

## LAW

### **on Special Procedures for the Implementation of the Project of Construction and Reconstruction of Line Infrastructure Structures of Particular Importance to the Republic of Serbia**

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#### I. BASIC PROVISIONS

##### Article 1

This Law shall apply to projects of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structures of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia.

The purpose of this Law shall be to identify projects of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structures of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia, to regulate the determination of public interest for complete and incomplete expropriation and temporary occupation of immovable property for the construction and reconstruction of those structures, to determine expropriation beneficiaries, specific expropriation procedure, the financing for the implementation of projects, special procedures and requirements to obtain required documentation, permits and approvals for the construction and reconstruction of these structures, as well as to regulate other matters for the purpose of a more efficient implementation of projects of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structures of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia.

In terms of this Law, the projects of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia shall be the projects of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structures that have impact on an overall development of the Republic of Serbia, balanced regional and local economic development, international, regional and interior territorial connection, improvement of connectivity, prevention of the degradation of the parts of the territory of the Republic of Serbia, ensuring and improving population's subsistence, social development and environmental protection thereby enhancing an overall living standard of the citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

All procedures conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be deemed urgent and all state authorities and the authorities of local self-government units, companies, and public enterprises as well as other bodies and institutions that exercise public power shall be required to issue the acts within their competence without delay.

Provisions of this Law shall also be applied to cases of administrative transfer of immovable property for which a public interest has been determined in accordance with this Law.

Procedures of rehabilitation, maintenance, renovation, modernisation and other works on line infrastructure structure shall be subject to the provisions of the law governing that type of line infrastructure structure unless otherwise stipulated by this Law.

Pre-implementation phase of project cycle defined by the regulation on capital investment management shall not be applied to the projects of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structures of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia.

Feasibility study with preliminary design for projects referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be subject to expert control of audit committee pursuant to regulations governing the construction of structures.

Upon the receipt of the audit committee report, the projects referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be included in the priority project ideas list or in the priority prepared projects list in accordance with the regulation on capital investment management and may be included in the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

If not otherwise stipulated by this Law, the provisions of the laws governing expropriation, construction of structures, public procurement, state survey and cadastre, the procedure of registration into real estate cadastre, general administrative procedure and other systemic laws shall apply.

## Article 2

It shall be determined that the project of construction and reconstruction of public line transport infrastructure (road, rail, water and air) is of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia.

It shall be determined that the project of construction and reconstruction of line utility infrastructure, financed or co-financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia and from the loans from foreign banks and financial organisations is of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia.

The Decision on the recognition or implementation of each individual project determined in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article as a project of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia shall be passed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

It shall be determined that the project of public-private partnership in the part of the construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structure when the estimated value of the project of public-private partnership exceeds EUR 50 million is of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia.

The provisions of Chapters II, III, V and VI of this Law shall be applied to projects referred to in paragraph 4 of this Law.

## II. DEFINITIONS

### Article 3

All terms used in this Law in masculine gender shall imply equally the feminine gender and vice versa.

Certain terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

1) Project of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structure of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia shall be a set of actions including planning, acquisition of land and the settlement of property-legal relations, financing, preparation and control of planning and technical documentation, selection and award of design contracts, supervision, management of the project or part thereof, execution of works which include construction, reconstruction,

rehabilitation, maintenance, renovation, modernisation and other works, the obtaining of required approvals, requirements and permits, as well as technical inspection of the structure;

2) Competent authority shall mean an authority or a person responsible by law or according to the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia for the implementation of the project of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structure of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia;

3) Line infrastructure structure shall mean a public transport infrastructure (road, rail, water, air and subway, as well as line infrastructure cableway as a sub-system of public transport of persons), line utility infrastructure, as well as facilities within their operations;

4) Road transport infrastructure shall mean a road infrastructure (state, municipal roads and streets) considered a public good in common use with all accompanying facilities within their operations;

5) Rail transport infrastructure shall mean a public rail infrastructure (a network of public railways, connecting and side track, etc.) with the elements of rail infrastructure defined by a separate law including service facilities, as well as other facilities within the operations of public rail infrastructure;

6) Water transport infrastructure shall mean a public infrastructure in port area (operational docks for docking etc.) as well as waterways and hydrotechnical structures built on them (navigable canals, groynes, parallel buildings with crossbeams, barriers, thresholds, velocity reducing steps, chevrons, navigation locks, embankments with accompanying facilities (flood defense, fixed pumping stations) and coastal defense);

7) Air transport infrastructure shall mean a public airport infrastructure and especially apron, taxiway, platform, taxiway on platform etc., as well as facilities within their operations;

8) Subway shall mean a high-capacity rail system independent in terms of space and traffic intended for for passenger transport in city and suburban transport with special characteristics in terms of construction and energy and power;

9) Line utility infrastructure shall mean a public infrastructure for water supply and filtration of drinking water, with well field, a dam for water accumulation, main pipeline, public infrastructure for the collection, drainage and filtration of municipal waste waters with main collector as well as facilities within their operations;

10) Line infrastructure cableway as a sub-system of public transport of persons shall mean a public transport infrastructure which consists of an infrastructure and a sub-system, designed, constructed and composed for the purpose of transport of persons in accordance with the provisions of the law governing cableways;

11) Financier shall mean a person who is financing or co-financing construction, appendage, reconstruction, rehabilitation or the execution of other construction or investment works foreseen by this Law, based on a concluded and signed contract with the investor and who acquires certain rights and obligations pursuant to the said contract which are prescribed by this Law for the investor in accordance with the said contract;

12) Project manager of a project or part thereof shall mean a company/legal entity hired by an investor to provide advisory and consulting services in all or certain phases of planning and construction, to manages design process and the execution of all or certain works, to perform control of the dynamic of works' progress for which he was hired, to organize meetings with contractors and expert supervision about which he informs the investor and proposes to investor the execution of potential corrective activities;

13) Strategic partner shall mean a person who may be a designer, expert supervisor, contractor, project manager and/or financier depending on the subject and type of contract signed with the investor;

