

FSC.EMI/55/17
12 April 2017

ENGLISH only



*Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia
to the OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna*

No. 726/2017

Note Verbale

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions/Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and, in accordance with Decision 2/09 of the Forum for Security Co-operation, has the honor to submit the response to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Missions/Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 12 April 2017



All Missions/Delegations to the OSCE
The Conflict Prevention Centre

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA



**Annual Exchange of Information on the OSCE Code of Conduct on
Politico-Military Aspects of Security**

April 2017

Exchange of Information on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico - Military Aspects of Security

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

A) Agreements/arrangement related to combating terrorism which the Republic of Serbia is a Party to are listed below:

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, Official Gazette of the SFRY – International Treaties, No. 9/85;
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, Official Gazette of the SFRY –International Treaties, No. 9/85;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Official Gazette of the FRY –International Treaties, No. 7/2002;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Official Gazette of the FRY –International Treaties, No. 12/2002;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro –International Treaties, No. 2/2006;
- Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro – International Treaties, No. 11/2005;
- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, Official Gazette of the SFRY – International Treaties, No. 47/1970;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, Official Gazette of the SFRY - International Treaties, No. 3/72;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Official Gazette of the SFRY –International Treaties, No. 9/85;
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Official Gazette of the SFRY –International Treaties, No. 9/85;
- Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Official Gazette of the SFRY – International Treaties, No. 14/89;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro –International Treaties, No. 2/2004;
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro – International Treaties, No. 6/2004;
- European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, Official Gazette of the FRY - International Treaties, No. 10/2001;
- Council of Europe Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime and on the financing of terrorism, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia –International Treaties, No. 19/2009;

- Protocol on the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia –International Treaties, No. 19/2009;
- Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia –International Treaties, No. 19/2009;
- European Convention on Extradition, Official Gazette of the FRY – International Treaties, Nos. 10/2001, 12/10;
- Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition - Official Gazette of the FRY, International Treaties, No. 10/2001;
- Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, Official Gazette of the FRY – International Treaties, No. 10/2001;
- Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – International Treaties, No. 1/2011;
- Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – International Treaties, No. 13/2013;
- In December 2010, the National Assembly of Republic of Serbia adopted the Law on Amendments to the Law on Ratification of the European Convention on Extradition, by which the Republic of Serbia has withdrawn the reservation made in respect of Articles 6 (1) (a) and 21 (2) regarding the extradition and transit of its citizens;
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – International Treaties, No. 1/2011;
- Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Official Gazette of the FRY, International Treaties, No. 10/2001;
- Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Official Gazette of the FRY, International Treaties, No. 10/2001;
- Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro - International Treaties, No. 2/2006;
- European Convention on Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, Official Gazette of the FRY, International Treaties, No. 10/2001;
- Convention on Cybercrime, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, International Treaties, No. 19/2009;
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (hereinafter: the Vienna Convention), adopted in 1988, Official Gazette of the SFRY – International Treaties, No. 14/90;
- Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (hereinafter: the Strasbourg Convention), adopted in 1990, Official Gazette of the FRY- International Treaties, No. 7/02, and Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro – International Treaties, No.18/05;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with its Additional Protocols (hereinafter: the Palermo Convention), adopted in 2000, Official Gazette of the FRY - International Treaties, No. 6/01;
- 1999 Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, FRY Official Gazette - International Treaties, No. 2/02, and Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro – International Treaties, No.18/05;
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted in 2003, Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro – International Treaties, No. 12/05;
- Convention on offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed in Tokyo, on 14th September 1963,

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed in the Hague, in December 1970,
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed in Montreal, on 23rd September 1971,
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation signed in Montreal, on 24th February 1988,
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, passed by the United Nations General Assembly on 14th December 1973,
- International Convention against Taking of Hostages, passed by the United Nations General Assembly on 17th December 1979,
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed in Vienna, on 3rd March 1980,
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, passed by the United Nations General Assembly on 15th December 1997,
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, passed by the United Nations General Assembly on 9th December 1999,
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation, in Rome, on 10th March 1988,
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf, in Rome, on 10th March 1988,
- European Convention on the Suppression of terrorism, passed in Strasbourg, on 27th January 1977.

Agreements/arrangements related to sub-regional or bilateral cooperation:

- Agreement among the Governments of the BSEC Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in Its Organized Forms with the 2008 Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism;
- Protocol on Enhanced Trilateral Cooperation in Combating Crime and Especially Trans-Border Crime (Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria).
- On October 18, 2011 the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Law on Ratification of the Agreement between the Governments of the BSEC (Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation) member states on cooperation in the fight against crime, particularly in its organized forms;
- Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Governments of the BSEC on cooperation in the fight against crime, particularly in its organized forms, Official Gazette of the Republic of the Serbia – International Treaties, No. 8/2011;
- Convention of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia – International Treaties, No. 8/2011.
- 1977 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism,
- Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism,
- CoE Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing Terrorism (1990),
- CoE Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2003);

- 2014 Agreement on Operational and Strategic Co-operation between the Republic of Serbia and European Police Office.
- When it comes to the subregional cooperation we point out to the following agreements:
- 2006 Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro),
- Agreement among the Governments of the BSEC Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in Particular in Its Organised Forms with the 2008 Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism),
- 2008 Protocol on Enhanced Trilateral Cooperation in Combating Crime and Especially Trans-Border Crime (Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria).

The Republic of Serbia has concluded bilateral agreements/arrangements concerning cooperation in criminal matters in the respective area with the following states: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Croatia, Austria, Romania, Slovakia, Russia, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Albania, Turkey and Israel.

- Memorandum on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement of Hungary (September 2009)
- Memorandum on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of Montenegro (29 May 2009)
- Memorandum on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic (5 May 2009)
- Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Srpska (7 April 2009)
- Administrative agreement on cooperation between the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Minister of Justice of the French Republic (27 October 2008)
- Memorandum on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (12. February 2008)
- Memorandum on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Belarus (5 November 2007)
- Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of Romania (30. January 2007)
- Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina (28. April 2006)
- Memorandum on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Austria (27 March 2006)
- Protocol on Administrative Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Hellenic Republic (9 February 2006)
- Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Albania (8 February 2006)
- Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia (5 December 2005)
- Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Bulgaria (18 November 2005)

- Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Macedonia (29 September 2004)

Protocols on cooperation which the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia signed with Justice Departments of other countries, such as the member states of the European Union, neighbouring countries and other countries from the region in the period from 2004 to 2012 are the following:

1. Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Belarus (05.11.2007)
2. Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (12.02.2008)
3. Agreement on Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Turkey in the fight against serious crime, especially terrorism and organized crime, Official Gazette of the Republic of the Serbia – International Treaties, No. 11/2011;
4. Agreement on cooperation in the fight against organized crime, international drug trafficking and international terrorism between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania, Official Gazette of the Republic of the Serbia – International Treaties, No. 11/2011;
5. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (28.04.2006)
6. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Romania (30.01.2007)
7. Memorandum on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice (27.03.2006)
8. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Hellenic Republic (09.02.2006)
9. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Albania (08.02.2006)
10. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia (05.12.2005)
11. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Bulgaria (18.11.2005)
12. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (29.09.2004)
13. Protocol on cooperation between Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Montenegro (concluded in June 2004, period of existence of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro)
14. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the French Republic (27.10.2008)
15. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia (28.09.2004)
16. Memorandum on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Hungary (28.09.2009)
17. Memorandum on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Montenegro (28.05.2009)
18. Memorandum on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic (05.05.2009)
19. Protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Srpska (07.04.2009)

20. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of the Portuguese Republic (24.05.2010)
21. Memorandum on strengthening regional and transnational cooperation as a precondition for successful fight against organised crime in South Eastern Europe, concluded between the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior and State Prosecutors of the Republic of Serbia, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovenia (5.10.2010)
22. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Justice of Spain (16.09.2010).

Agreements incorporate harmonization of the relevant legislation, education and trainings for employees in the Ministry of Justice, reform of the system for enforcement of penal sanctions, as well as cooperation in combating organized crime, terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering, corruption and other criminal offences.

By ratifying the said international agreements, they have all been integrated into the internal legal order of the Republic of Serbia.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia is dedicated to put in place necessary measures to effectively prevent and combat terrorism. According to EUROPOL report of 2015, typically individuals and groups involved in terrorist acts utilise specialist criminals and criminal groups / networks and engage in common crimes themselves, with an aim to obtain goods and services for funding their terrorist operations. In order to be able to proactively investigate and prosecute these crimes Serbia has signed and ratified a number of agreements and arrangements at universal, regional, sub-regional and bilateral level. Since the previous reporting period the Ministry of Justice concluded the following bilateral agreements:

- Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Italy on facilitating the implementation of the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 (February 2017);
- Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Italy on facilitating the implementation of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 (February 2017);
- Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Kazakhstan on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2016);
- Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Extradition (2016);
- Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the transfer of sentenced persons (2016);
- The Law on ratification of the Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Turkey on extradition - ratified by Serbia only in 2015;
- The Law on ratification of the Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Turkey on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters - ratified by Serbia only in 2015;
- Agreement on extradition between the Republic of Serbia and the United States of America 2016 – not yet ratified.

1.2. What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above mentioned agreements and arrangements?

By ratifying the above-mentioned international agreements/arrangements, all laws/legislation have become an integral part of the internal legal order of the Republic of Serbia.

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 98/2006) in its Article 16, paragraphs 2 and 3, stipulates that generally accepted rules of international law and ratified international treaties shall be an integral part of the legal system in the Republic of Serbia and applied directly. Ratified international treaties must be in accordance with the Constitution.

As stated, the legal basis for the anti-terrorist action is contained in the national criminal legislation as follows:

- 1) The Law on Defence (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos. 116/07, 88/09-as amended, 104/2009-as amended, and 10/15)
- 2) The Law on the Serbian Armed Forces (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos. 116/07, 88/09.101, 2010/09-as amended and 10/15),
- 3) The Law on the use of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defence forces in multinational operations outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 88/2009)
- 4) The Law on Foundations for the Regulation of Security Services of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos. 116/07 and 72/12),
- 5) The Law on Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos. 88/09, 55/12-Constitutional Court and 17/13),
- 6) The Law on Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos. 42/02, 111/09, 65/14 – Constitutional Court Decision and 66/14),
- 7) Law on Police (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos. 101/2005, 63/2009-Constitutional Court decision and 92/11),
- 8) The Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos. 20/09, 72/09, 91/10 and 139/14),
- 9) The Law on Organisation and Competence of State Authorities in Combating High Technology Crime (*Official Gazette of the RS* No. 61/05 and 104/09),
- 10) The Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Corruption and Other Severe Criminal Offences (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos. 42/02, 27/03, 39/03, 60/03, 67/03, 29/04, 58/04, 45/05, 61/05, 72/09, 72/11, 101/11 and 32/13),
- 11) In the meantime, the new Law on Organisation and Competence of State Authorities in Combating Organised Crime, Terrorism and Corruption (*Official Gazette of the RS* No 94/16) has been passed to become effective as of 1 March 2018,
- 12) The Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (*Official Gazette of the RS* No. 20/09),
- 13) The Law on the Execution of the Prison Sentence for Criminal Offences of Organised Crime (*Official Gazette of the RS* No. 72/09 and 101/10),
- 14) The Law on Organisation and Competence of State Authorities in Combating High Technology Crime (*Official Gazette of the RS* No. 67/03, 135/04, 61/05, 101/07, 104/09 and 101/11) and

- 15) The Law on Assumption of Jurisdiction of Military Courts, Military Prosecution and Judge Advocate General (*Official Gazette of the RS* No. 137/04).
- 16) The Criminal Procedure Code (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos. 72/11,101/11,121/12,32/13,45/13 and 55/14)
- 17) The Criminal Code (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos. 85/2005, 88/2005, 39/03, 60/03, 107/2005, 29/04, 58/04, 72/2009, 61/05, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013 and 108/2014),

In addition to the abovementioned, the following laws are also of great importance to the fight against terrorism: the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offences, the Law on Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, the Law on State Border Protection, the Law on Foreigners, the Law on Asylum, the Law on Citizenship, the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, and Law on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, etc.

Among the acts passed by the Republic of Serbia for the purpose of fulfilling the aforementioned international commitments, we emphasise the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia. Specifically, Chapter XXXIV of the Criminal Code entitled *Criminal Offences Against Humanity and Other Rights Guaranteed by International Law* criminalises the offenses of terrorism in full compliance with international standards and taken international obligations. Within the scope of the said Chapter, we point out to the following offences: terrorism, public instigation to commission of the acts of terrorism, recruiting and training for the commission of terrorist acts, the use of a lethal device, the obliteration of and damage to a nuclear facility, imperilling the persons under international protection, financing terrorism and terrorist association. Part of the Chapter XXVI of the Criminal Code is also a direct result of the implementation of the abovementioned Conventions in the domestic law of the Republic of Serbia. We highlight the following criminal acts: endangering air traffic safety by violence; hijacking an aircraft, ship or other means of transport.

In addition to the law, basic political and legal framework for combating terrorism is the National Security Strategy (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No 88/09), the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 88/09) and the Serbian Armed Forces Doctrine.

