted through the chief public prosecutor who issued the mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case and who shall be obliged to review the mandatory instruction within three days of receiving the objection.

The chief public prosecutor who has issued a mandatory instruction for administration and action in a particular case may, before submitting an objection, make a decision revoking his mandatory instruction for administration and action in a particular case.

If the chief public prosecutor does not repeal their mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, they shall be obliged to deliver the objection to the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this law on the next working day after the expiry of the deadline from Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Failure of the chief public prosecutor to act within the time limit referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be considered a disciplinary offense.

The chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor who declared the objection shall be obliged to take actions according to the mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, that cannot be delayed.

~~**The Commission referred to in Article 22 of this Law shall be obliged to decide on the objection within eight days from the day of receipt thereof, at a session that is closed to the public. If the Commission does not make a decision on the objection within the deadline, it shall be considered that the mandatory instruction for proceeding in a particular case has been invalidated, which is recorded in the case files.**~~ **The authority referred to in Article 22 of this Law shall be obliged to decide on the objection within eight days from the day of receipt thereof. If the authority does not make a decision on the objection within the deadline, it shall be considered that the mandatory instruction for proceeding in a particular case has been invalidated, which shall be recorded in the case files.**

The ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law can reject the objection against the mandatory instruction for administration and action, in a particular case as untimely, accept the objection and cancel the mandatory instruction for administration and action in a particular case or reject the objection as unfounded.

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[1] Law on the amendments promulgated on 28 January 2026, published in the Official Gazette No. 9/2026 of the Republic of Serbia on 30 January 2026.
Article 13: This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

If the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law rejects the objection against the mandatory instruction, the chief public prosecutor, that is, the public prosecutor who declared the objection, shall be to act according to the mandatory instruction for administration and action in the specific case.

Article 19
Right to Insight

The mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, an objection to the mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, an act of the chief prosecutor on repealing the mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, and a decision of the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law on the objection to mandatory instruction for work and procedure in an individual case shall be a constituent part of the public prosecutor's file.

An insight in the acts referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article may be made by participants in a procedure after the final end of the procedure in which mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case was issued.

The restriction from Paragraph 2 of this Article shall not relate to holders of the public prosecution title.

Article 20
Devolution

The immediately higher public prosecutor's office may, in order to conduct the procedure more efficiently or for other important reasons, in a specific case, undertake all actions for which the lower public prosecutor's office is authorised, on the basis of a reasoned decision of the immediately higher chief public prosecutor (decision on devolution).

The lower chief public prosecutor who believes that the decision of the immediately higher chief public prosecutor is unfounded may file an objection with the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law within three days from the date of receipt of the decision. Until the decision on the objection is made, the lower public prosecutor's office cannot take action in the case.

The objection shall be submitted through the chief public prosecutor who made the decision, who shall be obliged to review the decision they made within three days of receiving the objection.

The chief public prosecutor who made the decision may repeal the decision before the objection is submitted.

If the chief public prosecutor does not repeal his decision within the period referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, he/she shall be bound to submit the complaint to the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in article 22 of this Law on the next working day after the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Failure of the chief public prosecutor to act within the time limit referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be considered a disciplinary offense.

~~**The Commission referred to in Article 22 of this Law shall be obliged to decide on the objection within eight days from the day of receipt thereof. If the Commission referred**~~

~~**to in Article 22 of this Law does not accept the objection to the decision on devolution, the lower chief prosecutor who filed the objection shall be obliged to proceed upon the decision on devolution.**~~ **The authority referred to in Article 22 of this Law shall be obliged to render a reasoned decision on the objection within eight days from the date of receipt of the objection. Should the authority fail to issue a decision within the prescribed period, the decision on devolution shall be deemed repealed, which shall be recorded in the case files.**

The ~~**commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law may dismiss the objection against the decision on devolution as untimely, adopt the objection and repeal the decision on devolution, or reject the objection as unfounded.

If the ~~**commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law does not accept the objection against the decision on devolution, the lower chief public prosecutor, who stated the objection, shall be obliged to act according to the decision on devolution.

Article 21
Substitution

The immediately higher chief public prosecutor may, by a reasoned decision, authorise a lower public prosecutor's office to proceed in matters under the competence of another lower public prosecutor's office, when the competent public prosecutor's office is prevented from legal or factual reasons to act in the case (decision on substitution).

Exceptionally, the Supreme public prosecutor may, by a reasoned decision, authorise the Public prosecutor's office for organised crime to act in an individual case from the jurisdiction of another public prosecutor's office for more efficient proceedings or for other important reasons.

Against the decision referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the competent chief public prosecutor may file an objection to the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law within three days.

The objection shall be submitted through the chief public prosecutor who made the decision, who shall be obliged to review the decision they made within three days of receiving the objection.

The chief public prosecutor who made the decision may repeal the decision before the objection is submitted.

If the chief public prosecutor does not repeal his decision, he/she shall be bound to submit the complaint to the ~~**Commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in article 22 of this Law on the next working day after the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Failure of the chief public prosecutor to act within the time limit referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be considered a disciplinary offense.

~~**The Commission referred to in Article 22 of this Law shall be obliged to decide on the objection within eight days from the day of receipt thereof. If the Commission does not make a decision on the objection within the deadline, it shall be considered that the decision on substitution has been repealed, which shall be recorded in the case file.**~~ **The Authority referred to in Article 22 of this Law shall be obliged to decide on the**

objection within eight days from the day of receipt thereof. If the Authority does not make a decision on the objection within the deadline, it shall be considered that the decision on substitution has been repealed, which shall be recorded in the case file.

The ~~**commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law may dismiss the objection against the decision on substitution as untimely, adopt the objection and repeal the decision on substitution, or reject the objection as unfounded.

