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

SERBIA

**SET OF DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO LAWS GOVERNING THE
JUDICIARY AND THE PROSECUTION**

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I. AMENDEMENTS TO THE LAW ON THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE (Extracts)

Article 18

Objection

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **Authority Commission** referred to in article 22 of this law shall be obliged to **decide render a reasoned decision** on the objection within eight days from the date of receipt of the objection, **at a session closed to the public**. If the **Authority Commission** fails to render a decision on the objection within the prescribed period, the mandatory instruction for proceeding in the particular case shall be deemed repealed, which shall be recorded in the case files.

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

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

Article 19

Right to Insight

The mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, an objection to the mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, an act of the chief prosecutor on repealing the mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual

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

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

The restriction referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall not apply to holders of the prosecutorial office.

Article 20

Devolution

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **Authority Commission** referred to in article 22 of this law shall be obliged to render a reasoned decision on the objection within eight days from the date of receipt of the objection. If the **Authority Commission** fails to render a decision on the objection within the prescribed period, the decision on devolution shall be deemed repealed, which shall be recorded in the case files.

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

If the **Authority Commission** referred to in Article 22 of this Law does not accept the objection against the decision on devolution, the lower chief public prosecutor, who stated the objection,

shall be obliged to act according to the decision on devolution.

Article 21

Substitution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **Authority Commission** referred to in article 22 of this law shall be obliged to **decide render a reasoned decision** on the objection within eight days from the date of receipt of the objection. If the **Authority Commission** fails to render a decision on the objection within the prescribed period, the decision on substitution shall be deemed repealed, which shall be recorded in the case files.

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

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

Article 22

~~Authority for deciding on objections against mandatory instructions for administration and action in a particular case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against decisions on devolution~~ Commission for deciding on objections against mandatory instructions for work and procedure in an individual case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against decisions on devolution

An objection against a mandatory instruction for administration and action in an individual case, an objection against a decision on substitution, and an objection against a decision on devolution shall be decided by **a Commission of the High Prosecutorial Council composed of five members and deputy members from among Public Prosecutors, of whom two members and deputy members shall be from the rank of public prosecutors of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office, two members and deputy members shall be from the rank of public prosecutors of the Appellate Public Prosecutor's Office, and one member and a deputy member shall be from the rank of public prosecutors of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office¹.**

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

The members and deputy members of the Commission referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be elected by the High Prosecutorial Council for a term of five years, without the right to re-election.

The members and deputy members of the Commission shall be elected on the basis of a public call, in accordance with pre-established and publicly announced criteria relating to professional competence, experience, and professional integrity.

A public prosecutor who has at least six years of experience in performing prosecutorial function, who has not been subject to a final disciplinary sanction within the preceding five years, and against whom no disciplinary proceedings are pending may be elected as a member or deputy member of the Commission.²

A member of the Commission may not be a member of the High Prosecutorial Council or a Chief Public Prosecutor³. A member or deputy member of the Commission who is in a direct hierarchical relationship with the issuer of the act that is the subject of the objection may not participate in the decision-making process.

In the procedure for deciding on an objection, the Commission shall examine whether the mandatory instruction, the decision on devolution or the decision on substitution is well-founded and adopted in accordance with the law.

The manner of work and decision-making within the Commission shall be regulated by an act of the High Prosecutorial Council.

Objections against mandatory instructions for work and procedure in an individual case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against decisions on

¹ The blue text on a grey background corresponds to an additional amendment submitted by the authorities on 4 June 2026.

² The blue text on a grey background corresponds to an additional amendment submitted by the authorities on 4 June 2026.

³ The blue text on a grey background corresponds to an additional amendment submitted by the authorities on 4 June 2026.

devolution issued by the Supreme Public Prosecutor shall be decided by the Collegium of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office at a special session closed to the public.

[...]

Article 31

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

The Supreme public prosecutor's office shall be responsible for:

- 1) acting before the Supreme court, as well as before the Constitutional court and other courts and authorities in accordance with the law;
- 2) filing extraordinary legal remedies in accordance with the law;
- 3) monitoring and directing the work of the public prosecutor's offices, supervising the implementation of general mandatory instructions and monitoring and studying the practice of the public prosecutor's offices and courts;
- ~~4) performing the tasks pertaining to the international cooperation of significance for the public prosecutor's office, with the consent of the Ministry in charge of judiciary.~~
- 4) establishes contacts and exchanges information and documents with prosecution offices of other States, international judicial organisations and other competent international bodies, and engages in direct cooperation with the competent authorities of other states, in accordance with the law and ratified international treaties;
- 4a) concludes cooperation protocols with prosecution offices of other States and international judicial organisations, in accordance with ratified international treaties, and shall, prior thereto, notify the ministry competent for judiciary;
- 5) performing other competences specified by law.