14) Construction of line infrastructure structure shall mean the execution of construction and construction-building trade works and the installation of construction products, plant and equipment;

15) Infrastructure manager shall mean an authority, public enterprise or a company responsible for the construction, exploitation, maintenance and renovation of infrastructure, as well as for landscaping, use, improvement and protection of building land and for the participation in its development within the established general policy of development and financing of the infrastructure;

16) Construction of line infrastructure structure shall mean a set of activities including design and execution of works which implies previous works, preparation and control of technical documentation, preparatory works for construction, construction of structures as well as temporary structures and expert supervision during the construction of structure including the construction of roundabout intersections which change traffic flow regime;

17) Preparatory works shall mean works preceding the construction of line infrastructure structure and in particular relate to the following: demolition of existing structures on the parcel, relocation of the existing infrastructure on a parcel, land clearing on the parcel, transportation of building material (demolition residue) to a landfill, provision of the space for supply and storage of construction products and equipment, construction and setting up of temporary structures, installations and equipment for the purpose of the execution of works (putting fencing around a construction site, containers, etc.), earthworks, works securing adjacent structures and safety and stability of the terrain (piles, diaphragm walls, supporting walls etc.), ensuring unhindered traffic flow and the use of surrounding area;

18) Reconstruction of line infrastructure structure shall mean the execution of construction and other works in the protective zone with the accompanying structures by which the dimensions, capacity, position or the equipment of the existing structure may be altered, as well as the execution of works which include large-scale works, replacement of elements on the existing line structures including the construction of roundabout intersections aiming to maintain and improve functional and construction related characteristics of line infrastructure structure in its entirety or of some of its elements or facilities;

19) Rehabilitation of line infrastructure structure shall mean the execution of construction and other works on the existing line infrastructure structure performing the repair of devices, plant and equipment or the replacement of construction elements of that structure which do not alter the exterior or affect safety of adjacent structures, traffic and environment as well as the protection of

natural and immovable cultural property and its protected environment, to which the provisions of this Law in relation to the reconstruction of line infrastructure structure shall apply;

20) Temporary structures shall mean borrowing pits, landfills, deviations for the purpose of construction or reconstruction of line infrastructure structure to which relevant provisions of the law governing the construction of structures shall apply;

21) Roundabout intersection shall mean a specific type of intersection or a place where traffic flows intersect, connect or separate at two roads at least and at the same or different levels with the traffic roundabout (hereinafter: roundabout);

22) Landslide rehabilitation shall include all works intended to rehabilitate a landslide threatening the safety of a line infrastructure structure;

23) Construction site shall mean distinctively marked land or a structure on which a structure is built, reconstructed or removed, or works are executed on the structure maintenance;

24) Removal of a structure or part thereof located on the route of line infrastructure structure shall mean the execution of works on the demolition of a structure or part thereof;

25) Holders of public power shall mean state authorities, authorities of autonomous province and local self-government unit, special organisations and other persons who exercise public powers in accordance with the law;

26) Design requirements or connection requirements shall mean the requirements issued by the holders of public power in a unified procedure of the issuance of location requirements at the request of competent authority and in accordance with the planning document, which are not issued in the form of an administrative act but exclusively define precise requirements under which the structure the construction of which is foreseen by the planning document can be realised and shall represent an integral part of location requirements, with the exception of the requirements for the design of structures for which the technical and other documentation is classified as “strictly confidential” or “confidential” in accordance with the regulations governing data confidentiality.

### III. PUBLIC INTEREST AND EXPROPRIATION

#### Article 4

A public interest for expropriation, administrative transfer and incomplete expropriation of an immovable property for the purpose of construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structures of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia in accordance with relevant planning documents envisioning the construction of such structures shall be determined by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia at the proposal of the ministry in charge of construction.

End beneficiary of expropriation shall be determined by the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Provisions of this Law which determine public interest and a specific procedure of expropriation shall also apply to rehabilitation, maintenance, renovation and modernisation of line infrastructure structure referred to in Article 2 of this Law.

#### Article 5

For the purpose of construction of line infrastructure structures of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia, a beneficiary of expropriation or of administrative transfer and incomplete expropriation of an immovable property may be the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province and local self-government unit, or a legal entity whose founder or majority owner is the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local self-government unit that manage such structures, perform some of managerial activities in relation to such structures or exercise investor's rights based on the law or the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

A legal entity determined as an expropriation beneficiary for the construction of line infrastructure structures of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia in accordance with this Law shall have all rights and obligations of an expropriation beneficiary according to the law governing expropriation.

#### Article 6

The proposal for expropriation, administrative transfer and incomplete expropriation of an immovable property referred to in Article 4 of this Law shall be submitted by expropriation beneficiary to municipal or city administration in charge of property-legal affairs in whose territory the immovable properties are located.

If, for the purpose of the construction of line infrastructure structures, an expropriation is conducted from one form of public ownership to another, the holder of the right of public ownership over the immovable property that is expropriated shall be entitled to compensation only in case that such immovable property has been acquired by encumbrance about which he must submit relevant evidence.

#### Article 7

Public interest for expropriation, administrative transfer and incomplete expropriation of immovable property stipulated by this Law for the construction of line infrastructure structures specified in Article 2 of this Law shall last until the obtaining of occupancy permit for those structures.

An excerpt from relevant planning document and a proof of funds for expropriation shall be submitted along with the proposal for the expropriation of an immovable property which is the subject of expropriation.

A confirmation on the funds provided in the budget of the expropriation beneficiary, an authorisation or another security instrument for the payment of the compensation shall be deemed as proof of funds.

Expropriation funds can also be provided from the budget of autonomous province or a local self-government unit when a third person is determined as an end beneficiary if a line infrastructure structure is built exclusively on the territory of the autonomous province or local self-government unit.

#### Article 8

For the purpose of expropriation to construct line infrastructure structures and divide the parcels, subdivision and pre-subdivision design shall be prepared for the construction of specific line infrastructure structure which is in accordance with the planning document, regardless of the type of land on which the construction of such structure is planned (agricultural, forest, building land).

