

ACT
OF PROMULGATION OF LAW ON THE JUDICIAL POLICE IN THE
FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Law on the Judicial Police in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is hereby proclaimed, enacted by the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the session of the House of Representatives held on 28 July 2020 and the session of the House of Peoples held on 1 October 2020.

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21 October 2020
Sarajevo

President
Marinko Čavara

LAW
ON THE JUDICIAL POLICE IN THE FEDERATION
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
(Scope of the Law)

This Law regulates organization, management and leadership, resources, authority, competencies, labour relations, employment, training and professional development, salaries and compensations, disciplinary and material liability, work supervision, Judicial Police Committee and other issues significant for organization and functioning of the Judicial Police in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter: the Judicial Police).

Article 2
(Definition of Terms)

- (1) Judicial institutions referred to in this Law are courts and prosecutors' offices in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter: the Federation).
- (2) Judicial office holder referred to in this Law is a judge or a prosecutor from the judicial institutions in the Federation.
- (3) Judicial police officer referred to in this Law is an employee of the Judicial Police who is authorized to enforce powers set forth by this Law and act as an authorized official according to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter: the CPC) and other laws.
- (4) Terms of gender identity used in this Law, shall equally apply to masculine and feminine gender, whichever gender is used herein, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- (5) Terms used in this Law in singular or plural shall equally apply to both, singular and plural, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

**Article 3
(Definition)**

The Judicial Police shall be an independent police agency, established within the system of judicial authority in the Federation, for the purpose of ensuring successful conduct of a court proceeding and creating safe work environment for the judicial institutions in the Federation.

**Article 4
(Legal Grounds)**

The Judicial Police shall perform tasks within its authority set forth by this Law, procedural laws and by-laws subsequent to this Law.

**Article 5
(Informing the Public)**

The Judicial Police shall inform the public about actions conducted under its work scope, whenever it is in interest of public or the Judicial Police.

**Article 6
(Submitting Reports and Information)**

- (1) The Judicial Police shall submit the annual work report for the past year to the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter: the Federation Government) and the Federal Ministry of Justice by the end of March of the current year at the latest.
- (2) Report referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted for information purposes.

II – ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

**Article 7
(Seat)**

The Judicial Police seat shall be in Sarajevo.

**Article 8
(Managing the Judicial Police)**

The President of the Supreme Court of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter: the Supreme Court President) shall be responsible for managing the Judicial Police.

**Article 9
(Leadership of the Judicial Police)**

- (1) The Judicial Police shall be under command of the Director of the Judicial Police (hereafter: the Director), who shall be responsible to the Supreme Court President for his/her work.
- (2) The Director shall be assisted by the Assistants Director in commanding the Judicial Police, who shall be responsible to the Director for their work.

Article 10
(Responsibilities of the Supreme Court President)

The Supreme Court President shall have the following responsibilities in managing the Judicial Police:

- a) supervise the work of the Judicial Police;
- b) appoint and dismiss the Director and decide on labour rights and obligations for the Director;
- c) pass rulebooks, guidelines, procedures, instructions and orders within the Judicial Police authority;
- d) pass guidelines for judicial institutions and the Judicial Police, relevant to issues of the Judicial Police authority;
- e) establish the Judicial Police Committee of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter: the Judicial Police Committee);
- f) approve budget requests of the Judicial Police;
- g) approve decisions of the Director according to this Law;
- h) carry out other duties in order to improve work efficiency of the Judicial Police.

Article 11
(Responsibilities of the Director)

The Director shall carry out the following responsibilities:

- a) supervise, guide and coordinate activities of organizational units of the Judicial Police;
- b) draft and submit by-laws referring to work of the Judicial Police to the Supreme Court President;
- c) decide on employments, rights, obligations and responsibilities of the judicial police officers, civil servants and employees according to this Law and other federal laws;
- d) cooperate with the judicial institutions and other agencies and organizations relevant to issues of the Judicial Police authority;
- e) draft budget proposals for financial and other resources necessary for the Judicial Police operations, decide on deployment of allocated financial and other resources and prepare reports and recommendations related to the budget;
- f) plan and execute responsibilities related to salaries and compensations of employees, contributions of employers and other contributions, expenses related to goods, services and procurement of resources for everyday duties according to the approved Judicial Police budget and accounting policies of the budget users and the Federation Treasury; approve financial payments within the budget allocated to the Judicial Police;
- g) ensure planning and implementation of joint activities with other security agencies and law enforcement bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- h) prepare programs, information, analyses and other materials from the Judicial Police work scope, on the request of the Supreme Court President or on his/her own self initiative;
- i) inform the Supreme Court President, on regular bases, about activities carried out by the Judicial Police;
- j) inform the public, as needed or requested, about the activities carried out by the Judicial Police;
- k) carry out other responsibilities foreseen by this Law and the Rulebook on Internal Organization or other duties set forth by the Supreme Court President.

Article 12
(Responsibilities of the Assistants Director)

- (1) The Assistants Director shall carry out responsibilities set forth by the Rulebook on Internal Organization, including those assigned by the Director.
- (2) The Director shall assign one of the Assistants Director to replace him/her in his/her absence or during temporary inability to perform the Director's responsibilities.

Article 13
(Rights and Responsibilities of Management and Leadership)

The Federal legislation referring to rights and responsibilities in managing the federal authority shall be applied accordingly to rights and responsibilities of the Supreme Court President and the Director, in relation to management and leadership of the Judicial Police.

Article 14
(Organizational Structure)

The Rulebook on Internal Organization shall be passed by the Supreme Court President pursuant to the proposal of the Director, with consent of the Government.

III – RESOURCES

Article 15
(Equipment)

- (1) Resources required for work of the Judicial Police shall be provided by the Federation Budget.
- (2) For the purpose of carrying out work relevant to its competences, the Judicial Police shall use premises, vehicles, weapons and other specialized equipment.

Article 16
(Work Premises)

- (1) Premises for accommodation of basic and internal organizational units in the seat of the Judicial Police shall be provided by the judicial institutions on the Federation level, in cooperation with the Federation Government.
- (2) Premises for accommodation of basic and internal organizational units seated in cantons or municipalities, as well as their maintenance, shall be provided by the judicial institutions on the cantonal or the municipal level, in cooperation with the Cantonal Governments.

IV – AUTHORITY AND WORK PERFORMANCE

(1) Authority

Article 17
(The Judicial Police Authority)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall have authority over the following responsibilities:
 - a) gathering information;

- b) bringing in suspects, defendants, witnesses and experts;
 - c) apprehending convicted persons and persons with outstanding detention warrants;
 - d) transfer of apprehended persons;
 - e) detention of apprehended persons;
 - f) enforcement of court decisions;
 - g) physical and technical protection of premises and property of the judicial institutions and the Judicial Police;
 - h) maintaining order in courtrooms and other premises or premises that enable successful conduct of a proceeding;
 - i) physical and technical protection of the judicial office holders, their property and close family members;
 - j) witness protection;
 - k) executing other orders of the judicial institutions that enable successful conduct of a proceeding.
- (2) Responsibilities of the Judicial Police referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be executed on the territory of the Federation.
- (3) Exceptional to Paragraph (2) of this Article, responsibilities of the Judicial Police referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be executed on the territory of Republika Srpska and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cases where execution of responsibilities outside of the Federation territory is necessary to finalize the activity in progress.
- (4) The Judicial Police responsibilities referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article may be executed outside of the Federation territory in cases where the Judicial Police is carrying out orders or requests issued according to provisions of the law on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and other legal regulations related to the mentioned work scope.

Article 18 **(Execution of Responsibilities)**

(Gathering information)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall gather information essential for the successful conduct of the proceeding, according to the written order issued by the judicial institution.
- (2) The Judicial Police may gather information for the purpose of executing written orders of the judicial institutions.
- (3) The Judicial Police may gather information even without the special written order of the judicial institution, if execution of responsibilities referred to in Article 17, Paragraph (1), Items g), h) and i) of this Law require them to do so.

Article 19 **(Bringing Persons before Judicial Institutions)**

(Bringing persons before judicial institutions)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall bring in suspects, defendants, witnesses and experts for the purpose of ensuring their presence and successful conduct of the proceeding, according to the written order issued by the judicial institution and other relevant law.
- (2) If the person referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shows signs of a severe decease or illness or is in high stage of pregnancy, when bringin in before the judicial institution could endanger his/her life, the Judicial Police shall inform the acting judicial office holder about the situation without delay and request instructions relevant to execution of the order.

Article 20
(Bringing in Juveniles)

- (1) If carrying out orders for bringing in juveniles, the Judicial Police shall act according to provisions of the Law on Protection and Treatment of Children and Juveniles in Criminal Proceedings.
- (2) The juvenile shall be accompanied by a parent or a guardian.
- (3) Exceptional to Paragraph (2) of this Article, if the parent or the guardian refuse, or for whatever reason is unable to accompany the juvenile, or is unknown, the juvenile shall be brought in without his/her presence, and the acting judicial office holder shall be informed about it without delay.

Article 21
(Deprivation of Liberty/Apprehension)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall apprehend a person, according to the written order, should he/she fail to report to prison for serving of sentence or has an outstanding detention warrant.
- (2) A person deprived of liberty must, in his/her native language or any other language that he/she understands, be immediately informed about the reasons for his/her apprehension and have right for his/her family, consular officer of the foreign state whose citizen he/she is, or other person designated by him/her, to be informed about his/her deprivation of liberty.
- (3) If the person referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shows signs of a severe decease or illness or is in high stage of pregnancy, when apprehension could endanger his/her life, the Judicial Police shall inform the acting judicial office holder about the situation without delay and request instructions relevant to execution of the order.

Article 22
(Location to Bring From and Location of Apprehension)

Bringing in and apprehending persons referred to in Articles 19, 20 and 21 of this Law may be carried out in location of their lodging or residence, from institutions or other location where the person is staying.

Article 23
(Transfer of Persons Deprived of Liberty)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall carry out transfer of persons deprived of liberty according to the written court order.
- (2) Transfer of persons deprived of liberty referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall refer to transfer of a detained person from one institution to another, transfer of a detained person to prison for serving of sentence or to institution for compulsory treatment, transfer of a person apprehended by other police agencies according to the court arrest warrant and other transfers of detained persons related to procedural actions in the proceeding.

Article 24
(Treatment of Persons Deprived of Liberty and Person Brought Before Judicial Institutions)

The judicial police officers shall be responsible for safety of persons deprived of liberty and person brought before judicial institutions and shall prevent any attempt of their escape, restrict contact with other persons and disable other actions that could compromise their safety or cause adverse effect to the proceeding.

Article 25
(Custody of Persons Deprived of Liberty)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall act on written orders of the judicial institutions for placing apprehended persons into custody, according to rights of the judicial institutions set forth by provisions of the CPC.
- (2) In carrying out actions referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Judicial Police shall apply measures of physical and technical security upon the person deprived of liberty and placed into custody, as well as ensuring his/her presence during the hearing.
- (3) Transfer of the person deprived of liberty, who is to be placed into custody, shall be carried out according to the written order of the judicial function holder between authorized officers who apprehended the person and the judicial police officers.
- (4) The judicial institution that issued the detention order shall be responsible to ensure requirements for the detention, including detention facilities with the supporting infrastructure, meals for the detained person and other essential settings.
- (5) Exceptional to Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Judicial Police may place into custody the person brought before the judicial institution who is not deprived of liberty, according to provisions of Articles 19 and 20 of this Law, without the special order for custody issued by the judicial institution, provided that the custody of this person may last maximum 24 hours before the scheduled hearing or a trial, hence prior to transfer of this person to the judicial office holder who issued the order to bring him/her in.
- (6) The person in custody referred to in Paragraph (5) of this Article shall have right for his/her family, consular officer of the foreign state whose citizen he/she is, or other person designated by him/her, to be informed about his/her placement into custody.