In December 2012, the Law on amendments and changes to the Criminal Code was adopted in order to conform it to international and regional conventions. Provisions of the Law related to financing of terrorism and money laundering was changed and sentences pronounced for these criminal offences were increased in order to be in line with international standards. Specifically, the issue of combating terrorism is dealt with in the following chapters and articles of the Criminal Code (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, Nos. 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012): Criminal offences against general safety of people and property (Chapter XXV); Unlawful Acquiring and Endangerment of Safety with Nuclear Material (Article 287); Criminal road traffic safety offences (Chapter XXVI); Endangering Air Traffic Safety by Acts of Violence (Article 292); Hijacking an Aircraft, Ship or Other Means of Transport (Article 293); Offences against public peace and order (Chapter XXXI); Illegal Production, Possession, Carrying and Sale of Firearms and Explosives (Article 348); Criminal offences against humanity and other rights guaranteed under international law - (Chapter XXXIV); Unlawful Production, Sale and Possession of Prohibited Weapons (Article 377); Terrorism (Article 391); Public Instigation of

Terrorist Acts (Article 391a); Recruitment and training for terrorist acts (Article 391b); Use of a deadly device (Article 391c); Destruction and damaging of a nuclear facility (Article 391d); Endangering of a person under international protection (Article 392); Financing Terrorism (Article 393); Terrorist conspiracy (Article 393a).

The Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in the Suppression against Organised Crime, Corruption and Other Severe Criminal Offences (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 42/2002, 27/2003, 39/2003, 67/2003, 29/2004, 58/2004 - other law, 45/2005, 61/2005, 72/2009, 72/2011-other law and 101/2011 – other law, 32/2013) prescribes establishment, organisation, jurisdiction and specialised organisational units of government authorities for the detection, criminal prosecution and processing of criminal offences. The Law applies to the detection, criminal prosecution and processing of criminal offences listed in Article 2 of this Law, which was extended apart from the offences of organised crime, inter alia, to criminal offences related to terrorism in 2009 and amended in 2013 in order to be in conformity with the Law on amendments to the Criminal Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, number 121/2012): Criminal offences of organised crime; Criminal offences of assassination of the highest-ranking State officials (Article 310 of the Criminal Code); Insurrection (Article 311 of the Criminal Code); Criminal offences of the abuse of official capacity (Articles 359, 366, 367 and 368 of the Criminal Code), when an accused, that is, a person receiving the bribe, is an official or a responsible person holding public office, on the grounds of the election, designation or appointment by the National Assembly, the Government, the High Judicial Council, or the State Prosecutorial Council; Criminal offence of abuse of position by a responsible person (Article 234 of the Criminal Code); Misfeasance in public procurement (Article 234a, paragraph 3, of the Criminal Code); Abuse of office (Article 359, paragraph 3, of the Criminal Code) when the value of the acquired property gain exceeds the amount of 200,000,000 dinars; Terrorism (Article 391); Public instigation of terrorist acts (Article 391a); Recruitment and training to commit terrorist acts (Article 391b); Use of a deadly device (Article 391c); Destruction and damaging of a nuclear facility (Article 391d); Endangering of a person under international protection (Article 392); Financing terrorism (Article 393); Terrorist conspiracy (Article 393a); Criminal offence of money laundering (Article 231 of the Criminal Code), when the property which is the object of money laundering originates from the criminal offences referred to in sub-paragraphs 1), 3), 4) and 5) of this Article; Criminal offences against government authorities (Article 322, paragraphs 3 and 4, Article 323, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Criminal Code) and Criminal offences against the judiciary (Articles 333 and 335, Article 336, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, and Articles 336b, 337 and 339 of the Criminal Code), if they are committed in relation to criminal offences in sub-paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Article. Pursuant to the same Law, the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime, Special Department for Criminal Acts of Organised Crime of the High Court in Belgrade, Special Service for Suppression of Organised Crime within the Ministry of Interior and special prison unit are competent in cases of criminal offences referred to above. Special rules of procedure relating to the above criminal offences are contained in the new Criminal Procedure Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 72/2011 and 101/2011, 45/2013).

The Law on the execution of the prison sentence for criminal offences of organized crime (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, numbers 72/2009, 101/2010) specifies in its Article 1 that the provisions of the Law are also applicable to the execution of the prison sentence for the criminal offences covered by the Criminal Code related to terrorism. The Special Department for serving the prison sentence for organized crime at the closed type, high security penal and correctional institution has been established. The Special Department is created to carry out prison sentences imposed for criminal

offences under Article 1.

The following relevant laws are also in effect:

1. Law on Foundations for the Regulation of Security Services of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 116/07 and 72/12),
2. Law on Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 88/09, 55-12-CC and 17/13),
3. Law on Security Information Agency (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 42/02, 111/09, 99/11 and 65/14 – Constitutional Court Decision and 66/14),
4. Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 20/09, 72/09, 91/10 and 139/14),
5. Law on Organisation and Competence of State Authorities in Combating Cybercrime (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 61/05 and 104/09),
6. Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities in Suppression of Organised Crime, Corruption and Other Severe Criminal Offences (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 42/02, 27/03, 39/03, 60/03, 67/03, 29/04, 58/04, 45/05, 61/05, 72/09, 72/11, 101/11 and 32/13),
7. Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 20/09),
8. Law on the Execution of the Prison Sentence for Criminal Offences of Organised Crime (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 72/09 and 101/10).
9. Law on Organisation and Competence of State Authorities in War Crimes Proceedings (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 67/03, 135/04, 61/05, 101/07, 104/09 and 101/11), and
10. Law on Assumption of Jurisdiction of Military Courts, Military Prosecution and Judge Advocate General (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 137/04).

National legislation pertaining to the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing area (AML/CFT), adopted in March 2009, implements the above-specified international legal instruments, and also incorporates the FATF (Financial Action Task Force) and EU AML/CFT standards (Criminal Code, AML/CFT Law).

The Republic of Serbia also passed following strategies: the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 88/09), the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 88/09), the Strategy for Fight against Organized Crime (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 23/09), the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for Fight against Organized Crime (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 81/09), the National Strategy against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and its Action Plan (adopted on 31 December 2014, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No 3/2015). The National Strategy against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism was adopted based on the outcome, among other things, of the Money Laundering National Risk Assessment, conducted in 2012, and the Terrorism Financing

National Risk Assessment, conducted in early 2014.

In 2016, the Republic of Serbia adopted the following national legislation in order to facilitate and improve fight against terrorism:

1. ***The Law on organization and jurisdiction of state bodies in combating organized crime, terrorism and corruption "Official Gazette of the RS", no. 94/2016;***

Primary aim of introducing new legislation in this field is to redefine organisational structure of competent authorities, provide effective coordination mechanisms, and improve mutual cooperation and data exchange between national authorities for the purpose of detecting, prosecuting and hearing cases of corruption and other forms of grievous crimes (including terrorism cases). The law is fully in line with and it implements the **National Strategy against Corruption** for the period covering 2013-2018 and its corresponding Action Plan as well as the **Strategy for Financial investigations** 2015-2016.

It implies the establishment of *task force* units, *liaison officers* and connections between a wide circle of competent government authorities that cooperate and exchange information received, which is then processed by specialised police departments and public prosecution offices, throughout the entire process covering not only the investigation stage, but also gathering evidential material for raising the indictment, including the court proceedings stage until the final judgement is brought. It is worth mentioning that the new Law is fully in line with 40 revised FATF recommendations.

The law consists of nine Chapters, clearly prescribing the pool of criminal offences to which the law is applicable and providing organization and competence of state bodies in combating organized crime and terrorism, organization and competence of state bodies in fighting corruption, financial forensics department, continuous professional training, information on the financial status and the vetting procedures, protection of classified information and transitional and final provisions.

2. ***The Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia "Official Gazette of the RS", no. 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014, 94/2016;***

Criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia is well regulated and does not lag behind the criminal law of most European countries, however, partial amendments were necessary in order to align national legislation with the *EU Acquis*. As a result, special attention was afforded to, *inter alia*, criminal offences against economic interests, modifying existing provisions, introducing seven new criminal offences and decriminalising three criminal offences. For example, abuse of office offence was modified to provide for a more precise definition stipulating that acquisition of an 'unlawful gain' is necessary as opposed to a wide interpretation of 'any benefit' previously defined by the Code. New criminal offences include but are not limited to Art. 223 fraud during the course of conducting economic activities, Art. 224 (a) abuse of trust in the course of conducting economic activities and Art. 228 (a) abuse of privatisation process. Article 366 of the Code was also modified to define with greater precision criminal offence of trade in influence.

Article 292 of the Criminal Code was modified, which regulates the crime of endangering safety of air traffic violence, incriminating actions of threats to commit the alleged offense. This amendment is in accordance with Resolution A33-4 of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which recommended

Member States to adopt regulations to appropriately respond to certain types of unacceptable behaviour in air transport. Hence, Art. 292 reads the following:

*Article 292
(Provisions applicable from 1 June 2017)*

(1) Whoever resorts to violence in an aircraft, by placing or bringing inside the aircraft explosives or other dangerous devices or substances, or by destroying or damaging the navigation device, or causing other damage to the aircraft endangering the safety of air traffic, shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of two to ten years.

(2) If the offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, results in grievous bodily harm of a person or causes substantial damage, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of two to twelve years.

(3) If the offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, results in the death of one or more persons, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of five to fifteen years.

(4) When threatening to commit the act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years.

Articles 347 and 348 of the Criminal Code were modified, concerning criminal offences of ‘creating and acquiring arms and other means designed for the execution of the criminal offences’ and ‘unauthorized production, storage / possession, carrying and trade of firearms and explosive material,’ in order to harmonise these offenses with the new Law on Weapons and Ammunition (“Official Gazette, no. 20/15). As a result, penalties for these criminal offences were raised. Penalties for criminal offences of illegal border crossing and smuggling of human beings are also raised.

Additionally, Article 304 (a) was modified in order to ensure better alignment with the Convention on Cybercrime.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to Amendments to the Law, numberings of certain articles have changed. For instance, Article 391(a) is now public incitement to commit terrorist offences.

3. ***The Law on Amendments to the Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Act "Official Gazette of the RS", no. 32/2013, 94/2016.***

Considering that, the main reason for and motivation behind most criminal offences is financial gain, which could be used to fund terrorist operations, it is of utmost importance to introduce effective tools to enable permanent seizure of proceeds of crime. Forfeiture of assets that results from a criminal offence supports the rule of law and the moral principle that no one can benefit from a committed criminal offence.

With this in mind, amendments to the law on seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime were adopted, due to the identified need to rectify certain deficiencies in effectiveness of the judicial proceedings for *temporary* confiscation of assets. i.e complaint as a legal remedy against the court decision is abolished, which decides upon the request of the public prosecutor for temporary confiscation, whereas right to appeal against such decision remains available.

The scope of application of the Law was extended to include criminal offences such as offenses against intellectual property and aggravated murder. Amendments redefined and introduced new competences of the Financial Investigation Unit [FIU] and the Directorate for the Administration of Seized Assets.

In order to meet international obligations in terms of international cooperation, art. 6 of the Law was modified anticipating the establishment of a specialised Office within the FIU responsible for acting upon international cooperation requests regarding detection and identification of proceeds of crime, aimed at enabling temporary or permanent confiscation.

Another novelty brought by the amendment to the Law, enables confiscation of another asset of equivalent value in case where direct confiscation of proceeds of crime is not available. This greatly resolves practical obstacles previously encountered with in practice.

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Terrorism is one of the greatest risks and threats to global, regional and national security. In such conditions, the Republic of Serbia can be a target of terrorist activities, both directly and through the use of its territory for the preparation and execution of terrorist activities in other countries.

Preventing and combating terrorism at the national level is governed by the law complying with all international resolutions, conventions and other legal acts under the competence of the Ministry of the Interior and the Security Information Agency.

The Ministry of Defence fights against terrorism at political, strategic and doctrinal, normative, security and intelligence, and the Serbian Armed Forces levels. As for the political level, the Ministry of Defence is consistent in implementing the policy of the Republic of Serbia taking numerous actions with a view to establishing and increasing the scope of international cooperation in the area of combating terrorism. At the strategic and doctrinal level, there are the National Security Strategy, the National Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, and the Serbian Armed Forces Doctrine that have been enacted and implemented. Speaking of the normative level, the fight against terrorism rests on the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, ratified international conventions and treaties, bilateral and multilateral agreements, but also on extensive legislation relevant to this area. As for the security and intelligence level, the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency are structured and their work is based on the provisions of the Law on the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency. (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 88/2009, 55/2012 (The Constitutional Court Decision), 17/13).

The Military Security Agency (VBA), as an administrative body within the Ministry of Defence, is responsible for the security and counter-intelligence protection of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces. In fighting terrorism, it is responsible for detecting, tracking and precluding internal and international terrorism, extremism and other forms of organised violence targeted against the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces by taking appropriate counter-terrorist measures in order to reduce the susceptibility and vulnerability of the units' headquarters and of establishments, i.e. their personnel, infrastructure, communication and information systems and other particularly sensitive military targets. In fighting terrorism, the VBA

plays a predominantly preventive role consisting of detecting, tracking and precluding terrorist actions targeted against the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces by way of: collecting information with a view to the timely detection of a terrorist threat that may menace the security of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces; analysing such threats and taking proactive actions to forestall them, and informing the decision makers and relevant governmental bodies so that they may take appropriate measures within their purviews in order to prevent such threats from becoming reality. In the scope of counter-terrorist measures, the VBA is authorised to apply special procedures and measures for undercover collection of information aimed at preventing terrorist acts and in order to detect, investigate and document criminal acts of terrorism falling under their area of responsibility. It is furthermore authorised to apply special evidence hearing procedures and/or special investigation techniques for undercover data collection.

The Military Intelligence Agency (VOA), as an administrative body within the Ministry of Defence, performs intelligence activities relevant to the defence of the Republic of Serbia in the scope of which they collect and analyse (collate), protect and safeguard the data and information regarding potential and actual threats, activities, plans or intentions of groups and individuals related to external terrorist threats targeted at the defence system of the Republic of Serbia. The role of the VOA in the fight against terrorism is of preventive nature exclusively.