Notwithstanding the paragraph 1 of this Article, in the event that the sub-division plan is contained in the planning document, the preparation of subdivision and pre-subdivision design shall not be required.

Expropriation design with an evidence of performed technical inspection shall be submitted along with the request to conduct subdivision for the purpose of expropriation.

An authority responsible for state survey and cadastre shall conduct the division of cadastral parcels based on the subdivision and pre-subdivision design for the construction of line infrastructure structure and geodetic survey works to introduce changes in the real estate cadastre, or the subdivision plan contained in the planning document.

The division of cadastral parcels from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be conducted only through cadastral record, outside the administrative proceeding and a separate decision will not be adopted on the conducted division.

#### Article 9

In case that changes occur during the construction of a structure or the execution of works regarding the issued building permit by the execution of works outside the expropriation zone, in relation to the parcels on which these works were executed, a proceeding to conclude a settlement between the expropriation beneficiary and the owner of the parcel having the elements of the expropriation decision shall be initiated before the competent authority for property-legal affairs without the conducting of previous actions in the expropriation procedure.

The subject of the settlement shall be determined based on the prepared geodetic survey of as built design.

If there are no conditions to conclude the settlement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article related to the availability of the owner of the parcel, a decision on expropriation shall be adopted by the authority of municipal administration responsible for property-legal affairs on the territory on which the immovable property is located.

#### Article 10

When the subject of expropriation is an undeveloped building land on which the right of public ownership was registered to the Republic of Serbia or a local self-government unit, the procedure shall be conducted in relation to the holder of the right of ownership over the land.

If a third person is registered as a beneficiary over the land referred to in paragraph 1, that person shall be entitled to the compensation in accordance with this Law, the law governing expropriation and other special laws.

For the building land referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on which the right of public ownership is registered to the Republic of Serbia and on which there are no constructed structures,

expropriation procedure shall not be conducted, but the competent authority shall obtain the excerpt from the real estate folio in the land register with the registered right of ownership on the building land to the Republic of Serbia as an evidence of a corresponding right in the procedure of the issuance of the decision on building permit.

When a building land on which a structure was built contrary to the law is the subject of expropriation and for which legalisation procedure has not been terminated, the party to the proceeding shall be the owner of the building land on which that structure is built.

If a person registered on a land referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article as a beneficiary could, in accordance with the provisions of the law governing the conversion of the right of use into the right of ownership for a fee, obtain the right of conversion, the expropriation procedure shall be conducted in relation to the holder of the right of ownership on that land, and the compensation for the withdrawal of the right of use shall be determined in accordance with the regulations governing expropriation or administrative transfer of immovable property.

#### Article 11

When a building land on which a structure referred to in Article 10, paragraph 4 of this Law is built is a subject of expropriation, the owner of such structure shall be entitled to a compensation for the built structure in the amount of the estimated building value of that structure.

#### Article 12

When a competent authority receives a proposal for expropriation, it shall determine whether the evidence prescribed by Article 7 of this Law has been submitted along with the proposal.

If the evidence prescribed by Article 7 of this Law has not been submitted along with the proposal for expropriation, within three days the competent authority shall order the expropriation beneficiary to submit the evidence obliging him to submit the documentation within three days from the day of the receipt of the request to complete the documentation.

If an expropriation user does not submit the requested documentation within the deadline referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the competent authority shall reject the proposal by the decision against which an appeal is may be lodged within three days from the day of its delivery.

The ministry in charge of finance shall decide on the appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

When a competent authority establishes that all evidence prescribed by Article 7 of this Law has been submitted along with the proposal, it shall deliver the proposal with the submitted evidence to the owner of the immovable property to deliver a response within three days from the day of the receipt of orderly proposal.

The owner of the immovable property shall give a response to the expropriation proposal within five days from the receipt of the expropriation proposal at the latest, in writing or to state it to the record to the competent authority.

When a person whose residence is unknown and who does not have an attorney as well as a person who had passed away where a probate proceeding has not been conducted yet, is registered as an owner to the immovable property which is the subject of expropriation, an authority



administering the expropriation procedure shall appoint a temporary representative to that person with rights and obligations specified by the law governing general administrative procedure.

Upon the receipt of the declaration referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article or the expiry of the said deadline, the competent authority shall without delay and within five days at the latest adopt the decision on the expropriation of the immovable property, in addition to the fulfilment of other requirements prescribed by this Law.

If in the course of the procedure the competent authority becomes aware of a fact, such that it deems it necessary that additional evidence ought to be presented, it can appoint an oral hearing within three days from the day of the receipt of the expropriation proposal.

If an expropriation beneficiary includes several immovable properties in one expropriation proposal, the competent authority can adopt a collective decision for all immovable properties included in the expropriation proposal.

Against the decision referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, an appeal can be lodged to the ministry in charge of finance within eight days from the day of the delivery of the decision.

An appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article shall not prevent the issuance of the decision on building permit and the notice of commencement of works before the authority in charge of the issuance of building permit decisions, if in the course of the procedure of the issuance of the said decision or the notice of the commencement of works the investor submits a statement accepting the risk of the matter being decided otherwise in the procedure of the expropriation of an immovable property.

Parties to the proceeding may renounce their right to appeal which is acknowledged in the original of the decision on expropriation by the authority in charge of the proceeding. On the day of the renunciation of the appeal, the decision on the expropriation of the immovable property shall become final and enforceable.

### Article 13

If a competent authority does not adopt the decision on expropriation within the deadline specified in Article 12, paragraph 7 of this Law, the expropriation beneficiary is entitled to a special appeal due to “administrative silence”.

In addition to the appeal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the expropriation beneficiary shall submit the documentation and evidence prescribed by Article 7 of this Law.

An appeal due to “administrative silence” shall be submitted directly to the ministry in charge of finance which shall decide on the expropriation proposal within five days from the day of the lodging of the appeal.