If the ~~**commission**~~ **Authority** referred to in Article 22 of this Law does not accept the objection against the decision on substitution, the competent chief public prosecutor, who declared the objection, shall be obliged to act according to the decision on substitution.

Article 22
~~*Commission for deciding on objections against mandatory instructions for administration and action in a particular case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against decisions on devolution*~~ *Authority for deciding on objections against mandatory instructions for administration and action in a particular case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against decisions on devolution*

~~**The Commission of the High Prosecutorial Council shall decide on the objection to mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, objection to a decision on substitution and objection to a decision on devolution.**~~

~~**The Commission referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall consist of five members elected by the High Prosecutorial Council from the ranks of the public prosecutors, for a period of five years without a possibility for re-election.**~~

~~**The member of the High Prosecutorial Council cannot be the member of the Commission from the Paragraph 1 of this Article. The modus operandi and decision making in the Commission from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be governed by an act of the High Prosecutorial Council.**~~

An objection against a mandatory instruction for conduct in a particular case, an objection against a decision on substitution, and an objection against a decision on devolution shall be decided by the Chief Public Prosecutor of the immediately superior Public Prosecutor's Office.

An objection against the acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, issued by the Supreme Public Prosecutor, shall be decided by the Collegium of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office at a special session closed to the public.

[…]

Article 31
Jurisdiction of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

The Supreme public prosecutor's office shall be responsible for:
1) acting before the Supreme court, as well as before the Constitutional court and other courts and authorities in accordance with the law;
2) filing extraordinary legal remedies in accordance with the law;
3) monitoring and directing the work of the public prosecutor's offices, supervising the implementation of general mandatory instructions and monitoring and studying the practice of the public prosecutor's offices and courts;

4) performing the tasks pertaining to the international cooperation of significance for the public prosecutor's office**, with the consent of the Ministry in charge of judiciary**.
5) performing other competences specified by law.

[…]

Article 39
Plan and Work Program of the Public Prosecutor's Office

In managing the administration of the public prosecutor's office, the Supreme public prosecutor and the chief public prosecutor shall adopt the plan and work program of the public prosecutor's office, the content of which shall be regulated in more detail by the Act on the administration of the public prosecutor's office.

The work plan and program shall contain the decision on the annual schedule of work in the Public Prosecutor's Office and the decision to amend the decision on the annual schedule of work in the Public Prosecutor's Office. The supreme public prosecutor or the chief public prosecutor shall announce at the collegium the decision on the annual schedule of work in the public prosecutor's office by November 1 of the current year.

The public prosecutor may file an objection against the decision on the annual schedule of work in the public prosecutor's office or the decision to amend the decision on the annual schedule of work in the public prosecutor's office ~~**to the High Prosecutorial Council**~~ **to the immediately superior Chief Public Prosecutor,** within three days from the date of announcing the schedule at the collegium of the public prosecutor's office or familiarization with the annual schedule of work in public prosecutor's office or by changing the annual schedule of work in the public prosecutor's office, if the public prosecutor did not attend the collegium for justified reasons.

The objection shall be submitted through the chief public prosecutor, who may, in accordance with the submitted objection, reverse the decision on the Annual work schedule.

If the chief public prosecutor does not accept the objection, he/she shall have to submit the objection, stating the reason for the rejection of the objection, ~~**to the High Prosecutorial Council**~~ **to the immediately superior Chief Public Prosecutor** within three days from the day of receipt of the objection.

Failure of the chief public prosecutor to act within the time limit referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be considered a disciplinary offense.

~~**The High Prosecutorial Council shall be obliged to decide on the objection within 15 days from the date of submission of the objection. If the High Prosecutorial Council fails to decide on the objection within the prescribed period, it shall be deemed that the objection has been adopted.**~~ **The immediately superior Chief Public Prosecutor shall be obliged to render a decision on an objection within 30 days from the date of submission of the objection. Should the immediately superior Chief Public Prosecutor fail to decide on the objection within the prescribed period, the objection shall be deemed dismissed. An objection against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, issued by the Supreme Public Prosecutor, shall be decided by the Collegium of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.**

[…]

Article 41
Acting Supreme Public Prosecutor and Chief Public Prosecutor

~~**If the function of the Supreme public prosecutor and chief public prosecutor terminates, the High Prosecutorial Council shall appoint an acting Supreme public prosecutor and acting chief public prosecutor until the Supreme public prosecutor and chief public prosecutor take office, for a maximum of one year.**~~

~~**The same person cannot be re-appointed as the acting Supreme public prosecutor, or acting chief public prosecutor in the same public prosecutor's office.**~~

~~**In the course of discharging the function of the Supreme public prosecutor and the chief public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have equal rights and obligations as the Supreme public prosecutor, i.e, the chief public prosecutor.**~~

Should the prosecutorial function of the Supreme Public Prosecutor cease, the High Prosecutorial Council shall appoint an acting Supreme Public Prosecutor until the Supreme Public Prosecutor assumes office, for a maximum period of one year. The same person may not be reappointed as acting Supreme Public Prosecutor.

Should the prosecutorial function of a Chief Public Prosecutor cease, the High Prosecutorial Council shall appoint an acting Chief Public Prosecutor until the Chief Public Prosecutor assumes office, for a maximum period of three years. The same person may be reappointed as acting Chief Public Prosecutor. Should the High Prosecutorial Council fail to appoint an acting Chief Public Prosecutor within 30 days from the cessation of the prosecutorial function of the Chief Public Prosecutor, the immediately superior Chief Public Prosecutor shall designate an acting Chief Public Prosecutor until the High Prosecutorial Council decides on the appointment, for a maximum period of one year.

