



REPUBLIC OF SERBIA  
Ministry of Justice

# LAW ON JUDGES

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# LAW ON JUDGES

## Chapter One

### PRINCIPLES

#### Independence

##### Article 1

A judge shall be independent in his actions and decisiontaking.  
He/she shall adjudicate and render judgement according to the Constitution, laws, other general acts and his/her conscience.

#### Tenure and Nontransferability

##### Article 2

A judge shall discharge his duties as a permanent office, in the court to which he/she has been elected.  
A judge may not be transferred or assigned to another court against his/her will.

#### Preserving of Confidence in Independence

##### Article 3

A judge is required to preserve confidence in his independence at all times.  
This Law shall stipulate services, engagements and activities that are incompatible with the duty of a judge.

#### Financial Independence

##### Article 4

A judge shall have the right to salary suitable to maintain his/her independence and sustain his family.  
The salary of a judge shall be determined by law, pursuant to criteria stipulated in this Law.

#### Immunity

##### Article 5

A judge shall not be accountable to any person for an opinion or vote rendered in performance of judicial office.

In proceedings initiated for a criminal offence committed in performance of judicial office, a judge may not be detained in custody without the consent of the National Assembly .

#### Liability

##### Article 6

The Republic of Serbia shall be liable for damages caused by a judge through unlawful or improper work. The Republic of Serbia

may demand that the judge compensate the paid amount if the damage was caused wilfully or by gross negligence.

## Right to Association

### Article 7

Judges shall have the right of association for protection of their interests. They may undertake measures for protection and preservation of their independence and autonomy.

## Right to Advanced Training

### Article 8

A judge shall be entitled to advanced training at the cost of Republic of Serbia. Types and manner of advanced training shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court of Serbia.

## Election and Termination of Office and Number of Judges and Lay Judges

### Article 9

The National Assembly shall elect and terminate the office of judges and presidents of the courts. The number of judges and lay judges for each court shall be determined by the National Assembly, at the proposal of the High Judicial Council. The framework criteria for determining the number of judges, lay judges and court staff shall be determined by the High Judicial Council.

## Chapter Two

### JUDGESHIP

#### I. PERMANENCY OF JUDGESHIP

##### 1. Concept

###### Article 10

A judgeship shall last continuously from first election as judge until retirement. Judgeship may terminate prior to above only under conditions set forth in this Law.

##### 2. Decrease of Number of Judges and Abolishment of Courts

###### Article 11

Judgeship shall not cease with decrease in number of judges.

If a court is abolished, a judge shall continue his/her office in a court of same type and instance, or approximately of same rank.

The High Judicial Council shall decide on the court where a judge is to continue with performing his office.

### 3. Suspension of Judgeship

#### Grounds for Suspension

##### Article 12

A judge shall be suspended from duty if remanded in custody.

A judge may be suspended from duty if proceedings for his dismissal or criminal proceedings for an offence that gives grounds for dismissal have been initiated against him/her.

#### Decision on Suspension

##### Article 13

A president of the court shall decide on mandatory suspension of a judge, and the president of the directly superior court shall decide on mandatory suspension of a court president .

If suspension is not mandatory, it shall be ruled upon by the president of the Supreme Court of Serbia.

The High Personnel Council shall decide on suspension of the president of the Supreme Court of Serbia.

#### Duration of Suspension

##### Article 14

A judge shall be suspended until detention is revoked, dismissal proceedings are concluded or criminal proceedings are concluded.

The High Personnel Council may reinstate a judge prior to conclusion of dismissal proceedings.

#### Right to Objection

##### Article 15

A judge shall have the right to file an objection against the decision on suspension with the High Personnel Council, within three days.

The president of the Supreme Court of Serbia shall deliver his objection at the General Session.

## II. NONTRANSFERABILITY OF A JUDGE

### 1. Concept

#### Article 16

A judge shall have the right to perform his/her duties for the duration of judgeship in the court to which he/she is elected.

He/she may be transferred or assigned from one court to another only with his/her consent.

Consent shall be in written form and must precede the passing of decision on transfer or assignment.

## 2. Transfer

### Article 17

A judge may be transferred only to another court of same type and instance.  
Permanency of judgeship shall continue in the court to which he/she is transferred.  
The High Judicial Council shall pass the decision on transfer.