The decision adopted based on the appeal from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be final on the day of its delivery to the parties to the proceeding and no appeal can be lodged against it, but an administrative proceeding may be initiated by a lawsuit.

The administrative proceeding initiated by a lawsuit against the decision from paragraph 4 of this Article shall not prevent the issuance of the decision on building permit and the notice of the commencement of works before the authority in charge of the issuance of the decision on building

permit, if an investor or a financier in the procedure of the issuance of said decision or in the course of the notice of the commencement of works submits a statement accepting the risk of the matter being decided otherwise in the administrative proceeding.

#### Article 14

Upon the decision on expropriation becoming final and enforceable, the conditions to initiate a procedure for mutual agreement to determine the compensation amount for the expropriated immovable property are met in accordance with the provisions of the law governing expropriation.

From the day of the submission of the expropriation proposal until the day of the adoption of the first-instance decision on expropriation, the parties can conclude settlements in accordance with the law governing general administrative procedure which has all elements of the decision on expropriation and represents a basis for the registration of a corresponding property right over the immovable property with the real estate cadastre service.

The estimate of the market value of the land shall be conducted by the authority responsible for the determining of the tax on the transfer of absolute rights to immovable property.

If an authority referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article does not have enough elements to estimate the market value and expropriation of land with same or similar characteristics for the construction of line infrastructure structures has already been performed in other local self-government units it shall take into consideration their data on the estimated value of land in the course of the estimation of the market value of the land.

The authority from paragraph 3 of this Article shall act in the manner prescribed in paragraph 4 of this Article in cases when there are enough elements to estimate the market value but which differ from the elements used in other local self-government units where the expropriation of land with same or similar characteristics for the construction of line infrastructure structures has already been conducted.

When the subject of expropriation is a land on which structures are built or a land with herbaceous plants, the compensation shall be made in the manner prescribed by the provisions of law governing expropriation.

### IV. PROVISION OF FUNDS AND PAYMENTS FOR PERFORMED SERVICES AND WORKS

#### Article 15

Funds for the implementation of the project of the construction of line infrastructure structures from Article 2 of this Law shall be provided from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, the budget of autonomous provinces and local self-government units, loans from foreign banks and financial organisations, international sources of funding and others funds in accordance with the law.

### V. CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF LINE INFRASTRUCTURE STRUCTURES

#### Article 16

The investor in line infrastructure structure of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia shall be a person for whom a structure is built and in whose name a building permit is issued or who exercises investor's rights on the construction of such infrastructure structures, in accordance with the provisions of the law or the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

The investor in the construction of state roads shall be the Republic of Serbia or a legal entity whose founder or majority owner is the Republic of Serbia and which was founded to perform investor's rights or to whom the exercise of investor's rights was transferred by the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

The investor in the construction of municipal roads and streets shall be a local self-government unit or a legal entity founded for the purpose to exercise investor's rights or to whom the exercise of investor's rights was transferred by the local self-government unit.

Notwithstanding the paragraph 3 of this Article, local self-government unit can transfer investor's rights to a legal entity from paragraph 2 of this Article with prior consent of that legal entity and by the decision of the competent authority of local self-government unit.

By way of derogation, in case of a state road which is at the same time a city thoroughfare or a part of a state road passing through a populated area, the competent authority responsible for the issuance of building permit shall be a local self-government unit on whose territory that populated area is located, obliged to obtain the requirements from the legal person whose founder or majority owner is the Republic of Serbia and who is in charge of managing such structures in the process of the issuance of location requirements.

In the case referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, prior to the submission of the request for building permit, the investor shall obtain the consent to the building permit design from a legal entity whose founder or majority owner is the Republic of Serbia and who is in charge of management of such structures.

The provisions of this Article shall be applied accordingly to the reconstruction of line infrastructure structure of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia.

The investor in works on the construction and reconstruction of structures referred to in Article 2 of this Law which are executed on a joint-use airport (used for military and civil aviation), on a part of the airport used both by civil aviation operator and the ministry in charge of defense, may be a civil operator in case that these works ensure safety and other conditions prescribed for civil airports by the law governing air traffic.

The works from paragraph 8 of this Article shall be executed in accordance with the valid planning document or a planning document adopted by the ministry in charge of defense and the obtaining of the requirements of the said ministry shall be mandatory in accordance with the Article 3, paragraph 2, item 25 of this Law.

The ministry in charge of defense shall issue the requested requirements from paragraph 9 of this Article within 30 days from the day of the receipt of the request, and if it fails to deliver the said requirements within the said deadline, it shall be deemed to have agreed with the submitted technical documentation.

In case that it is required to conduct expropriation for the works referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, the expropriation beneficiary shall be determined in accordance with this Law.

## Article 17

Preliminary design and feasibility study for structures referred to in Article 2 of this Law shall be subject to audit (expert control) of the committee formed by the minister in charge of construction (hereinafter: Audit committee) in accordance with the law governing construction of structures..

The Audit committee from paragraph 1 of this Article for expert control of structures referred to in Article 2 of this Law which are built in their entirety on the territory of an autonomous province shall be formed by the minister in charge of construction at the proposal of the authority of autonomous province responsible for construction.

In case of the construction of structures implemented in phases or stages, the minister in charge of construction may form an audit standing committee for all project phases or stages.

When a project that is subject to an expert control is implemented in accordance with the provisions of the law governing public-private partnership and concession, a mandatory member of an audit committee shall be the representative of the concession grantor.

## Article 18

The construction of a line infrastructure structure shall be carried out on the basis of a building permit and technical documentation in the manner established by the law governing the construction of structures, unless otherwise provided by this law.

For the construction of the structures referred to in Article 2 of this Law, for which location requirements may be issued on the basis of the planning document, no preliminary feasibility study with the general design shall be made.

No statement of completion of foundation construction shall be submitted for the structure referred to in Article 2 of this Law.

Upon receipt of the certificate on the notice of commencement of works structure referred to in Article 2 of this Law, the construction inspector is obliged to make an official advisory visit in accordance with the law governing inspection supervision.

