

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

**LAW  
ON ORGANISATION AND  
COMPETENCE OF STATE  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPRESSION  
OF ORGANISED CRIME,  
TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION**

Belgrade, 2016

LAW ON ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE OF STATE AUTHORITIES  
IN SUPPRESSION OF ORGANISED CRIME, TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION

*Note:* This is a true translation of the original Law,  
but it is not legally binding.

Original title:

*ZAKON O ORGANIZACIJI I NADLEŽNOSTI DRŽAVNIH ORGANA U SUZBIJANJU  
ORGANIZOVANOG KRIMINALA, TERORIZMA I KORUPCIJE*

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**LAW**  
**ON ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE OF STATE**  
**AUTHORITIES IN SUPPRESSION OF ORGANISED CRIME,**  
**TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION \***

I INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

**Scope of the Law**

Article 1

This Law shall govern the establishment, organisation, competence and authorisations of state authorities and special organisational units of state authorities for the purpose of detection, criminal prosecution and trial for criminal offences set forth by this Law.

**Criminal Offences Subject to the Law**

Article 2

This Law shall apply for the purpose of detection, criminal prosecution and trial for:

- 1) criminal offences of organised crime;
- 2) criminal offence of murder of the representatives of the highest state authorities (Article 310 of the Criminal Code) and criminal offence of armed sedition (Article 311 of the Criminal Code);
- 3) criminal offences by abuse of office (Article 359, and Article 361 through 368 of the Criminal Code) and criminal offence of giving and receiving bribe in regard to voting (Article 156 of the Criminal Code);
- 4) criminal offences against economy (Article 223, 223a, 224, 224a, 227, 228, 228a, 229, 230, 231, 232, 232a, 233, Article 235, paragraph 4, Article 236 and 245 of the Criminal Code);
- 5) criminal offence of terrorism (Article 391 of the Criminal Code), criminal offence of public incitement to commit acts of terrorism (Article 391a of the Criminal Code), criminal offence of recruitment and training to commit acts of terrorism (Article 391b of the Criminal Code), criminal offence of the use of lethal device (Article 391c of the Criminal Code), criminal offence of destruction and damage to a nuclear facility (Article 391d of the Criminal Code), criminal offence of financing terrorism (Article 393 of the Criminal Code) and the criminal offence of terrorist association (Article 393a of the Criminal Code);

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6) criminal offences against state authorities (Article 322, paras. 3 and 4 and Article 323, paras. 3 and 4 of the Criminal Code) and criminal offences against judiciary (Articles 333 and 335, Article 336 paras. 1, 2, and 4 and Articles 336b, 337 and 339 of the Criminal Code) if committed in relation to the criminal offences referred to in items 1) through 5) of this Article.

## II ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE OF STATE AUTHORITIES IN SUPPRESSION OF ORGANISED CRIME AND TERRORISM

### **Criminal Offences upon Which the State Authorities Competent for Suppression of Organised Crime and Terrorism Shall Act**

#### Article 3

Criminal offences upon which the state authorities competent for suppression of organised crime and terrorism shall act shall be:

- 1) criminal offences referred to in Article 2, items 1), 2) and 5) of this Law;
- 2) criminal offences by abuse of office (Articles 359, 366, 367 and 368 of the Criminal Code), when the accused, i.e. the person to whom the bribe is given, is either the official or the responsible person holding a public office based on election, appointment or posting by the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the Government, the general assembly of the Supreme Court of Cassation, the High Court Council or the Prosecutor's State Council;
- 3) criminal offences referred to in Article 2, item 4) of this Law in case the value of the proceeds exceeds the amount of RSD 200,000,000, i.e. the value of the public procurement exceeds RSD 800,000,000;
- 4) criminal offences referred to in Article 2, item 6) of this Law if committed in relation to the criminal offences referred to in items 1) through 3) of this Article;
- 5) criminal offence of money laundering (Article 245 of the Criminal Code) in case the property which is subject of money laundering stems from the criminal offences referred to in items 1) through 4) of this Article.

