



General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 November 2012

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Fifteenth session
Geneva, 21 January–1 February 2013

National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Serbia

* The present document has been reproduced as received. Its content does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

I. Methodology

1. The report of the Republic of Serbia for the second cycle of the UPR was prepared in line with the guidelines provided in Decision 17/119 of the UN HRC of 19 July 2011(A/HRC/DEC/17/119) in the Office for Human and Minority Rights. In order to prepare the final version of the report national consultations were conducted both with civil society organisations and independent national human rights authorities. The Report was presented on 26 October 2012 on the final conference attended by all interested parties from the government and civil society.

II. Development of normative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights since the first cycle of the UPR

2. Parliamentary, provincial, local and presidential elections were held in the RS on 6 May 2012. The Government composed of 19 ministers, among whom 5 are women, was established on 27 July 2012.

3. In 2009, the Statute of the APV¹, as the supreme legal act in the province, was adopted. The Statute determines that the APV is an inseparable part of the RS and that it is a region in which multiculturalism, multiconfessionalism and other European principles and values are being traditionally fostered.

A. Normative and strategic framework

4. In the past, the RS ratified a number of multilateral treaties related to human rights: CRPD and the Optional Protocol², ICPAPED³, the ILO MPC 183⁴, the Revised European Social Charter⁵, CE Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings⁶, CE Convention for the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse⁷, CE Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society⁸, Convention on Cybercrime⁹, Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage¹⁰, the European Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitation to Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes¹¹, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine¹², Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness¹³.

5. Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination¹⁴ was adopted on 26 March 2009. The Law provides for the general prohibition of discrimination, the forms and cases of discrimination, as well as the methods of protection against discrimination and establishes the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality, as an independent state authority, independent when it comes to performing the tasks prescribed by the Law.

6. The following laws were also adopted, namely: Law on Social Housing¹⁵, Law on Gender Equality¹⁶, Law on the Prohibition of Manifestations of Neo-Nazi or Fascist Organisations and Associations and Use of Neo-Nazi or Fascist Symbols and Hallmarks¹⁷, Law on National Councils of National Minorities¹⁸, Law on Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities¹⁹, Law on Culture²⁰, Law on Political Parties²¹, Law on Civilian Service²², Law on Volunteering²³, Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance²⁴, Law on the Prevention of Mobbing at Work²⁵, Law on the Foundations of Education and Upbringing²⁶, Law on Pre-School Education²⁷, Law on Pupils' and Student' Standard²⁸, Law on Associations²⁹, Law on a Unified Voters' List³⁰,

Law on Property Restitution and Compensation³¹, Law on Social Protection³², Law on Infertility Treatment by Procedures of Biomedically – Assisted Procreation³³.

7. In the past the following strategies were adopted, namely: National Strategy for Improving Position of Women and Promoting Gender Equality (2009), Strategy on Safety and Health at Work in the RS for the period 2009–2012 (2009), Strategy on Fight Against Drugs in the RS for the period 2009–2013 (2009), Migration Management Strategy (2009), National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN SC Resolution 1325 – Women, Peace and Security in the RS for the period 2010-2015 (2010), Strategy on Personal Data Protection (2010), Strategy for Improvement of the Status of Roma in the RS (2010), Strategy for Free Legal Aid System Development in the RS (2010), National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2009–2011 (2010), Action Plan for the Implementation of Strategy for Prevention and Protection of Children from Violence for the period 2010–2012 (2010), Strategy for Sustainable Subsistence and Return to KiM (2010), Strategy on Accommodation Overload Reduction in the Institutions for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions in the period 2010–2015 (2010), Strategy on Personal Data Protection (2010), Strategy for Public Information System Development in the RS until 2016 (2011), National Employment Strategy for the period 2011–2020 (2011), National Strategy on Resolving the Issue of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons for the period 2011–2014 (2011), National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship and Action Plan for its implementation for the period 2010–2015 (2011), National Strategy on Social Housing (2011).

B. Institutional framework

National Assembly Committees

8. In the National Assembly there is a Committee for Human and Minority Rights and Gender Equality and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Office for Human and Minority Rights

9. Following the parliamentary elections in 2012, the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, Public Administration and Local Self-Government was closed down and the OHMR was established. The Office performs professional activities for the Government and relevant ministries that are related to protection and promotion of human and minority rights.

Commissioner for the Protection of Equality

10. The National Assembly elected the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality on 5 May 2010. Actions of the CPE are targeted at the prevention of all forms, types and cases of discrimination and the protection of the equality of all legal entities in all spheres of social relations, monitoring of the implementation of anti-discrimination regulations and improvement of realisation and protection of equality.

The Ombudsman

11. In March 2010, the International Coordinating Committee of Independent State Authorities for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights afforded the “A” status to the Ombudsman, confirming that this is an independent institution established in accordance with the Paris Principles.

12. Pursuant to the Law on Amendments of the Law on Ratification of the OP to the CAT³⁴ the Ombudsman has been appointed to perform the activities of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture. While performing these activities the

Ombudsman is to cooperate with the Ombudsmen of the autonomous provinces and the associations whose statuses aim at the improvement and protection of human rights, pursuant to the Law.

Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection

13. The Law on Personal Data Protection³⁵ which came into effect on 1 January 2009 prescribes that the activities related to personal data protection shall be performed by the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance.

Anti-Corruption Agency

14. According to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, the Law on Anti-Corruption Agency³⁶ was adopted in October 2008, which came fully into force on 1 January 2010.

Institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in AP Vojvodina

15. The Provincial Secretariat for Education, Administration and National Communities and the Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality were established within the Government of APV, following the provincial election held in 2012, and they took over the competences of the previous relevant Secretariats. In the Assembly of the APV there is the Committee on Gender Equality.

Local authorities for gender equality

16. More than 100 local authorities for gender equality operate in the RS. Certain local self-government units have both authorities for gender equality and person in charge of gender equality and they operate simultaneously.

III. Promotion and protection of human rights since the first cycle of the UPR

A. Judicial reform

17. The judicial reform in the RS started in 2009 in order to provide independent, transparent, effective and accountable judiciary which is able to provide protection of citizens, without discrimination and faster and easier access to justice.