## 3. Assignment to Another Court

### Article 18

A judge may be assigned only to another court of same type, of the same or directly inferior instance, for one year at the longest.  
He/she shall be assigned to a court where insufficient number, hindrance, exclusion of judges or other reasons complicate or decelerate the work.  
The decision on assignment shall be made by the president of the Supreme Court of Serbia.

## III. INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES FROM EACH OTHER

### 1. In General

#### Article 19

A judge shall be free in holding his view of facts and law in all matters under his deliberation.  
He shall not be required to justify his understanding of fact and law to anyone, including other judges and the president of the court, except in justification of the judgement or when so particularly stipulated by law.

### 2. Immutability of Type of Work and Random Allocation of Cases

#### Immutability of Annual Work Load

#### Article 20

A judge shall be entitled to have the type of his judicial work defined by an annual work schedule and not to have it changed during the year.  
However, due to election of a new judge, long absence of a judge or vacant judge's position, the type of work of a judge may be changed during the year.

#### Random Choice Allocation of Cases

#### Article 21

A judge shall be allocated cases according to an order independent of personalities of the parties and circumstances of the legal matter.  
Cases shall be allocated to a judge pursuant to the work schedule of the court, in accordance with the Court Rules of Procedure, pursuant to the predetermined order for each calendar year, exclusively on basis of designation and number of the case file.  
No one is entitled to establish court chambers and allocate cases departing from the work schedule and order of receiving of the cases.

#### Derogation

## Article 22

The order of allocated cases may be deviated from only if a judge is overworked or if he is legitimately prevented.

A case may be taken away from a judge only in the event of his prolonged absence or protraction of proceedings.

## Right to Objection

### Article 23

A judge shall be entitled to file an objection, within three days, with the president of the directly superior court on the annual schedule of work, change of the type of work, deviation from the order of case allocation or taking away of cases.

The High Personnel Council shall rule on the objection from a justice of the Supreme Court.

A party in the proceedings shall also be entitled to object on deviation from the order of case allocation and to taking away of cases.

## Mandatory Notification of the President of the Directly Superior Court

### Article 24

A president of the court shall, regardless of whether an objection has been filed or not, notify in writing the president of the directly superior court on any deviation.

## 3. Notice on Duration of Proceedings

### Article 25

A judge shall notify the president of the court on the reasons why a firstinstance proceeding has not been concluded within a sixmonth time limit, and shall thereupon inform him monthly on further developments in the proceeding in relation to time.

First notice in the proceedings on legal remedies shall be given after one month, and the next shall be given every fifteen days.

Time limit for notification in enforcement, noncontentious and other matters not subject to dispute matters shall be determined by the court Rules of Procedure.

## 4. Right of Judge to Complaint

### Article 26

A judge may complain to the High Personnel Council for violation of a right for which this Law does not provide any particular remedy.

The High Personnel council shall deliberate on the complaint within eight days and shall immediately inform the president of the court, the president of the directly superior court and the president of the Supreme Court of Serbia of its decision.

## IV. INCOMPATIBILITY OF JUDGESHIP WITH OTHER OFFICES, ENGAGEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

### 1. Incompatibility of Other Office, Engagements and Activities with Judgeship

## Article 27

A judge may not hold office in legislative or executive bodies, may not be a member of a political party, engage in any paid public or private work, nor may he/she offer paid legal services or advice.

Other offices, engagements or activities that are adverse to the dignity and independence of a judge or detrimental to the dignity of the court shall also be incompatible with judgeship.

The Supreme Court of Serbia shall prescribe which activities shall be considered adverse to the dignity and independence of a judge and detrimental to the dignity of the court.

A judge engage in compensated research or professional activity without anyone's permission.

## 2. Procedure of Deciding on Incompatibility Deliberation

### Mandatory Notification and Initiation of Proceedings

#### Article 28

A judge shall notify the president of the court, in writing, on any office or engagement that could be deemed incompatible with judgeship.

The president of the court shall inform the president of the directly superior court of such office or engagement, and the president of the Supreme Court of Serbia – the High Personnel Council.

The president of a court shall initiate proceedings before the High Personnel Council on deciding on incompatibility, immediately upon being informed that a judge is holding office or engagement, or is performing activities that could be deemed incompatible with his duties.

### Pronouncement of Caution and Objection

#### Article 29

The High Personnel Council may concurrently with determination of incompatibility, pronounce a caution to a judge that shall be entered into his personal record.