Representatives of the VBA and VOA are members of the Serbian Government's Standing Coordination Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Strategy against Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism, and of the Permanent Mixed Working Group on Combating Terrorism.

The role of the Serbian Armed Forces is governed by the Constitution and laws enacted on the basis of the Constitution (Law on the Serbian Armed Forces, Law on Defence, Law on Employment of the Serbian Armed Forces and other Defence Forces in Multinational Operations etc.).

According to the said regulations, the Serbian Armed Forces is an organised armed force defending the Republic of Serbia against external armed threats and it performs other missions and tasks in compliance with the Constitution, law and the principles of international law governing the use of force (Article 4 point 5, Article 30 of the Law on Defence and Article 2(1) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

The President of the Republic or the Minister of Defence, upon the authorisation of the President, may decide that the Serbian Armed Forces provide assistance to a competent state body or organisation, autonomous provinces body or local authorities, upon their request in order to protect lives and security of people and property, provide environmental protection or for any other reason stipulated by the Law (Article 2(2) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

The Serbian Armed Forces exercises its competences in accordance with the Constitution, laws, other regulations and general legal documents and international treaties and agreements concluded or acceded to by the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with the Defence Strategy, the Doctrine of the Serbian Armed Forces and the principles of international law governing the use of force; of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

The Serbian Armed Forces plays its role in contributing to the combat against terrorism through the third mission of the Serbian Armed Forces – rendering support to civilian authorities in countering threats to security and by way of taking combat counter-terrorist operations.

In addition, by participating in multinational operations abroad, the missions and tasks of the Serbian Armed Forces cover, inter alia, the preservation of national, regional and global security and peace, as well as joint defence operations in compliance with the regulations on defence, and relief operations to eliminate the consequences of international terrorism and larger-scale terrorist attacks.

In combating terrorism, the Military Police, provides, inter alia, anti-terrorist protection for the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces (Article 53(1) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

Chief of the General Staff of the Serbian Armed Forces, that is, chief of the responsible command of the Serbian Armed Forces, acting upon special authorization by the President of the Republic of Serbia, and for the purpose of protection and rescue of people, material and cultural wealth from natural disasters, technical and technological accidents” and disasters, “consequences of a terrorist act and any other large scale accidents”, may “issue an order to introduce the state of alert measures and engage the parts of the Serbian Armed Forces in remedying harmful consequences resulting from non-military threats to security. Article 43(3) of the Law on Defence).

Non-military challenges, risks and threats are manifested in the following forms: terrorism, organized crime, corruption, natural disasters, technical-technological accidents and other accidents and threats (Article 4, point 11, of the Law on Defence).

In addition to the institutionalised framework above, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finances, as well as the judicial bodies (courts and prosecution authorities) provide an extremely significant contribution to the fight against terrorism in their respective areas of responsibility.

We particularly emphasise that setting up any paramilitary organisation is forbidden by Article 55(3) of the Constitution). Pursuant to Articles 33 and 117 of the Law on Defence, any kind of a paramilitary organization and association aimed at execution of defence tasks pertaining to defence of the country shall be forbidden and is subject to criminal liability. The same prohibition is stipulated in Article 2(4) of the Law on Citizens’ Associations” (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No 51/09).

COORDINATION BODIES

It is undisputable that the first line of the fight against terrorism is a unified security-intelligence system of the Republic of Serbia that was established and shaped by the Law on the Bases Regulating Security Services of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 116/07 and 72/2012) and that consists of the Security Information Agency (BIA) as a separate organisation, Military Security Agency (VBA) and Military Intelligence Agency (VOA) as administrative bodies within the Ministry of Defence.

However, the experiences so far have shown that in order to successfully fight terrorism it requires a constant, systematic and coordinated cooperation of all competent state entities and to that end, several such bodies have been established:

The National Security Council is the central national body of the Republic of Serbia responsible for national security in a way that it considers security issues, coordinates the work of state bodies that make the security sector and deliberates on the measures for the enhancement of national security, guides and harmonises the work of security services. The operational body of the Council is the Coordination Bureau which operationally

harmonises the work of security services and executes the conclusions of the National Security Council.

What is particularly important for the fight against terrorism is the work of the Standing Coordination Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Strategy against Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism and the work of the Permanent Mixed Working Group on Combating Terrorism.

Furthermore, it has been envisaged to set up other permanent and ad-hoc groups, consisting of experts who monitor the state of affairs in this field in order to coordinate the monitoring of the state and work by specific fields, such as the National (interdepartmental) team for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials, which at the national level deals with the strategy for preventing illegal trade in these materials, which makes a significant segment of the fight against terrorism.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining *inter alia* to:

- Financing of terrorism;
- Border controls;
- Travel document security;
- Container and supply chain security;
- Security of radioactive sources;
- Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes;
- Legal co-operation including extradition;
- Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations.

Terrorism is one of the most serious risks and threats to global, regional and national security. In such circumstances, the Republic of Serbia can be a target for terrorist activities both directly and through use of its territory for the preparation and perpetration of terrorist activities in other countries.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia is actively involved in cross border legal cooperation via MLA and formally appointed contact points for EUROJUST and European Judicial Network (EJN)¹ that are responsible for facilitating the execution of EUROJUST requests for judicial cooperation by providing necessary information on competent authorities and applicable national legislation, monitoring the execution of requests and upon urgency speeding up the process of handling MLA requests as well as improving the international cooperation of investigations and prosecutions via preparation of agreements for setting up Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) and coordination meetings.

In 2016, Serbia had 16 registered EUROJUST cases and has been involved in operational meetings concerning the work of JITs. It participated in tactical meetings that were aimed at combatting terrorism.

Judicial Academy provides specialised continuous trainings to both public prosecutors and judges equipping them with necessary skills and knowledge to effectively deal with

¹ For further information please see https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn/EJN_InfoAbout.aspx?id=364

cases of organised crime, corruption and terrorism, according to its annual training programme.

Ministry of Defence, the Military Security Agency in particular, give significant contribution regarding some of the mentioned issues and thus contribute to the fight against terrorism.

As for the matter of financing terrorism, on the basis of operationally gathered information, the Military Security Agency produces analysis, and conducts antiterrorist evaluation and through pre-emptive measures and a proactive approach prevents financing of the terrorism, in cooperation with other competent state bodies. Thus, the Military Security Agency continuously contributes to averting the creation and “dismantling” certain elements of the networks for financing terrorism thus deterring possible financiers of terrorist activities that could jeopardise the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces. Within the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces, the Military Security Agency is responsible for taking measures and actions directed towards detecting, examining and gathering evidence for a criminal offence of financing terrorism in line with Article 393 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, when the offence is directed against the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces.

We, also, note that a representative of the Military Security Agency is a member of the Standing Coordination Group of the Government of the Republic of Serbia for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism.

Border control, strictly observed, is not within the purview of the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces but these institutions provide a systemic support to competent authorities and that support consists of taking measures, activities and actions in case of non-military challenges, risks, and threats to security. Article 39 of the Law on Defence reads as follows: In cases when the border belt, the border or the lives and health of people and animals and material wealth in the border area are endangered, the Government will organise joint police and military forces for the execution of joint task on a joint proposal of the Minister of Interior and Defence Minister, with the approval of the President of the Republic. In executing the said tasks, the police and military forces report to the Serbian Armed Forces commanding officer authorised by the President of the Republic, at the joint proposal of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Defence. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 53(1) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces, the Military Police conducts the activities of counterterrorist protection in the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces, or pursuant the provisions of Article 6(2) of the Law on MSA and MIA, the Military Security Agency detects, traces and prevents internal and international terrorism, extremism and other forms of organised violence targeting the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces; detects, investigate and document criminal acts against constitutional system and security of the Republic of Serbia, criminal acts against humanity and other values protected by the international law, criminal acts of organised crime, criminal acts of money laundering and criminal acts of corruption (abuse of office, trade in influence, bribery) even when they are not the outcome of activities of an organised criminal group within the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces. Moreover, it is important to stress that in 2016, the Joint Force of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior (Serbian Police) was established as the result of migrant crisis, all for the purpose of protecting the state border and controlling the migration caused by the war conflicts in the Middle East, where at the goal is to prevent the terrorist threat not only to Serbia but to the EU states and the OSCE member states.

Regarding possible use of the Internet and other information networks for the needs of terrorists, the Ministry of Defence, the Military Security Agency in particular, primarily reacts by the measures of pre-emptive nature which are reflected in gathering data for timely detection of those threats that may jeopardise the security of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces. In this regard, the provisions of the Law on Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency stipulate that MSA conduct security protection of information and telecommunication systems and crypto protection. Within these activities, MSA deals with identifying security omissions, risks evaluation, participation in the control of security procedures implementation and proposing measures for the purpose of improving the state. In the framework of counterterrorist measures, MSA is authorised to apply special procedures and measures for covert gathering of information aimed at preventing the use of the Internet and other information networks for the needs of terrorists, and for the purpose of detecting, examining and gathering evidence of criminal acts of terrorism within its area of responsibility. MSA is also authorised to apply particular evidence activities, or special investigation techniques for covert gathering of information.

Amendments to the Criminal Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 108/2014) in Articles 386a and 386b criminalize participation in war or armed conflict in a foreign country or organizing participation in war or armed conflict in a foreign country as follows:

Article 386a

“Participation in war or armed conflict in a foreign country”

(1) A Serbian citizen who participates in a war or armed conflict in a foreign country, as a member of military or paramilitary groups that are party to the conflict, and is not a citizen of the foreign country or a member of the official mission of the international organization whose member is Serbia, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years.

(2) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by a group, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of one to eight years.

Article 386b

“Organizing participation in war or armed conflict in a foreign country”

(1) Person who with the intent of committing a criminal offence under Article 386a of the Code on the territory of Serbia solicits or induces another person to commit that offence, or who organizes the group or trains another person or group to carry out that criminal offence, equips or makes available equipment for commission of that criminal offence, or provides or raises funds to carry out that criminal offence, shall be punished with imprisonment from two years to ten years.

(2) For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, offender shall be punished by imprisonment prescribed for those offences, even when persons that the offender organizes are not citizens of Serbia.

As regards the efforts the Republic of Serbia is making in terms of prevention and combating terrorism, it is important to note that the Criminal Code of the Republic of

Serbia, in its Chapter 43, which refers to crimes against humanity and other property protected by international law, criminalizes the following crimes related to terrorism:

- Article 391. Terrorism
- Article 392. Public Incitement to commit terrorist offences
- Article 393. Financing of terrorism
- Article 393 a) Terrorist Conspiracy

Article 393 of the Serbian Criminal Code criminalises financing of terrorism as follows:

- (1) Whoever directly or indirectly gives or collects funds with the intention to use them or knowing that they will be used, fully or partially, for commission of criminal acts referred to in Articles 391 to 392 herein or for financing of persons, a group or organized crime group who intend to commit these acts, shall be punished with imprisonment from one to ten years.
- (2) The funds specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be seized.

The Republic of Serbia has in place an anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CFT) system, including a preventive component embodied in the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing. The AML system in Serbia was put in place in 2002 with the adoption of the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering. Since then, two other laws have been adopted in 2005 and 2009, respectively. The 2009 AML/CFT Law, which entered into force on 27 March 2009, includes also explicit provisions on the prevention of the financing of terrorism. A range of financial institutions and Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBP's)² are obliged to fulfil the reporting requirements laid down in the AML/CFT Law according to a new approach adopted in the 2009 AML/CFT, namely the risk-based approach. According to this new approach, the reporting entities are required to apply *normal, enhanced, or simplified* customer due diligence in accordance with the AML/CFT risk analysis and assessment of the specific transaction, client, or business relationship. The same reporting requirements apply both in case of suspicion of money laundering and terrorism financing. The reporting entities send to the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (APML – Serbian FIU) cash-transaction reports (CTR's), the threshold being EUR 15,000, and all suspicious transactions (STR's) in case of suspicion of money laundering or terrorism financing, irrespective of the amount involved. All the reporting entities are supervised by the supervisors specified in the AML/CFT Law.³ In order to harmonize the Serbian AML/CFT legislation with the most recent FATF standards and the Fourth EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive⁴ as

² Banks; Licensed bureaux de change; Investment fund management companies; Voluntary pension fund management companies; Financial leasing providers; Insurance companies, insurance brokerage companies, insurance agency companies and insurance agents with a license to perform life insurance business; Persons dealing with postal services; Broker-dealer companies; Organisers of special games of chance in casinos; Organisers of games of chance operated on the Internet, by telephone, or in any other manner using telecommunication networks; Auditing companies; Licensed auditors; as well as both entrepreneurs and legal persons exercising the following professional activities: Intermediation in real-estate transactions; Provision of accounting services; Tax advising; Intermediation in credit transactions and provision of loans; Factoring and forfeiting; Provision of guarantees; Provision of money transfer services, as well as lawyers and lawyer partnerships, e-money institutions and payment institutions.