18. New laws are adopted within the scope of National Judicial Reform Strategy. Until now the following laws were adopted, namely: Law on Judges³⁷, Law on Organisation of Courts³⁸, Law on High Judicial Council³⁹ Law on Public Prosecution⁴⁰, Law on the State Prosecutorial Council⁴¹ and Law on the Constitutional Court⁴².

19. A new network of courts is being established in line with the judicial reform and it includes courts of general and courts of special jurisdiction. Courts of general jurisdiction are a basic court, a high court and appellate courts and Supreme Court of Cassation. Courts of special jurisdiction are commercial courts, Commercial Appellate Court, magistrate courts, Higher Magistrates Court and the administrative court.

20. During 2011, several laws that should influence the exercise of the right to fair trial were enacted, namely: Criminal Procedure Code⁴³, Code of Civil Procedure⁴⁴ and Law on Enforcement and Security⁴⁵. Law on Advocacy⁴⁶ and Law on Public Notaries⁴⁷ were also enacted. The Laws are being modified on a regular basis in order to monitor the implementation in the relevant fields.

21. The most important novelty of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which will come into effect on 15 January 2013, but is applied in war crimes and organised crime proceedings as of 15 January 2012, is the changed role of the court in proving and establishing the truth, according to which the prosecutor is charged with collecting the evidence while the court will present evidence upon the motion of the parties and will be entitled to intervene subsidiarily. The most important novelties of the Code on Civil Procedure are related to the speed up of procedures, while the aim of the new Law on Enforcement and Security is to shorten the unjustifiably long enforcement proceedings.

B. National minorities

22. In 2009, the legislation in the field of protection of national minorities has been completed by the adoption of the Law on National Councils of National Minorities⁴⁸. This Law regulates the election of national minorities, competences in the field of education, culture, information and the official use of language and script, relation with the state authorities, authorities of autonomous province and local self-government units, financing of national councils' activities and other important issues related to the minority self-government.

23. The Law closely regulates the procedure and method of the election of national councils of national minorities. Elections of national councils may be conducted directly or through the electoral assembly, and national minorities themselves decide which of these two methods to choose through the process of registration in the special electorate lists of national minorities. The elections for national councils of all national minorities are being held simultaneously, every four years with no option for early elections.

24. On the elections held on 6 June 2010, national councils were elected by members of 19 national minorities. The Executive Board of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia performs the function of the national council based on the Law.

C. Abolition of military service

25. Decision on abolition of compulsory military service⁴⁹ passed by the National Assembly on 15 December 2010, came into effect on 1 January 2011, and since then the military service in the Republic of Serbia is performed on the principle of volunteering. According to the Regulation on the Manner and Procedure of Voluntary Military Service with Weapons⁵⁰, a civil service, as a substitute to the compulsory military service with weapons, was abolished for persons who did not want to perform the above obligation due to conscientious objection.

IV. Application of accepted recommendations from the first cycle of the UPR

Ratification of international treaties on human rights (Rec.1)

26. International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families was signed on 11 November 2004. RS has not yet ratified the Convention since its implementation would create excessive financial obligations for the country, which, due to the current gross domestic product and national income per capita, could not be serviced.

Prohibition of discrimination and improvement of living conditions in mental health institutions (Rec.2)

27. Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination regulates the general discrimination, the forms and cases of discrimination, as well as the methods of legal protection in cases of violation of the prohibition of discrimination. According to the Law, the forms of discrimination are direct and indirect discrimination, violation of the principle of equal rights and obligations, calling to accountability, associating for the purpose of exercising discrimination, hate speech and disturbing and humiliating treatment. The Law also prescribes severe forms of discrimination, as well as specific cases of discrimination.

28. The Law regulates the judicial protection from discrimination. The proceedings initiated on a lawsuit are conducted urgently. The special rule concerning the burden of evidence prescribes that if the plaintiff proves the likelihood of the defendant's having committed an act of discrimination, the burden of providing evidence that no violation of the principle of equality or the principle of equal rights and obligations has occurred shall fall on the defendant.

29. In accordance with the Strategy for the Development of Mental Health Protection, the number of patients in a special psychiatric hospital has been significantly reduced along with the length of their stay in these institutions. Draft Law on the Health Care of Mentally Ill Persons has been prepared and it regulates the organisation and the implementation of mental health protection, methods and procedures, the organisation and treatment conditions and accommodation of mentally ill persons in stationary and other health care institutions.

National legislation on human rights, human rights training and awareness raising (Rec. 3)

30. RS set up the legal and institutional framework for the protection of human rights. Second part of the Constitution of the RS⁵¹, addresses the human and minority rights and RS enacted a number of laws and regulations governing certain aspects of human rights, as well as a number of strategies relevant to the protection and promotion of human rights.

31. Education on human rights has been incorporated into the curriculum through the compulsory and optional subjects. Human rights are one of the basic elements of the syllabus of Civic Education subject that is thought in elementary and secondary school as one of the two compulsory optatives (optiative with religious education) and is represented by one class per week.

32. Education in the field of human rights is conducted in the relevant republic and provincial state agencies and independent state authorities for the protection of human rights. These agencies and authorities conduct the training within their regular and project activities. Relevant civil society organisations also conduct human rights trainings.

33. The Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Belgrade organises specialist studies on humanitarian law and human rights. Specialist studies are designed for employees in state authorities and judiciary, as well as journalists, persons employed in the civil sector and international organisations.

The position of the Commissioner for IPIPDP and the Ombudsman (Rec. 4)

34. Due to the implementation of the Data Secrecy Law⁵² as of 1 January 2010, the provisions of Article 45 of the Law on Personal Data Protection⁵³, restricting the right of the Commissioner to access and have insight into data collections, documentation, premises and equipment of the person in charge of processing personal data, were superseded. However, the powers of the Commissioner allowing the insight into every information

medium in order to establish the facts and make the right decision according to the Law on Free Access to Information of Public Importance⁵⁴ are partially restricted by the Data Secrecy Law, so that the Commissioner is required a certificate on security check for certain, highly classified information, and the certificate is issued by the Office of National Security and Protection of Secret Data. Special security check preceding the issuance of the certificate is conducted by the Security Information Agency. At the request of the Commissioner's Office and according to decision of the Office of National Security and Protection of Data, the Commissioner is entitled to access secret data marked as "top secret" and can be issued a certificate to access this type of data, valid until 20 February 2015.