During the performance of the functions of the Supreme Public Prosecutor or the Chief Public Prosecutor, the Public Prosecutor exercising such functions shall enjoy the same rights and obligations as the Supreme Public Prosecutor or the Chief Public Prosecutor, respectively.

Article 62
Duration of the Public Prosecutorial Title of the Chief Public Prosecutor

The chief public prosecutor shall be elected from among chief public prosecutors or public prosecutors, i.e. among the persons who meet the prescribed conditions for election, for a period of six years and may ~~**not**~~ be elected again as chief public prosecutor in the same public prosecutor's office.

The chief public prosecutor whose position terminates upon his/her personal request or if he/she is not elected as the chief public prosecutor in another public prosecutor's office, shall continue to perform the function of a public prosecutor that he/she held before the election as the chief public prosecutor.

If a chief public prosecutor or a public prosecutor of a lower public prosecutor's office was elected as the chief public prosecutor of a higher level, following the termination of function of the chief public prosecutor, he/she shall continue to discharge the function of a public prosecutor in the public prosecutor's office of a higher level that he/she managed.

If the chief public prosecutor did not perform the public prosecutor's function prior to the election, following the termination of such function, he/she shall continue to perform the public prosecutor's function in the public prosecutor's office in which he/she performed the function of the chief public prosecutor.

The decision on the continuation of the public prosecutor's office from para. 2–4. this Article shall be adopted by the High Prosecutorial Council.

Prior to the expiration of the term for which he/she was elected or prior to the end of his/her working lifetime, the public prosecutorial title of the chief public prosecutor may terminate only under the conditions and for the reasons prescribed by this Law.

[…]

Article 69
Temporary Assignment

~~**A public prosecutor may, for justified reasons, upon his/her written consent, be temporarily assigned to another public prosecutor's office of the same or an immediately lower level for a maximum of three years, without the possibility of being reassigned to the same public prosecutor's office.**~~

~~**Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, a public prosecutor of a higher or appellate public prosecutor's office may, upon his/her written consent, if he/she meets the conditions prescribed by law for election to the public prosecutor's office to which he/she is temporarily referred, be temporarily referred to the public prosecutor's office of special jurisdiction for a maximum of three years, without the possibility of reassignment to the same public prosecutor's office.**~~

~~**The decision on temporary assignment shall be made by the Supreme Public Prosecutor. The decision must be justified.**~~

A public prosecutor may, for justified reasons, upon his/her written consent, be temporarily assigned to another public prosecutor's office of the same or an immediately higher or lower level for a maximum of three years and may be reassigned to the same public prosecutor's office.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, a Public Prosecutor of a Higher or Appellate Public Prosecutor's Office may, with her/his written consent, be temporarily assigned to a Public Prosecutor's Office of special jurisdiction for a period of three years and may be reassigned to the same Public Prosecutor's Office.

A Public Prosecutor assigned to an immediately superior Public Prosecutor's Office or to a Public Prosecutor's Office of special jurisdiction must meet the legal requirements for appointment to the Public Prosecutor's Office to which the assignment is made.

The decision on such assignment shall be issued by the High Prosecutorial Council, following the prior opinion of the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office to which the assignment is to be made. The decision must be reasoned.

[…]

Article 128
Jurisdiction of the Collegium of the Public Prosecutor's Office

Collegium of the Public Prosecutor's Office:
1) shall give an opinion to the High Prosecutorial Council on the candidate for chief public prosecutor and public prosecutor in his/her or immediately lower public prosecutor's office;
2) ~~**shall give an opinion on the proposal of the report on the work of the public prosecutor's office for the previous year;**~~
3) ~~**shall give an opinion on the proposal of the work plan and program of the Public Prosecutor's Office for the following year;**~~
4) shall consider the report on the performed supervision of the work of the public prosecutor's office;
5) shall consider issues of importance for professional development and organization of the public prosecution;
6) shall perform other tasks in accordance with the act on administration in the public prosecutor's office.

[…]

B. FINAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ON AMENDMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTS TO THE LAW ON PUBLIC PROSECUTION (Extracts)

Article 12

On the date of entry into force of this Law, the Commission referred to in Article 22 of the Law on Public Prosecutors' Office ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 10/23) shall cease to operate.

Cases pending before the Commission, in respect of which no decision has been rendered by the date of entry into force of this Law, shall be taken over by the competent authorities in accordance with Article 5 of this Law.

The Acting Chief Public Prosecutor, appointed pursuant to the Law on Public Prosecutors' Office ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 10/23), shall continue to exercise the functions of Chief Public Prosecutor until the Chief Public Prosecutor assumes office, but for no longer than three years from the date of entry into force of this Law.

A Public Prosecutor temporarily assigned to another Public Prosecutor's Office or to a Public Prosecutor's Office of special jurisdiction pursuant to the Law on Public Prosecutors' Office ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 10/23) shall have such temporary assignment terminated within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Upon expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, a Public Prosecutor may be assigned to another Public Prosecutor's Office or to a Public Prosecutor's Office of special jurisdiction in accordance with Article 10 of this Law.