### **State Authorities Competent for Acting in Subject Matters of Criminal Offences of Organised Crime and Terrorism**

#### Article 4

For acting in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law, the following shall be competent:

- 1) the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime;
- 2) the Ministry of Interior – the organisational unit competent for suppression of organised crime;
- 3) special department of the Higher Court in Belgrade for organised crime;
- 4) special department of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade for organised crime;
- 5) special detention unit of the District Prison in Belgrade.

## **Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime**

### Article 5

The Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime 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.

The work of the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime shall be managed by the Prosecutor for Organised Crime (hereinafter: the Prosecutor).

When proposing the candidates for the Prosecutor, that is, when selecting the Deputy Prosecutor, precedence shall be given to the candidates who possess the required expert knowledge and experience in the field of combating organised crime and corruption.

Unless otherwise stipulated by this Law, the provisions of the law regulating the public prosecutor's office shall apply to the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime.

## **Organisational Unit Competent for Suppression of Organised Crime**

### Article 6

The police tasks regarding the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law shall be performed by the Ministry of Interior – the organisational unit competent for the suppression of organised crime.

The organisational unit competent for the suppression of organised crime shall act upon the requests of the Prosecutor, in line with the law.

Upon obtaining the opinion of the Prosecutor, the minister competent for internal affairs shall appoint and dismiss the head of the organisational unit competent for the suppression of organised crime and shall adopt an act which shall govern in more detail the organisation and the operation of the organisational unit competent for the suppression of organised crime, in line with the law.

## **Special Department of the Higher Court in Belgrade for Organised Crime**

### Article 7

For the purpose of acting in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law, the Higher Court in Belgrade shall be competent, being the first-instance one, for the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The competence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be exercised by the Special department of the Higher Court in Belgrade for organised crime (hereinafter: the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime).

The work of the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime shall be managed by the President of this Department.

The President of the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime shall be appointed by the President of the Higher Court in Belgrade from among the judges allocated for work in this Department, for a period of four years. The President of the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime must have at least ten years of professional experience in the field of criminal law.

The judges shall be appointed to the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime by the President of the Higher Court in Belgrade for a period of six years, upon their written consent. A judge of the Special Department of the Higher Court for

Organised Crime must have at least eight years of professional experience in the field of criminal law.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Law on Judges, the High Court Council may second a judge from another court to work at the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime for a period of six years, upon his/her written consent. The judge being seconded must meet the requirements referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

When appointing, i.e. seconding to the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime, precedence shall be given to the judges who possess the required expert knowledge and experience in the field of combatting organised crime and corruption.

The President of the Higher Court in Belgrade shall define in more detail the work of the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime.

### **Special Department of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade for Organised Crime**

#### Article 8

For the purpose of rendering second-instance decisions in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law, the Court of Appeal in Belgrade shall be competent for the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The competence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be exercised by the Special Department of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade for Organised Crime (hereinafter: the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime).

The work of the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime shall be managed by the President of this Department.

The President of the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime shall be appointed by the President of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade from among the judges allocated for work at this Department, for a period of four years. The President of the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime must have at least 12 years of professional experience in the field of criminal law.

The judges shall be appointed to the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime by the President of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade for a period of six years, upon their written consent. A judge of the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime must have at least ten years of professional experience in the field of criminal law.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Law on Judges, the High Court Council may second a judge from another court to work at the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime for a period of six years, upon his/her written consent. The judge being seconded must meet the requirements referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

When appointing, i.e. seconding to the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime, precedence shall be given to the judges who possess the required expert knowledge and experience in the field of combatting organised crime and corruption.

The President of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade shall define in more detail the work of the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime.



## **Resolving Conflicts of Jurisdiction**

### **Article 9**

Conflict of jurisdiction among regular courts for acting in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law shall be resolved by the Supreme Court of Cassation.