[...]

Article 39

Plan and Work Program of the Public Prosecutor's Office

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

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

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

The objection shall be submitted through the chief public prosecutor, who may, in accordance

with the submitted objection, reverse the decision on the Annual work schedule.

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

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

The ~~immediately superior Chief Public Prosecutor~~ **High Prosecutorial Council** shall be obliged to render a decision on the objection within 30 days from the date of submission of the objection. If the ~~immediately superior Chief Public Prosecutor~~ **High Prosecutorial Council** fails to decide on the objection within the prescribed period, the objection shall be deemed ~~dismissed~~ **upheld**. ~~An objection against the decision referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, issued by the Supreme Public Prosecutor, shall be decided by the Collegium of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.~~

[...]

Article 41

Acting Supreme Public Prosecutor and Chief Public Prosecutor

If the prosecutorial function of the Supreme Public Prosecutor ~~or the Chief Public Prosecutor ceases~~, the High Prosecutorial Council shall appoint an acting Supreme Public Prosecutor ~~or an acting Chief Public Prosecutor~~ until the Supreme Public Prosecutor ~~or the Chief Public Prosecutor~~ assumes prosecutorial function, for a maximum period of one year. The same person may not be reappointed as acting Supreme Public Prosecutor ~~or acting Chief Public Prosecutor in the same Public Prosecutor's Office.~~

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

If the High Prosecutorial Council fails to adopt a decision on the appointment of an acting Supreme Public Prosecutor or an acting Chief Public Prosecutor within 30 days from the date of termination of the Public Prosecutorial function referred to in paragraph 1 of this article by the majority prescribed by the law on the High Prosecutorial Council, upon the expiry of that period the High Prosecutorial Council shall adopt the decision on the appointment of an acting Supreme Public Prosecutor or an acting Chief Public Prosecutor if at least six members of the High Prosecutorial Council vote in favour thereof, of whom at least three members shall be from among Public Prosecutors and three members shall be from among lay members whereby ex officio members shall not participate in the decision-making process.

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

[...]

Article 62

Duration of the Public Prosecutorial Title of the Chief Public Prosecutor

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

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

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

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

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

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

[...]

Article 69

Temporary Assignment

A public prosecutor may, ~~for justified reasons~~, with his or her written consent, be temporarily assigned to another Public Prosecutor's Office of the same or ~~an immediately higher directly lower~~ level for a maximum period of three years, ~~and may be reassigned to the same public prosecutor's office without the possibility of reassignment to the same Public Prosecutor's Office.~~ The High Prosecutorial Council shall, once a year, separately review the existence of the reasons for temporary assignment and shall adopt a reasoned decision on the continuation or termination of the temporary assignment.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this article, a Public Prosecutor of a Higher Public Prosecutor's Office or an Appellate Public Prosecutor's Office may, with his or her written consent, provided that he or she fulfils the conditions prescribed by law for election to the Public Prosecutor's Office to which he or she is temporarily assigned, be temporarily assigned to a Public Prosecutor's Office of special jurisdiction for a maximum period of three years, ~~and may be reassigned to the same Public Prosecutor's Office without the possibility of reassignment to the same Public Prosecutor's Office.~~

~~A Public Prosecutor assigned to an immediately superior Public Prosecutor's Office or to a Public Prosecutor's Office of special jurisdiction must meet the legal requirements~~

~~for appointment to the Public Prosecutor's Office to which the assignment is made.~~

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

Temporary assignment shall be made exceptionally, where required for the purpose of ensuring the efficient functioning of the Public Prosecutor's Office, if such purpose cannot be achieved by other organisational measures.

The High Prosecutorial Council shall issue a public call for temporary assignment on the basis of a reasoned proposal submitted by the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office in which the need for such assignment has arisen.

The decision on assignment shall be adopted by the High Prosecutorial Council, upon prior opinions obtained from the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office to which the assignment is made and the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office from which the assignment is made. The decision on assignment shall be reasoned.

The decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this article shall be adopted by the High Prosecutorial Council by the majority prescribed by the law on the High Prosecutorial Council.

If, at the session at which the adoption of the decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this article is considered, the High Prosecutorial Council fails to adopt the decision by the majority prescribed in paragraph 6 of this article, the voting shall be repeated once at the same session. In the repeated vote, the decision on assignment shall be deemed adopted if at least six members of the High Prosecutorial Council vote in favour thereof, of whom at least three members shall be from among Public Prosecutors and three members shall be from among lay members whereby ex officio members shall not participate in the voting.

[...]