Article 13

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

II. LAW ON THE HIGH PROSECUTORIAL COUNCIL (Extracts)[2]

A. TEXT OF THE AMENDEMENTS OF 30 JANUARY 2026

Article 17

The Council shall:
1) propose to the National Assembly the election and termination of the office of the Supreme Public Prosecutor;
2) elect chief public prosecutors and public prosecutors;
3) decide on the termination of the functions of the chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor;
4) elect the President and the Deputy President of the Council;
5) appoint the acting Supreme Public Prosecutor and Chief Public Prosecutor;
6) decide on other issues of the position of the Supreme Public Prosecutor, chief public prosecutors and public prosecutors in accordance with the law;
7) ~~**elect members of the commission for deciding on objections against mandatory instructions for work and action in a particular case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against decisions on devolution;**~~
8) decide on the permanent transfer of the chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor and the referral of the public prosecutor;
9) determine the number of public prosecutors for each public prosecution;
10) decide on the removal of the holder of the public prosecutor's office;
11) decide on the incompatibility of the performance of another function, job or private interest with the function of a public prosecutor;
12) decide in the process of appraisal of the work of the chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor;
13) appoint the Disciplinary Prosecutor, his/her deputies and the members of the Disciplinary Commission, determine the requirements for appointment and the manner of termination of duties, the manner of operation and decision-making in disciplinary bodies;
14) rule on appeal in disciplinary proceedings;
15) give consent to the permanent training program for public prosecutors and employees of the public prosecution and supervise the implementation thereof;
16) determine the initial training program for the public prosecutor;
17) adopt the Code of Ethics;
18) consider and rule on the report of the Ethics Committee on compliance with the Code of Ethics;
19) decide on the existence of undue influence on the work of the holders of the public prosecutor's function and the public prosecutor's office and measures to prevent such undue influence;
20) perform the work of administration in the public prosecutor's office and judicial administration within its jurisdiction;
21) decide on the immunity of the holder of the office of public prosecutor and the elected member of the Council;
22) propose the volume and structure of budgetary funds and supervise their spending, in accordance with the law;
23) rule on the objection in the process of election of a member of the Council from the ranks of public prosecutors;

[2] Law on the amendments promulgated on 28 January 2026, published in the Official Gazette No. 9/2026 of the Republic of Serbia on 30 January 2026.
Article 3: This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

24) collect and analyze statistical data and adopt annual and multi-annual plans in order to efficiently manage the personnel, financial and material resources of the public prosecutor's office;
25) form the working bodies of the Council and elect and dismiss their members and deputy members;
26) give an opinion on amendments or supplements to the existing or adoption of new laws that regulate the position of public prosecutors, the organization and actions of the public prosecutor's office, as well as other systemic laws that the public prosecutor's office applies or are important for the performance of the public prosecutor's office;
27) adopt annual report on its operation;
28) inform the public on its operation;
29) cooperate with the Court Council of another country and with the international organization;
30) adopt acts provided for by law;
31) also perform other duties and tasks as specified by law.

[…]

Article 19

The Working Bodies of the Council shall be as following: Commission for evaluation of the work of the chief public prosecutor and public prosecutor, Election Commission, Commission for monitoring the proper allocation of cases, Budget Commission, Ethics Committee**,** ~~**Commission for deciding on objections against mandatory instructions for work and conduct in a particular case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against the decision on devolution**~~ and disciplinary authorities.

For the purpose of protection against undue influence on the performance of the public prosecutor's office, the Council shall appoint a member of the Council from among public prosecutors to deal with cases of undue influence on the work of the holder of the public prosecutor's function and public prosecution. The actions of the appointed member of the Council and the Council in case of undue influence shall be governed in detail by the act of the Council.

In order to consider a particular issue within its remit, the Council may also form other working bodies.

The formation, composition and the manner of operation of the Working Body shall be governed by act of the Council.

B. FINAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO LAW ON THE HIGH PROSECUTORIAL COUNCIL

Article 3

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

III. LAW ON ORGANISATION AND JURISDICTION OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES FOR SUPPRESSION OF CYBERCRIME (Extracts)[3]

A. TEXT OF THE AMENDEMENTS OF 30 JANUARY 2026

II. ORGANISATION AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES

1. ~~Special Public Prosecutor's Office*~~ Special Department of the Public Prosecutor's Office for Suppression of High-Tech Crime

Article 4

~~The Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade shall be competent to act in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law, for the territory of the Republic of Serbia.~~

~~A Special Department for Suppression of Cybercrime shall be established within the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade (hereinafter: "the Special Public Prosecutor's Office").~~

~~Unless otherwise stipulated by this Law, the provisions of the law governing public prosecutor's office shall apply to the Special Public Prosecutor's Office.*~~

The Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade shall be competent to act in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law, for the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

A Special Department for Suppression of High-Tech Crime (hereinafter: the "Special Department") shall be established within the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade.

Unless otherwise stipulated by this Law, the provisions of the law governing public prosecutor's office shall apply to the Special Department.

Article 5

~~The Special Public Prosecutor's Office shall be managed by a Special Public Prosecutor for Cybercrime (hereinafter: "the Special Public Prosecutor").~~

~~The Special Public Prosecutor shall be appointed by the Supreme Public Prosecutor from the rank of public prosecutors of the higher public prosecutor's office, the appellate public prosecutor's office, the special jurisdiction public prosecutor's office or the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office. The public prosecutors who have special~~

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[3] Law on the amendments promulgated on 28 January 2026, published in the Official Gazette No. 9/2026 of the Republic of Serbia on 30 January 2026.
Article 8: This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.
* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.
* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.
Sluzbeni glasnik RS, No. 104/09 of 16 December 2009.

~~**knowledge in the field of information technology shall be given preference during the appointment.**~~

~~**The Special Public Prosecutor shall be appointed for six years and cannot be reappointed.***~~

The work of the Special Department shall be managed by the Head of the Special Department (hereinafter: the "Head of the Special Department").

The Head of the Special Department shall be appointed by the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade from the rank of Public Prosecutors of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office or the Appellate Public Prosecutor's Office. The public prosecutors who have special knowledge in the field of information technology shall be given preference during the appointment.

The Head of the Special Department shall be appointed for a term of six years and shall not be eligible for reappointment.

Article 6

~~**The Special Public Prosecutor shall have the rights and responsibilities as the chief public prosecutor.**~~

~~**Upon becoming aware that a particular criminal case is a case as referred to in Article 3 of this Law, the Special Public Prosecutor shall approach the Supreme Public Prosecutor in writing, requesting from the Supreme Public Prosecutor to confer or delegate jurisdiction to him/her.***~~

The Head of the Special Department shall be responsible for the work of the Special Department and for one's own actions to the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, in accordance with the law.