35. The Institution of the Commissioner, although established in 2004, has not yet finally and properly resolved the issue of working space. The constant increase in workload and assignment of new competences along with the inability to recruit the required number of officers directly result in delays of the resolution of certain cases.

36. The Ombudsman has been allocated a facility as a permanent office space, but it is not used because it requires sanitation and reconstruction. Until the facility is put in operation, the Ombudsman occupies temporary facilities, which meet the minimum requirements for the admission of citizens and work of employees in the institution. It is necessary to increase the number of employees in order to keep up with constantly increasing number of complaints and workload.

37. Based on the five-year experience of the Ombudsman, the need for amendments of the existing legal framework has been observed. This is required in order to regulate the name and insignia of the Ombudsman, the cases where the Ombudsman suspends control procedures, the introduction of special protection measures for the claimant, consideration of complaints by authorities and relevant reporting, as well as prescribing of penalties for non-performance envisaged by the Law.

Implementation of the decisions of the treaty bodies, establishment of the NPM and submission of the report on the implementation of the ICERD (Rec. 5)

38. RS has accepted the competence of the UN treaty bodies – HRC, CERD, CAT, CEDAW, CRPD and CED– to consider complaints submitted by individuals under its competences, claiming to be the victim of violation of fundamental rights guaranteed by international human rights treaties.

39. RS has no special mechanism for the implementation of the decisions of the UN treaty bodies on individual complaints against the state. So far, the decisions were implemented by various state authorities within their competence. Within the IPA 2007 Programme of the European Commission, a Draft Model has been prepared for the implementation of the decisions of the UN treaty bodies on individual complaints against the RS for violating basic international human rights treaties.

40. The Ombudsman and the Provincial Ombudsman signed a Memorandum on Cooperation in performing the duties of the NPM in December 2011. In the same month the Ombudsman announced a public call for the selection of the associations with which it would cooperate in executing the tasks of the NPM, after which it concluded cooperation agreements with all nine associations that met the necessary requirements.

41. On 78th Session of the CERD, held on 24 and 25 February 2011, the RS presented its Initial Report on the Implementation of the ICERD.

Strengthening the role of women in a high-level decision making process (Rec. 6)

42. RS created a normative and strategic framework for strengthening the position of women by adopting the Law on Gender Equality, National Strategy for Improving the Position of Women and Promoting Gender Equality with the Action Plan for its implementation for the period 2010-2015, as well as National Action Plan for the implementation of UN SC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in RS for the period 2010–2015.

43. The Law regulates the general principle of equal opportunities, representation and access to bodies of executive authorities and possibilities of political actions. Accordingly, the Law on Amendments and Addenda to the Law on Election of Deputies⁵⁵, which stipulates that for every three candidates on the electoral list, in the order they are listed (first group of three places, second group of three places and so on until the end of the list), there shall be at least one candidate of the gender less represented on the list. The same solution was envisaged by the Law on Amendments and Addenda to the Law on Local Elections.⁵⁶ These solutions have for the first time been applied in national and local elections scheduled for 6 May 2012.

44. According to the Law, political parties shall be obliged to adopt an action plan every four years with specific measures for encouraging and promoting equal representation of women and men in party's organs, in nomination of candidates for deputies and aldermen, and they shall be obliged to upload the plan on their official website.

45. The National Strategy includes areas that affect participation of women in creating policies and decision-making in the field of economy, education, health, violence against women, and issues related to the media and public opinion.

46. The Provincial Secretariat for EEGE adheres to the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality and Decision on Gender Equality⁵⁷. By conducting activities related to raising awareness and informing about and promoting the gender equality concept, the Provincial Secretariat for EEGE advocates greater involvement of women in decision-making processes.

Fight against Neo-Nazi groups and punishment of perpetrators of racially motivated attacks (Rec. 7)

47. According to the Law on Political Parties and Law on Associations, activities of a political party i.e. association cannot be aimed at violent overthrow of the constitutional order and violation of the territorial integrity of RS, violation of guaranteed human or minority rights, or at inciting and encouraging inequality, hatred and intolerance based on racial, national, religious or other background or affiliation.

48. The Law on the Prohibition of Manifestations of Neo-Nazi or Fascist Organisations and Associations and Prohibition of Use of Neo-Nazi or Fascist Symbols and Hallmarks regulates prohibition of manifestations, or exhibition of symbols or signs, or any other actions of neo-Nazi or fascist organisations and associations which could in any way violate constitutional rights or civil liberties, and prescribes sanctions for the violation of the Law.

49. A decision-making procedure for the prohibition of operation of a political party, trade union, association of citizens or religious community is regulated by the Law on the Constitutional Court⁵⁸. Several proceedings were led before the Constitutional Court related to the prohibition of an association of citizens, some of which have been completed and some are still in progress.

50. Acting according to a proposal of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Constitutional Court adopted a decision in 2011 prohibiting operation of the organisation

“Nacionalni Stroj“ and in 2012, a decision prohibiting operation of the association of citizens “Otačastveni Pokret Obraz“.

51. Provisions of the Law on the Prevention of Inappropriate Behaviour at Sports Events have been consistently implemented in order to prevent hooliganism and all types of assaults with elements of discrimination⁵⁹.

Rights of children, women and fight against domestic violence (Rec. 8)

52. On 4 April 2012, RS signed the CE Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Also, the Government adopted strategic documents relevant for protection against domestic violence⁶⁰.

53. The Law on Gender Equality stipulates that all family members shall have an equal right to protection against domestic violence. Discrimination shall not be considered special measures and programs aimed at 1) victims of domestic violence that are used for providing social, legal and other assistance and benefits for purpose of protection against domestic violence and elimination and mitigation of effects of violence; 2) care for victims of violence for purpose of prevention of violence and exercise of the right to life without violence; 3) perpetrators of domestic violence for purpose of prevention of further violence.

54. The Law on Social Protection states that social care users shall, inter alia, be: children at risk and children victims of abuse, neglect and exploitations, children victims of trafficking in human beings, as well as foreign national children who are victims of trafficking in human beings. Envisaged groups of services are counselling and therapeutic services, social and educational services, accommodaton services and support services required for independent living. The stated groups of services also include specific services for social integration and physical and psychological recovery, shelters for children and SOS lines for children.