Article 26
(Execution of Court Decisions)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall provide assistance in execution of the court decisions, according to the written court order, contributing to safe setting and uninterrupted execution of the court decisions and safety of participants during the execution process.
- (2) The court order requesting the Judicial Police assistance in executing of the court decisions shall mandatory include security and other reasons why the assistance is being requested.
- (3) A security assessment and other relevant measures and actions important for uninterrupted execution of the court decision and every individual task, shall be carried out by the Judicial Police.
- (4) According to the security assessment, the Judicial Police may recommend other measures and actions to the court, to be carried out by other competent agencies pursuant to the court order.

- (5) Exceptional to Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Judicial Police shall directly execute the court decision on seizing illicitly obtained property derived from a criminal activity, pursuant to the court order.

Article 27
(Physical and Technical Protection of Premises and Property)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall carry out physical and technical protection of premises and property used by the judicial institutions and the Judicial Police.
- (2) Responsibilities referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall imply obligation of the Judicial Police to carry out necessary measures related to protection and safety of premises, persons in the premises, monitoring and control of entries, movements and exits from the premises, monitoring of porter service work particularly during the night hours and carrying out other measures important for safety of premises, especially related to prevention of explosions, attacks on the premises and other ways of endangering.
- (3) Related to responsibilities referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Judicial Police may prohibit carrying in of objects convenient to cause a security risk for the premises or persons within, including objects suitable for obstruction of work of the judicial office holders and the judicial institution itself.

Article 28
(Level and Types of Security)

According to the security assessment, the Judicial Police shall set the level and type of protection, draft security plans and carry out necessary measures and actions in order to properly secure the premises or propose carrying out of measures and actions to the head of the judicial institution.

Article 29
(Safety in Courtrooms and Other Premises or Areas)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall manage security of courtrooms and other premises or areas that hold trial sessions and hearings or that ensure successful conduct of the proceeding, and shall carry out precautionary and oppressive measures in order to create safe surroundings for the trial sessions, hearings and other actions.
- (2) The Judicial Police may take out all persons obstructing the work of the court or conduct of the proceeding, according to the decision of the judicial function holder or the court executor.
- (3) Related to responsibilities referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Judicial Police may prohibit carrying in of objects suitable for endangering persons in courtrooms and other premises or areas referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, including objects suitable of obstruction of work of the judicial office holders and the judicial institution itself.

Article 30
(Physical and Technical Protection of Persons)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall be responsible for physical and technical protection of the judicial office holders, if the reason for endangering is related to their work position or duties involved.

- (2) When security reasons require, the Judicial Police shall be responsible for physical and technical protection of the close family members of the person referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.
- (3) Physical and technical protection of persons referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article may be assigned 24 hours a day and may include protection in work place, in place of residence and in motion.
- (4) The decision on protection, as well as the level and type of protection, shall be passed by the Director, according to the security assessment of the Judicial Police.
- (5) If the protection measures set forth in the decision referred to in Paragraph (4) of this Article include protection in place of residence, and the protected person resides outside of the Federation territory, the Judicial Police shall address the local police agency in charge to assist in the protection.
- (6) Exceptional to Paragraph (4) of this Article, subject to security demands, the Director may decide on emergency protection measures even without the security assessment of the Judicial Police.
- (7) Measures from Paragraph (6) of this Article may be applied until the security risk exists or until the security assessment is finalized at the latest.
- (8) The Director shall continuously validate presence of cause for applying of the security measures, including the level and type of protection set forth by the decision referred to in Paragraph (4) of this Article.
- (9) The person under protection measures shall be obligated to act according to security instructions of the judicial police officers.
- (10) If the person under protection should refuse protection measures or refuse to act according to security instructions of the judicial police officers, the Director may decide to terminate the protection measures.

Article 31
(Security Assessment and Training)

The Judicial Police shall continuously carry out security assessments and provide professional training to the judicial office holders and their close family members related their security.

Article 32
(Witness Protection)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall, according to the written order of the judicial institution, carry out witness protection duties for witnesses in criminal proceedings deemed under threat, witnesses in danger and under protection, i.e. anonymous witnesses, including family members and other persons close to the witness.
- (2) Witness protection referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall include protection measures, i.e. all individual measures with purpose to protect the witness and his/her close persons from intimidations, assaults or any other consequences caused by his/her decision to testify and cooperate with the judicial institutions.
- (3) Measures carried out while protecting witnesses and close persons shall include:
 - a) physical and technical protection of the person, including prevention of jeopardizing life, health, physical integrity or property of the witness and his/her close persons by using physical – technical measures;
 - b) transfer, including temporary relocation of the witness and the close person from his/her place of residence or lodging to another location in the Federation, upon the decision of the competent organizational unit of the Judicial Police;

- c) other measured set forth by the procedural laws and other regulations.
- (4) Measured referred to in Paragraph (3), Items a) and b) of this Article shall be carried out according to the written consent of the witness and the close person and, in cases referred to in Paragraph (3), Item b), the Judicial Police shall sign an agreement with the witness and the close person.
- (5) The Judicial Police shall provide or organize the necessary legal, medical or psychological assistance to the witness or his/her close person during the witness protection.
- (6) Assistance referred to in Paragraph (5) of this Article shall not exceed an amount sufficient for life expenses or adapting into the new living environment.
- (7) Resources for witness protection according to this Law shall be planned for and provided by the Federation Budget.
- (8) All administrative bodies and public institutions in the Federation shall be obligated to act according to requests of the Judicial Police and provide assistance related to its authorities supporting the witness protection measures.

Article 33
(Executing other Orders of Judicial Institutions)

The Judicial Police shall execute other orders issued by the judicial office holders ensuring successful conduct of the proceedings.

Article 34
(Regulations Related to Work Performance and Enforcing Powers)

Procedures, tactics, methodology and other issues significant for work performance related to the Judicial Police competencies shall be regulated by rules on procedures and enforcing powers of the Judicial Police, passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to proposal of the Director.

V – POWERS AND ENFORCING POWERS

1. Powers

Article 35
(Powers of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) In addition to duties and powers set forth by the CPC and other procedural laws, in order to carry out responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law, the judicial police officer shall have the following powers:
 - a) verification and authentication of identity of persons;
 - b) conducting interviews;
 - c) issuing of warnings and orders;
 - d) detention;
 - e) temporary restriction of movement;
 - f) tracking down persons and things;
 - g) temporary seizure of objects;
 - h) temporary use of vehicles and communication devices of others;
 - i) entry to accommodations and other premises of others;
 - j) search of persons, accommodations and other premises, things and transportation means;

- k) inspection of persons, accommodations and other premises, things and transportation means;
 - l) use of means of force;
 - m) audio and video recording at public places;
 - n) processing of personal data and keeping records;
 - o) dealing with secret information and keeping records.
- (2) Powers referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be carried out by the judicial police officer according to provisions of Article 39 through 67 of this Law.

2. Basic principles

Article 36 (Obligatory Identification)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be obliged to present him/herself as the judicial police officer during the course of any communication with another person, while carrying out the Judicial Police responsibilities.
- (2) Exceptionally, if identification referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article puts the safety of the judicial police officer or another person at risk, or jeopardizes achieving of the legitimate goal that justifies enforcing powers, the judicial police officer may identify him/herself in a different way or delay identification.
- (3) When circumstances referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article cease to exist, the judicial police officer shall identify him/herself according to Paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 37 (Adequacy and Proportionality of Enforcing Powers)

- (1) Enforcing powers shall be adequate and proportional to the needs causing them to be used.
- (2) Powers shall be enforced by means that shall accomplish legitimate cause, with the least of injurious consequences and within the shortest possible time.

Article 38 (Decisions and Orders for Enforcing Powers)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall enforce powers according to his/her own decision in agreement with the law, including the order of the supervising officer or an authorized institution.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall not execute the order that leads to committing of a criminal offence, set forth by the criminal legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (3) The judicial police officer shall immediately submit the noncompliance report to his/her direct supervising officer, or the senior supervising officer if the order came from the direct supervising officer, in the event referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article.
- (4) Should the order be repeated regardless of the noncompliance report, the judicial police officer shall submit his/her report to the organizational unit responsible for internal control.

3. Enforcing powers

Article 39 (Identification and Verification of Identity of Person)

- (1) Whenever carrying out responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law, the judicial police officer shall be authorized to conduct identification and verification of identity of a person.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall inform the person about the reasons for identification and verification of his/her identity.

Article 40 (Methods of Identification and Verification of Identity)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall verify identity of the person by looking into his/her identification card or another public identification document containing a photograph.
- (2) Verification of identity may also be confirmed by the statement of another person whose identity shall be verified in the way referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, or using available records, or in relevant institutions.
- (3) If the judicial police officer should fail to verify identity of the person by methods referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, or should he/she suspect validity of the identification document, he/she shall request verification of identity by the competent law enforcement body.

Article 41 (Conducting Interviews)

- (1) Whenever carrying out responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law, the judicial police officer shall be authorized to conduct interviews with other persons.
- (2) Conducting interviews referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be carried out through activities of the Judicial Police on the field or in the Judicial Police premises, should the person be summoned.
- (3) If the initiated interview on the field cannot be completed in the safe and efficient manner, the judicial police officer shall be authorized to verbally summon the person, informing him/her about the reasons for summoning.
- (4) Summoning referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article shall imply to the written summon and interviewing during the time between 06:00 and 21:00 hours and shall not last longer than six hours.
- (5) Exceptionally, should there be an urgent need for the interview referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the judicial police officer shall be authorized to verbally summon the person, requiring the judicial police officer to inform the person about the reasons for summoning.

Article 42 (Issuing Warnings and Orders)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall warn a person who jeopardizes carrying out of responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law by his/her behaviour, actions or failure to act.
- (2) When carrying out responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law, the judicial police officer shall be authorized to issue orders to legal and physical persons.

- (3) Warnings and orders shall be issued in verbal or written form or in another appropriate manner (by visual or sound signals, hand signals etc.).

Article 43
(Bringing in Persons)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall bring in the following person to the official premises:
 - a) a person who breaches peace and order in the judicial institution building or in vicinity of the premise that is under protection;
 - b) a person who threatens, assaults or obstructs work of the judicial office holders, other employees of judicial institutions, or the judicial police officers in process of carrying out of their responsibilities and tasks;
 - c) a person whose identity should be verified and no other option exists;
 - d) a person who fails to respond to the summon referred to in Article 41, Paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Law.
- (2) According to the Judicial Police assessment, persons referred to in Paragraph (1), Items a), b) and c) of this Article shall be handed over to the competent agency for further actions.
- (3) Bringing in the person referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall last for as long as it takes to carry out the official responsibility, but six hours the longest.

Article 44
(Temporary Restriction of Movement)

- (1) The judicial police officer may temporary restrict movement of a person in the certain area or premises, should carrying out of responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law require him/her to do so.
- (2) Temporary restriction of movement referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article may last for as long as it takes for execution of the order or the security and protection measure, however shall not be extended after achieving the intended results.

Article 45
(Tracking Down Persons and Things)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be authorized to track down persons while carrying out orders referred to in Articles 19, 20 and 21 of this Law.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall be tracking down things according to the written court order.
- (3) Tracking down measures referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall imply to security tactical actions such as search, inspections of buildings and premises, ambush, raid, partial or total traffic blockade or blockade of another area.

Article 46
(Temporary Seizure of Objects)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be authorized to temporary seize objects in possession of the person under measures and actions referred to by this Law, objects in possession of other persons who obstruct or may obstruct execution of official duties, as well as objects that could be used to inflict self-injuries or assault the judicial police officer.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall be obligated to issue the receipt indicating the objects seized.

- (3) Subject to measures undertaken in order to carry out official duties, objects referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted for further disposition to the relevant judicial institution, law enforcement or other agency, relevant penitentiary institution, or shall be returned upon completion of official duty to the person, unless set forth otherwise by the law or the decision of the judicial institution.