The Chief Public Prosecutor of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade shall regulate the detailed organization and operation of the Special Department.

Upon becoming aware that a particular criminal case is a case referred to in Article 3 of this Law, the Head of the Special Department or the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade shall submit a written request to the Supreme Public Prosecutor for the transfer of the case to the jurisdiction of the Special Department.

[…]

* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.
* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.

2. Service for Suppression of Cybercrime

Article 9

A Special Service for Suppression of Cybercrime referred to in Article 3 of this Law is hereby established as part of the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter "the Service") to perform duties of the Interior bodies.

The Service shall act upon requests of the ~~**Special Public Prosecutor***~~ **Head of Special Department**, in accordance with law.

The minister responsible for internal affairs shall appoint and dismiss the commanding officer of the Service following the opinion of the ~~**Special Public Prosecutor***~~ **Head of Special Department** and shall specify the Service's activity, in accordance with the Law.

[…]

II. FUNDS AND FACILITIES FOR WORK

Article 12

The ministry responsible for judicial affairs shall provide adequate premises and all technical prerequisites necessary for efficient work of the ~~**Special Public Prosecutor's Office***~~ **Special Department** and the Department.

Article 13

Funds for the work of the ~~**Special Public Prosecutor's Office***~~ **Special Department**, the Service and the Department shall be provided in the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

B. FINAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON ORGANISATION AND JURISDICTION OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES FOR SUPPRESSION OF CYBERCRIME (Extracts)

Article 7

The Chief Public Prosecutor of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade shall, within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this Law, appoint the Head of the Special Department in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Until the appointment of the Head of the Special Department referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the work of the Special Department shall be managed by the Special Public Prosecutor appointed in accordance with the Law on the Organization and Competences of State Authorities for Combating High-Tech Crime ("Official Gazette of the RS", Nos. 61/05, 104/09, 10/23, and 10/23 – other law).

* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.
* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.
* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.
* Published in *Službeni Glasnik RS* 10/2023 of 9 February 2023.

The Chief Public Prosecutor of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade shall, within 30 days from the date of entry into force of this Law, adopt an act regulating in detail the organization and operation of the Special Department.

Article 8

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

IV. LAW ON JUDGES (Extracts)[7]

A. TEXT OF THE AMENDEMENTS OF 30 JANUARY 2026

Duration of office of a court President

Article 77

A court President shall be elected for a term of five years ~~**without a possibility for re-election**~~ **with a possibility of reappointment** as a President of the same court.

The term for which the court President is elected shall run from the date of assumption of the office.

B. FINAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON JUDGES

Article 2

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

[7] Law on the amendments promulgated on 28 January 2026, published in the Official Gazette No. 9/2026 of the Republic of Serbia on 30 January 2026.
Article 2: This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

V. LAW ON THE SEATS AND TERRITORIAL JURISDICTIONS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES (Extracts)[8]

A. TEXT OF THE AMENDEMENTS OF 30 JANUARY 2026

Article 3

The basic courts shall be the following:

1) The Basic Court in Aleksinac, for the territory of the municipalities of Aleksinac, Ražanj and Sokobanja, with the court unit in Sokobanja,
2) The Basic Court in Aranđelovac, for the territory of the municipalities of Aranđelovac, Rača and Topola, with the court unit in Topola,
3) The Basic Court in Bačka Palanka, for the territory of the municipalities of Bač and Bačka Palanka,
4) The First Basic Court in Belgrade, for the territory of the urban municipalities of Vračar, Zvezdara, Palilula, Savski Venac and Stari Grad,
5) The Second Basic Court in Belgrade, for the territory of the urban municipalities of Voždovac, Grocka, Rakovica and Čukarica,

~~6) **The Third Basic Court in Belgrade, for the territory of the urban municipalities of Zemun, Novi Beograd and Surčin,**~~

6) The Third Basic Court in Belgrade, for the territory of the urban municipality of Novi Beograd,

6a) The Fourth Basic Court in Belgrade, for the territory of the urban municipalities of Zemun and Surčin,

7) The Basic Court in Bečej, for the territory of the municipalities of Bečej and Novi Bečej, with the court unit in Novi Bečej,
8) The Basic Court in Bor, for the territory of the municipality of Bor,
9) The Basic Court in Brus, for the territory of the municipalities of Aleksandrovac and Brus, with the court unit in Aleksandrovac,
10) The Basic Court in Bujanovac, for the territory of the municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo,
11) The Basic Court in Valjevo, for the territory of the municipality of Osečina and the town of Valjevo,
12) The Basic Court in Velika Plana, for the territory of the municipalities of Velika Plana and Smederevska Palanka, with the court unit in Smederevska Palanka,
13) The Basic Court in Veliko Gradište, for the territory of the municipalities of Veliko Gradište and Golubac,
14) The Basic Court in Vranje, for the territory of the municipality of Trgovište and the town of Vranje,
15) The Basic Court in Vrbas, for the territory of the municipalities of Vrbas, Kula and Srbobran, with the court unit in Kula,
16) The Basic Court in Vršac, for the territory of the municipalities of Bela Crkva, Vršac and Plandište, with the court unit in Bela Crkva,
17) The Basic Court in Gornji Milanovac, for the territory of the municipality of Gornji Milanovac,
18) The Basic Court in Despotovac, for the territory of the municipalities of Despotovac and Svilajnac, with the court unit in Svilajnac,
19) The Basic Court in Dimitrovgrad, for the territory of the municipality of Dimitrovgrad,
20) The Basic Court in Zaječar, for the territory of the municipality of Boljevac and the