In the course of the inspection supervision, the construction inspector is obliged to carry out at least two inspections, one during the construction of the line infrastructure structure and upon the notification from the competent authority on the completion of the construction of the structure.

The contractor shall enclose, with the statement on the completion of the construction of the structure, a geodetic survey of the object, in accordance with the regulations governing the execution of surveying works.

## Article 19

A building permit is issued for the whole structure, or for a part of the structure, if that part represents a technical and functional unit, i.e. for several cadastral parcels or parts of cadastral parcels for construction of line infrastructure structures.

Preparatory works shall be performed on the basis of the building permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

By way of derogation from paragraph 2 of this Article, preparatory works may also be performed on the basis of a temporary building permit.

The application for the issuance of the temporary building permit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be accompanied by the preliminary design with technical inspection and proof of the appropriate right on the land or structure.

The relevant provisions of the law governing the construction of structures shall apply to the procedure for issuing a temporary building permit and the contents of the permit, unless otherwise provided by this Law. The issuance of a temporary building permit does not require the acquisition of location requirements.

Preliminary works performed on the basis of the temporary building permit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article may last no longer than six months from the day of the validity of that permit, after which the investor is obliged to obtain a building permit for the line infrastructure structure, which will include the works performed on the basis of the temporary building permit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

If the preparatory works relate to the removal of a structure on the parcel, it is the obligation of the investor to submit to the competent real estate cadastre a geodetic demolition study to register the change. The decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article specifically contains the obligation of the investor to notify the competent inspector of the removal of the structure on the parcel, which shall draw up the minutes and submit them to the competent real estate cadastre, for the purpose of implementing the change in the cadastral record.

#### Article 20

If during the construction of the structure, i.e. the execution of works, changes occur in relation to the issued building permit and the building permit design, i.e. in relation to the decision on the approval for the execution of works, the investor is obliged to submit an application for modification of the building permit.

The changes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be considered changes in the dimensions, volume, position of the structure or equipment in the protective zone, nor the replacement of elements that do not change the overall functioning of the line structures.

The minister in charge of construction works shall prescribe in more detail the cases in which the building permit is amended, i.e. the decision on the approval for the execution of works.

In the process of obtaining a building permit, or decision on the approval for the execution of works, for the works that were performed during the construction of the line infrastructure structure for the purpose of landslide removal, elimination of harmful consequences of natural disasters or technical and technological accidents, the preliminary design is not subject to audit or professional control.

#### Article 21

Reconstruction of line infrastructure structures shall be carried out on the basis of a permit for the execution of works and technical documentation in the manner determined by the law governing the construction of structures, unless otherwise provided by this Law.

For works on landslide rehabilitation and construction of roundabouts, a decision is issued on the approval for performing works on reconstruction of structures in accordance with this law.

A holder of public power who is also an investor in the works on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the existing line infrastructure when said works do not involve connecting to the utility infrastructure, i.e. do not change the capacities and functionality of existing connections to the existing infrastructure network, shall not be obliged to obtain location requirements in which case the request for the issuance of the decision on the approval of the execution of works shall be submitted together with the requirements for cable crossing and parallel cable laying from all line installation managers on the route of the structure in question.

The conditions for cable crossing and parallel cable laying referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be obtained outside the unified procedure prescribed by the law governing the construction of structures. Holders of public power responsible for cable crossing and parallel cable laying conditions are required to issue the required conditions within 15 days of receipt of the request.

If the holders of public power do not submit the required conditions within the time limit referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, they shall be deemed to have no additional conditions.

In the event that during the construction of the structure referred to in Article 2 of this Law, it is determined that there is a utility and other infrastructure that has not been treated by the holder of public power in their conditions, and that it is necessary to relocate it, the holder of public power shall bear all costs of relocation of that infrastructure.

## Article 22

Reconstruction i.e. rehabilitation of a line infrastructure structure may be carried out in the existing position and dimensions even if the spatial and urban planning document envisages a different position, size, capacity or other parameters of that line infrastructure structure in order to optimize projects.

If, due to the deterioration, the road structure has to be partially or completely removed for the purpose of constructing the structure of the same characteristics and dimensions, the competent authority shall issue a decision approving the works for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of the structure.

## Article 23

If during the construction or reconstruction of a line infrastructure structure, there is a natural disaster or other unforeseen event, or a circumstance that endangers the safety and health of people, the structure and traffic, for the purpose of preventing or mitigating their harmful effect, eliminating adverse consequences resulting from those disasters, events or circumstances which requires modification of existing technical solutions, i.e. increased volume of works, the investor

may perform works without previously obtaining decision on modification of the decision on the building permit, i.e. decision on approval for execution of construction works for the structure.

The structure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may remain as permanent, if the investor obtains a building permit, i.e. decision on the approval for the execution of works, within one year from the day of the cessation of the natural disaster, unforeseen event, or circumstance.

If the investor does not obtain the building permit for the structure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within the prescribed period, the investor shall remove such structure within the time limit specified by the body competent for construction inspection, which may not exceed 30 days.

#### Article 24

A building permit, or decision on the approval for the execution of construction works, is issued to an investor who has the appropriate right to the land or building.

The following shall be considered as the appropriate right to the land or structure, or proof of the appropriate right to the land or structure:

- 1) property right;
- 2) a land lease agreement (including a lease from a private person);
- 3) legally binding or final decision on expropriation;
- 4) the decision on expropriation which is not legally binding, i.e. final, if the investor or the financier submits a statement that in that case he starts construction or execution of works at his own risk and responsibility;
- 5) the contract on creation of easement concluded with the land owner, the contract on the establishment of easement concluded with the owner, i.e. user of the land holder of public power, for a period determined by the owner, i.e. user of the land, the decision on the establishment of easement by expropriation on that land for that purpose, final in the administrative procedure, as well as the final decision of the non-contentious court establishing easement on that land for that purpose;
- 6) list of cadastral parcels with attached consent of the owner or user of land;
- 7) an act of the authority responsible for the implementation of the expropriation confirming that the expropriation decisions have been issued, with a list of cadastral parcels on which the expropriation was carried out. If the said act does not indicate that the decisions on expropriation are legally binding i.e. final, the investor is obliged to submit a statement that in this case he starts construction or execution of works at his own risk and responsibility;
- 8) statement of the investor that before the issuance of the occupancy permit he will resolve the property-legal relations on the immovable property;
- 9) a note on the existence of a concession contract in the real estate folio.