Article 47

(Temporary Use of Vehicles or Communication Devices of Others)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be authorized to temporary use vehicles or communication devices belonging to others in order to carry out responsibilities in progress, referred to in Article 17 of this Law, that must be completed due to safety reasons and inability to use available resources of the Judicial Police.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall use vehicles or communication devices belonging to others until the reasons referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article stop existing.
- (3) Upon acquiring conditions, the judicial police officer shall immediately report the use of vehicles or communication devices belonging to others to the direct supervising officer and issue a receipt to the owner or user of the vehicle of the communication device, referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.
- (4) The owner or user of the vehicle or the communication device referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall have right to compensation, if damage occurred during the use of his/her assets.
- (5) Rule on procedure of identifying damage and level of compensation referred to in Paragraph (4) of this Article is passed by the Supreme Court President, with consent of the Federation Government.

Article 48

(Entry to Accommodation and other Premises without Special Order)

- (1) The judicial police officer may enter and search accommodation or other premises without a special order or a witness, if during the course of bringing in or apprehending a suspect, defendant or a convicted person he/she saw or received the information that the suspect, defendant or a convicted person is located in that accommodation or other premises.
- (2) In case referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the receipt shall be drafted indicating the reason and time of entry into the accommodation or other premises.
- (3) If, during the course of carrying out duties referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, an owner or the accommodation tenant are found in the accommodation or other premises, the judicial police officer shall make a record and take actions to secure accommodation or other premises from unauthorized entry of the third parties.
- (4) The Judicial Police shall inform the judicial office holder who issued the order for forceful bringing or apprehension, about actions referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 49

(Search of Persons, Accommodation and other Premises, Things and Transportation Means)

- (1) The Judicial Police may search persons, accommodations, other premises, transportation means and movables, according to the court order.

- (2) The search referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be carried out in order to conduct responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law in the secure manner and without interruptions.
- (3) The search referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be conducted according to provisions set forth by the CPC.
- (4) Exception to Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Judicial Police may search a person, accommodation, other premises, transportation means and movables without the court order only in cases set forth by the provisions of the CPC.

Article 50

(Inspection of Persons, Accommodation and other Premises, Things and Transportation Means)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be authorized to inspect a person, things the person is carrying and transportation means when carrying out responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law, with the purpose of finding objects that could be used to inflict a self-injury, for escape, assault on a person or property under protection, assault on the judicial police officer or obstructing conduct of a proceeding.
- (2) Inspection of the person referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall include insight into content of his/her clothing and footwear.
- (3) Inspection of things the person is carrying with him/her shall include inspection of things the person is carrying on him/her or in his/her vicinity.
- (4) Inspection of transportation means shall include inspection of all opened and closed areas of the transportation mean and objects transported within.
- (5) For the purpose of inspection referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the judicial police officer shall be authorized to use technical tools and official police dogs.
- (6) Inspection of persons referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be carried out by a person of same gender, exceptional to cases of urgent requirement for inspection of a person subject to seizing of weapons or other objects that could be used for attack on premises, other persons or inflicting self-injuries.

Article 51

(Means of Force)

- (1) The judicial police officer may use the following means of force when carrying out responsibilities from the Judicial Police authority:
 - a) fire arms;
 - b) physical force;
 - c) official police baton;
 - d) restraining means;
 - e) means for temporary incapacitation;
 - f) chemical means for temporary incapacitation of persons;
 - g) official police dogs;
 - h) enforcing means for stopping vehicles;
 - i) enforcing means for stopping persons;
 - j) explosive devices and other enforcing means for entering into premises.

Article 52
(Provisions for Use of Means of Force)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall issue an order and warn a person prior to use of means of force, unless it brings the judicial police officer or another person in jeopardy, or would not serve the purpose under the concrete circumstances.
- (2) Issuing the order and warning referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall imply to spoken warning (loud and clear announcement of the order and warning), including visual warning (putting means of force into position of use, removing weapons from the holster, loading the weapons etc.) and carrying out actions preceding use of means of force.
- (3) Should the person refuse to act according to the order and warning referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the judicial police officer may fire warning shots, if he/she estimates they could be beneficial.

Article 53
(Circumstances for Use of Firearms)

While carrying out duties referred to in Article 17 of this Law, the judicial police officer may use firearms, if other means of force cannot not ensure:

- a) protection of his/her own life or life of another person, if existing circumstances point to a direct death threat or inflicting life and health threatening injuries;
- b) fending off of a direct attack that endangers his/her own life or life of another person under his/her protection;
- c) fending off of a direct attack on premises under his/her protection, if the attack endangers his/her life or life of persons under his/her protection;
- d) preventing escape of a suspect, defendant or a convicted person, if special circumstances point to lives of others being endangered by that person.

Article 54
(Life and Health in Danger)

Danger referred to in Article 53, Item a) of this Law shall be considered real if the circumstances of the particular case point to a person in possession and intention of using of firearms, imitation of firearms, explosive device or other weapons dangerous for life and health.

Article 55
(Direct Attack)

Direct attack referred to in Article 53, Items b) and c) of this Law shall be considered as simultaneous and illegitimate:

- a) firearms attack by pulling the firearms;
- b) attack by tools or other dangerous object;
- c) attack simultaneously carried out by two or more persons;
- d) attack at location and in time when assistance could not objectively be anticipated;
- e) attack of seemingly physically stronger person or persons who use special skills.

Article 56
(Use of Firearms in Preventing Escape)

- (1) In preventing escape referred to in Article 53, Item d) of this Law, the judicial police officer shall attempt to prevent the person escaping by spoken instruction: “Stop, Judicial Police!”
- (2) Should the person refuse to act according to the order referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the judicial police officer shall give a verbal warning: “Stop, I will shoot!”. Should the person refuse to act according to the warning, the judicial police officer shall use firearms.
- (3) During the night, in the thick fog, on poorly visible terrain or in the forest, or when person is escaping towards the forests or in direction of premises where he/she could hide, firearms may be used if the person refuses to act according to the order referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.
- (4) When using firearms, the judicial police officer shall give the person enough time to act according to the order or the warning.
- (5) Should the person flee towards the gathered citizens, and if there is danger for someone to get lethally hurt or injured by use of firearms, the judicial police officer must not use firearms.

Article 57
(Ordering Use of Firearms)

- (1) The judicial police officer may use firearms on his/her own self initiative or according to the order of the direct commanding officer.
- (2) The judicial police officer performing duties and tasks within a team or a group, may use firearms only according to the order of the direct commanding officer. Exceptionally, should use of firearms be the only mean of defence from a direct attack and danger, firearms may be used even before the order is given.
- (3) The direct commanding officer may give the order for use of firearms only at the spot of event and according to Article 53 of this Law.

Article 58
(Use of Firearms on Animals)

Firearms used on animals that directly endanger lives of the judicial police officers or a person under their protection shall not be considered as use of firearms referred to in this Law.

Article 59
(Seeking Assistance)

Use of firearms by shooting in the air for the purpose of signalling and requesting help, shall not be considered as use of firearms referred to in this Law.

Article 60
(Circumstances of Use of other Means of Force)

When performing responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law, the judicial police officer may use means of force referred to in Article 51, Items b) through j) if not possible otherwise:

- a) to prevent an assault on the judicial police officer;
- b) to prevent an assault on a person under protection:

- c) to prevent resistance of a person under the outstanding warrant;
- d) to prevent resistance of a persons who is obstructing official duties;
- e) to prevent a person from escaping;
- f) to prevent a person from inflicting self-injuries;
- g) to prevent causing of damage on premises and other property under protection.

Article 61
(Limitation to Use of Means of Force)

- (1) The means of force shall not be used on minors, evidently ill, elderly and feeble persons, severely disabled and women at visible stage of pregnancy.
- (2) Exceptional to Paragraph (1) of this Article, the judicial police officer shall use means of force even against the aforementioned persons should some of them use firearms, tools or other dangerous objects and directly endanger live of the judicial police officer, life of a person under protection or life of a person with an outstanding warrant in progress.
- (3) Use of firearms shall not be permitted if it endangers lives of other people, unless it is the only defence from a direct attack or danger against oneself or another.
- (4) The judicial police officer shall not use firearms against vehicles and vessels in motion, unless the vehicle and vessel are used for a direct attack on the judicial police officer or a person under his/her protection, or if it is necessary to prevent a direct attack in situations under fire directed towards the judicial police officer, the person or premises under his/her protection referred to in Article 53, Item c) of this Law.

Article 62
(Reporting on Use of Means of Force)

- (1) Every use of means of force according to this Law shall be reported in written by the judicial police officer who used the means or ordered the use of means of force.
- (2) Use of restraining means on persons previously deprived of liberty shall not require reporting referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 63
(Assessment of Legitimacy and Regularity of Use of Means of Force)

Legitimacy and regularity of use of means of force by the judicial police officer shall be assessed by the competent organizational unit for internal control.

Article 64
(Regulations on Use of Means of Force)

Regulations on use of means of force, circumstances and methods of use of means of force, the report, assessment of legitimacy and regularity and post-traumatic counselling subsequent to use of means of force by the judicial police officers shall be passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to proposal of the Director.

Article 65
(Assistance of Citizens to the Judicial Police Officer)

- (1) A person who assists the judicial police officer upon his/her request, or gets involved into restraining of a person who resists or catching a fugitive on his/her own self initiative, and

in the process gets injured, ill or more permanently incapacitated for work shall have right to social welfare just as the person with permanent employment.

- (2) If the person referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article loses his/her life in course of assisting the judicial police officer, he/she shall be buried on the expense of the Judicial Police, at the location set forth by his/her family.
- (3) In case referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article, the family or a dependent of the deceased shall be given a lump sum aid amounting to six average monthly salaries of the deceased or six average monthly salaries paid in the Federation, if the deceased was unemployed or should it be more beneficial for him/her.
- (4) The person referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Article shall have right to compensate for damage in case he/she was not compensated on the grounds referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Article.

Article 66 **(Audio and Video Recording at Public Places)**

In order to carry out responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law, the judicial police officer may conduct audio and video recording of a person or group of persons, surroundings or any other circumstances or objects.

Article 67 **(Processing of Personal Data and Keeping Records)**

- (1) The Judicial Police shall be authorized to process personal data and keep records including personal data related to executing responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law and enforcing powers referred to in Article 35 of this Law.
- (2) The right to process personal data referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall only have the judicial police officer with special authorization issued by the Director.
- (3) The judicial police officer shall have right to access records referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article and shall be authorized to use personal data in cases required for executing responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law and enforcing powers referred to in Article 35 of this Law.
- (4) The judicial police officer shall not give away personal data to third parties, exceptional to cases required for executing responsibilities referred to in Article 17 of this Law and enforcing powers referred to in Article 35 of this Law.
- (5) Regulation on processing and use of personal data, types, content and keeping records shall be passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to proposal of the Director.

VI – LABOUR RELATIONS IN THE JUDICIAL POLICE

Article 68 **(Employees of the Judicial Police)**

- (1) Duties of the Judicial Police shall be executed by the judicial police officers, civil servants and employees.
- (2) National representation of the employed in the Judicial Police shall represent the national structure of the Federation population, according to the latest population census in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 69
(Status of Employees of the Judicial Police)

The judicial police officer shall have equal privileges related to labour relations, health and pension care and any other rights related to labour relations that are not regulated by this Law, and shall have equal privileges as the police officer of the Federation Ministry of Interior.

Article 70
(Civil Servant and Employee)

Federal regulations applying to civil servants and employees in the Federation shall also apply to civil servants and employees of the Judicial Police, related to labour relations, unless prescribed otherwise by this Law.