55. The Criminal Code⁶¹ incriminates threats, assaults on personal integrity, endangering lives of family members, causing injuries, and a murder. The Criminal Procedure Code⁶² envisages the following for domestic violence: a trial within a reasonable time, hearing of vulnerable categories of witnesses, psychological expertise, prohibition of approach to victims, responsibility of law enforcement officers.

56. After adoption of the General Protocol on Child Protection from Abuse and Neglect, which is a legally binding document for all participants in the child protection process, relevant ministries created and adopted special protocols which further regulate specific rules and procedures in the child protection process in specific sectors such as social care institutions for children, police, educational institutions, health care systems and judiciary bodies.

57. Since 2010, a Special Protocol of the Ministry of Health for Protection and Treatment of Women Exposed to Violence has been in force. In November 2011, the General Protocol on Conduct and Cooperation of Institutions, Bodies and Organisations in Cases of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship was adopted, which established cooperation among the ministries competent for operation and social policy, justice, internal affairs and health. The Protocol, being a national document, for the first time explicitly defines that a child who witnesses domestic violence is considered to be a victim of violence.

58. The Provincial Secretariat for Economy, Employment and Gender Equality is implementing the Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence and Other Forms of Gender-Based Violence in AP Vojvodina.

59. In an attempt to raise awareness and promote human rights, the Provincial Secretariat has been intensively cooperating with the Provincial Ombudsman in particular

for the purposes of monitoring access to justice, health and social care and access to specialised protection services in cases of violence against women in the family and intimate partner relationships. In addition, the Provincial Secretariat supports work of the civil society association whose objective is exercising human rights and developing a network of associations “SOS Vojvodina“.

Improvement of the juvenile justice system (Rec. 9)

60. RS is undergoing a reform in the juvenile legislation which is going in the direction of wider application and making diversion from traditional criminal proceedings. Also, a list of educational orders and their application by the prosecutor in the preliminary criminal investigation is being extended.

61. A special role in the monitoring of application of criminal law protection of juvenile offenders has the Council for monitoring and improving work of criminal proceeding bodies and execution of criminal sanctions towards juveniles which were in 2009 established by the Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court.⁶³

62. As part of the social protection system significant means were invested in the improvement of standards for the provision of services and for ensuring execution of a corrective measure of sending a person to an educational institution, but, simultaneously, significant reduction of capacities of these institutions considering that this measure is applied selectively and in justified and exceptional cases.

Persons with disabilities (Rec. 10)

63. A legal framework that more closely regulates employment of persons with disabilities consists of the Labour Law⁶⁴, Law on Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities⁶⁵ and related bylaws such as the Rulebook on the Method of Monitoring Execution of the Responsibility of Employing Persons with Disabilities and Method of Proving Execution of the Responsibility⁶⁶, Rulebook on Detailed Manner, Costs and Criteria for the Assessment of the Work Ability and Employment Opportunity or Keeping a Job by Persons with Disabilities⁶⁷ and Rulebook on Detailed Conditions, Criteria and Standards for Implementation of Measures and Activities Concerning Vocational Rehabilitation⁶⁸.

64. Promotion and further strengthening of the socio-economic position of persons with disabilities has been emphasised in a number of policy documents among which, in terms of vocational rehabilitation, employment and increasing competitiveness of people with disabilities on the labour market, priority is granted to the National Employment Strategy 2011-2020 and NAP for Employment for 2012.

65. The Law on Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities determined a legal framework as a basis for more efficient and better integration of persons with disabilities on the open labour market, with the use of a quota, assessment of work ability, employment opportunities and status determination, expansion of the network of providers of measures and activities concerning professional rehabilitation, building capacities, competences and roles of companies for vocational rehabilitation and employment of people with disabilities as a special form of employment.

66. The Law prescribes an obligation for every employer having the minimum of 20 employees to employ a certain number of people with disabilities. An employer having 20-49 employees shall be obliged to employ at least one person with a disability. An employer having above 50 employees shall be obliged to employ at least two persons with disabilities, and on every coming 50 employees, he should employ one person with a disability.

67. The Law has introduced new organisation forms as special forms of employment and engagement of persons with disabilities such as companies for vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities, work center and social institution and organisation. The Law envisages establishment of a budgetary fund for vocational rehabilitation and promotion of employment of persons with disabilities.

68. The Provincial Secretariat for EEGE is conducting the following specific measures for reducing the unemployment rate in APV: allocation of additional funds from the budget of APV for financing employment of new persons with disabilities; allocation of funds to non-profit civil society organisations for projects activities that encourage employment of persons with disabilities; development and implementation of international projects that include activities promoting and encouraging promotion of the position of persons with disabilities on the territory of APV; media promotion of the equal opportunities policy, regular analysis of the situation of persons with disabilities on the labour market, and reporting of the Government of APV with a proposal for measures and activities.

69. The education system of the RS, according to the Law on the Foundations of Education and Upbringing, does not allow for differences in the education of children and students with special needs and disabilities and of other children and students. Bylaws and other regulations regulate measures which ensure equality, equity and accessibility both for children and students with special needs and disabilities and for other children and students in their education.

70. The Rulebook on Additional Educational, Health and Social Support to a Child and Student⁶⁹ and Rulebook on Detailed Guidelines for Determining the Right to an Individual Education Plan, its Implementation and Evaluation⁷⁰ ensure a right for a child and student with special needs and disabilities to undergo an assessment for additional support in education they require in order to be provided with effective education and full inclusion.

Prohibition of corporal punishment (Rec. 11)

71. The Family Law⁷¹ establishes an obligation for the state to take all the necessary measures to protect a child from being neglected, from physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and from any kind of exploitation. In accordance with the Law, parents cannot expose their child to degrading treatment or punishment that violates human dignity of the child, and they shall be responsible to protect their child from such actions committed by other people.

72. Law on the Foundations of Education and Upbringing prohibits physical abuse and personal insults to children, i.e. it guarantees the child's right to protection from discrimination and violence.

73. The Draft Law on Rights of the Child was made by the end of 2011 which prohibits corporal punishment and restrictions of the child. According to the Draft Law, corporal punishment and humiliating acts against a child for the purpose of disciplining it are prohibited in all circumstances.