[8] Law on the amendments promulgated on 28 January 2026, published in the Official Gazette No. 9/2026 of the Republic of Serbia on 30 January 2026.
Article 8: This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

town of Zaječar,

21) The Basic Court in Zrenjanin, for the territory of the municipalities of Žitište and Sečanj, and the town of Zrenjanin,
22) The Basic Court in Ivanjica, for the territory of the municipalities of Ivanjica and Lučani,
23) The Basic Court in Jagodina, for the territory of the municipality of Rekovac and the town of Jagodina,
24) The Basic Court in Kikinda, for the territory of the municipalities of Kikinda, Nova Crnja, Novi Kneževac and Čoka, with the court unit in Novi Kneževac,
25) The Basic Court in Knjaževac, for the territory of the municipality of Knjaževac,
26) The Basic Court in Kragujevac, for the territory of the municipalities of Batočina, Knić, Lapovo and the town of Kragujevac,
27) The Basic Court in Kraljevo, for the territory of the municipality of Vrnjačka Banja and the town of Kraljevo, with the court unit in Vrnjačka Banja,
28) The Basic Court in Kruševac, for the territory of the municipalities of Varvarin and Ćićevac, and the town of Kruševac, with the court unit in Varvarin,
29) The Basic Court in Kuršumlija, for the territory of the municipalities of Blace and Kuršumlija,
30) The Basic Court in Lazarevac, for the territory of the municipality of Lazarevac,
31) The Basic Court in Lebane, for the territory of the municipalities of Bojnik, Lebane and Medveđa
32) The Basic Court in Leskovac, for the territory of the municipalities of Vlasotince and Crna Trava, and the town of Leskovac, with the court unit in Vlasotince,
33) The Basic Court in Loznica, for the territory of the municipalities of Krupanj, Ljubo-vija and Mali Zvornik, and the town of Loznica, with the court unit in Ljubovija,
34) The Basic Court in Majdanpek, for the territory of the municipality of Majdanpek,
35) The Basic Court in Mionica, for the territory of the municipalities of Ljig and Mionica,
36) The Basic Court in Mladenovac, for the territory of the urban municipalities of Barajevo, Mladenovac and Sopot, with the court unit in Sopot,
37) The Basic Court in Negotin, for the territory of the municipalities of Kladovo and Negotin, with the court unit in Kladovo,
38) The Basic Court in Niš, for the territory of the municipalities of Gadžin Han, Doljevac and Svrljig, and the town of Niš,
39) The Basic Court in Novi Pazar, for the territory of the municipality of Tutin and the town of Novi Pazar, with the court unit in Tutin,
40) The Basic Court in Novi Sad, for the territory of the municipalities of Bački Petrovac, Beočin, Žabalj, Sremski Karlovci, Temerin and Titel, and the town of Novi Sad,
41) The Basic Court in Obrenovac, for the territory of the urban municipality of Obrenovac,
42) The Basic Court in Pančevo, for the territory of the municipalities of Alibunar, Kovačica and Opovo, and the town of Pančevo, with the court unit in Kovačica,
43) The Basic Court in Paraćin, for the territory of the municipalities of Paraćin and Ćuprija, with the court unit in Ćuprija,
44) The Basic Court in Petrovac na Mlavi, for the territory of the municipalities of Žagubica and Petrovac na Mlavi, with the court unit in Žagubica,
45) The Basic Court in Pirot, for the territory of the municipalities of Babušnica, Bela Palanka and Pirot,
46) The Basic Court in Požarevac, for the territory of the municipalities of Žabari, Kučevo and Malo Crniće, and the town of Požarevac, with the court unit in Kučevo,
47) The Basic Court in Požega, for the territory of the municipalities of Arilje, Kosjerić and Požega, **with the court unit in Kosjerić,**
48) The Basic Court in Priboj, for the territory of the municipality of Priboj,
49) The Basic Court in Prijepolje, for the territory of the municipalities of Nova Varoš and Prijepolje, with the court unit in Nova Varoš,

50) The Basic Court in Prokuplje, for the territory of the municipalities of Žitorađa, Merošina and Prokuplje,
51) The Basic Court in Raška, for the territory of the municipality of Raška,
52) The Basic Court in Ruma, for the territory of the municipality of Irig, Pećinci and Ruma,
53) The Basic Court in Senta, for the territory of the municipalities of Ada, Kanjiža and Senta,
54) The Basic Court in Sjenica, for the territory of the municipality of Sjenica,
55) The Basic Court in Smederevo, for the territory of the municipality of Kovin and the town of Smederevo, with the court unit in Kovin,
56) The Basic Court in Sombor, for the territory of the municipalities of Apatin and Odžaci, and the town of Sombor,
57) The Basic Court in Sremska Mitrovica, for the territory of the town of Sremska Mitrovica,
58) The Basic Court in Stara Pazova, for the territory of the municipalities of Inđija and Stara Pazova, with the court unit in Inđija,
59) The Basic Court in Subotica, for the territory of the municipalities of Bačka Topola and Mali Iđoš, and the town of Subotica, with the court unit in Bačka Topola,
60) The Basic Court in Surdulica, for the territory of the municipalities of Bosilegrad, Vladičin Han and Surdulica, with the court units in Bosilegrad and Vladičin Han,
61) The Basic Court in Trstenik, for the territory of the municipality of Trstenik,
62) The Basic Court in Ub, for the territory of the municipalities of Lajkovac and Ub,
63) The Basic Court in Užice, for the territory of the municipalities of Bajina Bašta and Čajetina, and the town of Užice, with the court unit in Bajina Bašta,
64) The Basic Court in Čačak, for the territory of the town of Čačak,
65) The Basic Court in Šabac, for the territory of the municipalities of Bogatić, Vladimirci and Koceljeva, and the town of Šabac, with the court unit in Bogatić and the court unit in Koceljeva for the territory of the municipalities of Koceljeva and Vladimirci,
66) The Basic Court in Šid, for the territory of the municipality of Šid.