VII – DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE JUDICIAL POLICE

1. Duties

Article 71
(Duties of Employees of the Judicial Police)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be familiar with laws and other regulations that imply to executing or responsibilities and shall be obliged improve professionally.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall obey orders of superiors.
- (3) The judicial police officer shall be guided by the general interest when carrying out his/her duties, especially in serving and assisting the public.
- (4) The judicial police officer shall be impartial and avoid activities or omissions inconsistent with his/her responsibilities or breaching of duties set forth by this Law.
- (5) The judicial police officer shall withhold him/herself from public expression of political or religious believes.
- (6) The judicial police officer shall not request or accept any benefits or any other compensations for him/herself, or his/her relatives or another person.
- (7) During and after work hours, the judicial police officer shall act in a way that protects interests and reputation of the Judicial Police.
- (8) The judicial police officer that finds him/herself on the crime scene or scene of offence shall immediately inform the competent agency, and in cases when committing crime or an offence could lead to consequences of endangering life and health of citizens, he/she shall enforce powers and means of force according to provisions of this Law, including reporting to the direct supervising officer on the first available opportunity.
- (9) The judicial police officer shall undertake systematic medical control check-up in order to verify his/her psychological and physical abilities, and pursuant to proposal of the primary healthcare doctor or a supervising officer shall undertake additional medical control check-up.
- (10) In case the criminal or offence proceeding is conducted against the judicial police officer, he/she shall report it to the supervising officer, exceptional to traffic offences.
- (11) The judicial police officer shall give all the information about responsibilities and duties performed by him/her or his/her close family members, including details on assets at his/her and his/her close family disposition.

- (12) Close family members referred to in Paragraph (11) of this Article imply to spouses, the unmarried partners, parents and children, foster parents and foster children living in the common household.
- (13) Data referred to Paragraph (11) of this Article shall be saved in the human resource records of the Judicial Police and shall be regularly updated according to the existing laws and regulations on personal data protection.
- (14) The judicial police officer shall uphold all other responsibilities set forth by this Law and by-laws.

Article 72
(Special Medical Ability)

The Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director, shall pass a regulation setting forth criteria and methods of defining the special medical ability of the judicial police officers referred to in Article 71, Paragraph (9) of this Law and candidates referred to in Article 92, Paragraph (2) of this Law, as well as other issues related to medical and psychophysical examination.

Article 73
(Special Work Conditions)

- (1) Duties of the judicial police officers shall be considered as duties under special work conditions.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall also execute duties that could lead him/her to danger or pose a life risk.

Article 74
(Incompatibility)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall not carry out duties or perform functions that are not compatible to his/her official responsibilities, especially:
 - a) shall not perform a public function;
 - b) shall not perform additional duties for compensation, unless approved by the Director;
 - c) shall not be a member of a political party nor follow instructions of political parties, attend political rallies in uniform, unless he/she is on duty;
 - d) shall not give public statements nor comment the work or efficiency of the judicial institutions and the Judicial Police without approval of the Director.
- (2) Employment of the judicial police officer shall be terminated if he/she gets appointed or elected to a public function of any institution of authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 75
(Safekeeping of Information)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be obliged to safekeeping of data, information and identifications that come into his/her possession during the course of duty, if giving away of data, information and identifications to an unauthorized person could obstruct or jeopardize work of the judicial institution or the Judicial Police.
- (2) Obligation of safekeeping of data, information and identifications referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article continues even after termination of employment of the judicial police officer.

2. Rights

Article 76 (Rights of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall have rights to:
 - a) permanent employment up to the moment of meeting legal grounds for termination of employment;
 - b) leave and absence set forth by this Law and by-laws;
 - c) be rewarded for duties and carrying out responsibilities set forth by this Law and by-laws;
 - d) salary, increase in salary on the grounds of special work conditions and compensations set forth by the law and by-laws;
 - e) insurance in case of an accident with included risk in case of natural death;
 - f) promotion in career and professional development through training and other means;
 - g) establish and become a member of a union or association according to the law;
 - h) strike according to relevant federal regulations, under the condition of not jeopardizing performance of urgent duties referred to in Article 17 of this Law;
 - i) honest and just treatment with no regards to gender, race, national or social origin, confession or other affiliations;
 - j) treatment by superiors and subordinates with respect to human dignity;
- (2) The Supreme Court President and the union representatives shall sign an agreement that would identify urgent duties referred to in Paragraph (1), Item h) of this Article.
- (3) The agreement referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article shall be concluded within 90 days from the day of entering this Law into force at the latest.

Article 77 (Uniform and Official Insignias)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall have right to a uniform with official insignias for carrying out of duties.
- (2) Because of the specific nature of certain duties and tasks, and according to the accepted police standards, the judicial police officer may carry out certain duties and tasks in civil clothing or special official uniform and with equipment.
- (3) The Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director, shall pass a regulation on appearance and carrying of the uniform and official insignias in the Judicial Police.

Article 78 (Equipment and Firearms)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall have right to equipment and firearms for carrying out of duties.
- (2) The Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director, shall pass the list of type of equipment, keeping and carrying of equipment, firearms and munition in the Judicial Police.

Article 79
(Code of Conduct of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) Rules of conduct, mutual relations of the judicial police officers, relations with citizens and personal appearance of the judicial police officers shall be set forth by the Code of Conduct of the Judicial Police Officers, passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director.
- (2) Regulation referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall prescribe appearance, manner and other issues related to wearing hair, beard, moustache, piercing, tattoos, jewellery and other things that could endanger or make carrying out of duties difficult, or may have a harmful influence to uninterrupted performance of official duties, or may not be compliant to rules of wearing a uniform.

Article 80
(Official Identification and Badge)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall verify his/her identity as the judicial police officer by showing his/her identification and the Judicial Police badge that must be identifiable as the Judicial Police insignia.
- (2) Official identification and the Judicial Police badge shall be issued by the Director.
- (3) Candidates who attend training in order to work in the Judicial Police shall have no official identification and the Judicial Police badge, however shall have cadet identifications during the training.
- (4) Layout of the official identification and the Judicial Police badge, procedure of issuing, requisition and other issues are prescribed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director.

Article 81
(Permanent Disability)

- (1) Employment of the judicial police officer shall not be terminated due to his permanent disability to work, caused by the professional illness or injury at work, exceptional to cases referred to by this Law.
- (2) Should the injury referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article occur on the way to work and returning from work, it shall be considered as the injury at work.
- (3) Permanent disability to work caused by the professional illness or the injury at work shall not influence the judicial police officer's rights.

Article 82
(Right to Legal and Financial Support)

- (1) Should a court procedure be initiated against the judicial police officer because of use of means of force or other actions taken during executing of duties, the Judicial Police shall ensure legal and financial support to the judicial police officer by providing defence counsel and covering other financial expenses that the judicial police officer might face in relation to the proceeding.
- (2) Legal and financial support shall also be provided to the judicial police officer in the position of injured side in the proceeding for compensation of damage, or to his/her family, if the damage occurred during execution or in relation to execution of duties of the Judicial Police.

- (3) In cases referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, the Judicial Police shall provide legal and financial support to the judicial police officer even after termination of employment, exceptional to cases when he/she is entitled to the same legal assistance based on another grounds.
- (4) The Judicial Police shall provide legal and financial support even to the citizen who assisted the judicial police officer, if a criminal proceeding is initiated against him/her for actions in relation to the assistance provided.
- (5) Exceptional to Paragraphs (1) and (4) of this Article, the judicial police officer shall have no right to legal and financial support in case the Judicial Police finds that he/she acted outside of his/her powers or abused his/her powers.

VIII – VACANT POSITIONS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

1. Vacancies

Article 83

(Verification of Vacancies and Employment Provisions)

- (1) The Director shall periodically verify vacant work position.
- (2) Vacancies shall be verified for the purpose of periodical employment of the new judicial police officers, in order to maintain prescribed optimum of work positions and operational capacities of the Judicial Police.
- (3) Employment of the judicial police officers shall be based on the following principles:
 - a) availability of work position;
 - b) public vacancy announcement;
 - c) previous setting up of the conditions;
 - d) transparent selection process.
- (4) While establishing principles referred to in Paragraph (3) of this Article, every individual employment procedure shall also take into consideration provisions referred to in Article 68, Paragraph (2) of this Law.

Article 84

(Levels of Admission)

Levels of admission to the Judicial Police may be:

- a) for the rank of the judicial police officer – the first level of admission for the candidate with minimum high school degree (in local standards – SSS – IV level of education);
- b) for the rank of junior inspector of the Judicial Police – the second level of admission for the candidate with minimum bachelor degree (in local standards – first cycle of faculty with 180 ECTS points of associate degree – VSS – VI level of education)

2. Employment provisions for the initial ranks

Article 85

(General Provisions)

In order to get employment as the judicial police officer, a person shall have to fulfil the following general provisions:

- a) Bosnia and Herzegovina citizenship;

- b) age between 18 and 27 years for the initial rank of the judicial police officer, and between 20 and 35 year of age for the initial rank of junior inspector of the Judicial Police;
- c) high school degree (SSS – IV degree of education) for the rank of the judicial police officer, minimum bachelor degree (first cycle of faculty with 180 ECTS points of associate degree – VŠŠ – VI level of education) for the rank of junior inspector of the Judicial Police;
- d) physically and psychologically capable to carry out duties of the judicial police officer;
- e) not been discharged under disciplinary sanction from any position of the state institutions, institutions with public authority on all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or military service in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- f) not have a criminal proceeding initiated against him/her or a prison sentence verdict for committed criminal offence, except for criminal offences against traffic safety according to the criminal legislation.

**Article 86
(Special Provisions)**

Apart from general provisions prescribed in Article 85 of this Law, the person shall also have to fulfil special provisions set forth by the Rulebook on Internal Organization, referring to the particular work position.

3. Selection procedure and election of candidates

**Article 87
(Public Vacancy Announcement)**

- (1) Public vacancy announcement for employment of the judicial police officers shall be issued by the Director.
- (2) Public vacancy announcement for employment of the judicial police officers shall be pursued by the Selection Committee appointed by the Director.

**Article 88
(Publishing and Content of the Public Vacancy Announcement)**

- (1) Public vacancy announcement referred to in Article 87 of this Law shall be published in minimum two daily newspapers distributed on the territory of Bosnia and Hercegovina.
- (2) Public vacancy announcement referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall remain opened for minimum 15 days from the last announcement in the daily newspaper.
- (3) Public vacancy announcement referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall contain:
 - a) name of the vacant position and number of employees required;
 - b) general and special provisions of employment;
 - c) documentation required from the candidates;
 - d) deadlines, method and location of delivering applications;
 - e) type and content of testing;
 - f) information about duration of training in status of a cadet;
 - g) information about other issues relevant to the public vacancy announcement.

Article 89
(Selection Committee)

- (1) The Selection Committee shall perform the following tasks:
 - a) draft the list of applicants;
 - b) affirm and announce the list of applicants who fulfil general and special provisions and the ones who do not fulfil the provisions set forth by the public vacancy announcement;
 - c) define the content of the tests and perform testing procedure referred to in Article 90, Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Law, pursuant to approval of the Director.
 - d) affirm and announce the score lists of applicants who took the test;
 - e) affirm and announce the list of successful applicants with tests scores referred to in Article 90, Paragraphs (2) and (3) and Article 90, Paragraph (5) of this Law and submit the list to the Director.
- (2) The Selection Committee shall have five members selected from within the Judicial Police, with the junior inspector of the Judicial Police as the lowest rank.
- (3) Depending on every individual selection procedure, the Selection Committee may propose forming of a sub-committee to the Director, which would be responsible for performing of the specific individual actions during the selection procedure and shall work according to instructions of the Selection Committee.