Article 128

Jurisdiction of the Collegium of the Public Prosecutor's Office

Collegium of the Public Prosecutor's Office:

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

[...]

II. AMENDEMENTS TO THE LAW ON THE HIGH PROSECUTORIAL COUNCIL (Extracts)

Article 17

Competence

The Council shall:

- 1) propose to the National Assembly the election and termination of the office of the Supreme Public Prosecutor;
- 2) elect chief public prosecutors and public prosecutors;
- 3) decide on the termination of the functions of the chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor;
- 4) elect the President and the Deputy President of the Council;
- 5) appoint the acting Supreme Public Prosecutor and Chief Public Prosecutor;
- 6) decide on other issues of the position of the Supreme Public Prosecutor, chief public prosecutors and public prosecutors in accordance with the law;
- 7) **elect members of the Commission for deciding on objections against mandatory instructions for work and procedure in an individual case, objections against decisions on substitution and objections against decisions on devolution;**
- 8) decide on the permanent transfer of the chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor and the referral of the public prosecutor;
- 9) determine the number of public prosecutors for each public prosecution;
- 10) decide on the removal of the holder of the public prosecutor's office;
- 11) decide on the incompatibility of the performance of another function, job or private interest with the function of a public prosecutor;
- 12) decide in the process of appraisal of the work of the chief public prosecutor and the public prosecutor;
- 13) appoint the Disciplinary Prosecutor, his/her deputies and the members of the Disciplinary Commission, determine the requirements for appointment and the manner of termination of duties, the manner of operation and decision-making in disciplinary bodies;
- 14) rule on appeal in disciplinary proceedings;
- 15) give consent to the permanent training program for public prosecutors and employees of the public prosecution and supervise the implementation thereof;
- 16) determine the initial training program for the public prosecutor;
- 17) adopt the Code of Ethics;
- 18) consider and rule on the report of the Ethics Committee on compliance with the Code of Ethics;
- 19) decide on the existence of undue influence on the work of the holders of the public prosecutor's function and the public prosecutor's office and measures to prevent such undue influence;
- 20) perform the work of administration in the public prosecutor's office and judicial administration within its jurisdiction;
- 21) decide on the immunity of the holder of the office of public prosecutor and the elected member of the Council;
- 22) propose the volume and structure of budgetary funds and supervise their spending, in accordance with the law;
- 23) rule on the objection in the process of election of a member of the Council from the ranks of public prosecutors;
- 24) collect and analyze statistical data and adopt annual and multi-annual plans in order to efficiently manage the personnel, financial and material resources of the public prosecutor's office;
- 25) form the working bodies of the Council and elect and dismiss their members and deputy members;
- 26) give an opinion on amendments or supplements to the existing or adoption of new laws that regulate the position of public prosecutors, the organization and actions of the public

- prosecutor's office, as well as other systemic laws that the public prosecutor's office applies or are important for the performance of the public prosecutor's office;
- 27) adopt annual report on its operation;
 - 28) inform the public on its operation;
 - 29) cooperate with the Court Council of another country and with the international organization;
 - 30) adopt acts provided for by law;
 - 31) also perform other duties and tasks as specified by law.

[...]

Article 19

Working bodies

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

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

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

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

III. AMENDEMENTS TO THE LAW ON ORGANISATION AND JURISDICTION OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES FOR SUPPRESSION OF CYBERCRIME (Extracts)⁴

Article 5

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

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

The High Prosecutorial Council shall publish a public call for candidates for appointment as the Head of the special department.

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

The Head of the special department and the Public Prosecutors assigned to the special department must possess specialized knowledge in the field of information technologies.

Possession of the specialized knowledge referred to in paragraph 5 of this article shall be evidenced by a certificate of completed specialised training in the field of information technologies at the judicial academy or by a certificate of having passed a special test at the Judicial Academy.

[...]

⁴ Amendments to the Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of Government Authorities for Suppression of Cybercrime require a prior analysis of the existing situation and needs.

By the end of May 2026, the Minister of Justice shall establish a Working Group that will conduct the relevant analysis and, in accordance with the findings of that analysis, proceed with the drafting of a new Law on the Suppression of Cybercrime.

IV. AMENDEMENTS TO THE LAW ON JUDGES (Extracts)

Article 77

Duration of office of a court President

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

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

V. AMENDEMENTS TO THE LAW ON THE SEATS AND TERRITORIAL JURISDICTIONS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES (Extracts)⁵

Article 8

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", and shall apply from ~~1 July 2026~~ **1 March 2027**.

⁵ By the end of May 2026, the Minister of Justice, in cooperation with the High Judicial Council, shall establish a Working Group that will draft a comprehensive analysis of the effects of dividing the Third Basic Court in Belgrade into two courts.