When the Republic of Serbia is the owner of building land on which the right of use in favour of another person has not been registered, the proof of the appropriate property-legal right may be the consent which is entered as a record or the contract on the creation of easement on that land,

which is given by, i.e. which is concluded with the National Property Directorate of the Republic of Serbia, on behalf of the Republic of Serbia. The National Property Directorate of the Republic of Serbia is obliged to, within 30 days latest from the filing date for the consent, i.e. conclude a contract establishing easement.

A valid occupancy permit may be attached as proof of the appropriate right to the structure being the subject of the works.

In case the proof of the right on the land referred to in paragraph 2, items 2, 3), 4) and 8) of this Article is enclosed, when submitting the notice of commencement of works, the act of the ministry in charge of finance of vesting in the immovable property shall be submitted, in accordance with a special law, i.e. a contract on the easement in accordance with this law and the law defining the construction of structures.

In case the proof of the right on the land referred to in paragraph 2, item 2), 5) and 6) of this Article is enclosed, the authority responsible for state survey and cadastre shall enter the ownership right only over the structure, and the contract, i.e. the consent of the owner, i.e. the decision establishing the easement, shall be entered in the real estate cadastre records.

For the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public traffic and other public areas, road facilities and functional contents of the road in the regulation of the existing road, which is not entered in the public books on real estate records, in accordance with the law governing the registration of immovable property, no proof of the relevant right on the land or structure is submitted, but a geodetic survey of the existing situation on the cadastral base, made by an authorized person entered in the appropriate register in accordance with the law and the relevant statement of the investor about the constructed structures.

For the land above the underground parts of the structure and overground lines and wind turbine propellers, no proof of resolved property-legal relations is submitted, nor is a building plot formed for the land in question, regardless of the designated use of the land.

The investor shall compensate the owners or holders of the land referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, as well as neighboring or surrounding land, for damage caused by performing works, passage and transportation, or restore the land to its original state. If no agreement on the amount of compensation is reached, a relevant court shall decide on compensation.

## Article 25

If, prior to applying for a building permit in the cadastre, a subdivision, i.e. pre-subdivision, was carried out in accordance with the issued location requirements or the number of the parcel i.e. parcels for which the location requirements were issued has been changed, a proof of that shall be enclosed with the application for the building permit, i.e. the decision, i.e. the certificate of the authority in charge of state survey and cadastre on the performed subdivision, i.e. pre-subdivision, i.e. changing the number of the parcel or parcels.

As evidence of the change, the investor may also submit a subdivision design, made by an authorized person registered in the appropriate register in accordance with the law, with the investor's statement that the subdivision was carried out, and that the investor in that case proceeds to construction or execution of works at his own risk and responsibility.



In case the evidence referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is submitted, the investor shall submit the proof of the change referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by the time of filling of the notice of commencement of works.

#### Article 26

For construction and reconstruction of line infrastructure structure referred to in Article 2 of this Law, the investor shall file the notice of commencement of works to the body that issued the building permit prior to the commencement of works, in the manner determined by the law governing the construction of facilities, unless otherwise provided by this Law.

The investor submits the application for the whole structure, or part of the structure.

In case the investor shall file a notice of commencement of works for a part of the structure when the works are performed in phases, the competent authority will issue a occupancy permit for that part only, i.e. phase of the facility.

The investor shall obtain occupancy permits for all phases, i.e. parts of that facility, prior to issuing the occupancy permit for the entire structure.

In case the proof of the appropriate right on the land referred to in Article 24, paragraph 2, item 8) of this Law is enclosed, the notice of commencement of works may be filed only for the part of the structure for which the investor submitted the evidence referred to in Article 24, paragraph 2, item. 1) –7) of this Law. The investor shall resolve the property-legal relations for the immovable property before the submission of the application for issuance of the occupancy permit, and register in the competent real estate cadastre the appropriate right to the immovable property.

### VI REMOVAL OF STRUCTURES

#### Article 27

If it is necessary to carry out the removal of a structure constructed contrary to the law for the purpose of performing works on the structure referred to in Article 2 of this Law, the following shall be considered as evidence of a proper property-legal basis for its removal:

1) statement certified in accordance with the law governing the certification of signatures, by which the party identified in the legalization procedure irrevocably declares that he/she is not interested in the legalization of the structure built contrary to the law, and that the party authorizes the investor to remove the illegally built structure, and that on the basis of the said statement the investor may, in the party's name and on party's behalf may suspend the legalization procedure with the competent authority, in accordance with the law governing the administrative procedure;

2) consent of the owner of the land on which the structure was built contrary to the law, if the structure has not been recorded and signed by the building inspector;

3) consent of the infrastructure manager/utility contractor, if the structure constructed contrary to the law represents a line infrastructure structure, i.e. a utility infrastructure facility.

In the event that an administrative dispute has been initiated against the decision authorizing the removal of the structure, i.e. the final decision rejecting the application for legalization of the structure, the Administrative Court shall decide on the claim within 30 days from the day the administrative dispute is initiated.

## VII. APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

### Article 28

The expert control and audit committee may, when assessing the compliance with the conditions established by special regulations, standards and other acts, governed by the law regulating the construction of structures, accept proof of compliance with the requirements and standards of foreign countries, as well as recognized international calculation methods and models, if these regulations and standards provide for the compliance with the basic requirements for the structure, i.e. the basic requirements for its design, construction and maintenance, in accordance with Serbian regulations and standards.

Where specific international or European regulations, norms and standards are applied, they should be specified in the technical document, and the compliance with the requirement shall be proved in the manner prescribed by the regulation, or the standard that has been applied.