Article 90
(Rules of Selection Procedure)

- (1) Applicants who fulfilled general provisions referred to in Article 85 of this Law and submitted all the required documentation referred to in the public vacancy announcement, shall have right to undertake the test.
- (2) Applicants who fulfil provisions from Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be tested in the following order:
 - a) General knowledge test, including a written essay;
 - b) Test of morphological characteristics;
 - c) Physical ability test;
- (3) Exceptional to Paragraph (2) of this Article, subject to nature of the work position, the applicants could be given additional tests.
- (4) During the definition of content of the test of physical ability referred to in Paragraph (2), Item c) of this Article, the Selection Committee shall pay attention that the test respects biological differences between men and women and differences regarding age.
- (5) Should the applicant fail to fulfil the defined criteria on any of the tests referred to in Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article, he/she shall be excluded from further selection process.
- (6) Should the applicant fulfil the tests referred to in Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article, he/she shall be called for an interview.
- (7) Program, criteria and content of testing referred to in Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article and interview referred to in Paragraph (6) of this Article shall be defined in the special regulation passed by the Director.

Article 91
(Announcing the List in the Selection Procedure)

- (1) The list of applicants referred to in Article 89, Paragraph (1), Items b), d) and e) of this Law shall be announced by the Selection Committee on the bulletin board in the seat of the

Judicial Police, its organizational units or the web site of the Judicial Police, three days from the day the list is completed at the latest.

- (2) The applicant who participated in the selection procedure shall have easy access to the results of his/her tests.
- (3) The applicant who is excluded from the procedure shall have right to object to the Director about the list referred to in Article 89, Paragraph (1) of this Law five days from the day the list is announced.
- (4) The applicant who took the tests referred to in Article 90, Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Law shall have right to object about the results of every individual test, five days from the day the list is announced.
- (5) A decision about the objection referred to in Paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article shall be passed by the Director within eight days from the day the objection was submitted.

Article 92 (Security Clearance and Medical Check-up)

- (1) The Director shall select applicants from the list referred to in Article 89, Paragraph (1), Item e) of this Law and initiate the procedure of security clearance, according to the Law on Protection of Secret Information.
- (2) The applicants referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Law who pass the security clearance with no security threats shall be directed to the special ability medical check-up set forth by the Rulebook on Internal Organization and the regulation from Article 72 of this Law.
- (3) After completion of the special ability medical check-up referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article, the Director shall define the list of candidates who shall be send to the judicial police officers' training.
- (6) The list referred to in Paragraph (3) of this Article shall be announced on the bulletin board in the seat of the Judicial Police, its organizational units or the web site of the Judicial Police, five days from the day the list is defined at the latest.

Article 93 (Appeal)

- (1) Eight days from the day the list referred to in Article 92, Paragraph (4) of this Law is announced, the candidate form the successful candidates list may appeal to the Judicial Police Committee.
- (2) Reasons for the appeal referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article cannot be actions or procedures that could have been the reason for objection referred to in Article 91, Paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Law.
- (3) When the appeal referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article is submitted, the selection process ceases.
- (4) The Judicial Police Committee shall decide on the appeal referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article within fifteen days from the day the appeal is received.

Article 94 (Selection Decision)

- (1) Upon expiration of deadline referred to in Article 93, Paragraph (1) of this Law or receipt of the decision about the appeal from the Judicial Police Committee referred to in Article 93, Paragraph (4) of this Law, the Director shall decide on the selection of candidates who shall be directed to the basic cadet training.

- (2) The Director shall sign a contract with every candidate referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article about rights and obligations during the course of the cadet training.
- (3) Form and content of the contract referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article shall be defined by the employment regulations.

IX – APPOINTING, DEPLOYING AND EXCEEDING NUMBERS

Article 95 (Appointing and Deploying)

Appointing and deploying of the judicial police officers to work positions shall be done according to the Rulebook referred to in Article 14 of this Law.

1. Appointing of cadets

Article 96 (Appointing of Cadets)

- (1) Upon successful completion of the training referred to in Article 111 of this Law, the cadet shall be appointed to the work position of the judicial police officer.
- (2) The cadet shall get the status of the judicial police officer after giving and signing the statement of oath.
- (3) Text and the way of giving the oath shall be set forth by a regulation passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director.
- (4) Cadet's identification shall undergo provisions referred to in Article 80 of this Law.

Article 97 (Probation Work)

- (1) The cadet appointed to the work position of the judicial police officer shall be on probation.
- (2) Probation of the judicial police officers shall include introduction to duties and probation work of six months in total.
- (3) Should the judicial police officer on probation become temporary unable to carry out probation because of sick leave, maternity leave or other justified cause, the probation period shall be extended for the amount of time the temporary absence lasted.
- (4) During the probation, the judicial police officer shall carry out duties and enforce powers set forth by this Law and by-laws.

Article 98 (Grading of the Probation)

- (1) Commanding officer of the basic organizational unit or another supervisor appointed by the Director shall be responsible for organization and grading of the judicial police officers' probation.
- (2) In case the grading of work become:
 - a) "satisfactory" – the Judicial Police shall confirm the employment;
 - b) "not satisfactory" – the Judicial Police shall terminate status of the judicial police officer who loses the right to compensation due to dismissal.

- (3) The judicial police officer shall have right to appeal to the Judicial Police Committee against the grading decision referred to in Paragraph (2), Item b) of this Article, fifteen days from the day of receipt of the grading decision.

2. Internal and external transfers

Article 99 (Internal Transfer of the Same Rank)

- (1) The judicial police officer may be transferred to another work position of the same rank within the Judicial Police.
- (2) Transfer of the judicial police officer to a location 70 or more kilometres away from his existing work location or residence, may be done:
 - a) upon the request of the judicial police officer;
 - b) upon a decision of the Director, subsequent to the judicial police officer's application to the internally announced vacancy, or
 - c) based on the internal transfer decision without his/her consent.
- (3) Internal transfer decision without the consent of the judicial police officer may be passed by the Director only if it is in the best interest of the Judicial Police and only if no other judicial police officer could have been selected according to Paragraph (2), Items a) or b) of this Article.
- (4) Transfer of the judicial police officer referred to in Paragraph (2), Item c) of this Article may not last longer than one year and may not be repeated without the consent of the transferred judicial police officer.
- (5) The judicial police officer may file an appeal against internal transfer decision to the Judicial Police Committee within eight days from the day of receipt of the decision.
- (6) The appeal referred to in Paragraph (5) of this Article shall not postpone execution of the decision.

Article 100 (Internal Transfer in Special Circumstances)

- (1) Exceptional to Article 99 of this Law, for the purpose of carrying out of urgent official duties, replacing another judicial police officer or other special circumstances, the judicial police officer may be internally transferred to another work position within the Judicial Police or another location outside the existing work location.
- (2) Internal transfer decision referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be passed by the Director and it may last maximum three months and such transfer for one judicial police officers may be done only once in four years.
- (3) During the course of transfer referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the judicial police officer shall not have less employment privileges than the ones he/she had before the transfer.
- (4) The judicial police officer may file an appeal against the transfer referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article to the Judicial Police Committee within eight days from the day of receipt of the decision.
- (5) The appeal referred to in Paragraph (4) of this Article shall not postpone execution of the decision.

Article 101

(Internal Transfer of the Judicial Police Officer to a Work Position of an Employee)

- (1) For the reasons referred to in Article 109, Paragraph (1) of this Law, the judicial police officer may be internally transferred to a vacant position of the employee, according to his/her medical and psychophysical abilities.
- (2) The judicial police officer may file an appeal against the transfer to the employee position to the Judicial Police Committee within eight days from the day of receipt of the decision.

Article 102

(External Transfer to another Police Agency)

- (1) For the reason of need to carry out specific duties and activities, the judicial police officer may be temporarily externally transferred to another police agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to a vacancy within the same rank.
- (2) Temporary external transfer may be set to a specific time period but not longer than four years. Temporary external transfer may be renewed successively only once.
- (3) Temporary external transfer shall be possible upon request of the commanding officer of the police agency where the judicial police officer is being transferred to, with the consent of the judicial police officer and the Director.
- (4) During the course of temporary external transfer, employment privileges and obligations in the Judicial Police for the judicial police officer shall be on hold, and his/her employment privileges derive from the police agency he/she is temporarily externally transferred to.

3. Appointing of the Director

Article 103

(Appointing of the Director)

- (1) The Director shall be appointed and dismissed by the Supreme Court President.
- (2) The position of the Director shall be appointed to the judicial police officer with rank of the chief inspector of the Judicial Police or rank of the independent inspector of the Judicial Police.
- (3) The Director shall be appointed for the seven years period, with possibility of re-election.
- (4) Pertaining to employment rights, the Director shall have the status of the director of an independent federal authority, if this Law should not foresee otherwise.
- (5) Appointment and dismissal procedures referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be prescribed in a regulation passed by the Supreme Court President.

Article 104

(Dismissal of the Director)

The Director shall be dismissed in the following cases:

- a) due to expiration of his/her mandate;
- b) on the personal request;
- c) due to permanent incapacity to perform his/her duties and responsibilities;
- d) should he/she fail to perform duties set forth by law or fail to perform duties appropriately and legally;
- e) due to pronounced valid criminal offence sentence.

4. Deployment to work abroad

Article 105 (Deployment to Work Abroad)

- (1) When the interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina calls for, the judicial police officer may be deployed to work outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a part of cooperation with foreign official authorities or international organizations.
- (2) Deployment abroad shall be possible only with consent of the judicial police officer.
- (3) Deployment referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be conducted according to regulations passed by the relevant agency authorized for such issues, according to laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Conditions of such deployment shall be defined in the agreement between the Judicial Police and the aforementioned authorized agency.

5. Assignment to lower rank position

Article 106 (Assignment to Lower Rank Work Position)

- (1) The Director, pursuant to the consent of the judicial police officer, may assign the judicial police officer to the position of lower rank than the one the officer holds.
- (2) Exceptional to Paragraph (1) of this Article, the assignment to the lower rank position may be done without the consent of the judicial police officer in the following cases:
 - a) in case the Judicial Police requires execution of urgent duties and tasks in limited time frame or
 - b) when it is essential to provide assistance to the judicial police officer who carries out other duties or temporarily replace the absent judicial police officer.
- (3) Assignment referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article may last maximum six months during one calendar year.
- (4) During the course of assignment referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, the judicial police officer shall maintain his rank, salary and compensations prescribed by the law.
- (5) The judicial police officer may file an appeal against the assignment decision referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article to the Judicial Police Committee within eight days from the day of receipt of the decision.
- (6) The appeal from Paragraph (5) of this Article shall not postpone execution of the decision.

6. Appointment to position of mandate in another police agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Article 107 (Appointment to a Position of Mandate)

- (1) The judicial police officer may be appointed to position of commanding or deputy commanding officer in another police agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (2) Employment privileges and obligations in the Judicial Police for the judicial police officer referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be on hold during the course of mandate.

- (3) Decision on standstill of employment privileges and obligations that verifies the commencement date shall be passed by the Director pursuant to receiving the appointment decision for the judicial police officer referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.
- (4) Standstill of privileges referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article may last for five years maximum.

Article 108
(Procedure during the Standstill of Employment Privileges and Obligations)

- (1) The judicial police officer who uses privileges referred to in Article 107 of this Law, pursuant to expiration of mandate or expiration of deadline referred to in Article 107, Paragraph (4) of this Law at the latest, may return to the Judicial Police to a position of his/her rank.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall file a request for assignment referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article within thirty days from the day of expiration of mandate or within the deadline referred to in Article 107, Paragraph (4) of this Law at the latest.
- (3) Decision on assignment to the Judicial Police shall be passed by the Director within fifteen days from the day of receipt of the request referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article.

7. Exceeding numbers of the judicial police officers

Article 109
(Exceeding Numbers)

- (1) Exceeding numbers of the judicial police officers may appear in cases of:
 - a) reduction of work load in the Judicial Police;
 - b) termination of a work position;
 - c) decision of the authorized agency declaring security risk to access secret data according to the Law on Protection of Secret Data;
 - d) final decision of the authorized agency that verifies reduced ability of the judicial police officer, i.e. incapacity to enforce powers.
- (2) The Director may pronounce the judicial police officer as exceeding as in cases referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article only if the judicial police officer cannot be transferred internally according to Article 99 or Article 101 of this Law.
- (3) The judicial police officer pronounced to be exceeding shall have rights according to this Law.
- (4) The judicial police officer may file an appeal to the Judicial Police Committee within eight days from the day of receipt of the decision on exceeding numbers.