³ APML; National Bank of Serbia; Securities Commission; Tax Administration (Section for Foreign Currency and Exchange Operations and Games of Chance); Trade Inspectorate, Ministry competent for trade supervision;; Bar Association;

⁴ Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive

well as the most recent Council of Europe Money Val Report for Serbia, a new Draft Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism has been prepared. Formal consultation process is currently under way concerning this Draft Law.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Serbia was established in 2002 as a Federal Commission for the Prevention of Money Laundering. Meanwhile, it became part of the Serbian Ministry of Finance, as the Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (APML). The APML, as an administrative FIU, collects, analyses and keeps data and information and, where it suspects money laundering or terrorism financing, it notifies the competent State bodies (the police, judicial and supervisory authorities) so that they can take measures within their competence. The finances for the operation and functioning of the APML are provided for in the Republic of Serbia budget. To prevent illegal transportation of cash across the state border, the Rulebook Concerning the Declaration of Physical Cross-Border Transportation of Bearer Negotiable Instruments was adopted in September 2009, the threshold being EUR 10,000 or its equivalent in RSD or in a foreign currency. The Rulebook was developed on the basis of the EU Regulation (EC) No 1889/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on controls of cash entering or leaving the Community. Pursuant to the Criminal Code, Article 91, no one may retain the material gain obtained by a criminal offence. The gain shall be seized under the conditions stipulated by this Code and by a decision of the court determining the commission of a criminal offence. The provisions on the confiscation of material gain are applied to all criminal acts, prescribed by the Criminal Code, from which a person has obtained the gain. Money, valuables and all other material gains obtained by a criminal offence will be seized from the offender, and if such seizure should not be possible, the offender will be obligated to hand over another material goods corresponding to the value of the assets gained by the commission of the criminal offence, or pay a pecuniary amount commensurate with the obtained material gain. Material gains obtained by a criminal offence will also be seized from persons to whom they were transferred without compensation, or with compensation that was obviously disproportionate to their actual value and where material gain is wrongfully obtained for another (Article 92 of Criminal Code).

The new Criminal Procedure Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 72/2011 and 101/201, 45/2013) introduces prosecutorial investigation as the most important novelty in the judicial system of Serbia, as it leads to radical changes in criminal proceedings. Investigation, according to the former regulation under the responsibility of the investigating judge, will be conducted by a public prosecutor who will now play a larger role in the process, and have more authority in prosecuting perpetrators of criminal acts and in gathering evidence. Namely, the prosecutorial investigation envisages that the public prosecutor bears the burden of proving the charges (adversarial procedure) instead of the previous solution according to which the court took evidence *ex officio*, and in this way, the public prosecutor takes the responsibility for the collection of evidence which allows more efficient handling of criminal cases. The right to collect evidence and other material evidence that can be taken voluntarily belongs also to the defence. Considering that only public authorities (public prosecutor and the court) are authorised to take evidence, the defence may request from them to undertake certain evidentiary proceedings.

The Code provides that the public prosecutor is authorised to conduct pre- investigation proceedings, or decide on to not undertake or defer criminal prosecution (principle of opportunity), conduct investigations, conclude plea agreements and agreements on

giving testimony with the defendant or convicted person, thus simplifying and shortening criminal proceedings. It introduces new grounds for granting bail, defines the measure of home detention, provides also for the fine for taking actions that are obviously aimed at delaying the proceedings, then the special rules for summoning defendants and witnesses, introduces new, independent measures to ensure the presence of the defendant (prohibition of leaving a temporary residence or abode), and many other procedural novelties that are to facilitate more efficient proceedings.

The Code introduces novelties also in respect of taking special evidentiary actions which include covert interception of communications, covert surveillance and recording, simulated deals, computer data search, controlled delivery and undercover investigator.

The procedure for confiscation of proceeds from crime shall also apply the provisions of Articles 538-543 of the Criminal Procedure Code. According to these articles property obtained by criminal offence shall be determined in criminal proceedings *ex officio*. The authority is required to process the evidence collected during the procedure and verify the circumstances that are important for determining the gain. When the confiscation of proceeds of crime from other persons may be considered, the person to whom proceeds from crime were transferred free of charge or with compensation obviously not commensurate with the true value, or a representative of a legal person, shall be summoned for questioning in the preliminary proceedings and at the trial. This person shall be cautioned in the summons that the proceedings shall be conducted even in his/her absence. When proceeds from crime may be confiscated, the court shall order temporary measures of securing claims, acting *ex officio*, according to the provisions of the law which regulates the proceedings of enforcement and securing claims. In this case, the provisions of Article 257, paragraphs 2 to 4, of this Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

The Law on seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 32/13) prescribes the requirements, the procedure and the authorities responsible for tracing, seizing/confiscating and managing assets of natural persons or legal entities that are the proceeds from crime. Provisions of this Law are applied to criminal offences listed in Article 2 including the criminal offence of financing terrorism (Article 393 of the Criminal Code) if the material gain acquired from crime, that is, the value of objects acquired from crime exceeds the amount of one million five hundred thousand dinars.

The Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Seizure and Confiscation of Proceeds from Crime allow for international cooperation in the confiscation of material gains and in the seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime.

The Law on the Protection Programme of participants in the Criminal Proceedings (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 85/05) provides for the possibility of protection of defendant, witness collaborator, witness, injured party, expert witness and expert person as well as of close person for whom the participant in criminal proceedings demands to be included in the Protection Programme in case of the following criminal offences: 1) against the constitutional order and security (which includes terrorism); 2) against humanity and other values protected by international law (which include international terrorism, financing of terrorism, taking of hostages, etc.); 3) organized crime.

Implementation of border control is regulated by the Law on State Border Protection,

which governs the protection of the state border, the organization and the way of protection. The state border protection in accordance with this Law includes the control of border crossing points and the provision of state borders in order to ensure the inviolability of state borders, the prevention and detection of criminal acts and the perpetrators of those acts, the protection of life and health of people and the environment and preventing irregular migration.

Border control should be observed in the light of the Integrated border management strategy in the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 55/05, 71/05-correction, 101/07, 65/08, 16/11, 68/12-CCD and 72/12), according to which, the services present at the border are the Border Police of the Ministry of Interior, Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance and Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Industry which are obliged, by their joint work at the border, to facilitate basic preconditions for the efficient system of border control and supervision. Safety of Travel Documents is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior. The said area is more specifically regulated by the Law on Travel Documents (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” Nos. 90/07, 76/10).

Safety of containers and the chain of supply fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Customs Administration.

Security of radioactive sources is the area where the fundamental regulation is the Law on the Protection against Ionizing Radiation and on Nuclear Safety (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/09). The competent authority for the implementation of the measures related to radiation and nuclear safety and security is the Agency for the Protection against Ionising Radiation and Nuclear Safety of Serbia. The role of Serbian Armed Forces in this area arises from the provision of Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Law on Serbian Armed Forces (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 88/09 and 101/10) according to which the President of the Republic or the Minister of Defence, authorised by the President, may decide that the Serbian Armed Forces provide assistance to a competent state body or organisation, autonomous province’s body or local authorities, upon their request to protect lives and security of people and property, ensure environmental protection or for any other purpose stipulated by the Law.

The usage of internet and other information networks for the purpose of terrorism may be sub-summed under the preparatory activities for the perpetration of a terrorist criminal act, in the sense of the provision of Article 312 and regarding Article 320 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia or as some of the accessory activities in terms of the provisions of Article 312 and regarding Articles 33 to 37 of the same Code. Within the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces, the Military Security Agency is responsible for detecting, investigating and documenting such misuse of the Internet and other information networks. Section for Supporting the work of the Service for Combating Terrorism and Extremism (SBPTE) within the Criminal Police Directorate includes monitoring the public sources (internet) with the aim of suppressing the criminal act of public incitement to commit terrorist acts (Article 391a, Criminal Code) and criminal act of recruitment and training for terrorist acts (Article 391b, Criminal Code).

The cooperation in the area of justice including extraditions is the exclusive responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, as a part of the executive power in the Republic of Serbia and competent courts as parts of the judicial power in the Republic of Serbia.

The Republic of Serbia has concluded 52 bilateral agreements with 31 states in the area

of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

The shelters and refuges for terrorists and terrorist organizations should also be observed in the light of criminal-legal regulations referring to terrorism and related criminal offences.

Criminal offence of providing a safe haven and shelter to terrorists is covered by Article 35 of the Criminal Code of Republic of Serbia which provides for the following:

1. Whoever with intent aids another in the commission of a criminal offence shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for that criminal offence, or a more lenient penalty.

2. The following, in particular, shall be deemed as aiding and abetting in the commission of a criminal offence: providing instructions or advice on how to commit the criminal offence, placing at the disposal of the perpetrator the necessary means to commit the criminal offence, creating the necessary conditions or removing obstacles for the commission of the criminal offence, issuing prior promises to conceal the commission of the criminal offence, the offender, evidence of the criminal offence, and items acquired by the commission of the criminal offence.

The cited article refers to all criminal offences prescribed in the Criminal Code, and thus also concerns the criminal offence of terrorism, international terrorism and financing of terrorism as well.

In order to harmonize the AML/CFT system with the relevant international standards, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted on 20 March 2015 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No 29/2015) a Law on Freezing of Assets for the Purpose of Preventing Terrorism. This Law intends to implement the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and relevant European Union *acquis communautaire*. This Law is currently being reviewed taking into account the most recent recommendations of the Council of Europe MoneyVal Committee's Mutual Evaluation Report for Serbia (of April 13, 2016).

Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

- 2.1 Provide information on stationing of your State's armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

On the basis of the pronounced need and signed agreements with the UN and the EU, during 2016, the members of the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces were deployed in eleven multinational operations (MNOps), seven UN- and four EU-mandated. The achieved maximum is 336 members of the Serbian Armed Forces (SAF) among which 39 are females (about 11.6%) as follows:

- UNMIL in Liberia - one military observer in the Mission
- UNOCI in Ivory Coast - one military observer in the Mission,
- MONUSCO in the DR Congo – eight SAF members (one medical team for MEDEVAC and a staff element),

- UNFICYP in the Republic of Cyprus - 47 SAF members (staff officers, military observers and members of an infantry platoon),
- UNIFIL in the Republic of Lebanon – 177 SAF members (staff officers and an infantry company, national support element and force protection platoon),
- UNTSO in the Middle East – one military observer,
- EUNAVFOR ATALANTA in Somalia – 16 members (staff officers and Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment),
- EUTM Somalia in Uganda – six SAF members (a staff officer and a medical team),
- EUTM Mali in Mali – three SAF members (a medical team),
- EUMAM RCA in the Central African Republic – four SAF members (a medical team), and
- MINUSCA in the Central African Republic – 72 SAF members (staff officers, military observers and a deployable medical treatment facility-Role 2).

It has been planned that 700 members of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces be deployed to MNOPs in the course of the year 2017.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1. Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

As a UN member, the Republic of Serbia has accepted a range of agreements and resolutions in the field of arms control and disarmament and has been implementing them consistently. Inter alia, Serbia has undertaken and fulfilled all the commitments from the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. The Chemical Weapons Convention (the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction) was adopted in 2000, and a new Law on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which additionally defined the measures regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons that had been in place until then, was passed in 2009. As an OSCE member, the Republic of Serbia has been fully implementing the Vienna Document 2011, and pursuant to Title X of the said Document, it is a State Party to bilateral agreements with the Hungary signed by the respective governments, and with the Republic of Bulgaria signed by the respective ministries of defence. Likewise, Serbia has been implementing the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and has accepted the criteria under the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

In addition, Serbia is a State Party to the Dayton Peace Accords, and based upon Article V of the Annex 1b to the said Agreement, a bilateral agreement has been signed with the Bundeswehr Verification Centre (the Federal Republic of Germany).

Since the signing of the Dayton Peace Accords in 1996, the armed forces strength has been considerably downsized to the required level and, accordingly, the number of major equipment items and systems has been reduced by more than 4,150 pieces, out of which 71 items of major equipment in 2016.

The Republic of Serbia meets all its commitments stemming from internationally recognized documents in the field of arms control fully and in a transparent manner, by timely submitting all relevant information with accurate and complete data. All evaluation visits and inspections of specific area according to the Vienna Document 2011 are accepted, and the visits to the Air Base and military facility are organized in stipulated intervals. Arms control inspections are conducted pursuant to the Agreement on sub-regional arms control, as well as the reduction inspections and certification inspections. Furthermore, the Republic of Serbia also accepts regular OPCW inspections in its territory.

3.2. Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

The arms control is carried out in accordance with provisions of all signed agreements. Since it rejoined OSCE in 2001, the Republic of Serbia has, within the Vienna Document 1999 or the Vienna Document 2011, accepted in its territory 49 specific area inspections and 20 evaluations in accordance with obligatory quotas, and 50 activities pursuant to bilateral agreements. Concurrently, 113 arms control activities have been conducted abroad.

On 13th May 2010, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the National Strategy of small arms and light weapons control and on 9th August 2013 the Action Plan for its implementation.

According to the provisions of the Dayton Peace Accords, Annex 1b, Article IV, the Republic of Serbia has, since the beginning of the implementation thereof in 1996, accepted in its territory 160 inspections of arms control covering a total of 236 objects of inspection. At the same time, 141 arms control inspections have been realised abroad on 241 objects of inspection altogether.

SECTION II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

Defence funding/budgeting rests on an annual basis and is executed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia. The funds generated through other kinds of income may be used for supplementary financing purposes as stipulated by the Budget Act.

Pursuant to the Guidance for the Preparation of the Budget of the Republic of Serbia, for each budget year, the Ministry of Defence produces a Draft Defence Fiscal Distribution Plan particularly taking care that this Plan accords with the defence system development and operation plans and programmes. Transparency in defence planning and budgeting is achieved through the procedure for the budget development, adoption, execution, control and audit. The planning, development, adoption and execution of the Defence Fiscal Distribution Plan are carried on the basis of a single budget classification.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the budget accounting of its own transactions and reporting as per a methodology established by the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the Ministry of Defence submits reports on military expenditures to certain international organisations based on its international commitments arising from the ratified international conventions.