A judge shall be entitled to file an objection to the High Judicial Council, within eight days.

A judge may express his claims orally, by himself or through a representative.

## V. JUDGE'S FINANCIAL STATUS

### Base Salary

#### Article 30

A judge's salary shall be determined pursuant to base salary.

Base salary shall be determined on the basis of the coefficient for calculation and payment of salary and base for calculation and payment of salaries established by the law governing the salaries in state authorities.

Base salary, for the purpose of this Law, shall mean the amount without the percentage increment for years of service.

#### Articles 31 32

(Delited)

## The Base Salary of a Judge Assigned to another Court

### Article 33

A judge assigned to another court shall have the right to the base salary of a judge in that court if it is more favourable for him.

The High Judicial Council shall prescribe compensation and other benefits of a judge assigned to a another court.

## Increments of Judges' Base Salary

### Article 34

The High Judicial Council may increase the base salary of a judge and court president up to 20%, depending on the scope and complexity of the work they perform..

The High Judicial Council may decide to increase the base salary in a court in which judge posts cannot be filled by up to 50%.

The base salary of a judge acting in cases of criminal offences with elements of organised crime and war crime, can be increased, in addition to the increment from paragraph 2 of this Article, by up to 100%.

Decision on increase of base salary prescribed by this Article shall be passed by the High Judicial Council, with the agreement of the ministry competent for judicial affairs.

### Article 35

(Delited)

## Chapter three

## HIGH PERSONNEL COUNCIL

### Scope of activities

### Article 36

The High Personnel Council shall be established within the Supreme Court of Serbia.

The High Personnel Council shall decide on issues related to the status of judges prescribed by law.

### Composition

### Article 37

The High Personnel Council shall comprise nine justices from the Supreme Court of Serbia.

The justices shall enter the Council pursuant to the order established by the Rules of Procedure of the High Personnel Council.

The High Personnel Council shall comprise of approximately equal number of justices from each department of the Supreme Court of Serbia.

### Passing of Decisions

### Article 38

The High Personnel Council shall pass decisions by majority vote of all members.

## Incompatibility

### Article 39

The President of the Supreme Court of Serbia may not be a member of the High Personnel Council.

In case of a procedure against a member of the High Personnel Council, he/she shall be replaced by a justice selected by other members of the Council by lot.

## Term of Office and Management

### Article 40

The term of office of a member of the High Personnel Council shall last for two years.

If the term of office of a member of the High Personnel Council ceases prematurely, a new member shall be appointed for the duration of the remainder of the term of his/her predecessor.

Membership in the High Personnel Council of a member whose judgeship ceases shall cease at the same time.

The President, chosen by the members among themselves, shall chair the High Personnel Council.

## Chapter Three A

### INTERNAL CONTROL

#### The Supervisory Board

##### Article 40a

A Supervisory Board is hereby established in the Supreme Court of Serbia (hereinafter "the Board").

The Board shall comprise five justices from among the justices of the Supreme Court of Serbia elected to a term of four years by the General Session.

The Board shall be chaired by a president elected by Board members from among its members. A judge cannot concurrently be a member of the Board and the High Personnel Council.

#### Purview of the Supervisory Board

##### Article 40b

The Board is empowered to control court cases and make an inspection thereof either following a complaint or at its own initiative.

Upon conclusion of control of a court case, the Board may initiate proceedings before the High Personnel Council for dismissal of a judge for unconscientious or unprofessional discharge of duty or recommend pronouncing of disciplinary measure against the judge.

## Chapter Four

### ELECTION OF JUDGE

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTION

## Article 41

A citizen of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro meeting all conditions for employment with government authorities who is a Bachelor of Law, has passed the Bar Exam and is worthy of the judge's office may be elected judge.

The following work experience in legal practice after passing the Bar Exam shall be required:

two years for a judge at municipal court and magistrate;  
four years for a judge at commercial court  
six years for a judge at district court  
eight years for a judge at the Court of Appeal, High Commercial Court, High  
Magistrate and Administrative Court  
Court  
twelve years for a judge at the Supreme Court of Serbia.

## II. ELECTION PROCEDURE

### Notice of Election

#### Article 42

The High Judicial Council shall announce the election of judges.

The announcement shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" and other public media.