The provision of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be applied in case of conflict of jurisdiction between the Special Department for Organised Crime of the Higher Court in Belgrade and other departments and the council of this court.

## **Special Detention Unit**

### **Article 10**

The detention set forth in the criminal proceedings for the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law shall be served at the Special Detention Unit of the District Prison in Belgrade (hereinafter: the Special Detention Unit).

The minister competent for judiciary shall define in more detail the organisation, operation and treatment of detainees at the Special Detention Unit.

## **Salaries**

### **Article 11**

The persons performing tasks and duties at the state authorities referred to in Article 4 of this Law shall be entitled to a salary which may not exceed double the amount of the salary which would be earned by the persons engaged on the appropriate tasks and duties at the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime, the Higher Court in Belgrade, the Court of Appeal in Belgrade, the ministry competent for internal affairs and the District Prison in Belgrade.

The increase in the salary of the persons employed at the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime, the Special Department of the Higher Court in Belgrade for Organised Crime, the Special Department of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade for Organised Crime and the Special Detention Unit of the District Prison in Belgrade shall be regulated by the Government, upon the proposal of the minister competent for the judiciary tasks.

The increase in the salary of the employees at the Ministry of Interior – the organisational unit competent for the suppression of organised crime shall be prescribed by the minister competent for internal affairs.

## **Right to Accelerated Pension Scheme**

### **Article 12**

The judges appointed to the Special Department of the Higher Court for Organised Crime and the Special Department of the Court of Appeal for Organised Crime, as well as the Prosecutor and his/her deputies shall be entitled to accelerated pension scheme whereby 12 months spent at work in special departments of the subject courts, i.e. the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime shall be calculated as 16 months of pension insurance.

### III ORGANISATION AND COMPETENCE OF STATE AUTHORITIES IN SUPPRESSION OF CORRUPTION

#### **Authorities Competent for Suppression of Corruption**

##### Article 13

For the purpose of acting in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 2 of this Law, except for the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 of this Law, the following shall be competent:

- 1) special departments of higher public prosecutor's offices for suppression of corruption;
- 2) Ministry of Interior – the organisational unit competent for the suppression of corruption;
- 3) special department of higher courts for suppression of corruption.

#### **Special Departments of Higher Public Prosecutor's Offices for Suppression of Corruption**

##### Article 14

For the purpose of acting in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 13 of this Law, the higher public prosecutor's offices in Belgrade, Kraljevo, Niš and Novi Sad, within which special departments for suppression of corruption shall be established, shall be competent.

A special department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade for suppression of corruption shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade.

A special department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Kraljevo for suppression of corruption shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Kragujevac.

A special department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Niš for suppression of corruption shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Niš.

A special department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Novi Sad for suppression of corruption shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Novi Sad.

#### **Managing, Seconding to and Coordinating the Work of the Special Departments of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Offices for Suppression of Corruption**

##### Article 15

The work of the Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for Suppression of Corruption referred to in Article 13 of this Law shall be managed by the head of the department appointed by the Higher Public Prosecutor.

The head of the department and the public prosecutor deputies shall be appointed, posted, i.e. seconded to the Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for Suppression of Corruption from among the deputies of public prosecutors.

When appointing the head of the department, i.e. when allocating or seconding the deputies of public prosecutors to the Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for Suppression of Corruption, care shall be taken of their possession of required expert knowledge and experience in the field of combatting economic crimes and suppressing criminal offences by abuse of office and corruption.

For the appointment of the head of the department, i.e. secondment of the deputies of public prosecutors to the Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for Suppression of Corruption, consent of the public prosecutor deputy shall be required in case of appointment, i.e. secondment from the public prosecutor's office within which a special department of the higher public prosecutor's office for suppression of corruption has not been established.

The coordination of the work of the special departments of the higher public prosecutor's offices for the suppression of corruption shall be performed by the Prosecutor.

For the purpose of coordinating the work, the Prosecutor shall convene meetings in which all managers of special departments shall participate, at least once a month.