Control and audit are performed in all stages of defence planning and budgeting being of internal and external types. The internal control and audit are carried out by the competent bodies of the Ministry of Defence. The external control and audit are conducted by the authorised bodies of the Republic of Serbia.

A Defence Planning Council was established in the Ministry of Defence in 2011 as an expert body of the Minister of Defence. Late in 2015, a new Rulebook on Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution in the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces, which regulates the manner and the procedure of planning, programming, budgeting and execution of plans and programmes within the purview of the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces.

Long-term planning of the development of the defence system of the Republic of Serbia is based on the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia and the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, and the primary document in this area is the Long-Term Defence System Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia. This is a defence planning document that sets forth the strategic orientation in view of the development of the defence system of the Republic of Serbia, the required capabilities of the Armed Forces, the contents and dynamics of organisational changes, the development of human and material resources, defence system budgeting/funding and other issues relevant for the defence system operation in accordance with the missions and tasks in defending the Republic of Serbia.

Mid-term planning rests on the Long-Term Defence System Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia, and the basic documents relevant for the mid-term planning are: the Strategic Defence Review of the Republic of Serbia; Guidelines for Mid-Term Planning and Programming; the Mid-Term Defence System Development Plan and Programme, and mid-term function plans.

Short-term planning is based on the Strategic Defence Review of the Republic of Serbia and the Mid-Term Defence System Development Plan and Programme, and the basic documents in view of the short-term planning are: the Ministerial Guidance, annual function plans, the Ministry of Defence Fiscal Distribution Plan, the annual work plan of the Ministry of Defence and the annual work plans of the internal organisational units of the Ministry of Defence and of the commands, units and institutions of the Serbian Armed Forces.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, in its part referring to the main orientation and preferences of the national security policy, precisely defines that the Republic of Serbia is devoted to honouring the commitments that stem from the United Nations Charter, principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act. The said Strategy particularly highlights the quality of being refrained from threatening by force or from employment of force for the purpose of threatening the territorial integrity or independence of any state. It also emphasises honouring the internationally recognised borders and solving disputes and open issues in a peaceful manner. The Republic of Serbia pleads for compliance with international law, the strengthening of the roles of the UN, OSCE and EU, and for the creation of mechanisms for preserving the security in the world with equal appreciation of the interests of all states, peoples and ethnic groups.

The national security of the Republic of Serbia is closely connected with the security in the region of SEE and of the European continent as a whole due to which the Republic of Serbia is constantly improving its relations with the EU member states as well as with the NATO member and partner countries on the basis of a direct, close and long-term cooperation and joint action. By its accession to the NATO PfP Programme, the Republic of Serbia has confirmed its long-term commitment to contribute to common democratic values and to the strengthening of the regional and global security.

Simultaneously, the Republic of Serbia emphasises its readiness to engage in the EU Common Security and Defence Policy activities.

A matter of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia is the development and enhancement of bilateral relations and cooperation with the neighbouring states, and the participation in regional security initiatives, which considerably contributes towards the strengthening of confidence and consolidation of peace and stability in the Southeast Europe region.

The Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia sets forth the commitment of the Republic of Serbia to building and strengthening its own defence capacities and capabilities, and to acting jointly with other countries and contributing to the enhancement of the national, regional and global security through its integration into European and international security and defence structures. Serbia also reiterates its readiness to fulfil its obligations in the areas of arms control and arms proliferation prevention in a timely manner.

The Republic of Serbia is determined to engage its defence potentials based on the Constitution, the UN Charter and the principles of international law governing the employment of force, and to deploy part of its forces to foreign countries' territories solely in the framework of multinational operations, following the UN resolutions and international obligations, in compliance with a decision of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and pursuant to the orientation and interests of the Republic of Serbia.

The participation in building and preserving the peace in the region and worldwide is one of the missions of the Serbian Armed Forces which is fulfilled through the participation in international military cooperation and multinational operations.

At the proposal of the Government, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia enacts laws governing the participation of the members of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defence forces in multinational operations (Law on Defence, Article 5, item 4, and Article 40 and the Law on the Employment of the Serbian Armed Forces and Other Defence Forces in Multinational Operations Abroad).

The members of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces are deployed to UN-mandated multinational operations based on the Annual Plan for the Employment of the Serbian Armed Forces and Other Defence Forces in Multinational Operations, which is approved by the National Assembly.

In the period to come, Serbia is planning to augment the participation in UN and EU multinational operations, and to increase the engagement therein on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding with the UN on the contributions to stand-by arrangements, which has been signed by the Republic of Serbia, thus making certain capacities of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces available to UN in case of urgent necessity for rapid deployment to a multinational operation.

2.Existing structures and processes

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, the Serbian Armed Forces and security services are under democratic civilian oversight (Article 99, item 6 and Article 141(1) of the Constitution), and secret and paramilitary associations are forbidden (Article 55 of the Constitution).

Article 29(3) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos. 116/07, 88/09, 101/10 as amended, 10/15 and 88/15 – Decision of the Constitutional Court) stipulates that democratic and civilian oversight of the Serbian Armed Forces is performed by the National Assembly, Ombudsman and other state bodies in accordance with their responsibilities, citizens and the public .

Pursuant to Article 99 (1) of the Constitution, the National Assembly oversees the work of the security services. The President of the Republic under Article 112(2), in accordance with the Law commands the Armed Forces, while the Government, in compliance with Article 123, item 5 guides and coordinates the work of governmental bodies and consequently the work of the Ministry of Defence. Pursuant to Article 138(1) of the Constitution, the Ombudsman is an independent state body authorised to protect the rights of the citizens and to control the work of the governmental bodies.

Pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Law on Foundations for the Regulation of Security Services, the National Security Council was established as a body of the Republic of Serbia, which in addition to the work relating to taking care of the national security in general, guides and coordinates the work of the security services, considers the mutual cooperation among the bodies responsible for defence, the bodies responsible for interior affairs and the security services and their cooperation with other competent state bodies as well as their cooperation with the security agencies and services of foreign countries and of international .organisations. The Coordination Bureau has been set up pursuant to Article 3(3) of the same law and it operationally coordinates the work of the security services and executes the conclusions of the National Security Council,.

Article 16 of the said Law stipulates the responsibility of the National Assembly to oversee the operation of the security services via a competent committee through the prescribed obligation to report to the Committee on the part of the Directors of the security services and through direct oversight (access to premises of a service, access to documentation etc).

Article 21 of the same Law stipulates the obligation of the security services to inform the public on their work through the bodies to which they submit reports or directly on certain security occurrence or event.

An appeal may be filed to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Serbia against specific acts or activities of state bodies or organisations vested with public authority, which violate or deny human or minority rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution if all other legal resources are exhausted or are not envisaged for their protection.

Democratic oversight of the Serbian Armed Forces

Democratic and civilian oversight of the Serbian Armed Forces pursuant to this law encompasses the procedures for the control of the employment and development of the Serbian Armed Forces, the internal and external control of expenditures for the military purposes, monitoring the situation and informing the public on the state of preparations of the Serbian Armed Forces, enabling free access to the information of public significance and determining the responsibility for the execution of military duties (Article 29 of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces). Democratic and civilian oversight of the Serbian Armed Forces is conducted by the National Assembly, Ombudsman and other state bodies in compliance with their responsibilities, and citizens and public. The regulations on the Ombudsman referring to the protection and exercising rights of the citizens are also applied to the professional members of the Serbian Armed Forces.

Procedures for democratic and civilian oversight of the Serbian Armed Forces

Parliamentary control

Parliamentary control exercised by the National Assembly through the Defence and Internal Affairs Committee under the conditions prescribed by the Law on Defence (Article 9(1) and (2)(12) and the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 20/12 – consolidated text).

The Committee, inter alia, regularly discusses also the issues related to exercising the parliamentary control over the Serbian Armed Forces and defence system; the reports from the Ministry of Defence, submitted by Minister of Defence to the Committee on a quarterly basis, during the sessions of the National Assembly; the issues related to public and state security, the reports by the Ministry of Interior about the security situation in the Republic of Serbia, submitted to the National Assembly upon request (Article 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly).

Direct control

Control by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Defence, exercised in accordance with law, over the Serbian Armed Forces Chief of General Staff through regular review and evaluation of operational and functional capabilities of subordinate commands, units and institutions of the Serbian Armed Forces. The Serbian Armed Forces General Staff notifies and reports to the President and the Minister of Defence on the work and the situation in the Serbian Armed Forces (Article 36 of the Law on Defence).

Public control

Way of informing the public about the activities of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces is regulated by the Instruction for informing the public about the activities of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces (*Official Military Gazette* Nos. 3/15 and 3/17) according to the authorisation under Article 30 of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

Informing the public is done through the website of the Ministry of Defence, which has published the Register of regulations that is updated monthly and Bulletin on the work of the Ministry of Defence which has been prepared in accordance with article 40 of the Law on Free Access to Public Information (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 120/04, 54/07, 104/09 and 36/10),

Procedures of democratic and civilian control of the security services

Democratic and civilian control of the security services is governed by the Law on the Foundations for the Regulation of the Security Services in the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 116/07 and 72/12),

Parliamentary control

Parliamentary control is exercised by the National Assembly through the Security Committee under the conditions prescribed by the Law on Defence (Article 9(1) and (2)(12) and Article 49 the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 49/12 – consolidated text).

Articles 17-20. If the Director of the Security Service is not able to attend the session of the Committee, he is obliged to send his deputy or authorized representative to the session. If the Director of the Security Service is not able to attend the session of the Committee, he is obliged to send his deputy or authorized representative to the session. The session of the Committee may be closed to the public. In this case, the Committee Chair informs the public about the work of the Committee, in accordance with the decisions made at the session of the Committee (Article 17 of the Law).

The Director of the Security Services submits a report on the work of the service (regular report) to the Committee at least once during the regular National Assembly session or at the request of the Committee, an extraordinary report, as appropriate (Article 18 of the Law).

The Director of the Security Services shall, at the request of the Committee, grant the members of the Committee access to the premises of the service, allow access to documentation, provide data and information on the work of the service and answer to their questions related to its work (Article 19(1) of the Law).

Committee members cannot require from the security services the following information: identity of present and former collaborators and informants of the Service; third persons whom the disclosure of those data could harm; methods of acquisition of security and intelligence data; current actions; methods of implementation of special procedures and measures; and the data and information that were acquired through exchange with foreign services and international organizations and classified data and information by other state bodies that are in possession of the service (Article 19(2) of the Law).

In terms of the obligation to safeguard classified information, Article 20 of the Law prescribes that the Committee members and persons participating in its work are required to protect and safeguard the confidentiality of information they get hold of participating in the work of the Committee even after the cessation of their membership or their work in the Committee. The Committee members sign the statement of commitment to secrecy after their election to the Committee, and the persons participating in the work of the Committee sign it before they start with their engagement in the Committee (Article 20 of the Law).

Public control of the military security services

Pursuant to Article 21 of Public oversight in accordance with Article 21 of the Law means the obligation of the security services to inform the public about their work through the bodies to which they submit their reports, in a way that does not infringe the rights of citizens, national security and other interests of the Republic of Serbia, and may directly inform the public about certain security occurrences and events.

Regular reporting to the competent authorities about the work of the military security services Law on Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency prescribes the obligation of regular reporting on the work of the military security services.

Article 34 of the Law provides that the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency shall regularly, when needed and upon request, deliver reports, information and assessments from their scope of work, that are of importance for defence to the President of the Republic, Minister of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces Chief of Staff.

Provided there is an immediate danger threatening the security of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces commands, units and establishments, the Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency shall promptly inform the competent leadership and command bodies (President of the Republic, Minister of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces Chief of General Staff) on the data they acquired while discharging their duties and powers prescribed by this law. Reports, information, and assessments from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall present classified information, in compliance with the law governing the protection of classified information.

Article 35 of the Law stipulates that the Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency shall provide accurate, true and complete information on data collected on persons and data of public significance in compliance with the regulations governing data protection on persons, free access to information of public significance and provisions of this Law. The right to information and access to information from Paragraph 1 of this Article is limited in accordance with regulations governing the area of free access to public information, protection of classified information, protection of data on persons and provisions of this Law.

The right to information and access to information from Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be related to data on: authorized official personnel of the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency who were undertaking measures; identity of present and former collaborators and informants of the Service; third persons whom the disclosure of those data could harm; methods of acquisition of security and intelligence data; current actions; methods of implementation of special procedures and measures; and the data and information that were acquired through exchange with foreign services and international organizations and classified data and information by other state bodies that are in possession of the service.

Democratic and civilian control of military security services

National Assembly

The National Assembly supervises the work of the Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency, which provides that the National Assembly exercise control of the military security services in a manner governed by the Law on the Foundations for the Regulation of the Security Services in the Republic of Serbia (Article 52 of the Law).

Government

The Government, via the Ministry of Defence, exercises control, provides necessary resources for the work of Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency and exercises other powers in accordance with the law, via the Ministry of Defence and Inspector General (Article 53 of the Law).

Inspector General

Inspector General: 1) oversees implementation of the principles of political, ideological and interest neutrality in the activities of MSA and MIA and their personnel, 2) oversees legality of implementation of special procedures and measures for covert data collection, 3) oversees legality of budget and other resources spending for their activities, 4) offers opinion on draft laws, other regulations and general acts within the competences of the MSA and the MIA, 5) establishes the facts regarding observed illegal or irregular actions in the activities of the MSA and the MIA and their personnel and 6) reports to the Minister of Defence on the findings of the oversight including further measures.