The First Basic Court in Belgrade shall be competent for international legal assistance for the territory of the First, ~~Second and Third~~ **Second, Third and Fourth** Basic Court in Belgrade.

Article 4

The higher courts shall be the following:
1) The Higher Court in Belgrade, for the territory of the First, ~~Second and Third~~ **Second, Third and Fourth** Basic Court in Belgrade, the Basic Court in Lazarevac, Basic Court in Mladenovac and the Basic Court in Obrenovac,
2) The Higher Court in Valjevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Valjevo, Basic Court in Mionica and the Basic Court in Ub,
3) The Higher Court in Vranje, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bujanovac, Basic Court in Vranje and the Basic Court in Surdulica,
4) The Higher Court in Zaječar, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bor, Basic Court in Zaječar and the Basic Court in Knjaževac,
5) The Higher Court in Zrenjanin, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bečej, Basic Court in Zrenjanin and the Basic Court in Kikinda,
6) The Higher Court in Jagodina, for the territory of the Basic Court in Despotovac, Basic Court in Jagodina and the Basic Court in Paraćin,
7) The Higher Court in Kragujevac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Aranđelovac and the Basic Court in Kragujevac,
8) The Higher Court in Kraljevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Kraljevo and the Basic Court in Raška,
9) The Higher Court in Kruševac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Brus, Basic Court in

Kruševac and the Basic Court in Trstenik,
10) The Higher Court in Leskovac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Lebane and the Basic Court in Leskovac,
11) The Higher Court in Negotin, for the territory of the Basic Court in Majdanpek and the Basic Court in Negotin,
12) The Higher Court in Niš, for the territory of the Basic Court in Aleksinac and the Basic Court in Niš,
13) The Higher Court in Novi Pazar, for the territory of the Basic Court in Novi Pazar and the Basic Court in Sjenica,
14) The Higher Court in Novi Sad, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bačka Palanka and the Basic Court in Novi Sad,
15) The Higher Court in Pančevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Vršac and the Basic Court in Pančevo,
16) The Higher Court in Pirot, for the territory of the Basic Court in Dimitrovgrad and the Basic Court in Pirot,
17) The Higher Court in Požarevac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Veliko Gradište, Basic Court in Petrovac na Mlavi and the Basic Court in Požarevac,
18) The Higher Court in Prokuplje, for the territory of the Basic Court in Kuršumlija and the Basic Court in Prokuplje,
19) The Higher Court in Smederevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Velika Plana and the Basic Court in Smederevo,
20) The Higher Court in Sombor, for the territory of the Basic Court in Vrbas and the Basic Court in Sombor,
21) The Higher Court in Sremska Mitrovica, for the territory of the Basic Court in Ruma, Basic Court in Sremska Mitrovica, Basic Court in Stara Pazova and the Basic Court in Šid,
22) The Higher Court in Subotica, for the territory of the Basic Court in Senta and the Basic Court in Subotica,
23) The Higher Court in Užice, for the territory of the Basic Court in Požega, Basic Court in Priboj, Basic Court in Prijepolje and the Basic Court in Užice,
24) The Higher Court in Čačak, for the territory of the Basic Court in Gornji Milanovac, Basic Court in Ivanjica and the Basic Court in Čačak,
25) The Higher Court in Šabac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Loznica and the Basic Court in Šabac.

The Higher Court in Belgrade shall be competent to decide in the first instance on ban on press distribution and dissemination of information by the media and to adjudicate in disputes on publishing correction to information and response to information, due to violation of prohibition of hate speech, protection of the right to private life, and/or right to correspondence, failure to publish information and compensation in connection with publication of information in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The Higher Court in Belgrade shall also be competent for disputes concerning copyright and related rights and protection and use of inventions, industrial design, models, samples, trademarks, geographical indications, topography of integrated circuits, and/or topography of semiconductor products and plant breeders for the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

[…]

Article 9

The basic public prosecutor's offices shall be the following:
1) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Aleksinac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Aleksinac,
2) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Aranđelovac, for the territory of the Basic

Court in Aranđelovac,
3) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Bačka Palanka, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bačka Palanka,
4) The First Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, for the territory of the First Basic Court in Belgrade,
5) The Second Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, for the territory of the Second Basic Court in Belgrade,
6) The Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, for the territory of the Third Basic Court in Belgrade,
6a) The Fourth Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, for the territory of the Fourth Basic Court in Belgrade,
7) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Bečej, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bečej,
8) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Bor, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bor,
9) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Brus, for the territory of the Basic Court in Brus,
10) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Valjevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Valjevo,
11) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Velika Plana, for the territory of the Basic Court in Velika Plana,
12) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Veliko Gradište, for the territory of the Basic Court in Veliko Gradište,
13) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Vladičin Han, for the territory of the Basic Court in Surdulica,
14) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Vranje, for the territory of the Basic Court in Bujanovac and the Basic Court in Vranje, with the department in Bujanovac,
15) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Vrbas, for the territory of the Basic Court in Vrbas,
16) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Vršac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Vršac,
17) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Gornji Milanovac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Gornji Milanovac,
18) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Despotovac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Despotovac,
19) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Zaječar, for the territory of the Basic Court in Zaječar and the Basic Court in Knjaževac, with the department in Knjaževac,
20) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Zrenjanin, for the territory of the Basic Court in Zrenjanin,
21) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Jagodina, for the territory of the Basic Court in Jagodina,
22) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Kikinda, for the territory of the Basic Court in Kikinda,
23) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Kragujevac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Kragujevac,
24) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Kraljevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Kraljevo,
25) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Kruševac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Kruševac,
26) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Kuršumlija, for the territory of the Basic Court in Kuršumlija,
27) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Lazarevac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Lazarevac,
28) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Lebane, for the territory of the Basic Court in Lebane,
29) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Leskovac, for the territory of the Basic Court in