### **Organisational Unit Competent for Suppression of Corruption**

#### Article 16

Police tasks pertaining to the criminal offences referred to in Article 13 of this Law shall be carried out by the Ministry of Interior – the organisational unit competent for the suppression of corruption.

The organisational unit competent for the suppression of corruption shall act upon the request of the competent higher public prosecutor, in line with the law.

Within the organisational unit competent for the suppression of corruption, one police officer shall be appointed for a coordinator of all competent police units for the purpose of acting upon the requests of the competent public prosecutor referred to in Article 14 of this Law.

The deadlines, the mode of action and the mode of official communication of the special departments of higher public prosecutor's offices and the organisational unit competent for the suppression of corruption shall be regulated by the act which shall be jointly adopted by the minister competent for judiciary tasks and the minister competent for internal affairs.

The minister competent for internal affairs shall adopt the act which shall define in more detail the work and organisation of the organisational unit competent for the suppression of corruption.

### **Territorial Competence of Higher Courts**

#### Article 17

For the purpose of acting in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 13 of this Law at first instance, the higher courts in Belgrade, Kraljevo, Niš and Novi Sad shall be competent as first instance ones.

The Higher Court in Belgrade shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade.

The Higher Court in Kraljevo shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Kragujevac.

The Higher Court in Niš shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Niš.

The Higher Court in Novi Sad shall act in the subject matters for the area of the Court of Appeal in Novi Sad.

## **Special Departments of Higher Courts for Suppression of Corruption**

### Article 18

In Higher Courts in Belgrade, Kraljevo, Niš and Novi Sad, special departments shall be established for the purpose of acting in the subject matters of the criminal offences referred to in Article 13 of this Law (hereinafter: the Special Department of the Higher Court for the Suppression of Corruption).

The work of the Special Department of the Higher Court for the Suppression of Corruption shall be managed by the President of this Department.

The President of the Special Department of the Higher Court for the Suppression of Corruption shall be appointed by the President of the Higher Court from among the judges appointed to work at the subject Department for a period of four years.

The judges shall be allocated to the Special Department of the Higher Court for the Suppression of Corruption by the President of the Higher Court for a period of six years, upon their written consent.

The High Court Council may second a judge from another court to work in the Special Department for Suppression of Corruption for a period of six years, upon his/her written consent. The President of the Higher Court shall define in more detail the work of the Special Department of the Higher Court for the Suppression of Corruption.

## IV FINANCIAL FORENSICS SERVICE

### Article 19

A financial forensics service may be established at the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime and at special departments of higher public prosecutor's offices referred to in this Law.

The tasks of the financial forensics service shall be carried out by the financial forensics specialists.

The financial forensics specialist shall be the person helping the Public Prosecutor in the analysis of cash flows and financial transactions for the purpose of criminal prosecution.

The financial forensics specialist shall be a civil servant who possesses special expert knowledge in the field of finances, accounting, auditing, banking, stock-exchange and economic operations, and who has undergone the specialised training at the Judicial Academy in the field of criminal law.

## V COOPERATION OF STATE AUTHORITIES

### **Liaison Officers**

### Article 20

The Tax Administration – the Tax Police, the Customs Administration, the National Bank of Serbia, the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering, the Business Registers Agency, the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the State Audit Institution, the Republic Geodetic Authority, the Anti-Corruption Agency, the Pension and Disability Insurance Fund, the National Health Insurance Fund, the Republic Directorate for Property of the Republic of Serbia and the Public Procurement Office must appoint at least one liaison officer for the purpose of establishing cooperation and more efficient delivery of data by these

authorities and organisations to the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime and to special departments of higher public prosecutor's offices for the suppression of corruption for the purpose of criminal prosecution for criminal offences set forth by this Law.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, and upon the request of the competent Public Prosecutor, liaison officers must be appointed in other authorities and organisations as well.

In case the need arises, the liaison officers who have the status of a civil servant may be temporarily transferred to the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime and the Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for the Suppression of Corruption.