Article 110
(Regulation on Appointing, Assigning and Exceeding Numbers)

The procedure of appointing cadets, internal transfers, assigning and exceeding numbers of the judicial police officers shall be regulated by provisions of Article 137 of this Law

X – TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Training of cadets

Article 111 (Training of Cadets)

- (1) The cadets selected in the procedure for employment to the Judicial Police prescribed by this Law shall be obligated to attend the training.
- (2) The training referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be conducted according to the plan and program of training passed by the Director.
- (3) The training referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be conducted in the institution responsible for education and training of police officers in the Federation.

Article 112 (Failure to Attend Training and Discharge of the Cadet)

Should the cadet sent to training referred to in Article 111 of this Law fail to attend or leave the training by his/her own will, or gets expelled by his/her own fault, he/she shall compensate the training expenses to the Judicial Police.

2. Development of the judicial police officers

Article 113 (Development of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be obligated to participate in courses, seminars and other forms of professional development.
- (2) Nature, content and form of professional development referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be regulated in by-laws by the Director.

XI – RANKS, WORK ASSESMENT AND PROMOTION

1. Ranks

Article 114 (Ranks of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) The judicial police officers shall receive his/her first rank depending on the entry level to the Judicial Police and the following ranks in the process of promotion according to this Law.
- (2) The judicial police officers shall have the following ranks:
 - a) judicial police officer;
 - b) senior judicial police officer;
 - c) sergeant of the Judicial Police;
 - d) senior sergeant of the Judicial Police;
 - e) junior inspector of the Judicial Police;
 - f) inspector of the Judicial Police;
 - g) senior inspector of the Judicial Police;
 - h) independent inspector of the Judicial Police;

- i) chief inspector of the Judicial Police;
- j) general inspector of the Judicial Police;
- k) chief general inspector of the Judicial Police;

Article 115
(Cadet Insignias)

The candidates going through training in order to work in the Judicial Police shall have no ranks, but shall have cadet insignia during the course of training.

Article 116
(Functional Ranks)

- (1) The rank of chief general inspector of the Judicial Police shall only have the judicial police officer appointed to the position of the Director.
- (2) The rank of general inspector of the Judicial Police shall be held only by the judicial police officer while carrying out responsibilities referred to in Article 12, Paragraph (2) of this Law.
- (3) Upon dismissal from the position referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Director shall return to the rank he/she was holding in the moment of appointment to the Director position and shall be assigned the position suitable to the mentioned rank.

Article 117
(Stripping of Ranks)

- (1) The rank of the judicial police officer shall not be taken away, unless in case referred to in Article 101 of this Law and Article 116, Paragraph (3) of this Law, or upon termination of employment according to this Law.
- (2) Exceptionally, the rank of the judicial police officer during termination of employment caused by retirement may be held on the honorary grounds, according to the decision of the Supreme Court President.

2. Promotion

Article 118
(Promotion Procedure)

- (1) Promotion procedure of the judicial police officers into a higher rank shall be conducted according to principles of freedom of application, equal conditions and opportunities for all the judicial police officers.
- (2) Promotion of the judicial police officers shall be conducted on the grounds of:
 - a) initiated procedure of filling in the vacancy through the promotion;
 - b) filed request for promotion in case the position assigned to the judicial police officer applies two ranks;
 - c) proposal for a special promotion.

Article 119
(Promotion Conditions)

The judicial police officer shall be promoted to the next higher rank when the following conditions are met:

- a) to have education according to Article 120 of this Law;
- b) to fulfil conditions referred to in Article 121 of this Law;
- c) to have the last three assessments graded “good” or higher;
- d) not to have the criminal or disciplinary procedure conducted against him/her for serious breach of official duty;
- e) to have passed the internal professional exam referred to in Article 123 of this Law;
- f) not to have the case of suspension of promotion according to Article 153 of this Law.

Article 120
(Education)

- (1) The judicial police officer who files a request for promotion into the ranks of senior judicial police officer, sergeant of the Judicial Police or senior sergeant of the Judicial Police shall have high school degree (in local standards – IV degree of education).
- (2) The judicial police officer who files a request for promotion into the ranks of junior inspector of the Judicial Police, inspector of the Judicial Police or senior inspector of the Judicial Police shall have minimum bachelor degree (in local standards – undergraduate level of faculty with 180 ECTS points of associate degree – VŠS – VI level of education)
- (3) The judicial police officer who files a request for promotion from the rank of senior inspector of the Judicial Police into the rank of independent inspector of the Judicial Police, or from the rank of independent inspector of the Judicial Police into the rank of chief inspector of the Judicial Police shall have minimum bachelor degree (in local standards – undergraduate level of faculty with 240 ECTS points or four year undergraduate degree – VSS – VII level of education)

Article 121
(Time Spent under the Rank)

- (1) Time that shall be spent under the former rank necessary for the judicial police officer to fulfil requirements for promotion into the next higher rank is:
 - a) from the rank of judicial police officer into the rank of senior judicial police officer – three years;
 - b) from the rank of senior judicial police officer into the rank of sergeant of the Judicial Police – four years;
 - c) from the rank of sergeant of the Judicial Police into the rank of senior sergeant of the Judicial Police – four years;
 - d) from the rank of junior inspector of the Judicial Police into the rank of inspector of the Judicial Police – four years for the judicial police officer with associate degree (in local standards VŠS – VI level of education) or undergraduate level of faculty with 180 ECTS points; or two years for the judicial police officer with undergraduate level of faculty with 240 ECTS points (in local standards – VSS – VII level of education).
 - e) from the rank of inspector of the Judicial Police into the rank of senior inspector of the Judicial Police – four years for the judicial police officer with associate degree (in local standards VŠS – VI level of education) or undergraduate level of faculty with 180 ECTS

- points; or two years for the judicial police officer with undergraduate level of faculty with 240 ECTS points (in local standards – VSS – VII level of education).
- f) from the rank of senior inspector of the Judicial Police into the rank of independent inspector of the Judicial Police – three years;
 - g) from the rank of independent inspector of the Judicial Police into the rank of chief inspector of the Judicial Police – three years;
- (2) Time that the judicial police officer served under assignment to the position of a lower rank referred to in Article 106 of this Law shall be considered as the time served under his/her own rank.
 - (3) Time of suspension of the judicial police officer caused by a sanction or a measure pronounced in the disciplinary or criminal proceeding shall not be considered as time served in rank as referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.
 - (4) Exceptional to Paragraph (1) of this Article, promotion into the rank of junior inspector of the Judicial Police may apply to the judicial police officer assigned to the position with high school degree (IV level of education) that has minimum associate degree (VŠS – VI level of education) or undergraduate level of faculty with 180 ECTS points, if he/she served minimum three years as the judicial police officer and fulfils other criteria required for the rank of junior inspector of the Judicial Police.

Article 122 (Special Promotion)

- (1) The judicial police officer whose work performance during the earlier three years was assessed as especially successful, with justification that during course of that time he/she achieved exceptional results and significantly contributed to improvement of organization and work results of the Judicial Police, who served half of time required to apply for a higher rank and who fulfils provisions referred to in Article 121 of this Law, exceptional to provision referred to in Item b) of the same Article, may be promoted to the next higher rank up to the rank of senior inspector of the Judicial Police.
- (2) The judicial police officer may be promoted in the way referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article maximum two times during the work in the Judicial Police.

Article 123 (Internal Professional Exam)

- (1) The judicial police officer pursuant to fulfilling other conditions for promotion into the ranks of sergeant of the Judicial Police, junior inspector of the Judicial Police and independent inspector of the Judicial Police shall be obligated to pass the internal professional exam for promotion in the Judicial Police.
- (2) Internal professional exam shall be taken before the Committee appointed by the Director.

Article 124 (Regulation on Ranks, Internal Professional Exam and Promotion)

Design of ranks of the judicial police officers and insignias of cadets, procedure of awarding, promoting and stripping of ranks, internal professional exam, appointment and performance of the Committee and other issues related to procedure of ranking, internal professional exam and promotions of the judicial police officers shall be set forth by the regulation passed by the Government of the Federation, pursuant to the proposal of the Supreme Court President.

3. Work assessment

Article 125 (Assessment of Work of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) The Judicial Police shall perform work assessment of the judicial police officers annually, for the previous calendar year.
- (2) Assessment grades of the judicial police officers are as follows:
 - a) not satisfactory;
 - b) satisfactory;
 - c) good
 - d) successful;
 - e) especially successful.
- (3) The judicial police officer who was absent from work longer than six months during the calendar year shall not be assessed.

Article 126 (Regulation on Work Assessment)

Procedure, criteria and methods of testing for the annual work assessment of the judicial police officers shall be set forth by the work assessment regulation passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to proposal of the Director.

XII – WORK CONDITIONS, SALARIES AND COMPENSATIONS

1. Work conditions

Article 127 (Work Hours of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) Generally, average full work hours of the judicial police officers shall be 40 hours a week, distributed to minimum five work days.
- (2) Regular work hours shall be eight hours a day, including break during the work hours.
- (3) Work schedule shall be prepared by the commanding officer of the basic organizational unit.

Article 128 (Work Hours Allocation of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) Full work hours of the judicial police officers may be allocated in a way to last longer during one period and shorter during another period than the full work hours. Average work hours during the allocation shall not be longer than 52 hours a week.
- (2) Allocation of work hours shall be applied due to carrying out of the following duties and tasks:
 - a) duties that require continuity or
 - b) when certain duties must be completed within a specific deadline or during planned time period.
- (3) Should the allocation be used, the average work hours of the judicial police officer during the calendar year shall not be longer than 40 hours a week.

Article 129
(Work Hours Schedule)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be obligated to perform duties according to work hours schedule.
- (2) Work hours may be:
 - a) in shifts;
 - b) taking turns;
 - c) Saturdays, Sundays, holy days, holidays and other non-working days;
 - d) on the field;
 - e) during the night;
 - f) double work hours;
 - g) on standby.
- (3) When duties must be performed in continuity, regular work hours of the judicial police officer may last longer than eight hours during the 24 hours time, but shall not be longer than 12 hours, unless in cases that require initiated activity to be completed.

Article 130
(Work Under Special Circumstances)

- (1) In case of force majeure, natural disaster or extraordinary increase of work load, the judicial police officer shall be obligated to work longer than full work hours, meaning overtime.
- (2) Overtime referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article may last for maximum 20 hours a week.
- (3) For duties referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the judicial police officers shall have right to compensation in form of time off or financially.

Article 131
(Annual Leave)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall have right to minimum twenty and maximum thirty days of paid annual leave, depending on the length of service.
- (2) The length of annual leave for the judicial police officers depends on the following:

Length of Service	Work Days
from 6 months to 5 years	20
from 6 to 7 years	22
from 8 to 10 years	23
from 11 to 12 years	24
from 13 to 15 years	25
from 16 to 20 years	27
from 21 to 25 years	29
over 25 years	30

- (3) According to this Law, the annual leave days shall not include Saturdays, Sundays, holy days, holidays and other non-working days.

Article 132
(Suspension and Change of Schedule of Annual Leave)

- (1) Scheduled annual leave of the judicial police officer may change due to execution of official duties that cannot be delayed.
- (2) In case the change of schedule referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article results in termination of use of annual leave of the judicial police officer, the mentioned officer shall get compensated for the travel and other expenses caused by interruption of use of annual leave.