### Application

#### Article 43

Applications for election shall be submitted to the High Judicial Council within fifteen days following the day of publishing of announcement in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

Documents documents proving that the requirements for election have been met shall be attached to the application.

The High Judicial Council shall be provided with the personal file of each candidate coming from a court.

### Obtaining Data and Opinion

#### Article 44

The High Judicial Council shall obtain data and opinion on professional ability and worthiness of a candidate.

The data and opinion shall be obtained from the bodies and organisations in which the candidate has worked in legal practice, and for candidates coming from courts the opinion of the session of judges of the candidate's court is mandatory.

### Nomination for Election

#### Article 45

The High Judicial Council shall, when nominating a judge, take into consideration only his/her professional ability and worthiness.

Every nomination for election shall be reasoned.

## Election

### Article 46

A judge is elected by the National Assembly at the proposal of the High Judicial Council.  
The National Assembly may only elect a candidate nominated by the High Judicial Council.  
If the nominated candidate is not elected, the High Judicial Council shall redefine the nomination with a new candidate.

## III. JUDGE'S OATH AND TAKING OFFICE

### Taking Oath

#### Article 47

Prior to taking office, a judge shall take an oath before the President of the National Assembly.

The President of the Supreme Court of Serbia shall take an oath before the National Assembly.

A judge elected from among judges shall not take the oath again.

### Oath

#### Article 48

The judge' oath shall read: " I swear, by my honour, that I will perform my office true to the Constitution and law, to the best of my knowledge and ability and to serve solely to truth and justice".

### Taking Office

#### Article 49

A judge shall take the office at the ceremonial session of all judges at the court to which he/she is elected.

A judge's previous function in the original court shall cease with taking the new office.

A higher instance court judge, elected as president of a lower instance court, may return to his/her judge's function at the higher instance court after termination of the elected function.

### When is it Deemed that a Judge has not Been Elected

#### Article 50

A judge shall be deemed not elected if he/she fails to take office within two months of election without a justifiable reason.

A decision thereof shall be passed by the High Personnel Council at the proposal of the court president of a court, and shall accordingly notify both the National Assembly and the High Judicial Council.

A judge shall have the right to file an objection against the decision with the High Judicial Council within eight days.

## Chapter five

### TERMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICE

## I REASONS FOR TERMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICE

### 1. All Reasons

#### Article 51

The judicial office shall cease at the judge's request, when he/she reaches the retirement years of service or when dismissed.

### 2. Reaching the Retirement Age

#### General

#### Article 52

A judge shall be deemed to have reached retirement age when reaching the age of sixtyfive or forty years of service.

A president of a court shall, at latest until October 1<sup>st</sup>, inform in writing the President of the Supreme Court of Serbia which judges and presidents of the directly inferior courts are reaching the retirement years of service next year and when.

#### The Prohibition of Extension and Reduction of the Number of Years for Retirement

#### Article 53

The number of years required for retirement in respect of a judge may not be extended.

Any decrease of the time period required for retirement shall not influence a judge's termination of office.

### 3. Reasons for Dismissal from Office

#### All Reasons

#### Article 54

A judge shall be dismissed from office when he/she is convicted for a criminal offence to unconditional prison sentence of minimum six months, or for a punishable offence making him/her unworthy of judicial office, or when he/she performs the judge's duty negligently or unprofessionally, and when he/she permanently loses the working capacity to perform the judicial office.

#### Unconscientious and Incompetent Performance

#### Article 55

A judge shall be deemed unconscientious in performance of duty if he/she is dilatory in resolving a case, ignores the prescribed timelimits in proceedings or issuing decisions, or otherwise acts contrary to the criteria prescribed by the Supreme Court of Serbia.

Any continued engagement on offices, duties or activities same or similar to those determined to be incompatible with his/her function shall be deemed unconscientious performance of duty.

Insufficient success in performance of judicial office, according to criteria set forth by the Supreme Court of Serbia, shall be deemed incompetence.

## II DETERMINATION OF REASONS FOR TERMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICE

1. **Determination of Reaching the Retirement Age And Reasons for Dismissal from Office**

**Competence and Initiation of the Proceedings**

**Article 56**

The High Personnel Council determines that retirement age has been reached and the reasons for dismissal

President of the Court, president of directly superior court, president of the Supreme Court and the Minister in charge of the judiciary shall initiate the procedure, while the procedure for determining grounds for dismissal of a judge due to unconscientious or incompetent performance of judicial office may also be initiated by the Board.