## VIII. SUBWAY

### Article 29

The Railway Directorate lays down the technical requirements for the subsystems infrastructure, energy, control, command and signaling, traffic regulation and management, and vehicles that must meet the metro systems and the professional expert conditions that must be met by the persons managing and directly involved in traffic operations.

The Directorate issues a permit for use of vehicles on metro systems on the basis of certified technical documentation and performed technical inspection.

### Article 30

The legal entity managing the metro infrastructure and providing metro passenger transport services must have a safety certificate for the management of metro infrastructure issued by the Directorate for Railways.

The procedure for issuing a safety certificate for the management of metro infrastructure shall be subject to the provisions of the law governing railway safety issues.

The legal entity managing metro infrastructure and providing metro passenger transportation services defines the organization, regulation and management of traffic.

The manner and procedures of maintenance shall be determined by the legal entity managing the metro infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of the law governing railway safety, and the method of protecting the metro infrastructure in accordance with the provisions of the law governing the management of railway infrastructure.

### Article 31

The provisions of the law governing railway safety shall apply to the working hours of staff directly involved in the conduct of traffic, internal surveillance, accident and incident investigation and restriction of access and movement rights.

## IX. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE

### Article 32

The open procedure prescribed by the law governing public procurement, unless otherwise provided in an international agreement shall regulate the procurement of the execution of works, the provision of planning and technical documentation design and control or the provision of project management or part of the project management, as well as expert supervision of the execution of works and technical inspections for construction and reconstruction projects referred to in Article 2 of this Law.

The procurement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be conducted by the Competent Authority.

In the procedure of public procurement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the provisions of the law governing public procurement relating to the procurement plan shall not apply to: prior notification, manner of proving mandatory and additional conditions for participation in the public procurement procedure, deadlines for submission of bids and deadlines for decision-making by the Republic Commission for the Protection of Rights in Public Procurement Procedures

In case the construction and reconstruction projects referred to in Article 2 of this Law are carried out on the basis of international agreements and bilateral agreements, the procedure for selecting the contractor, the provider of design and control of planning and technical documentation or the provider of project management or part of the project management, as well as expert supervision of the execution of works and the technical inspections for construction and reconstruction projects shall be governed by the rules defined in those contracts and agreements.

#### Article 33

In the procedure of public procurement referred to in Article 32 of this Law, the compliance with the mandatory and additional conditions for participation in the public procurement procedure shall be proved by submitting a statement confirming that the bidder, under full material and criminal responsibility, complies with the conditions.

If the bidder has submitted the statement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the contracting authority may, before making a decision on the award of the contract, ask the bidder whose bid has been graded the most favorable to submit a copy of the required evidence of eligibility, and may request for inspection the original or a certified copy of all or some evidence. The contracting authority may also request evidence from other bidders.

#### Article 34

The deadline for submission of bids in the procedure referred to in Article 32 of this Law may not be less than ten days from the date of publication of the invitation to submit bids.

The invitation for submission of bids for public procurement referred to in Article 32 of this Law shall also be published on the contracting authority's website, the portal of the Public Procurement Administration and the official gazettes portal of the Republic of Serbia and the database of regulations.

#### Article 35

The request for the protection of rights does not further delay the activities of the client in the procedure referred to in Article 32 of this Law.

The contracting authority may conclude a public procurement contract before the deadline for submitting the request for protection of rights.

The National Commission for the Protection of Rights in Public Procurement Procedures (hereinafter: the National Commission) is obliged to decide on the request for the protection of rights by a decision within five days from the date of receipt of a regular request for the protection of rights.

The National Commission is obliged to decide on the appeal against the conclusion of the contracting authority within three days from the day of receipt of the appeal.

The National Commission is obliged to deliver the decision from para. 3 and 4 of this Article to the contracting authority, the applicant and the bidder within two days from the day of its adoption.

#### Article 36

The contracting authority may decide to apply other public procurement procedure to the procurement of the execution of works, the provision of design and control of planning and technical documentation or the provision of project or part project management, as well as expert supervision over the execution of works and technical inspections for construction and reconstruction projects referred to in Article 2 of this law, if the conditions prescribed by the law governing public procurement are complied with.

In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the provisions of the law governing public procurement relating to the procurement plan, prior information notice, manner of proving mandatory and additional conditions for participation in the public procurement procedure and obtaining the opinion of the Public Procurement Directorate on the merits of the negotiating procedure shall not apply without posting a call for proposals.

The fulfillment of the mandatory and additional conditions for participation in the public procurement procedure can be proved in the manner prescribed by Article 32 of this Law.

### X. STRATEGIC PARTNER

#### Article 37

By way of derogation from Article 32, paragraph 1 of this Law, and in particular in case of urgency and jeopardy of the implementation of the project referred to in Article 2 of this Law, for which a preliminary feasibility study with the general project has been carried out, the Government may decide that the project or certain stages and activities are not subject to the regulations governing the public procurement procedure, but are subject to a special procedure for selecting a strategic partner for the purpose of implementing a project of particular importance to the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the Special Procedure).

The special procedure for the selection of the strategic partner referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out in the manner determined by this Law and by-law.

#### Article 38

In order to select a strategic partner referred to in Article 37 of this Law, as well as to conclude a contract with a strategic partner, the Government shall set up a working group, at the proposal of the competent authority (hereinafter: the Working Group).

The decision on the formation of the Working Group may determine other tasks of the Working Group, depending on the need for the procedure for selecting a strategic partner.

Upon the selection of the strategic partner and the process of negotiating the elements of the contract, the financier and the investor will conclude a contract with the strategic partner.

The contract referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall in particular include: value of services and works, mutual rights and obligations of the contracting parties, method of payment, timeline of works and payments, consequences of non-compliance with the established timeline, manner and phases of introduction into work, change of working hours during the execution of works on construction in accordance with the established timeline, as well as other issues of importance for the implementation of the project referred to in Article 37 of this Law.

A consortium, as well as any related party, or persons of a strategic partner and/or any company or companies which a strategic partner and/or its related party or persons establish for the purposes of the project, shall be considered as a strategic partner, in accordance with the provisions of the law regulating companies.