Trafficking in human beings (Rec. 12)

74. Prevention, combating trafficking in human beings and assistance and protection of victims in RS are achieved at the strategic and operational level through the National Mechanism for coordination and development of the anti-human trafficking policy and National Mechanism for identification, referral, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings.

75. The Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and

Ministry of Education in the field of fight against trafficking in human beings was signed on 12 November 2009. The signatories assumed an obligation to establish a special and direct cooperation in developing the National Mechanism for identification, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings in accordance with the Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings in RS.

76. Specific results of the Agreement are that the Law on Health Care and Law on Health Insurance envisage better and more comprehensive protection of victims of trafficking in human beings, both domestic and international. The Law on Social Protection envisages that victims of trafficking in human beings fall into a category that enjoys special social protection.

77. In August 2009, the Law on Amendments and Addenda to the Criminal Code amended provisions of Article 388 – Trafficking in Human Beings, by increasing the legal minimum and maximum, in terms of the basic form of an offense, whereas envisaged sentence of imprisonment for the basic form ranges “from three to twelve years of imprisonment”, without a possibility of pronouncing sentence below the legal minimum. Also, it is envisaged that users of human trafficking services shall be punished with imprisonment. Amendments and addenda to Article 389 have also been adopted, which now reads “Trafficking in Juvenile for Adoption”, and which has increased the age limit and juveniles are protected from all forms of exploitation and trafficking.

78. For the purposes of operationalisation of the National Action Plan Against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2009-2011 (2009), on 1 June 2010 was initiated the Joint Program for Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings “UN GIFT Serbia“ implemented by UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM and UNODC) in cooperation with the Government.

79. Activities of the Joint Program include: establishment of the Center for Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings which will incorporate the Service for Coordination of Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings; establishment of the first national Shelter for urgent accommodation of victims of trafficking in human beings; establishment of the Direct Aid Fund; establishment of Legal Clinics for fight against trafficking in human beings at three faculties of law (Belgrade, Novi Sad and Niš).

80. The Ministry of Interior commenced with the development of a new strategy under a working title “National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims in RS”, which shall supersede the previous Strategy for Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings from 2006.

Strengthening the rule of law (Rec. 13)

81. The Constitutional Court contributes to the development of the legal system through its decisions, particularly within the following of its competencies: in the normative control procedure, when deciding on compliance of the law and other general acts with the Constitution, generally accepted rules of the international law and ratified international treaties, and in the process of direct protection of human and minority rights and freedoms on the basis of a constitutional appeal which may be filed against specific acts or actions of state bodies or organisations granted with public authorisations, which violate or deny human or minority rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, if other legal remedies for their protection are exhausted or not envisaged.

82. The right to a constitutional appeal has any natural person or legal entity, both domestic or foreign, if he is a holder of constitutionally guaranteed human and minority rights and freedoms. In addition, another natural person, state or other body competent for monitoring and exercising human and minority rights and freedoms may, on the basis of a special written authorisation, file a constitutional appeal on behalf of the person who

believes that his right or freedom guaranteed by the Constitution was violated or that he/she was deprived of it.

83. The constitutional appeal may be filed by any person who believes that his human or minority right and freedom guaranteed by the Constitution was violated by an individual act or action of the state body or organisation granted with public authorisation, or who believes that he was deprived of it.

84. A complaint cannot be submitted to the ECHR prior to filing a constitutional appeal to the Constitutional Court. An appellant who is not satisfied with a decision of the Constitutional Court may seek, *inter alia*, from the ECHR to decide on a trial within a reasonable time, taking into consideration the length of proceedings before the Constitutional Court.

Cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (Rec. 14)

85. RS has established full cooperation with ICTY that is taking place smoothly, in continuity and at a very high level.

86. Cooperation with ICTY has been completed in terms of handover of accused after the handover of the last two fugitives, Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić, who were arrested on 26 May and 20 July 2011, and now the cooperation continues in the form of delivery of documents, access to witnesses and archives.

87. From the total of 2079 requests for ICTY assistance, RS has fully responded to almost all received requests, whereas only requests that were submitted recently have entered the realisation procedure. None of requests of ICTY and of defence of accused to enable insight into the archives has been denied. Actions were made on the basis of all ICTY requests for delivery of summons and other written documents to persons on the territory of RS, as well as on the basis of all ICTY requests for ensuring protection of witnesses located on the territory under the competence of RS bodies.

Responsibility for violation of human rights (Rec. 15)

88. The Supreme Court of Cassation is the highest court in the RS and except for deciding on extraordinary legal remedies to be applied to court decisions in RS and on other matters determined by the law, it is also competent for determining a general legal opinion to ensure uniform application of the law at courts, for reviewing application of the law and other regulations and operation of courts, and for executing other competencies determined by the Law on Organisation of Courts.

89. The Supreme Court of Cassation, High Judicial Council and Ministry of Justice and Public Administration monitor duration of criminal proceedings and prevention of statute of limitation.

90. The Law on Judges, which came into effect on 1 January 2010, introduced a disciplinary responsibility of a judge, determining a disciplinary offense and disciplinary sanction, conducting disciplinary proceedings, and establishing organs for conducting disciplinary proceedings.

Conscientious objection (Rec. 16)

91. Pursuant to the Law on Civilian Service⁷², the conscientious objection may be declared by a military conscript who is in the reserves of the Army of Serbia, and only after the expiration of the four year period of the day of the completion of the military service with arms. The Law provides for the participation of persons outside the Ministry of

Defence in the process of deciding on the requests for the civil service and the process of monitoring the performance of the work in the civil service.

Strengthening the Anti-Corruption Policy, the independence and the efficiency of the judiciary (Rec. 17)

92. Taking into consideration that the National Anti-Corruption Strategy has not clearly defined the implementation mechanisms, the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration started drafting a new strategy in June 2011.

93. The second most significant anti-corruption preventive measure is the Integrity Plans (IP) – that is, a specific institution's self-evaluation of the risk of the emergence/development of corruption. The Anti-Corruption Agency is the institution in charge of the monitoring of the drafting and the implementation of the IP.

94. The Agency runs a property registry, monitors the property status and resolves the conflict of interest of public officials. The Agency determines reasons for potential inconsistencies between the increased value of the official's property and his legitimate and reported incomes. The Agency then informs the institution in which the official in question holds public office about the situation, as well as other competent authorities.