In case referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, such transfer shall be carried out upon the request of the competent Public Prosecutor.

The temporary transfer shall last for a period of three years at the longest.

The decision on temporary transfer shall be rendered by the authority from which the employee is being seconded, along with the written consent of the employee and the competent Public Prosecutor.

## **Task Forces**

### **Article 21**

Task forces may be established at the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime and at the special departments of higher public prosecutor's offices for the suppression of corruption for the purpose of working on detection and prosecution of the criminal offences which are subject of work of the task force.

The task force shall be established pursuant to the decision of the Prosecutor, i.e. the decision of the competent senior public prosecutor, upon the obtained consent of the Republic Public Prosecutor.

The composition of the task force, the mode of operation, the task, the period for which it is established and other issues significant for the work of the task force shall be regulated by means of the decision on establishment.

## **Task Force Management**

### **Article 22**

The task force established at the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime shall be managed by the Prosecutor or his/her deputy.

The task force established at the Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for the Suppression of Corruption shall be managed by the Public Prosecutor, the Head of the Special Department or the Deputy of the Public Prosecutor appointed to the Special Department of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office for the Suppression of Corruption.

## **Composition of the Task Force**

### **Article 23**

Members from among the employees of state and other authorities shall be appointed to the composition of the task force, depending on the subject of work defined by the decision on establishment of the task force.

The employees referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be appointed to the composition of the task force solely upon their consent and the consent of the manager of the authority from which the employee is being appointed.

The employee referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be fully or partially exempted from the performance of the regular tasks at the state or other authority at which he/she is employed, based on the agreement between the competent public prosecutor and the manager at the state or other authority.

## VI TRAINING

### Article 24

The holders of judicial positions, holding office with the courts and public prosecutor's offices, i.e. their departments set forth by this Law, shall be obliged to attend the programme of continuous training carried out by the Judicial Academy.

The police members performing tasks and duties, for the purpose of this law, shall be obliged to attend the programme of continuous training carried out by the Judicial Academy in cooperation with other institutions.

## VII FINANCIAL STANDING DATA AND SECURITY CHECKS OF PERSONS

### **Financial Standing Data**

#### Article 25

Persons holding office, i.e. performing tasks and duties in state authorities and special organised units referred to in Articles 4 and 13 of this Law shall be obliged, prior to assuming office, i.e. commencing work, to submit to the Anti-Corruption Agency, in written form, complete and accurate data on their property and the property of their spouses or common-law partner, as well as minor children if living in the same family household.

The recording and verification of the data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out by the Anti-Corruption Agency, in line with the special law.

### **Security Checking**

#### Article 26

The security checking of the persons holding office, i.e. performing tasks and duties in state authorities and special organisational units referred to in Articles 4 and 13 of this Law shall be carried out by the ministry competent for internal affairs for the purpose of determining the existence of impediments from the aspect of protection of public order and the Security Information Agency for the purpose of determining the existence of impediments in regard to security of the Republic of Serbia.

Upon the written request of the managers of state authorities or special organisational units referred to in Articles 4 and 13 of this Law, security checking may be performed without the knowledge of the persons being checked, and prior to their commencement of work, i.e. assuming office, during the term of office, i.e. performance of tasks, as well as for the period of a year upon termination of office, i.e. performance of tasks.

The request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article must state the legal basis, purpose and scope of checking.

During the procedure of security checking, the data regarding the persons against whom the checking is being applied, which are necessary to realise the purpose of security checking, shall be collected and verified.

Security checking shall be performed through interviews with citizens, by collecting data from legal entities, other public authorities or by insight into registries, records, collections and databases which are maintained in line with the law, as well as by undertaking other measures in line with the law and regulations adopted under such law.

A report shall be prepared on the conducted security checking, which shall be submitted to the state authority or special organisational units referred to in Articles 4 and 13 of this Law which have forwarded the request for security checking. The report may not contain the data based on which the methods and procedures used during data collection would be disclosed or based on which the sources of data or the members of the ministry competent for internal affairs, i.e. Security Information Agency who took part in the security checking would be identified.