Article 133
(Paid Leave)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall have right to paid leave, up to seven work days in one calendar year, under the following circumstances:
 - a) death of a close family member: up to seven work days;
 - b) death of a relative: up to two work days;
 - c) care for a close family member: up to three work days;
 - d) birth of a child: up to three work days;
 - e) marriage: up to five work days;
 - f) moving: up to two work days;
 - g) voluntary blood donation: one day per donation but not more than three days during the year;
 - h) exceptional work results: two work days.
- (2) Paid leave referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be approved upon a written request of the judicial police officer.

Article 134
(Unpaid Leave)

Upon request of the judicial police officer and with justified cause, the Director may approve an unpaid leave for maximum thirty days per one calendar year.

Article 135
(Extended Length of Service)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall have right to extended length of service, meaning every twelve months of effective service shall be considered as sixteen months of service.
- (2) Calculation of length of service referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be done according to the regulation prescribing pension and disability insurance.

Article 136
(Grounds for Retirement)

Setting the retirement bases for the judicial police officers shall be done according to the regulation setting forth retirement bases for the police officers of the Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Article 137
(Regulation on Labour Relations)

Work conditions, work hours, annual leave, absence and other issues from the domain of labour relations shall be more precisely set forth in the regulation on employment relations, passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director.

2. Salary and compensations

Article 138
(Salary, Compensations and other Payments of the Judicial Police Officers)

Establishing salaries, compensations and other payments of the judicial police officers shall be done according to the federal law prescribing issues of salaries, compensations and other payments.

3. Commendations, awards and acknowledgements

Article 139
(Commendations, Awards and Acknowledgements)

- (1) For exceptional work results, the judicial police officer may be rewarded with commendation, award and acknowledgement.
- (2) The Judicial Police may reward a letter of thanks and acknowledgement to another physical or legal person that contributed to success and affirmation of the Judicial Police work.
- (3) Types, conditions and procedure of rewarding commendations, awards, acknowledgements and letter of thanks shall be prescribed in a regulation passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director.

XIII – DISCIPLINARY AND MATERIAL LIABILITY

1. Disciplinary liability

Article 140
(Disciplinary Liability of the Judicial Police Officers)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be disciplinary liable for breaching of official duty prescribed by this Law.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall be disciplinary liable for breaching of official duty committed during the course of duty and outside of duty.

Article 141
(Relation between the Criminal, Offence and Disciplinary Liability)

- (1) Criminal or offence liability for a criminal act or an offence shall not exclude disciplinary liability of the judicial police officer unless the act of breach of official duty simultaneously represents committing of the criminal act or offence.
- (2) Acquittal from criminal or offence liability shall not simultaneously represent acquittal from the disciplinary liability.

Article 142
(Breach of Official Duty)

- (1) Breaches of official duty may be minor and serious.
- (2) Minor breach of official duty shall be set forth by the Rulebook on Disciplinary and Material Liability of the Judicial Police Officers.

Article 143
(Serious Breach of Official Duty)

Serious breach of official duty shall represent:

- a) failing to execute or execution of official duties in negligent, untimely or careless manner;
- b) evading obligations related to professional training and development;
- c) unauthorized use of resources entrusted for execution of duties and tasks;
- d) performing activities that are not in accordance with interests of the Judicial Police or without prior approval of the Director;
- e) behaviour that is preventing, disturbing or making it difficult for others to perform official duties and exercise their rights;
- f) refusing to provide assistance to citizens that could lead to consequences of endangering lives and health of citizens;
- g) behaviour opposite to provisions of this Law and by-laws that is damaging reputation of the Judicial Police.
- h) failing to perform or insufficient performing of measures within his/her own responsibilities required for execution of official duty;
- i) failing to provide assistance to other judicial police officer who called for assistance when the assistance was necessary for execution of his/her own official duties;
- j) concealing facts about performance of official duty or about use of force of another judicial police officer who committed serious breach of official duty;
- k) revealing secrets, personal or other official records opposite to provisions of laws and by-laws;
- l) abandoning duty on his/her own will or a location or a person under protection that could result in harmful consequences;
- m) coming to work under influence of alcohol or narcotics, use of narcotics, opiates or alcohol during work hours;
- n) preventing, evading, obstructing or other ways of delaying of internal and disciplinary proceedings;
- o) breaching of public peace and order with especially offensive and brutal behaviour, fighting in public or any other action of breach of public peace and order that damages reputation of the Judicial Police, no matter about the time and location of the event;
- p) giving false information that could influence reaching of decisions of the Judicial Police;
- q) unjustified absence from duty for more than two consecutive days or in total five work days with breaks during six months;
- r) abuse of sick leave;
- s) evading special medical psychological and physical ability check-up;
- t) use of means of force opposite to this Law;
- u) abuse of official powers or rejecting of lawful orders for execution of official duties and tasks;

- z) discriminating during the execution of duty based on: race, skin colour, gender, language, religion, political or any other vocation, national or social origin or any other grounds;
- ž) committing three or more minor breaches of official duty during the two years period.

Article 144
(Rating Breaches of Official Duty)

- (1) Minor breaches of official duty shall be rated with point from 1 to 4.
- (2) Serious breaches of official duty referred to in Article 143 of this Law shall be rated with points from 5 to 30.
- (3) Rating referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be conducted on the grounds of established degree of guilt in the committed breach of official duty, the way of committing of the breach of official duty and severity of consequences caused by the committed breach of official duty.
- (4) Ranking referred to in Paragraph (3) of this Article shall be prescribed in more details in the Rulebook on Disciplinary and Material Liability of the Judicial Police Officers.

2. Disciplinary procedure

Article 145
(Principles of Disciplinary Procedure)

- (1) The disciplinary procedure shall be just, public and transparent.
- (2) During the disciplinary procedure the judicial police officer shall have right to:
 - a) be timely informed about the charge for breach of official duty and evidence, as well as the right to respond to charge in a written form or for his verbal statement to be written down;
 - b) hearing within a reasonable time by the bodies set forth by this Law;
 - c) defend him/herself by right to silence;
 - d) personally defend him/herself or seek out professional assistance of a defence council of his/her choice;
 - e) be present during every hearing in the proceeding;
 - f) file an appeal.
- (3) The public may be excluded from the hearing in the interest of moral, public peace and security, or in the interest of a minor or protection of private life.

Article 146
(Initiation of Disciplinary Procedure)

- (1) The disciplinary procedure for minor breach of official duty shall be initiated by an order for initiation of internal investigation issued by the Director.
- (2) The disciplinary procedure for serious breach of official duty shall be initiated by the decision of the Disciplinary Committee, pursuant to the request of the Director, and after the internal investigation is conducted according to Article 164 of this Law.
- (3) The Disciplinary Committee shall dismiss the request referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article, if it assesses that the request is illegitimate, untimely or issued by an unauthorized person.

Article 147
(Pronouncing of Disciplinary Sanction)

- (1) The disciplinary sanctions for minor breaches of official duty shall be pronounced by the Director.
- (2) The disciplinary sanctions for serious breaches of official duty shall be pronounced by the Disciplinary Committee.
- (3) The decision about the disciplinary liability shall be submitted to the judicial police officer.

Article 148
(Disciplinary Procedure Bodies)

- (1) The disciplinary procedure bodies for serious breaches of official duty shall be the Disciplinary Committee and a disciplinary prosecutor.
- (2) The Disciplinary Committee shall be appointed by the Director.
- (3) The Disciplinary Committee shall have three members, the president and two members, and the same number of substitute members and a secretary.
- (4) The members of the Disciplinary Committee shall have minimum rank of junior inspector of the Judicial Police and minimum one member shall be the law graduate or bachelor of law with 240 ECTS points.
- (5) Function of the disciplinary prosecutor shall be conducted by the judicial police officer assigned to the organizational unit responsible for internal control, and shall be appointed by the Director for every individual case.
- (6) Method of work, voting, reaching decisions and issues of compensation of the Disciplinary Committee members shall be regulated by the Rulebook on Disciplinary and Material Liability of the Judicial Police Officers.

Article 149
(Deadlines in Disciplinary Procedure)

- (1) The request for initiation of disciplinary procedure for serious breach of official duty shall be submitted by the Director to the Disciplinary Committee within seven days from the day of receipt of the report on internal investigation.
- (2) The Disciplinary Committee shall decide on the request referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article within seven days from the day of receipt of the request.
- (3) The decision referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article shall be submitted to the judicial police officer and the Director without delay or within five days from the day of reaching the decision at the latest.
- (4) The Disciplinary Committee shall reach a decision on disciplinary liability within 90 days from the day of reaching the decision on initiation of the disciplinary procedure.

Article 150
(Conducting of Disciplinary Procedure)

- (1) The disciplinary procedure against the judicial police officer for serious breach of official duty shall be conducted in the presence of the disciplinary prosecuted judicial police officer and his defending council, if he/she has one.
- (2) In case of absence of the disciplinary prosecuted judicial police officer and his/her defending council, the public hearing shall be postponed and if they not show up on the following hearing, the public hearing shall be conducted in their absence.

3. Disciplinary sanctions and measures

Article 151 (Disciplinary Sanctions for Minor Breach of Official Duty)

- (1) For minor breaches of official duty, the following sanctions may be pronounced:
 - a) written warning;
 - b) financial penalty amounting to 15% of monthly base pay of the judicial police officer.

Article 152 (Disciplinary Sanctions for Serious Breach of Official Duty)

- (1) For serious breaches of official duty prescribed in Article 143 of this Law, the following sanctions may be pronounced:
 - a) financial penalty;
 - b) termination of employment.
- (2) Financial penalty for serious breaches of official duty shall be pronounced for:
 - a) 5 to 9 penalty points – sentence of decrease of monthly base pay amounting from 10% to 15% for three months duration;
 - b) 10 to 14 penalty points – sentence of decrease of monthly base pay amounting from 10% to 15% for four months duration;
 - c) 15 to 19 penalty points – sentence of decrease of monthly base pay amounting from 15% to 20% for four months duration;
 - d) 20 to 24 penalty points – sentence of decrease of monthly base pay amounting from 15% to 20% for five months duration;
 - e) 25 to 29 penalty points – sentence of decrease of monthly base pay amounting from 20% to 25% for six months duration;
- (3) The disciplinary sanction of termination of employment shall be pronounced for serious breaches of official duty rated by 30 penalty points.
- (4) Should the judicial police officer be charged for two or more breaches that outcome from the same event, the disciplinary liability shall be established for every individual breach and a unique disciplinary sanction shall be pronounced for all the breaches.

Article 153 (Disciplinary Measure)

- (1) The disciplinary measure of restriction of promotion into a higher rank shall be pronounced with the financial penalty pronounced for serious breach of official duty rated 20 points or more.
- (2) The disciplinary measure referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be pronounced for the five years period.

Article 154 (Right to Appel to Decision on Disciplinary Liability)

- (1) The appeal may be filed against the decision on disciplinary sanction to the Judicial Police Committee within 15 days from the day of receipt of the decision.
- (2) The Judicial Police Committee shall decide on the appeal within 30 days from the day of receipt of the appeal.

Article 155
(Suspension)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be suspended from the Judicial Police if he/she has an outstanding detention warrant.
- (2) The judicial police officer may be suspended if:
 - a) he/she has indictment verified against him/her;
 - b) there are grounds for suspicion that he/she committed a criminal offence and if that could damage the reputation of the Judicial Police;
 - c) there is outstanding internal investigation or disciplinary procedure against him/her for serious breach of official duty, bearing in mind the nature of the breach and circumstances under which it was committed.
- (3) Suspension decision shall be issued by the Director.
- (4) Suspension of the judicial police officer conducted according to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article may last until conclusion of the internal investigation, the disciplinary procedure or the criminal procedure.
- (5) During the time of suspension, the official firearms, means of force, badge and official identification of the judicial police officer shall be seized and he/she shall be prohibited to wear official uniform or other means entrusted to him/her for performing of official duties.
- (6) Execution of the suspension decision shall not be postponed if the judicial police officer is on sick leave or absent from work on another grounds.
- (7) The judicial police officer who received the suspension decision referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, may file an appeal against the suspension decision to the Judicial Police Committee within 15 days from the day of receipt of the suspension decision. The appeal shall not delay execution of the suspension decision.