Inspector General shall be appointed by the Government for a period of five years at the proposal from the Minister of Defence, taking into consideration an opinion of the National Security Council. Inspector General shall be accountable to the Minister of Defence. Inspector General shall report on the implemented oversight at least once a year to the relevant Committee of the National Assembly. Inspector General cannot be a member of a political party or hold any other public office (Article 54 of the Law).

The method of exercising internal control of the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency and other issues of importance for the work of the Inspector General shall be prescribed by the Minister of Defence (Article 56).

Internal Control

Internal Control of the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency shall carry out inspection of the legality of their work and the implementation of powers and authorities of their personnel. Internal Control manager shall be directly subordinate to the Director of the Military Security Agency or the Military Intelligence Agency, to whom he/she shall regularly submit reports on their activities and on potential abuses and irregularities in the operations of the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency.

Internal Control manager shall inform Inspector General, and as appropriate, relevant Committee of the National Assembly, when they have findings that the MSA or the MIA Director did not rectify the illegality or irregularity in the work identified by the Internal Control. At the request of the Internal Control and as a result of the decision of the MSA or the MIA Director, the MSA or the MIA member is obliged to undergo security check, inspection of psychological and physical capability, inspection of health condition, polygraph testing and other checks (Article 57 of the Law).

2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

According to the Constitution, bodies of the Republic of Serbia which are responsible for carrying out the procedures in the area of democratic and political control of the Armed Forces and the security services in the Serbian Armed Forces are: the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the Government, courts, and the Ombudsman.

The procedures for exercising democratic political control over the military and security forces defined by the Constitution only in general terms are elaborated in a wide range of acts.

We point out to the following regulations:

- □ The Law on Defence, in its Article 9, and the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces, in its Article 29, indicate that the Serbian Armed Forces (SAF) is under democratic and civil control and that this control includes: control over the employment and development of SAF, internal and external control of expenses for military purposes, monitoring the state of affairs and informing the public about the current status of the SAF preparations, ensuring a free access to information for the public and determining the responsibilities for the discharge of service duties in compliance with law. This democratic and civil control is being exercised by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, by the Ombudsman and other governmental bodies in accordance with their responsibilities as well as by the citizens and the public.
- The Law on Ombudsman regulates in detail the procedure for protecting the rights of the citizens if they think that any of their human or minority rights has been violated by an act of a governmental

body or an organisation entrusted with public authorisations. This equally refers to both the Serbian Armed Forces and the security services.

- Pursuant to the Law on Basic Structure of the Security Services in the Republic of Serbia, two types of control have been established. First of all, the National Security Council exercises control over the operation of the security services by guiding and coordinating the work of these services.

In addition, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia oversees, either directly or via its Supervisory Committee, the work of the security services in terms of: constitutionality and legality, compliance with the highest-level political documents defining the intelligence and security policy of the country as well as the political, ideological and interest neutrality in the work of these services, and the spending of the budget and other working resources of the security services.

According to the Law on the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency, oversight and control over the work of the Military Security Agency are exercised by the Internal Control and the Government via the Ministry of Defence (external control). For the purposes of external control, the Government appoints an Inspector General.

Article 57 of the Law on the Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency stipulates that the Internal Control as an organisational unit within the MSA and the MIA shall carry out inspection of the legality of their work and the implementation of powers and authorities of their personnel, and when they have findings that the MSA or the MIA Director did not rectify the identified illegality or irregularity they may turn to Inspector General or the relevant Committee of the National Assembly, as appropriate. This Article also prescribes that the members of the services are obliged to undergo security check, inspection of psychological and physical capability, inspection of health condition, polygraph testing and other checks if so required by the Internal Control.

Pursuant to the Constitution, the bodies/agencies responsible for carrying out these are as follows:

Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court is an independent and autonomous state body which shall protect constitutionality and legality and human and minority rights and freedoms. Decisions of the Constitutional Court are final, enforceable and generally binding (Article 166 of the Constitution). Proceedings for assessing the constitutionality may be instituted by state bodies, bodies of territorial autonomy or local self-government, and at least 25 deputies. The proceedings may also be instituted by the Constitutional Court. Any legal or natural person has the right to initiate the proceedings on the constitutionality and legality.

The Law or other general act which is not in compliance with the Constitution or the law shall cease to be effective on the day of publication of the Constitutional Court decision in the official journal. Before passing the final decision and under the terms specified by the Law, the Constitutional Court may suspend the enforcement of an individual general act or action undertaken on the grounds of the Law or other general act whose constitutionality or legality it assesses. The Constitutional Court may assess the compliance of the Law and other general acts with the Constitution, compliance of general acts with the Law, even when they ceased to be effective, if the proceedings of assessing the constitutionality has been instituted within no more than six months since they ceased to be effective (Article 168 of the Constitution).

Constitutional appeal

A constitutional appeal may be lodged against individual acts or actions performed by state bodies or organisations exercising delegated public powers which violate or deny human or minority rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, if other legal remedies for their protection have already been applied or not specified (Article 170. of the Constitution).

Ensuring the enforcement of the decision of the Constitutional Court

Everyone is obliged to observe and enforce the Constitutional Court's decision. The Constitutional Court shall regulate in its decision the manner of its enforcement, whenever necessary. Enforcement of the Constitutional Court's decisions shall be regulated by the Law (Article 171. of the Constitution). The Law on the Constitutional Court was passed (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos. 109/07, 99/11, 18/13 – the Constitutional Court decision, 103/15 and 40/15 as amended).

Article 104. of the Law on the Constitutional Court stipulates that state and other authorities, organisations vested with public powers, political parties, trade unions, citizens' associations or religious communities have an obligation to enforce decisions and orders of the Constitutional Court, within the scope of their rights and duties. If necessary, enforcement of decisions and rulings of the Constitutional Court will be secured by the Government, in a manner established by a special Constitutional Court ruling.

Ombudsman

Ombudsman is an independent state body that protects the rights of citizens and monitors the work of state administration, the authority responsible for the legal protection of proprietary rights and interests of the Republic of Serbia, as well as other bodies and organizations, companies and institutions entrusted with public powers. Ombudsman is not authorised to monitor the work of the National Assembly, President of the Republic, Government, Constitutional Court, courts and public prosecutors' offices. Ombudsman shall be elected and dismissed by the National Assembly, in accordance with the Constitution and the Law. Ombudsman reports to the National Assembly (Article 138 of the Constitution).

Ombudsman shall enjoy immunity as a Member of Parliament. The National Assembly shall decide on the immunity of the Ombudsman (Article 138 of the Constitution). The Law on Ombudsman was enacted (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 79/05 and 54/07), Article 29(3) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces stipulates that the regulations on the Ombudsman relating to the protection and exercise of the rights of citizens, directly apply to professional members of the Serbian Armed Forces.

Commissioner for Information of Public Importance

In order to exercise the right of access to public information held by public authorities, the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance was established by the law as an autonomous state body, independent in exercising his/her authority (Article 1(2) of the Law on Free Access to Information of Public Importance).

National Security Council

Directing and coordinating the work of security services in the Republic of Serbia is governed by the Law on the Foundations for the Regulation of the Security Services in the Republic of Serbia and it is done via a specially established body of the Republic of Serbia, the **National Security Council**.

Article 5. of the Law prescribes that the National Security Council is the body of the Republic of Serbia which performs certain tasks and duties in the field of national security that ensures national security by directing and coordinating the work of security services and ensures harmonised implementation of regulations and standards for the protection of personal data and other regulations that protect human rights which may be compromised by exchanging information, or other operational activities.

In accordance with Article 6 of the Law, members of the Council are: President of the Republic, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice, Chief of General Staff of the Serbian Armed Forces and directors of the security agencies.

Coordinating Instructions:

In accordance with Article 11 of the Law, operational coordination and execution of the conclusions of the Council, are performed by the Coordination Bureau, in particular: establishes the tasks that are executed by operational harmonisation of activities of security services and between the security services and other state bodies and in this regard co-ordinates their activities, establishes the mode of operational harmonisation in certain cases, establishes mixed working groups for operational tasks performed through operational harmonisation of the activities and determines their tasks, analyses the results of operational harmonisations and reports about that to the Council, as appropriate, and at least every six months. The work of the Coordination Bureau is regulated in more details in the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

Coordination Bureau consists of directors of security services and the Secretary and the following persons may be invited to participate: representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Director of the Police and chiefs of police departments, the State Public Prosecutor, Director of the Customs Department and other executives of state bodies, organizations and institutions (Article 12 of the Law) who are obliged, in compliance with their constitutional and legal position, to cooperate with the Council on matters within the competence of the Council, especially in the execution of the conclusions of the Council, and in case they do not cooperate with the Council or fail to execute the conclusions of the Council, the Secretary promptly notifies the Council about it, that in this case can call upon the head of a state body to take all measures stipulated by the law for the state body to establish cooperation with the Council or execute the conclusion of the Council (Article 13 of the Law).

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

The roles and missions of the military forces and how they are used are set out in Article 139-141 of the Constitution).

The Serbian Armed Forces performs the assigned missions and tasks prescribed by the law, established in the basic strategic and doctrinal and planning defence documents (Article 6 of the Law on Defence). The role of the military forces in the field of defence is governed by Article 31 of the Law on Defence, which provides that the Serbian Armed Forces is organized armed forces and the holder of the combat operations and all other forms of armed resistance, whose powers are laid down in the Constitution and the law. Serbian Armed Forces integrates all participants in combat operations and commands, all the forces involved in combat operations in the state of war and the state of emergency based on the law and in accordance with the Doctrine of the Serbian Armed Forces. Serbian Armed Forces Doctrine is based on the Defense Strategy of the Republic of Serbia.

The tasks of the Serbian Armed Forces under the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces are governed by Article 12 of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces, which provides that the Serbian Armed Forces exercises its competences in accordance with the Constitution, law, other regulations and general legal documents and international treaties and agreements concluded or acceded to by the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with the Defence Strategy (adopted by the National Assembly), the Doctrine of the Serbian Armed Forces (as determined by the President of the Republic) and the principles of the international law governing the use of force. The Serbian Armed Forces is neutral in terms of ideology, interests and political parties.

The decision on the use of the Serbian Armed Forces outside the territory of the Republic of Serbia is made solely by the National Assembly (Article 9 of the Law on Defence), and in the country it can be ordered only by the President of the Republic and this right cannot be transferred to other officers (Article 11 of the Law on Defence). Use of the Serbian Armed Forces abroad is governed by a special

Law on the use of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defence forces in multinational operations outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No. 88/09).

The role of paramilitary forces

Organising into paramilitary formations is prohibited pursuant to Article 55(3) of the Constitution). According to Articles 33 and 117 of the Law on Defence, any kind of paramilitary organization and association aimed at execution of tasks pertaining to defence of the country in the country is prohibited and subject to criminal liability. Organising into paramilitary formations is prohibited pursuant to Article 2(4) of the Law on Defence (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos. 51/09 and 99/11),

The role of the military security forces

The role of the military security forces is regulated by the Law on the Foundations of the Security Services System in the Republic of Serbia. Article 2 stipulates that security services operate pursuant to the Constitution, laws, regulations and general legal documents, the national security strategy, defence strategy and established security and intelligence policy of the Republic of Serbia.

Members of the security services are obliged to act in accordance with the Constitution, laws, regulations and general legal documents, according to rules of profession, impartially and politically neutral. Members of the security services may not be members of political parties.

The role of the military forces in the field of defence is governed by Article 20 of the Law on Defence, which provides that the security and intelligence affairs that are of importance to the defence include security activities, counter-intelligence activities, intelligence activities and military police activities that are conducted subject to separate laws.

Responsibilities, tasks and activities of the bodies conducting security and intelligence activities relevant to defence, as an administrative body within the Ministry of Defence, are set forth in the Law on the Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency.

3.Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

Upon entry into force of the Decision to put the compulsory military service in abeyance (*Official Gazette of the RS*, No 95/10) on 01 January 2011, the military service under arms in the Serbian Armed Forces is based on a voluntary principle.

The military service applies to conscripts at the age of 19 to 30. For conscripts who voluntarily wish to do their national service under arms in the Serbian Armed Forces, the provisions of the Law on Military, Labour and Material Obligations shall apply (*Official Gazette of the RS* Nos 88/09 and 95/10).

Other persons are subject to registering in the military records as of the calendar year in which they turn 18 and they have the obligation to serve in the reserve force until the end of the calendar year in which they turn 60 for men and 50 for women.

The competent territorial authorities invite to medical examinations and psychological testing and recruitment only the conscripts who have signed up for the voluntary military service under arms in the Serbian Armed Forces to assess their fitness for the military service.

The reserve force members may be invited to military exercises in the Serbian Armed Forces for up to 90 days in a calendar year.

Conscripts who have an assigned wartime posting in the Ministry of the Interior are not invited to military exercises, but they perform their duties according to the Law on Police.

The Republic of Serbia, pursuant to Article 33 of the Law on Defence, prohibited the formation of paramilitary organizations and associations with the aim of performing the tasks pertaining to the defence of the country (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos 116/07, 88/09, 88/09 – as amended, 104/09 – as amended and 10/15).

3.2. What kind of exemptions or alternatives to the military service does your State have?

Article 43 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (*Official Gazette of the RS*, Nos 98/2006) guarantees the freedom of thought, conscience, beliefs and religion, and the right to stand by one's belief or religion or change them by one's own choice.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the Constitution, no person shall be obliged to perform military or any other service involving the use of weapons if this opposes his/her religion or beliefs.