Leskovac,

30) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Loznica, for the territory of the Basic Court in Loznica, with the department in Ljubovija,
31) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Mionica, for the territory of the Basic Court in Mionica,
32) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Mladenovac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Mladenovac,
33) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Negotin, for the territory of the Basic Court in Majdanpek and the Basic Court in Negotin, with the department in Majdanpek,
34) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Niš, for the territory of the Basic Court in Niš,
35) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Novi Pazar, for the territory of the Basic Court in Novi Pazar and the Basic Court in Sjenica, with the department in Sjenica,
36) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Novi Sad, for the territory of the Basic Court in Novi Sad,
37) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Obrenovac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Obrenovac,
38) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Pančevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Pančevo,
39) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Paraćin, for the territory of the Basic Court in Paraćin,
40) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Petrovac na Mlavi, for the territory of the Basic Court in Petrovac na Mlavi,
41) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Pirot, for the territory of the Basic Court in Dimitrovgrad and the Basic Court in Pirot,
42) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Požarevac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Požarevac, with the department in Kučevo,
43) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Požega, for the territory of the Basic Court in Požega,
44) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Prijepolje, for the territory of the Basic Court in Priboj and the Basic Court in Prijepolje, with the department in Priboj,
45) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Prokuplje, for the territory of the Basic Court in Prokuplje,
46) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Raška, for the territory of the Basic Court in Raška,
47) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Ruma, for the territory of the Basic Court in Ruma,
48) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Senta, for the territory of the Basic Court in Senta,
49) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Smederevo, for the territory of the Basic Court in Smederevo,
50) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Sombor, for the territory of the Basic Court in Sombor,
51) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Sremska Mitrovica, for the territory of the Basic Court in Sremska Mitrovica and the Basic Court in Šid, with the department in Šid,
52) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Stara Pazova, for the territory of the Basic Court in Stara Pazova,
53) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Subotica, for the territory of the Basic Court in Subotica,
54) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Trstenik, for the territory of the Basic Court in Trstenik,
55) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Ub, for the territory of the Basic Court in Ub,
56) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Užice, for the territory of the Basic Court in Užice,
57) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Čačak, for the territory of the Basic Court in Ivanjica and the Basic Court in Čačak, with the department in Ivanjica,
58) The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Šabac, for the territory of the Basic Court in Šabac.

B. FINAL PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON THE SEATS AND JURISDICTIONS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICES

Article 4

The Third Basic Court in Belgrade and the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, established under the Law on the Seats and Territorial Jurisdictions of Courts and Public Prosecutor's Offices ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 101/13), shall cease to operate on the date of entry into force of this Law.

The Third Basic Court and the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office, established by the Law on Seats and Jurisdictions of Courts and Public Prosecutor's Offices ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 101/13), shall continue to operate until the date of entry into force of this Law.

Cases that have not been concluded before the Third Basic Court in Belgrade and the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, established by the Law on Seats and Jurisdictions of Courts and Public Prosecutor's Offices ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 101/13), by the date of entry into force of this Law, shall be assumed by the territorially competent courts and public prosecutor's offices established under this Law.

Article 5

Until the date of entry into force of this Law, the High Judicial Council shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Judges**,** effect the permanent transfer of judges and lay judges to the courts established under this Law.

Until the date of entry into force of this Law, the High Judicial Council shall appoint acting Presidents of the courts established under this Law.

Article 6

Until the date of entry into force of this Law, the High Prosecutorial Council shall adopt a decision regarding the continuation of the prosecutorial functions of the Chief Public Prosecutor and Public Prosecutors in the public prosecutor's offices established under this Law, which have assumed the jurisdiction of the abolished Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, established under the Law on the Seats and Territorial Jurisdictions of Courts and Public Prosecutor's Offices ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 101/13), in accordance with the Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Until the date of entry into force of this Law, acting Chief Public Prosecutors shall be appointed in the public prosecutor's offices referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 7

The Third Basic Court in Belgrade, the Fourth Basic Court in Belgrade, the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, and the Fourth Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, established under this Law, shall assume the necessary operational resources, equipment, archives, and personnel from the Third Basic Court in Belgrade and the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade.

The Minister in charge of justice shall establish a commission which, until the date of entry into force of this Law, shall carry out the allocation of operational resources, equipment, and archives referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The High Judicial Council and the High Prosecutorial Council shall establish commissions which shall adopt decisions regarding the allocation of employees from the Third Basic Court in Belgrade and the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, established under the Law on the Seats and Territorial Jurisdictions of Courts and Public Prosecutor's Offices ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 101/13), to the Third Basic Court in Belgrade, the Fourth Basic Court in Belgrade, the Third Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, and the Fourth Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, established under this Law, in accordance with the temporary act on internal organization and job classification to be adopted by the Minister in charge of justice by 1 May 2026.

The President of the Basic Court in Požega shall, by the date of entry into force of this Law, adopt an act on internal organization and job classification, and shall allocate cases, operational resources, equipment, and personnel for the needs of the court unit in Kosjerić.
Notaries appointed for the jurisdiction of the Third Basic Court in Belgrade, established under the Law on the Seats and Territorial Jurisdictions of Courts and Public Prosecutor's Offices ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 101/13), shall continue to perform notarial functions for the jurisdictions of the Third Basic Court in Belgrade and the Fourth Basic Court in Belgrade, established under this Law.

Article 8

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.