Article 156
(Salary during the Suspension)

- (1) During the time of suspension, the judicial police officer shall be entitled to 55% of his/her salary, including the increase for length in service received a month before. In special circumstances, if he/she is supporting a family, the judicial police officer shall be entitled to 65% of salary, including the increase for length in service received a month before.
- (2) The judicial police officer shall be entitled to full salary and other employment benefits if it is determined that he/she is not responsible for serious breach of official duty or committing of a criminal offence.

Article 157
(Length of the Procedure)

- (1) Internal investigation of minor breaches of official duty and reaching of the decision on sanctions by the Director shall be finalized within sixty days from the day of reporting the breach to the organizational unit responsible for internal control.
- (2) Internal investigation for serious breaches of official duty and disciplinary procedure shall be finalized within nine months from the day of reporting the breach to the organizational unit responsible for internal control.
- (3) Exceptional to Paragraph (2) of this Article, when the judicial police officer has outstanding criminal or offence procedure against him/her, the initiated internal investigation or disciplinary procedure shall be suspended until finalization of the criminal or offence procedure.

Article 158
(Obsolescence)

- (1) Initiating procedure for minor breach of official duty shall be obsolete within three months from the day of discovering the breach of official duty and the perpetrator, that is six months from the day of committing the breach.
- (2) Initiating procedure for serious breach of official duty shall be obsolete within six months from the day of discovering the breach of official duty and the perpetrator, that is one year from the day of committing the breach.
- (3) Execution of the disciplinary sanction for minor breach of official duty shall be obsolete within three months and for the serious breach of official duty within six months, starting from the day of validity of the decision pronouncing the disciplinary sentence.
- (4) Referring to obsolescence of initiation of the procedure or the appropriate execution, the provisions of the Criminal Code of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be applied.
- (5) Exceptional to Paragraph (2) of this Article, deadlines of obsolescence shall not apply in cases related to the procedure referred to in Article 157, Paragraph (3) of this Law.

Article 159
(Deletion)

- (1) The disciplinary sanction for minor breach of official duty shall be deleted from records two years from the day of the pronounced decision validity.
- (2) The disciplinary sanction and measure for serious breach of official duty shall be deleted from records five years from the day of the pronounced decision validity.
- (3) Deletion of sanctions and measured referred to in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be done ex officio according to the decision of the Director.

4. Material liability

Article 160
(Material Liability of the Judicial Police Officer)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall be obligated to compensate for the material damage caused on property of the Judicial Police by his/her intentional or negligent actions.
- (2) Every judicial police officer shall be obliged to report about the material damage made, immediately upon discovery of the damage.

Article 161
(Assessment and Compensation for the Material Damage)

- (1) The material damage, responsibility for the material damage, circumstances under which the material damage was made and the amount of compensation for the material damage shall be established by the Committee appointed by the Director.
- (2) According to the report of the Committee referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Director shall reach a decision on the amount, deadlines and ways of compensation of the material damage.
- (3) The Director and the judicial police officer may sign a written agreement related to the compensation of the material damage.

- (4) Depending on the amount of compensation and the request of the judicial police officer, the Director may approve payment of compensation in portions.
- (5) The judicial police officer may file an appeal to the Judicial Police Committee against the decision referred to in Paragraph (2) of this Article, within fifteen days from the day of receipt of the decision.

Article 162
(Compensation of Damage to Other Persons)

- (1) The Federation shall be responsible for the damage caused to physical and legal person that was caused by actions of the Judicial Police during execution or related to execution of tasks of the Judicial Police.
- (2) In case the damage referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article was paid for, the Federation shall have right to reclaim the compensation from the judicial police officer if it was found that he/she is responsible for the damage or the damage was caused by his/her absolute neglect, or intention, or unauthorized actions or doings.

Article 163
(Regulation on Disciplinary and Material Liability)

The ways of internal investigations, work of the disciplinary procedure bodies, assessing of material liability, record keeping as well as all other issues important for the internal investigation, disciplinary procedure, material liability of the judicial police officers and record keeping shall be prescribed in more details in the Rulebook on Disciplinary and Material Liability of the Judicial Police Officers, passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director.

XIV – SUPERVISION OF WORK

Article 164
(Internal Control and Internal Investigation)

- (1) Internal control of legitimacy and integrity of work of organizational units and officers of the Judicial Police shall be conducted by the organizational unit responsible for internal control.
- (2) Organizational unit referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall conduct internal investigation against the judicial police officers.
- (3) Internal control and internal investigation shall be conducted according to the order of the Director.
- (4) Internal control of legitimacy and integrity of work of the Director, including the internal investigation against the Director, shall be conducted by a special body appointed by the Supreme Court President as required.
- (5) Internal control of legitimacy and integrity of work, including the internal investigation against the judicial police officers assigned to the organizational unit responsible for internal control, shall be conducted by a special body appointed by the Director.
- (6) Issues pertaining to internal control referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be prescribed by a regulation passed by the Supreme Court President, pursuant to the proposal of the Director.

XV – TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Article 165 (Termination of Employment)

- (1) The judicial police officer shall have their employment terminated in cases of:
 - a) death of the judicial police officer;
 - b) resignation of the judicial police officer;
 - c) being graded with “non-satisfactory” grade at the end of probation;
 - d) reaching 65 years of age and minimum fifteen years of length of service, or with minimum twenty years of retirement benefits, or reaching 40 years of length of service no matter about the age.
 - e) declaring permanent work disability by the authorized pension and disability insurance agency;
 - f) being successively graded with “non-satisfactory” grade twice;
 - g) losing BiH citizenship;
 - h) exceeding numbers of the judicial police officers;
 - i) being sentenced with a valid prison sentence for the criminal offence, or a valid sentence of prison in duration of three months or more for the criminal offence in traffic safety scope.
 - j) being issued with a disciplinary sanction of termination of employment;
 - k) determining that during employment or during service in the Judicial Police, he/she filed false or forged public identification or gave false statements;
 - l) unjustified absence from work during the course of five work days successively;
 - m) appointment or election to a public function of any authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
 - n) decision of the authorized body finding that there is a security risk for the judicial police officer to access secret data according to Article 109, Paragraph (2) of this Law
- (2) Termination of appointment is decided by the Director.
- (3) Against the decision on termination of employment, as appeal may be filed to the Judicial Police Committee, fifteen days from the day of receipt of the decision.
- (4) The appeal related to the decision on termination of employment referred to in Paragraph (1), Items a),b),c), e), f),g), h), k), m) and n), does not postpone execution of the decision.
- (5) Termination of employment of the Director due to fulfilled retirement requirements shall be decided on by the Supreme Court President.

XVI – JUDICIAL POLICE COMMITTEE

Article 166 (Competencies and Appointment of the Judicial Police Committee)

- (1) The Judicial Police Committee shall be responsible to act on appeals to the first instance decisions of the Judicial Police related to employments and employment rights of the judicial police officers, according to this Law.
- (2) The Judicial Police Committee shall be appointed by the Supreme Court President.
- (3) Methods, procedures, decisions as well as other issues important for work of the Judicial Police Committee shall be prescribed in a regulation passed by the Supreme Court President.

Article 167
(The Committee Membership)

- (1) The Judicial Police Committee shall have three members and the same number of deputies and a secretary.
- (2) Two members and two deputies shall be the judicial police officers with the minimum rank of senior inspector of the Judicial Police, who shall represent the Judicial Police, and one member and one deputy shall be civil servants from the Supreme Court.
- (3) Minimum one member of the Judicial Police Committee shall have legal education and chair of the Judicial Police Committee shall be given to the person with the highest rank.
- (4) Members of the Judicial Police Committee shall be appointed to a two years mandate with possibility of reappointment.
- (5) The member of the Judicial Police Committee may be discharged from duty before the expiration of his/her mandate only upon the decision of the Supreme Court President.
- (6) Conditions for work of the Judicial Police Committee shall be provided by the Judicial Police.
- (7) Persons referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall have right to compensation according to a regulation setting forth rights to compensations for work in standing work committees in the Federation.

XVII - TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 168
(Judicial Police Officers Who Acquired Rank According to Previous Regulation)

The judicial police officers who acquired ranks according to valid decisions based on laws and by-laws that were in force prior to this Law, shall retain their ranks.

Article 169
(Procedures in Progress)

Cases in which the procedure is not finalized before the authorized bodies of the Judicial Police shall be conducted by the authorized bodies according to legal provisions and other regulations in force prior to entry of this Law into force.

Article 170
(Status of the Chief Commander)

- (1) Duty of the Director in the first mandate period shall be performed by the judicial police officer who executed the duty of the Chief Commander of the Judicial Police.
- (2) Decision on appointment of the Director referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be passed by the Supreme Court President within seven days from the day of entry of this Law into force.
- (3) Provisions of the federal law prescribing pay grade for the rank of chief general inspector of the police shall be applied to setting forth pay grade for the Director, for the rank referred to in Article 114, Paragraph (2), Item k) of this Law.
- (4) Pay grade of the Director shall be set forth in the way referred to in Paragraph (3) of this Law until such time the regulations on salaries of the judicial police officers and police officers are adjusted.

Article 171
(Setting up of Special Services)

Competent services of the Supreme Court shall perform administrative – technical services and financial – accounting services for the Judicial Police until such time those are organized as special services within the Judicial Police.

Article 172
(Internal Revision Affairs)

Internal revision affairs for the Judicial Police shall be, according to the federal regulations, performed by the Internal Affairs Unit established within the Supreme Court.

Article 173
(By-laws)

- (1) The Federation Government shall enact the regulation referred to in Article 124 of this Law within thirty days pursuant to entry of this Law into force.
- (2) The Supreme Court President shall pass the regulation referred to in Article 14 of this Law, within sixty days pursuant to entry of this Law into force.
- (3) The Supreme Court President shall pass the following regulations, within ninety days pursuant to entry of this Law into force:
 - a) regulation referred to in Article 34 of this Law;
 - b) regulation referred to in Article 47, Paragraph (5) of this Law;
 - c) regulation referred to in Article 64 of Law;
 - d) regulation referred to in Article 67 of this Law;
 - e) regulation referred to in Article 72 of this Law;
 - f) regulation referred to in Article 77, Paragraph (3) of this Law;
 - g) regulation referred to in Article 78, Paragraph (2) of this Law;
 - h) regulation referred to in Article 79, Paragraph (1) of this Law;
 - i) regulation referred to in Article 80, Paragraph (4) of this Law;
 - j) regulation referred to in Article 96, Paragraph (3) of this Law;
 - k) regulation referred to in Article 103, Paragraph (5) of this Law;
 - l) regulation referred to in Article 126 of this Law;
 - m) regulation referred to in Article 137 of this Law;
 - n) regulation referred to in Article 139, Paragraph (3) of this Law;
 - o) regulation referred to in Article 163 of this Law;
 - p) regulation referred to in Article 164 Paragraph (6) of of this Law;
 - q) regulation referred to in Article 166, Paragraph (3) of this Law.
- (4) The Director shall pass the following regulations, within ninety days pursuant to entry of this Law into force:
 - a) regulation referred to in Article 90, Paragraph (7) of this Law;
 - b) regulation referred to in Article 113, Paragraph (2) of this Law;

Article 174
(Cessation of Application of Laws and Regulations)

- (1) On the effective day of this Law, the Law on Judicial Police (Official Gazette of the Federation BiH number 19/96 and 37/04) shall cease to apply.

(2) Until Article 173 of this Law enters into force, by-laws passed according to the Law referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be applied.

Article 175
(Entering into Force)

This law shall enter into force on the eight day from the day of publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation BiH.

Chairman of the House of Peoples
of the Parliament of the Federation BiH
Tomislav Martinović

Chairman of the House of Representatives
of the Parliament of the Federation BiH
Mirsad Zaimović