Until the effective date of the Decision to put the compulsory military service in abeyance, the alternative to the military service in our country had been the civil service done in governmental bodies, organizations, institutions and legal entities performing activities of general public importance and financed from the Budget of the Republic of Serbia. The civil service was allowed to a conscript, who for religious, moral or other justifiable reasons of the conscientious objection wished to replace the conscription service under arms with the civilian service, under the terms and conditions stipulated by the Law on the Alternative Civil Service (*Official Gazette of the RS* No 88/09).

As of 01 January 2011, the military service under arms in the Serbian Armed Forces has been done on a voluntary principle. Concerning the fact that the mandatory military service no longer exists, there is no conscientious objection pertaining to the fulfilment of the compulsory military service obligation.

The claims of conscientious objectors shall from the moment of possible entry into force of the decision on the reactivation of the compulsory military service be resolved under the conditions prescribed by the Law on the Alternative Civil Service (*Official Gazette of the RS* No 88/09).

3.3. What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

All the members of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces, and likewise the conscripts, are guaranteed human and minority rights according to the Constitution.

All are equal before the Constitution and the law. Everyone has the right to equal legal protection without discrimination.

Everyone has the right to judicial protection, when any of their human or minority rights guaranteed by the Constitution have been violated or denied, they shall also have the right to elimination of consequences arising from the violation. Human dignity is inviolable and everyone shall be obliged to respect and protect it. The members of the armed forces and conscripts have the right to life, inviolability of physical and mental integrity, protection against slavery, servitude and forced labour, and the right to freedom and security.

The Law on the Serbian Armed Forces (*Official Gazette of the RS* No 116/07, 88/09, 101/10 as amended and 10/15) stipulates the following:

The Serbian Armed Forces exercises its competences in accordance with the Constitution, laws, other regulations and general legal documents and international treaties and agreements concluded or acceded to by the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with the Defence Strategy, the Doctrine of the Serbian Armed Forces and the principles of international law governing the use of force ;

A member of the Serbian Armed Forces in performing his/her duty has the right to refuse to execute an order or a command given by his/her superior or senior whose execution would imply a criminal act; No one shall exercise influence on the Serbian Armed Forces members to do something or fail to do something contrary to regulations;

It is forbidden to favour or deprive a Serbian Armed Forces member of his/her rights and duties, particularly for his/her race, religious and national affiliation or gender, background or any other personal feature;

Participation of the professional members of the Serbian Armed Forces in union-like groups shall be in accordance with the Military Service Rules..

Superiors are obliged to protect their subordinates' interests at all levels and through the chain of command report on all common problems they have been informed about.

4.Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

Within the defence system reform process, we have completed a regulatory framework for the implementation of the norms, principles and positions of the International Humanitarian Law in the military educational system and the training of the commands and units of the Serbian Armed Forces.

During 2010 and 2011, four titles of military technical literature in the field of International Humanitarian Law were compiled (Serbian Armed Forces IHL Handbook, Application of IHL in the SAF – Handbook for Commanders, Code of Conduct for Combatants in Armed Conflicts, IHL Practicum for training of command and staff officers) and a document entitled Strategic guidelines for the integration of international humanitarian law in military education and training system in the Serbian Armed Forces, approved by the Minister of Defence in 2010.

The Handbook is intended to support the actual training of the members of the Serbian Armed Forces in developing the awareness and application of the LOAC rules. The LOAC rules are embedded in and make an integral part of the military training, whose purpose is acquiring the knowledge and skills in implementing the LOAC rules as an indispensable part of the overall military knowledge and skills.

IHL Practicum for training of command and staff officers completely rounds off and defines the integration of IHL into the defence system. The practicum enables officers in different positions to comprehend the necessity and manner of implementation of the IHL provisions in the decision making process by applying staff procedures incorporating the rules of international humanitarian law in the realization of exercises.

Strategic Guidelines for the LOAC integration into the military educational system and the training system in the Serbian Armed Forces which was approved by the Minister of Defence in 2010, identifies the goals, priorities, activities and resources for the improvement of the situation in this area during the period from 2010 to 2015 in a holistic and unique manner. The Guidelines provide the necessary regulatory, organizational, personnel and material conditions for the consistent application of IHL in accordance with the international commitments.

While producing the abovementioned documents and in the conduct of training in the LOAC area within the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces, the Training and Doctrine Department (J-7) of the SAF General Staff, has established solid cooperation with the International Red Cross Committee and the Centre for LOAC and International Organisations of the Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade.

Implementation of the three-year Strategy on the realisation of the course on “The Law of Armed Conflict” for 2012-2014 in the Serbian Armed Forces is underway, and it is conducted with the support by partner countries the Kingdom of the Netherlands, UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada and the Kingdom of Norway. The Course on “The Law of Armed Conflict” has a regional character, and besides the members of the Armed Forces, the representatives of the armies from the region have also participated in it. Also, the on-line distance learning course on the International Humanitarian Law has been developed as support to education and training in this field in the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

The provision under Article 8 of the Law on Defence provides that the members of the Serbian Armed Forces and of other defence forces are always and in all circumstances while conducting both combat and non-combat operations obliged to comply with the rules of international humanitarian law pertaining to how to treat the wounded and prisoners and how to protect the population as well as to other rules of the said law and international standards on the employment of force in accordance with the Constitution, law and the ratified international agreements. A member of the Serbian Armed Forces and of other defence forces is entitled to disobey an order requiring from him/her to act contrary to the Constitution, law and the rules of international humanitarian law.

Pursuant to Article 33 of the Law on Defence reads as follows: "Any kind of a paramilitary organization and association aimed at execution of defense tasks pertaining to defense of the country shall be forbidden. Any use of the Serbian Armed Forces for the purposes of political parties, ideological or religious purposes shall be prohibited. Any use of insignia, symbols and other emblems of the Serbian Armed Forces by legal entities, entrepreneurs and associations shall be prohibited, unless approved by the Minister of Defence."

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces stipulates that "when performing his/her service, a Serbian Armed Forces member shall be obliged to the following. 1) act in accordance with the Constitution, law, other regulations and commanding acts, rules of profession, in an unbiased and politically neutral manner;", and "7) act in accordance with the Service Regulations of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Code of Honour of the Serbian Armed Forces personnel. No one shall exercise influence on the Serbian Armed Forces members to do something or fail to do something contrary to regulations; It is forbidden to favour or deprive a Serbian Armed Forces member of his/her rights and duties, particularly for his/her race, religious and national affiliation or gender, background or any other personal feature;

The provision under Article 53 (1) and (4) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces provides that the Military Police is responsible for the affairs related to the suppression of crime, the control and maintenance of the military order and discipline, the security of the most important military facilities, of certain persons, documents and armaments, the management and control of military road traffic and antiterrorist protection in the MoD and SAF.

Authorized personnel of the Military Police conduct criminal processing of the Ministry of Defence employees and the Serbian Armed Forces personnel if there are grounded suspicions that they have

committed a criminal activity during their service or in relation to their service and they prosecute them officially unless the law prescribes differently.

The provision under Article 143 of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces provides that the SAF members are prosecuted for criminal acts, economic offence and violation according to common regulations. Accountability for a criminal act, economic offence and violation does not exclude disciplinary responsibility if the act, which is the subject of a criminal offence, procedure for determination of responsibility for economic offence or misdemeanour, implies the violation of duty from service. Disciplinary procedure is conducted regardless of the course of criminal trial, trial for responsibility for economic offence or misdemeanour. For a criminal act against the Serbian Armed Forces, with a stipulated prison sentence up to three years, a disciplinary procedure may be taken against a military person and a disciplinary penalty, i.e. disciplinary measure may be pronounced in line with this Law, instead of a criminal penalty, provided the offence is considered to be a light one and the service interests require such action, pursuant to the Criminal Code provisions.

In terms of raising awareness and individual responsibility for their own actions, the members of the Serbian Armed Forces shall bear the disciplinary responsibility for the violation of service duties for which the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces and the Rules on Military Discipline stipulate disciplinary actions for disciplinary faults or disciplinary punishments for disciplinary offences, which are applied upon the report or request by the responsible officer.

The law stipulates obligatory training and career management for all members of the Serbian Armed Forces, which is realized on the basis of the adopted curricula for education in military schools or Plan for Professional Development in the country and abroad, providing instruction in international law governing the use of force, or international humanitarian law and international standards on the use of force.

Advanced education of the Serbian Armed Forces members in the areas of importance to the national defence by organizing training courses is regulated by the Rulebook on the courses and other forms of advanced education in the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces, and is conducted based on the decision of their organization in military schools and units or establishments of the Serbian Armed Forces or the organizational units of the Ministry of Defence. The courses include, inter alia, the area of international humanitarian law and are intended, apart from the acquisition of knowledge in this field, also for training of trainers in this area.

The Law on Military Schools and Military Research Institutions and Career Development Strategy prescribes organisation of advanced training for acquiring the prescribed command staff and general staff titles of officers during their military service, and for persons with higher degrees of education received in civilian universities admitted to professional military service, professional training for initial duties of officers or the commanding of tactical units in branches and appropriate command and managerial duties in the service.

The rules of the employment of the Serbian Armed Forces include the manner of implementing the rules of international humanitarian law and procedures for the implementation thereof in the process of planning and execution of operations and commanding in operations. The rules of employment (engagement) are developed to support operational plans and/or operational orders for conducting combat operations with a view to more precisely defining the conduct of individuals and units involved in combat actions, in accordance with the norms of international humanitarian law. The rules of employment that are further elaborated and prescribed for specific operations or tasks of the SAF are called "The Rules of Employment Profiles". They contain appropriate level details required for operation at all command and conduct levels.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

Article 20 of the Constitution provides that that the human and minority rights guaranteed by this document may be restricted by the law if the Constitution permits such restriction and for the purpose allowed by the Constitution to the extent necessary to meet the constitutional purpose of the restriction in a democratic society and without encroaching upon the substance of the relevant guaranteed right. The achieved level of the human and minority rights may not be lowered. When restricting human and minority rights, all state bodies, particularly the courts, shall be obliged to consider the substance of the restricted right, pertinence of restriction, nature and extent of restriction, relation of restriction and its purpose and possibility to achieve the purpose of the restriction with less restrictive means.(measure determining criteria).

Article 202 of the Constitution provides that upon proclamation of the state of emergency or war, derogations from human and minority rights guaranteed by the Constitution shall be permitted only to the extent deemed necessary. Measures providing for derogation shall not bring about differences based on race, sex, language, religion, national affiliation or social origin. Measures providing for derogation from human and minority rights shall cease to be effective upon ending of the state of emergency or war.

The deviation measures are on no circumstances allowed vis-à-vis the rights guaranteed by the Constitution: Article 23 (Dignity and Free Development of Individuals), Article 24 (Right to Life), Article 25 (Inviolability of Physical and Mental Integrity), Article 26 (Prohibition of Slavery, Servitude and Forced Labour), Article 28 (Treatment of Persons Deprived of Liberty), Article 32 (Right to a Fair Trial), Article 34 (Legal Certainty in Criminal Law), Article 37 (Right to Legal Person), Article 38 (Right to Citizenship), Article 43 (Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion), Article 45 (Conscientious Objection), Article 47 (Freedom of Expressing National Affiliation), Article 49 (Prohibition of Inciting Racial, Ethnic and Religious Hatred), Article 62 (Right to Enter into Marriage and Equality of Spouses), Article 63 (Freedom to Procreate), Article 64 (Rights of the Child) and Article 78 (Prohibition of Forced Assimilation).

The position and responsibilities of the Serbian Armed Forces are prescribed in Article 2 of the Law on Serbian Armed Forces according to which the Serbian Armed Forces is an organised armed force defending the country from external armed threats and executing other missions and tasks in accordance with the Constitution, law and principles of international law governing the use of force, and the engagement of the Serbian Armed Forces in activities within the competence of civil authorities is possible only at the request of these authorities and with the consent of the President of the Republic, provided that the Serbian Armed Forces may be employed only to assist in protecting the lives and safety of persons and property, environmental protection or for other reasons determined by the law, while the use of the Serbian Armed Forces outside the Republic of Serbia shall be regulated by the law.

When performing his/her service, a Serbian Armed Forces member shall be obliged, acting in accordance with Article 13(1) points 1 through 7, (2) and (3), of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces): 1) act in accordance with the Constitution, law, other regulations and commanding acts, rules of profession, in an unbiased and politically neutral manner; 2) not to expose political party and other political emblems and express his/her political beliefs; 3) execute orders, i.e. instructions of his/her superior officers related to service, or orders and instructions issued by a senior person in the absence of his/her superior officer when it is necessary to undertake urgent measures for the execution of urgent and important service tasks, except for orders the execution of which would imply a criminal act; 4) if he/she receives an order, the execution of which would be violation of law, he/she shall demand that the officer who issued such an order should repeat it in a written form; 5) refuse execution

of the repeated order or instruction of his/her superior officer or a senior officer if its execution would imply a criminal act; 6) immediately inform the person superior to the person who issued the repeated illegal order or command, or another competent person; 7) act in accordance with the Service Regulations of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Code of Honour of the Serbian Armed Forces personnel.

No one shall exercise influence on the Serbian Armed Forces members to do something or fail to do something contrary to regulations; It is forbidden to favour or deprive a Serbian Armed Forces member of his/her rights and duties, particularly for his/her race, religious and national affiliation or gender, background or any other personal feature; The Code of Honour of the SAF members (*Official Military Gazette* 29/10) has been enacted Failure to comply with these duties is subject to: criminal, penal, disciplinary and material accountability, which is regulated by articles 143-180. of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces.