95. An important competence of the Agency lies in the control of the financing of political subjects. With an aim to strengthen the accountability of political parties, the Law on the Financing of Political Activities⁷³ stipulates detailed provisions and clear sanctions and gives the Anti-Corruption Agency a direct supervision.

96. The Amendments to the Anti-Corruption Agency Act from July 2010, prescribe for the protection of whistleblowers who in good faith report to the Agency reasonably believing in the existence of corruption in their workplace. The Rulebook on the Protection of Persons Reporting a Suspicion of Corruption was adopted in July 2011.

97. An extremely important component in the prevention of corruption is education and raising awareness about the causes and consequences of corruption, as well as the efficient mechanisms for the prevention and elimination of corruption. The Anti-Corruption Agency has been developing detailed programmes and implementing specific trainings for different target groups about the key topics of the prevention of corruption.

Freedom of religion (Rec. 18)

98. In the RS, it has become possible for churches and religious communities to enter the respective Registry, should they meet the necessary criteria set by the Law on Churches and Religious Communities⁷⁴. Effectively, it has become possible for all churches and religious communities acting in the country and with aims, teachings, ceremonies and acting which are not in contradiction to the Constitution of the RS and which do not threaten the rights of others, to be recognised.

99. With the application of the Law which defines confessional communities as churches and religious organisations, the legal status of which was regulated by an application in accordance with the Law on the Legal Status of Churches and Religious Communities of FPRY⁷⁵ and the Law on the Legal Status of Religious Communities of SRS⁷⁶, there has been a noted dilemma as to whether or not the confessional communities too ought to submit a request during the registration, together with their Articles of Association. In order to adequately clarify the matter, an authentic interpretation of the Law was prepared which prescribed that the confessional communities wanting to enter the Registry of Churches and Religious Communities, the act which would recognise the continuity of legal subjectivity previously obtained, needed to submit both the registration application and the application they submitted to the competent authority according to the

provisions of the previous laws in force, articles of association or any other document which regulates the internal organisation and the operation, presentation of the foundation of religious teachings and ceremonies, as well as a number of statements by the followers about their belonging to the confessional community which is generally required for a religious organisation to be established.

Freedom of expression and the protection of journalists against violence (Rec. 19)

100. The Strategy for Public Information System Development defines public interest, the role of the state in the public information system, the status and the role of media outlets in a democratic society, ownership of media outlets, ownership transparency and media concentration.

101. The Broadcasting Law⁷⁷ is based on the principle of full affirmation of civil rights and freedoms, and especially the freedom of expression and pluralism. Should there be violations of the provisions of the Law referring to the prohibition of instigating discrimination or hate speeches directed at members of national minorities, the Republic Broadcasting Agency Council may impose one of the following measures: pronounce a reprimand, issue a warning and temporarily or permanently revoke a broadcasting licence.

102. The Broadcasting Law ensures the respect of the basic programme standards, whilst the media editors-in-chief are free to adjust the programme to meet the need of citizens to be informed. During broadcasting, all broadcasters must abide by the established standards with regard to the content of the programme within their programme concept.

103. During the course of regular supervision of programmes by broadcasters on official duty, the Republic Broadcasting Agency could not, in the recent period, find any irregularities in terms of violations of provisions of the Broadcasting Law which relate to the prohibition of instigating discrimination or hate speech directed at members of national minorities in national and certain regional broadcasters' programmes under regular supervision.

104. The protection of journalists against violent behaviour is obtained with the application of the Criminal Code. The First Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade is currently working on a case, with the injured party being journalists, involving the criminal offence of jeopardising security as defined under Article 138 (3) in reference to paragraph 1, of the Criminal Code and the criminal offence of violent behaviour as defined by Article 344(1) of the Criminal Code.

Human rights defenders (Rec. 20)

105. In November 2011, Belgrade hosted the Conference "Towards a National Policy on Human Rights Defenders". The aim of this gathering was the analysis of the position of human rights defenders in the RS, as well as the improvement in the implementation of standards contained in the UN Declaration on HRD.

106. The drafting of the National Anti-Discrimination Strategy has been initiated in the RS in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality and the civil society organisations.

107. In 2012, the RS, together with Albania, Italy, Latvia, Montenegro and Poland, became a partner member state on the Council of Europe Project "Fight against Discrimination on the Grounds of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity in Europe". The aim of the Project is to support the states in implementing the Recommendation (2010) 5 of the Committee of Ministers to members states on measures to combat discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity.

108. IPA 2011 Project “Implementation of Anti-Discrimination Policies” is meant to strengthen different mechanisms for an efficient implementation of the anti-discrimination legislation and provide training to the representatives of the relevant state institutions, all for the purpose of promoting tolerance, equality and diversity.

National minorities status (Rec. 21)

109. Law on National Councils of National Minorities stipulates that the national councils adopt and amend their own articles of association, financial plans and reports and the final financial statements, dispose of their own property, decide on the name, symbols and stamp of their national council, determine the national symbols, signs and holidays of the national minorities, establish institutes, associations, foundations and companies in the field of culture, education, information and official use of language and script, nominate representatives of national minorities for the interethnic relations council within the local self-government unit and determine and award acknowledgements.

110. One particularly important competence of the national councils is that they can initiate the passing of the laws and other regulations, as well as monitor the implementation of the laws and other regulations in the field of culture, education, information and official use of language and script, participate in the preparations of the regulations and propose amendments to the regulations which govern the guaranteed rights in the stated fields. The national minorities’ councils also have the competence to propose special regulations and temporary measures in areas in which the right to self-government is being established for the purpose of achieving full equality between the national minority members and the majority of the population.

111. In addition to the above stated competences, the national councils have the right to initiate proceedings before the Constitutional Court, the Ombudsman, Provincial and local Ombudsman and other competent authorities when ever they evaluate that there has been an infringement of the rights and freedoms of the members of the national minorities.

112. Law on National Councils of National Minorities prescribes that the means for the operation of the national councils are provided from the budget of the Republic, autonomous province and local self-government unit, donations and other incomes. The resources which are provided from the Republic budget are allocated in such way that 30% is distributed in equal amounts to all registered national councils, while the remaining 70% is distributed proportionally to the number of members of the specific national minority and the total number of institutes in the field of culture, education, information and official use of language and script, and the scope of their activities. The procedure of allocating the funds from the budget of the Republic of Serbia is more closely defined by the Regulation on the Procedure on Allocating Funds from the Budget of the RS for Financing the Work of the National Minorities Councils⁷⁸. The Regulation has established scoring system which contains criteria and measures for the distribution of funds.