The data collected through security checking shall be recorded, kept and protected in line with the law regulating data secrecy and in line with the law regulating personal data protection, and they shall be used solely for the purpose for which they have been collected.

## VIII KEEPING OF SECRET DATA

### Article 27

All persons performing the tasks and duties falling within the competence of state authorities, for the purpose of suppression of the criminal offences referred to in Article 2 of this Law, shall be obliged to keep the data and information they obtain during the performance of the subject tasks and duties as secret, in line with the regulations governing data secrecy.

Without the approval of the competent public prosecutor, the data from the pre-investigation procedure, as well as those from the investigation in the proceedings for criminal offences referred to in Article 2 of this Law cannot be revealed publicly.

The data referred to in Articles 25 and 26 of this Law shall be secret data as defined in line with the law governing data secrecy.

## IX TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

### **Continuation of Work of the Existing Authorities and Commencement of Work of the New Authorities**

### Article 28

The Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime, special departments of the Higher Court in Belgrade and the Court of Appeal in Belgrade and the Special Detention Unit have been established in line with the Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Corruption and Other Exceptionally Severe Criminal Offences (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 42/02, 27/03, 39/03, 67/03, 29/04, 58/04 – other law, 45/05, 61/05, 72/09, 72/11 – other law, 101/11 – other law and 32/13) shall continue to operate in line with this Law from the date of commencement of application of this Law.

From the date of commencement of application of this Law, the Service for Suppression of Organised Crime established in line with the Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Corruption and Other Exceptionally Severe Criminal Offences (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 42/02, 27/03, 39/03, 67/03, 29/04, 58/04 – other law, 45/05, 61/05, 72/09, 72/11 – other law, 101/11 – other law and 32/13) shall continue to operate as the organisational unit competent for the suppression of organised crime at the Ministry of Interior, in line with this Law.

The special departments for suppression of corruption of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, Kraljevo, Niš and Novi Sad, the organisational unit competent for the suppression of corruption at the Ministry of Interior and special departments for suppression of corruption of the Higher Court in Belgrade, Kraljevo, Niš and Novi Sad shall commence work on the date of commencement of application of this Law.

## **Work of the Security Information Agency and the Military Security Agency**

### **Article 29**

Regardless of the provisions of this Law, the Security Information Agency and the Military Security Agency shall continue with operation in the subject matters of the criminal offences of organised crime, terrorism and corruption set forth by this Law, in line with the competences and authorisations defined by the laws and other regulations governing the operation of these agencies, as well as the law governing the criminal proceedings.

## **Launched Proceedings**

### **Article 30**

The criminal proceedings launched for the criminal offences referred to in Article 2 of this Law shall terminate before the public prosecutor's office or before the actually and territorially competent court, i.e. department of the court which was functionally competent prior to the date of commencement of application of this Law.

## **Deadline for Adoption of By-laws**

### **Article 31**

By-laws envisaged by this Law shall be adopted until the date of commencement of application of this Law.

Until the adoption of the by-laws envisaged by this Law, the by-laws adopted in line with the provisions of the Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Corruption and Other Exceptionally Severe Criminal Offences (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 42/02, 27/03, 39/03, 67/03, 29/04, 58/04 – other law, 45/05, 61/05, 72/09, 72/11 – other law, 101/11 – other law and 32/13) shall apply, unless contravening this Law.

## **Termination of Validity of the Previous Law**

### **Article 32**

The Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Corruption and Other Exceptionally Severe Criminal Offences (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 42/02, 27/03, 39/03, 67/03, 29/04, 58/04 – other law, 45/05, 61/05, 72/09,



72/11 – other law, 101/11 – other law and 32/13) shall cease to be valid on the date of commencement of application of this Law.

### **Final Provision**

#### Article 33

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the date of its publication in the Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije, and it shall be applied as of 1 March 2018.