Activities and employment of the Serbian Armed Forces are under democratic and civil control. Democratic and civil control of the Serbian Armed Forces especially includes control of the use and development of the Serbian Armed Forces, internal and external control of expenditures for the military needs, monitoring of the conditions in the Serbian Armed Forces, and information for the public on the state of the Serbian Armed Forces preparations, enabling free access to information of public importance and definition of responsibilities for execution of military duties in accordance with the law. Democratic and civil control of the Serbian Armed Forces shall be exercised by the National Assembly, the Ombudsman and other state bodies in accordance with their competences, the citizens and the public. Regulations on the Ombudsman pertaining to the protection and exercise of the citizens' rights apply also to the professional members of the Serbian Armed Forces.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

Protection of the Rights of the Serbian Armed Forces members

Article 29(3) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces stipulates that the regulations on the Ombudsman relating to the protection and exercise of the rights of citizens, directly **apply to professional members of the Serbian Armed Forces.**

In order to exercise the **freedom of religion** in the Serbian Armed Forces, the Chaplain's Service is organized (Article 25 of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

Participation of the professional members of the Serbian Armed Forces in union-like groups shall be in accordance with the Military Service Rules.. Superiors are obliged to protect their subordinates' interests at all levels and through the chain of command report on all common problems they have been informed about. Professional Serbian Armed Forces personnel shall not be entitled to the right to go on strike. Article 14 (3) -(5) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

A professional Serbian Armed Forces member may with prior Defence Minister's consent be allowed to take part in the activities of associations through which the following goals are achieved: reform of the defence system and the Serbian Armed Forces, harmonisation of regulations with generally accepted standards and regulations of the European Union, drafting of the Defence Strategy and the Doctrine of the Serbian Armed Forces stipulating composition, organisation and formation of the Serbian Armed Forces; operational and functional capability, deployment and manning of the Serbian Armed Forces; preparedness and mobilisation; weapons and equipment; command and management of the Serbian Armed Forces and the defence system management; participation in multinational

operations and internal relations in the Serbian Armed Forces. (Article 14a of the Law on Serbian Armed Forces).

A serviceperson may receive and wear a medal awarded by a foreign country or an international organisation following the approval from the President of the Republic of Serbia.

A request for the approval shall be submitted through the Ministry of Defence. A serviceperson **may become a member of a foreign expert association or an international organization** with the approval of the Defence Minister or a person authorized by him/her (Article 50(3) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

Prohibition of Political Activities

Military personnel are forbidden to attend political party gatherings in their uniform and to be engaged in any other political activity except for their active right to vote. A professional member of the Serbian Armed Forces, a student or cadet of military education facilities and personnel attending other officers' and NCOs' training courses cannot be members of a political party (Article 14(1) and (2) of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

Military personnel are obliged to wear uniform in accordance with the service regulations. Following the proposal of the Defence Minister, the President of the Republic regulates the appearance of the military uniform and rank insignia. Persons who are not servicemen/servicewomen shall not be allowed to wear military uniform bearing the Serbian Armed Forces insignia, ranks and titles, except for cases when they have a special approval from the Defence Minister (Article 48 of the Law on the Serbian Armed Forces).

Article 2(4) of the Law on Defence stipulates that the defence of the Republic of Serbia is implemented autonomously and may also be implemented in coordination with other countries and international security organizations within the institutions of the systems of national, regional and global security.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

The planning and the employment of the Serbian Armed Forces in peacetime, in a state of emergency and in wartime rest on the regulations of the national legislation, international treaties and agreements/arrangements, the customs in the field of international humanitarian law, the international acts on the armed conflict and on international humanitarian law and principles of the employment of the Serbian Armed Forces. The decision makers at all levels in the Serbian Armed Forces are required to respect and observe the provisions of the international humanitarian law.

The provision under Article 139 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia provides that the Serbian Armed Forces defends the country against external armed threats and performs other missions and tasks in compliance with the Constitution, the law and the principles of international law regulating the employment of force.

Article 16 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia stipulates that the foreign policy of the Republic of Serbia rests on the generally recognised principles and rules of international law. The generally accepted rules of international law and the ratified international treaties constitute an integral part of the legal order of the Republic of Serbia and are consistently implemented. The said Article also emphasises that the ratified international treaties must be in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia.

Article 3 of the Law on Defence stipulates that in the field of defence, the Republic of Serbia cooperates with other nations, and with international organisations and the institutions of the national, regional and global security systems in building and preserving the peace in the world, and it fulfils the commitments arising from its membership in the United Nations and from ratified international treaties.

Article 4, item 23) of the Law on Defence provides that multinational operations are activities that are undertaken within the collective security system and within the collective defence system in accordance with international law and ratified international treaties. The employment of the Serbian Armed Forces outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia is regulated by the Law on the Employment of the Serbian Armed Forces and Other Defence Forces in Multinational Operations Abroad.

Article 5, item 4) of the Law on Defence stipulates that the defence of the country is ensured, inter alia, by participating in multinational operations as well.

The provision under Article 8 of the Law on Defence provides that the members of the Serbian Armed Forces and of other defence forces are always and in all circumstances while conducting both combat and non-combat operations obliged to comply with the rules of international humanitarian law pertaining to how to treat the wounded and prisoners and how to protect the population as well as to other rules of the said law and international standards on the employment of force in accordance with the Constitution, law and the ratified international agreements. A member of the Serbian Armed Forces and of other defence forces is entitled to disobey an order requiring from him/her to act contrary to the Constitution, law and the rules of international humanitarian law.

Article 13. of the Law on Defence stipulates that during the state of war or emergency, the Government of Serbia implements the resolutions passed by the National Assembly and the President of the Republic pertaining to undertaking measures for fulfilment of international obligations pertaining to the treatment of the prisoners of war, foreign citizens and their property.

The procedure for the development and approval of the contents of the Serbian Armed Forces Doctrine implies that it passes different levels and types of control and harmonisation with the provisions of the aforementioned regulations. The Doctrine is, in addition, harmonised with the provisions of the International Humanitarian Law.

The provisions of the International Humanitarian Law form an integral part of the Serbian Armed Forces doctrine, and doctrines of branches, and rules arising from the use of these doctrines on the use of the Armed Forces in various operations. The contents of the Doctrine of the Serbian Armed Forces at all levels of organisation and use of the Armed Forces in operations provide standard principles, policies, procedures, guidelines, in accordance with international humanitarian law, during the planning, preparation and execution of operations in peacetime, state of emergency and state of war.

The employment of the Serbian Armed Forces in operations is defined by the rules of employment. The rules of the employment of the Serbian Armed Forces include the manner of implementing the rules of international humanitarian law and procedures for the implementation thereof in the process of planning and execution of operations and commanding in operations.

As a UN member state, the Republic of Serbia affirms its readiness to fulfil the commitments arising from the UN Charter which are regulated by the international legal instruments in the area of human rights and by other ratified international treaties and agreements/arrangements. The Republic of Serbia is committed to employ its defence potentials on the basis of the Constitution, the UN Charter and the principles of international law regulating the employment of force.

SECTION III: Public access and contact information

(1)Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The provision under Article 75 of the Law on Defence provides that the legal entities in the field of public informing, electronic and print media while performing their regular activities are obliged to timely and truthfully inform the public during wartime or a state of emergency in accordance with the act and regulations on public informing.

The Ministry of Defence and the governmental bodies are obliged to make available all information and data of public significance in the field of defence for the public in accordance with the act and regulations on free access to information of public significance.

The legal entities under paragraph 1 of this Article are obliged to convey urgent announcements of the governmental bodies regarding defence.

The provision under Article 125 of the Law on Defence stipulates that for the purpose of informing the public about the legal changes in the field of defence and within the Serbian Armed Forces and other acts regarding the security of the country, international defence cooperation and military cooperation, the Ministry of Defence publishes information for the public with a list of acts and explanations on the legal changes twice a year. The first information is to be published by the Ministry of Defence within a six-month period as of the date of the entry into force of the said Law. The Ministry of Defence has regularly released information for the public in June and December in accordance with the Law since June 2008.

The provision under Article 30 of the Law on the Armed Forces provides that the Minister of Defence regulates the way of informing the public about the activities of the Serbian Armed Forces. The Minister has issued a Directive on informing the public on the work of the Ministry of Defence and the activities of the Serbian Armed Forces (*Official Military Gazette* Nos. 30/15 and 3/17),

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

This issue does not fall within the purview of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces.

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

The Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Defence is responsible for informing the public on the work of the Ministry of Defence and the activities of the Serbian Armed Forces by: providing the answers to journalists' questions and meeting the requests for the provision of information to the media and the citizens by telephone and via e-mail; organising press/media briefings and conferences; releasing statements and notifications; arranging the interviews and appearances of the MoD employees and the SAF members in the media; holding gatherings, conferences and seminars; issuing publications, advertisements, information papers; organising special events for the media and the public (the Open Day, the Serbian Armed Forces Day, the Air Show, exhibitions, and the like); organising visits to the institutions, commands and units of the Serbian Armed Forces, ensuring the presence of journalists at military exercises, editing the websites of the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces, and the *Odbrana* (Defence) magazine.

There is a specific decision in the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces identifying the persons designated to process the requests for free access to information of public significance.

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the CoC.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 – WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY WITHIN THE AREAS OF ACTIVITY OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE SERBIAN ARMED FORCES

The National Action Plan for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia 2010-2015 (hereinafter referred to as: the National Action Plan) was adopted pursuant to the Conclusion of the Government of the Republic of Serbia 05 No 337–9657/2010, of 23rd December 2010 and published in the *Official Gazette of the RS* No 102/10, on 30th December 2010, when it became applicable.

After five years of implementation of this document, significant progress has been achieved in accomplishing the planned objectives, especially in: the institutional construction, increase in the representation of women in the security system and in decision-making, increase in their involvement in activities of international cooperation and multinational operations, enhancement of regulatory conditions for the protection of women, media coverage of the implementation of activities under that plan, as well as in establishing cooperation between the state administration bodies, civil society organizations and certain international organizations in the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in the Republic of Serbia.

Having in mind that the implementation period for the current NAP expired in 2015, the Political Council of the Government for the implementation of the National Action Plan, as the highest institutional body of the Government, supported by the Ministry of Defence in terms of expert and administrative and technical support, initiated the development of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN SC Resolution 1325 – Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia (2016-2020).

In order to more comprehensively review the results of implementation of the National Action Plan and suggestions for the improvement of the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in the Republic of Serbia, in the forthcoming period, the Political Council of the Government for the implementation of the National Action Plan had a dialogue with representatives of all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the National Action Plan, in Belgrade, on 28th May 2015. The dialogue was attended by a total of 93 people, including 47 representatives of civil society organizations from the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia. At the meeting, it was concluded that the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 should continue in the following medium term (2016-2020), as well as the evaluation of the results of the implementation of the plan so far and the revision of its contents. Also, at that meeting, it was concluded that, in the forthcoming period, the implementation of the National Action Plan should be delegated principally to the local level.

By the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia 05 No. 02-13886/2015 of 25 December 2015, the *Working Group for drafting the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia (2016-2020)* (hereinafter referred to as: the Working Group) was formed. The Decision specifies the composition and tasks of the mentioned group. Also, according to the aforementioned decision, the Ministry of Defence is delegated to provide professional, administrative and technical support to the Working Group.

As was the case during the development and implementation of the previous National Action Plan, during creation of the new document, the OSCE Mission to Serbia provided significant support to the Government Working Group and the NGO sector, in organising workshops of the Working Group and the wider consultation process on the contents of this document in the local community, with the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the society.

For the purpose of creating a new National Action Plan, Guidelines of the Political Council for drafting the National Action Plan for the period of implementation from 2016 to 2020 were developed, containing assessments of the achievements and challenges over the past five years in the

implementation of this plan, as well as the recommendations presented in order to improve the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 in the Republic of Serbia. It is particularly important to emphasize the fact that the Guidelines contain also recommendations what would be desirable to change to improve the implementation of the Resolution 1325 in the forthcoming period, which can be partly achieved during the development of the new National Action Plan for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 – Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of Serbia (2016-2020).

In this regard, the following recommendations are given: revise the areas of implementation of the plan ensuring an integrated implementation of the plan in the Republic of Serbia in all four basic thematic areas on which the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 rests: 1. Prevention; 2. Participation; 3. Protection and 4. Recovery; concentrate the focus of activities on the local level; conceive activities that will improve the security of women in the society; develop and coordinate networks of contact persons; draft and adopt a single list of indicators and a uniform structure and model for reporting; define a sustainable institutional structure to support the implementation of the National Action Plan in the forthcoming period, and ensure regularity in reporting of the competent bodies and mechanisms; provide regular funding of activities envisaged by the National Action Plan in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2016 to 2020, at the mid-term and annual levels of planning, programming and execution; provide for the implementation of measures of effective protection of women and ensure greater involvement and activity of women in the security councils in the local self-government bodies; in the spirit of the UNSC Resolution 1325, provide necessary training for certain categories of the population in the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with the priorities contained in the National Action Plan for the period of implementation from 2016 to 2020. A Preliminary Design and a dynamic plan of drafting the National Action Plan have also been developed.

In the previous period, the Government Working Group produced a draft document, and for the purpose of ensuring a broad consultation process on the Draft National Action Plan and involvement of all stakeholders in the public debate, a public hearing on its contents has been carried out, which was supported by the OSCE Mission to Serbia. The final agreed version of the Draft National Action Plan for the period of implementation by 2020 has been completed and it has been sent for adoption by the Government of the Republic of Serbia.