#### Article 39

In the Special Procedure for Selection of Strategic Partner referred to in Article 37 of this Law, the Government shall adopt a by-law laying down general and specific criteria for selecting a strategic partner, in a manner that ensures the principle of transparency of the procedure and the principle of ensuring competition, on the proposal of the competent authority.

The general and specific criteria referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined depending on the subject matter and content of the project.

The by-law referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted for each line infrastructure project referred to in Article 37 of this Law.

The selection of a strategic partner is made by the Government, at the proposal of the Working Group in accordance with the procedure implemented in accordance with this Law and the by-law.

#### Article 40

The Working Group implements The Strategic Partner Selection Procedure through a public bidding process as a selection process that includes:

- 1) preparation of the public invitation for submission of applications (hereinafter: the Public Invitation);
- 2) publication of the public invitation;
- 3) admission, opening of applications;
- 4) evaluation of applications;

- 5) submitting a proposal to the Government for selection;
- 6) selection by the Government;
- 7) contracting.

#### Article 41

Following the adoption of the by-law referred to in Article 39 of this Law, the Working Group shall determine the contents of the Public Invitation, make a decision on the contents of the Public Invitation and submit it to the competent authority for the purpose of preparing and publishing the Public Invitation for realization.

The public invitation shall include in particular:

- 1) the subject of the Public Invitation;
- 2) the right to participate in the Public Invitation;
- 3) general criteria, i.e. conditions for participation in the selection procedure;
- 4) specific criteria for evaluation and ranking of applications;
- 5) deadline and manner of submission of applications;
- 6) the application documentation for the selection;
- 7) the manner of making the decision on selection;
- 8) deadline for conclusion of the contract.

A public invitation may include other elements.

Publication of the Public Invitation is made in daily newspapers distributed on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, on the website of the competent authority and on the website of e-Government.

The deadline for submission of applications may not be less than 21 days from the date of publication in daily newspapers distributed in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

#### Article 42

Criteria for selecting a strategic partner for construction and reconstruction projects referred to in Article 37 of this Law may be general and specific.

General criteria are the conditions that an applicant must meet and that qualify him or her to participate in the selection process.

Specific criteria are scored and based on specific criteria the application is evaluated.

Specific criteria may also have sub-criteria.

Each specific criterion or sub-criterion is assigned a relative importance (points) and the contract is assigned to a first-ranked application.

#### Article 43

The Working Group opens the applications, reviews the submitted documentation, scores the criteria and proposes to the Government to select a strategic partner.

The Working Group keeps a record of the receipt, opening and evaluation of applications and draws up a Report on the procedure conducted.

#### Article 44

The receipt of applications shall be made in the manner prescribed by the Public Invitation.

Upon receipt, all applications are submitted to the Working Group unopened.

The Working Group determines the timeliness of the applications received.

Untimely applications will not be opened and will not be considered which has to be recorded.

The untimely application shall be returned unopened to the applicant upon completion of the application opening process.

The Working Group opens timely submissions at the public opening of tenders, which is kept on record. Most members of the Working Group must be present at the public opening of tenders.

#### Article 45

The report on the conducted procedure shall determine the fulfillment of the requirements of this Law, the by-law and the Public Invitation and shall evaluate the applications.

The Working Group first determines that the general criteria are met. Applications that do not meet the general criteria are not further considered.

The Working Group only scores applications that meet the general criteria.

Scoring referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be done on the basis of scoring of specific criteria.

#### Article 46

The Working Group may decide if a majority of the total number of members is present.

The Working Group makes decisions by a majority vote of the total number of members.

The manner of work, rights and obligations of the President, Deputy President and members of the Working Group and other matters of importance for the work of the Working Group shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure.

Upon the formation of the Working Group, each member signs a declaration of absence of conflict of interest in order to protect the integrity of the proceedings.

#### Article 47

The Working Group, together with the proposal for the selection of a strategic partner, shall also submit to the Government a report on the procedure conducted in accordance with this Law, a by-law and a Public Invitation.

If no application meets the prescribed conditions, the Working Group shall prepare a separate report thereon, which shall be submitted to the Government.

The progress report shall be drawn up on the basis of the minutes of receipt and opening and evaluation of the Working Group's applications.

The report on the conducted procedure contains the conclusions and the proposal of the ranking list in accordance with this law, by-law and the Public Invitation.

In addition to the report on the conducted procedure, the Working Group shall also submit to the Government a proposal for a decision on the selection of a strategic partner or a proposal for a decision to suspend the procedure, with the report referred to in para. 3 and 4 of this Article.

#### Article 48

Upon receipt of the draft decision of the Working Group, the Government makes a decision on the selection of a strategic partner or decides to suspend the procedure.

The procedure shall be suspended if no applications have been received in a timely manner or all the applications received have not fulfilled the general criteria or if the need of the Competent Authority for procurement ceases.

After the Government decides on the selection of a strategic partner, the Working Group negotiates with the selected strategic partner the elements of the contract, based on the platform for negotiations adopted by the Government.

If the selected strategic partner does not conclude the contract, he/she will be considered to have withdrawn from the Application and participation in the procedure.

In the case referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, based on the already submitted report on the conducted procedure and the proposal of the ranking list, the Government shall decide on the selection of the next ranked strategic partner when the Working Group negotiates the elements of the contract with the next ranked strategic partner.

The Government's decision to choose a strategic partner or the decision to suspend the procedure shall be published on the Government's website.

### XI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 49

The by-law referred to in Article 18 of this Law shall be adopted within 90 days from the day this Law enters into force.

The resolution of applications for the issuance of approval for construction, occupancy permits and other requests for resolving individual rights and obligations, submitted by the day this Law enters into force, will continue according to the regulations in force until the day this Law enters into force.

Administrative disputes regarding the removal of a structure, or a separate part of a structure, or a final decision rejecting the legalization of an object, which have commenced by the day this Law enters into force, shall end within 60 days from the day this Law enters into force.

#### Article 50



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