113. The Statute of APV⁷⁹ allows for the Province to secure additional rights or a higher level of protection of rights guaranteed to the members of the national communities which make up a numerical minority in the overall population of APV. Moreover, the members of the national minorities living in APV ought to be represented in the provincial authorities and organisations in proportion to their representation in the population living in the work area of these provincial bodies or organisations.

114. The Provincial Secretariat for Education, Administration and National Communities is responsible for the implementation of the Project “Affirmation of Multiculturalism and Tolerance in Vojvodina”. The Project was seen as a complex multithematic and multicultural programme focused on the idea to strengthen the international trust of young people of APV.

Social integration and improvement of the Socio-economic Status of the Roma People (Rec. 22)

115. In the RS, a strategic and legislative framework for the improvement of the status of the Roma has been established. The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Improvement of the Status of Roma is adopted for a period of three years. An institutional framework has been established for the implementation of the Strategy: Office for Human and Minority Rights, Council for the Improvement of the Status of Roma, Roma Inclusion Office and Council for Roma Integration which were founded by APV and the Centre for Roma Inclusion which was founded by the City of Belgrade.

116. The RS actively participates in the European Initiatives: Decade of Roma Inclusion and the preparation of the Declaration on Roma which was adopted by the Council of Europe in October 2010.

117. The Law on Registry Books⁸⁰ prescribes for a simpler and more rapid exercise of the rights of citizens in due compliance with the legality of the procedure and the legal security when it comes to the entry in the registry books or the issuance of a certificate from the registry books. In addition to the resolved matter of subsequent inscription of the fact of birth in the birth registries, the Law also regulates the procedure of renewing destroyed or missing registry books registered for the area of AP KiM. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Extra-judicial Proceedings⁸¹ describes the procedure for determining the time and place of one's birth which was not inscribed in the birth registry as prescribed by regulations which govern the managing of registry books.

118. In 2011, the Ministry of Health executed the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the Improvement of the Status of Roma in the RS. The execution of the Action Plan was done in two directions: by way of approving projects which were combinely implemented by primary health institutions, public health institutes and Roma associations and by hiring women health mediators. Legal solutions simplified the procedure of issuing health IDs to people of Roma nationality who due to their traditional lifestyles do not have a permanent address, or residence in RS.

119. The results of the social care reform were converted into the Law on Social Protection. In accordance with the Law, the Roma people were guaranteed rights to different kinds of material support. Furthermore, the beneficiaries of social care may be foreign citizens and stateless persons. For several years now, a significant number of Roma people have been actively involved in public work through the social welfare centres.

120. According to the Law on Habitual and Temporary Residence of Citizens⁸², if a citizen is unable to register his habitual residence on the basis of the right of ownership over a flat, lease agreement for a flat or other legal ground, the competent authority shall issue a decision determining his habitual residence on the address of the institution he is being permanently accommodated or the address of the social welfare which covers the area of the citizen's whereabouts, together with the citizen's registration to that institution or the centre stating that his address will be the address of the institute or the centre. Consequently, persons with no registered residence on the address of the social welfare centre are guaranteed the exercise of different rights and the use of different services in the field of social welfare, as well as other guaranteed rights.

121. The Law on Social Housing⁸³ recognises the Roma as a particularly vulnerable social group with the right of priority to the resolution of the housing situation. The National Strategy for Social Housing determines a special measure for the improvement of housing conditions for the people living in substandard settlements.

122. From 2011 to 2013, a functional elementary education has been conducted in the Republic of Serbia intended for vulnerable population groups which are potentially more exposed to discriminatory behaviour than other groups.

123. The NAP for Employment for 2011 identified the Roma as a category with higher difficulty in finding employment which is why they were given priority in being included in all the measures of the active employment policy. Additionally, special programmes and measures are being implemented towards the encouragement and the increase of employability of Roma.

Refugees and internally displaced persons (Rec. 23)

124. The RS is still today a country with the highest number of refugees and internally displaced persons in Europe. Even though the number of refugees is reduced primarily by their integration into RS, there are still approximately **66,408** refugees and over 210,000 internally displaced persons on the territory of the country today. Over 250,000 refugees have received citizenship of the RS which represents the largest process of refugee integration in modern-day Europe.

125. There are 36 collective centres in the RS, 13 of which are in KiM which accommodates 2,875 persons: 547 refugees and 2,328 internally displaced persons. The persons in the collective centres have been provided with accommodation and food by the Commissariat for Refugees.

126. In 2008, the Commissariat for Refugees in collaboration with the IOM and the local self-governments initiated the implementation of a project for the making of action plans for municipalities and towns, the aim of the project being the adoption of strategic documents and action plans for the improvement of the status of refugees and internally displaced persons. For the purpose of achieving this aim on the level of local self-governments, Migration Councils were established with a task to adopt LAPs (local action plans).

127. The training for the making of LAPs has thus far included 146 municipalities/towns, 14 of which are municipalities in KiM. The territory of the Republic of Serbia counts 121 municipalities/towns which have successfully drafted and adopted the LAPs, 126 municipalities/towns which have opened Councils for Migrations and Durable and Lasting Solutions and around 80% of municipalities/towns which have formed a special budget line.

128. Since December 2008, 11.2 million euros from the budget of the RS have been given towards the support of the activities envisaged by the local action plans in 153 municipalities/towns in RS which have taken part in this project.

129. During the 2008–2012 period, the Commissariat for Refugees provided 5,248 lasting and durable solutions for refugees and internationally displaced persons by way of donating 3,469 packages of building material, purchasing 855 country houses with plots, donating 248 prefabricated houses, constructing 676 housing units and donating 5,072 packages for economic empowerment.

130. According to the data of the Commissariat for Refugees, the 40 of the so-called informal collective centres on the territory of RS accommodate around 1,400 internally displaced persons. The informal collective centres are defined as independently housed object.

131. At the beginning of the year 2011, the Government adopted the National Strategy on Resolving the Issue of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons for the period 2011-2014 with a special strategic aim to improve the system for resolving the housing needs, especially of the most vulnerable categories, which is based on clearly defined needs,

criteria and priorities and a co-ordinated collaboration of national, local and international subjects.