The procedure for determining whether the President of the Supreme Court of Serbia has reached retirement age and grounds for removal from office shall be initiated by the High Personnel Council.

If the High personnel Council fails to reach a decision within 60 days from the day of instituting proceedings, the decision shall be taken by the General Session within the following 30-day period, and the term in office of members of the High Personnel Council shall cease.

**Procedure before the High Personnel Council**

**Article 57**

The High Personnel Council shall determine the facts and decide in the proceedings that shall be closed to public.

It may request the necessary data from competent authorities and organisations.

The decision of the High Personnel Council must be reasoned.

**Pronouncement of Measures and the Right to Objection**

**Article 58**

The High Personnel Council may, during the procedure dismissal of a judge due to negligent and incompetent performance of judge's function, pronounce the measure of caution or removal from office for the period from one month to one year.

A judge shall have the right to file an objection against the measure pronounced to the General Session within eight days.

The General Session shall be closed to public.

**Status of Judge During the Procedure**

**Article 59**

A judge shall have the right to be immediately notified of the reasons for initiating the procedure, informed of the case and relevant documents, course of the procedure and the report of judge rapporteur, and to offer explanations or proof for his claims by himself or through a representative.

A judge may present his/her claims orally before the High Personnel Council and the General Session.

**Notifying the National Assembly**

**Article 60**

No objection is allowed against the decision of the High Personnel Council determining the reaching of retirement age or grounds for removal from office.

The President of the Supreme Court of Serbia shall, immediately upon the receipt of the decision, notify the National Assembly that a judge has reached retirement age or that there are reasons for his/her dismissal.

#### The Effect of Measures

##### Article 61

The measures of caution and removal from office shall be recorded in the judge's personal record.

As long as the measure of removal from office is effective, the judge shall have the status as if suspended from duty.

A caution may not be pronounced twice to a judge.

## 2. Termination of duty at the request of a judge

##### Article 62

A judge who wants his judicial office to be terminated shall file a request in writing to the High Personnel Council, which shall immediately forward a valid request to the National Assembly.

The request may be withdrawn until the judge's office is terminated by the decision of the National Assembly, or until the expiration of a time limit provided by this Law.

A request for termination of judge's function filed by a judge after the initiation of the dismissal procedure shall not be considered until the conclusion of dismissal procedure.

### III. DECISION ON TERMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICE

#### Passing of Decision

##### Article 63

The National Assembly shall decide on termination of judicial office.

#### Time of Termination of Judicial Office

##### Article 64

If the request for termination of judicial office is not decided on within one month, it shall be considered that the judicial office was terminated by the expiry of one month from the date of filing the request, which shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

In all other cases the judicial office shall be terminated on the day specified in the decision of the National Assembly.

#### The Consequences of Dismissal

##### Article 65

A judge's employment rights shall cease with dismissal and completion of retirement years of service.

He/she may not apply for election to a court or public prosecutor's office nor apply for appointment as deputy public prosecutor or magistrate.

## Chapter Six

### PRESIDENT OF COURT

#### Duration of term in Office

##### Article 66

The President of Court shall be elected among judges, to a fouryear term, and may be re-elected.

The term in office of the President of Court shall begin with the day of taking the office.

#### Acting President of Court

##### Article 67

Upon the termination of duty of the President of Court, the President of the directly superior Court shall appoint a judge as acting president who shall perform this duty until a new President of Court takes the office, for a period not exceeding one year.

An acting President of Court in a municipal court shall be appointed by the president of the Appellate Court on the territory of which the seat of the municipal court is located.

The General Session shall appoint a justice for the position of the acting President of Supreme Court of Serbia.

#### Status of the President of Court upon the Termination of Duty

##### Article 68

The President of Court who has not been reelected, who was removed from such duty or whose function was terminated at own request shall continue to perform judicial office

When the duty of court president of a higher instance court judge elected as the president of lower instance court president ceases, he shall have the right to continue the performance of judicial office at the higher instance court.

#### Dismissal of the President of Court

##### Article 69

The President of Court shall be dismissed if he/she performs suchduties unconscientiously or unsuccsefully.

Unconscientious performance of duty is primarily reflected in failure to organise proper and timely work of the court and prevent activities detrimental to the independence or dignity of the court.

#### Application of Provisions on Judges

##### Article 70

The President of Court shall be appointed and dismissed in accordance with the same procedure as the procedure for the appointment and dismissal of judges.

Other provisions of this Law referring to judges shall also apply to presidents of courts.

## Chapter Seven

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS ON LAY JUDGES

## Requirements for Appointment and Duration of Duty

### Article 71

A Yugoslav citizen, who has reached twenty-six years of age and is worthy to be a lay judge may be appointed a lay judge.

In appointing, attention shall be given to the sex, age, vocation and social status, knowledge, expertise and affiliation for specific legal matters.

A lay judge shall be appointed to a five-year period and may be reelected.

## Appointment Procedure

### Article 72

The High Judicial Council shall appoint a lay judge at the proposal of the Minister in charge of judiciary.

Before making a proposal, the Minister shall obtain the opinion from the court to which the lay judge is being appointed.

## The Oath

### Article 73

A lay judge shall take an oath before the President of the Court to which he has been appointed.

The text of the oath shall be as follows: "I swear by my honour to perform my duty in accordance with the Constitution and law, consciously and with dedication".

## Suspension from Office

### Article 74

The President of Court may suspend a lay judge from duty if proceedings have been instituted against him for a criminal offence due to which he may be dismissed from office or if dismissal proceedings have been instituted.

Suspension shall last until conclusion of proceedings.

## Incompatibility with other Services, Engagements and Activities

### Article 75

A lay judge may not be an attorney-at-law nor may perform any legal services or give legal advice for remuneration.

Other services, engagements and activities contrary to the dignity and independence of a judge or damaging to the reputation of court shall be deemed incompatible with the position of a lay judge.

## Termination of Duty

### Article 76

The duty of a lay judge shall cease with abolishing of the court, but not due to reaching retirement age nor due to incompetent performance of duty unless the lay judge meets the professional requirements for a judge.

The procedure for determination of reasons for termination of duty of a lay judge shall be initiated by the President of Court, President of the directly superior court, President of Supreme

Court of Serbia and the Minister in charge of judiciary.

The High Judicial Council shall conduct the procedure and decide on the matter.

A caution nor a measure of removal from the court may not be pronounced to a lay judge.

## Remuneration and Reward to Lay Judges

### Article 77

A lay judge shall be entitled to compensation of dutyrelated expenses, compensation of lost income and right to a reward.

The conditions and the amount of compensation and reward shall be set by the High Judicial Council.

## Provisions on Judges shall Apply Accordingly

### Article 78

The provisions on judges shall apply to lay judges accordingly.

## Chapter Eight

### TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

#### I TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

##### Continuation of Performance of Judge's Function

#### Article 79

The judges elected on the basis of the Law on Courts ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 46/91, 60/91, 18/92 and 71/92) shall continue to perform the office in courts to which they were elected or assigned pursuant to the Law on Courts.

#### Article 79a

(Delited)

##### Continuation of Judicial Office in Municipal Authorities for Petty Offences and Petty Offence Panels

#### Article 79b

Law on Petty Offences ("SRS Official Gazette" No. 44/89 and "RS Official Gazette" Nos. 21/90, 11/92, 6/93, 53/93, 67/93, 28/94, 16/97, 37/97, 36/98, 44/98, 62/01, 65/01 and 55/04) shall apply to appointment and termination of judges in municipal petty offence authorities and Petty Offence Panels until December 31, 2006.

The office of judges in municipal petty offence authorities and Petty Offence Panels shall be terminated on December 31, 2006.

## Election of Judges of Magistrate Courts and High Court of Magistrates

### Article 79v

Decision on the number of judges in magistrate courts and High Court of Magistrates shall be passed by July 1, 2006. President and judges of magistrate courts and the High Court of Magistrates shall be elected by December 31, 2006 in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

## Election of Judges to the Appellate Courts and Administrative Court

### Article 80

A decision on the number of judges and lay judges for the Court of Appeal and judges for the Administrative Court shall be passed by June 1, 2006.

The president and judges of the Appellate Courts and Administrative Court shall be elected by 31 December 2006, in accordance with the previous order of judges pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 2.

## II FINAL PROVISION

### Title Delited

### Article 81

(Delited)

### Entry into Force

### Article 82

This Law shall enter into force on January 1st, 2002.