132. In comparison to the previous years when EU programmes were being exclusively implemented in collaboration with the implementing partners, the IPA Programme 2011 prescribes for a separate programme component which is intended for the realisation of local action plans activities designed for refugees, internally displaced persons and the most vulnerable returnees on the basis of the Readmission Agreement who live in private accommodation.

133. On 24 April 2012, Sarajevo, BiH hosted the International Donors Conference with an aim to secure the means necessary for the implementation of the Regional Housing Programme intended for the resolution of the housing problem of the most vulnerable refugees in the region. During the Conference, around 300 million euros were secured for the resolution of the housing problem of 27,000 families in RS, BiH, RC and RM. It is expected that the rest of the funds necessary for the implementation of the Regional Programme estimated at 583 million euros will be collected in the forthcoming period. The cost of the Regional Project of RS amounts to 335 million euros which ought to solve the housing issue of 16,780 of the most vulnerable refugee families, i.e. around 45,000 persons. The implementation of the Programme is planned to commence in 2013 and it will go on for five years.

Human rights voluntary goals – HRC resolution 9/12 (Rec. 24)

134. RS ratified eight fundamental international human rights treaties.

135. The Judicial Training Centre is running a full-time programme of continuous training for people holding judicial office in the field of implementation of the ECHR and other international standards in the protection of human rights and freedoms.

136. The Government OHMR is competent for the protection and promotion of human rights on the national level.

137. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, UNDP was implementing programmes for the promotion of human rights with respect to the application of the Anti-discrimination Law.

138. RS has not adopted a NHRAP. However, different aspects of the protection and the promotion of human rights have been prescribed by numerous strategic documents.

139. The implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Training is being executed through project and other activities of the competent state authorities and the relevant civil society organisations.

140. RS is regularly submitting and presenting periodic reports on the implementation of the ratified fundamental international human rights treaties and it has an open invitation to special procedures.

141. The Poverty Reduction Strategy in RS was adopted in 2003 and its implementation was monitored and co-ordinated by the Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Team. The Strategy was drafted with the participation of the civil society.

V. Priorities of the Republic of Serbia in the field of promotion and protection of human rights

142. The priorities of the RS in the field of promotion and protection of human rights are:

- To continue with the harmonisation of national regulations with international obligations in the field of human rights protection;
- To strengthen the role of national human rights protection mechanisms;
- To enforce measures for the promotion of full and effective equality in different areas of life;
- To encourage the development of a multiethnic and multicultural society;
- To improve co-operation with the civil society in the promotion and the implementation of programmes for the protection of human rights;
- To collaborate with international and regional organisations in the field of human and minority rights protection;
- To actively participate in international programmes of co-operation in the field of minority rights, gender equality, protection of children, democracy development and the rule of law;
- To support the work of the OHCHR;
- To co-operate with the UN treaty bodies, both in the monitoring of the implementation of international agreements and the reform of these bodies;
- To continue co-operating with the UN special procedures and holding the standing invitation for thematic procedures mandate holders.

Notes

- ¹ “Official Journal of the AP Vojvodina”, no. 17/09.
- ² “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 42/09.
- ³ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 1/11.
- ⁴ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 1/10.
- ⁵ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 42/09.
- ⁶ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 19/09.
- ⁷ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 1/10.
- ⁸ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 1/10.
- ⁹ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 19/2009.
- ¹⁰ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 1/10.
- ¹¹ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 13/10.
- ¹² “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 12/10.
- ¹³ “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 8/2011.
- ¹⁴ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 22/09.
- ¹⁵ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/09.
- ¹⁶ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 104/09.
- ¹⁷ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 41/09.
- ¹⁸ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/09.
- ¹⁹ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/09.
- ²⁰ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/09.
- ²¹ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/09.
- ²² “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 88/09.
- ²³ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/10.
- ²⁴ “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 36/09 and 88/10.
- ²⁵ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/10.
- ²⁶ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/09.
- ²⁷ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 18/10.

- 28 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 18/10.
29 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 51/09 and 99/11.
30 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 104/09 and 99/11.
31 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/11.
32 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 24/11.
33 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 24/11.
34 “Official Gazette of RS – International Treaties”, no. 7/11.
35 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 97/2008 and 104/2009.
36 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 97/08, 53/10 and 66/11.
37 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 116/08, 58/09, 104/09, 101/10 and 8/12.
38 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 116/08, 104/09, 101/10, 31/11 and 101/11.
39 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 116/08, 101/10 and 88/11.
40 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 116/08, 104/09, 101/10, 78/11, 101/11 and 38/12.
41 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 116/08, 101/10 and 88/11.
42 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 109/07 and 99/11.
43 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 72/11 and 101/11.
44 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/11.
45 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/11.
46 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 31/11 and 24/12-Decision of the Constitutional Court.
47 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 31/11 and 85/12.
48 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/09.
49 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 95/10.
50 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 7/11.
51 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 98/06.
52 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 104/09.
53 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 97/08 and 104/09.
54 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 120/04, 54/07, 104/09 and 36/10.
55 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/11.
56 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 54/11.
57 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 14/04.
58 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 109/07 and 99/11.
59 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 67/03, 102/05, 90/07, 72/09, 111/09.
60 National Strategy for the Prevention and Protection of Children against Violence (2008) and Action Plan for its implementation in the period 2010-2012 (2010) and National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship (2012).
61 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 85/05, 88/05-amended, 107/05-amended, 72/09 and 111/09.
62 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 72/11 and 101/11.
63 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 89/09.
64 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 24/05, 61/05 and 54/09.
65 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/09.
66 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 33/10, 48/10-amended.
67 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/10.
68 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 112/09.
69 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 63/10.
70 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 76/10.
71 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 18/05, 72/11.
72 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 88/2009.
73 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 43/11.
74 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 36/06.
75 “Official Herald of FPRY”, no. 22/1953.
76 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 44/1977.
77 “Official Gazette of RS”, nos. 42/02, 97/04, 76/05, 79/05, 62/06, 86/06 and 41/09.
78 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 95/2010.
79 “Official Journal of the AP Vojvodina”, no. 17/09.
80 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 20/09.
81 “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 85/12.

⁸² “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 87/11.

⁸³ “Official Gazette of RS”, no. 72/09.
