

(Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska no. 68/07)

Pursuant to Amendment XL (2) to the Constitution of the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska no. 28/94, hereby I issue the following

**DECISION
DECLARING THE LAW ON THE AMENDMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

Hereby I declare the Law on the Amendment of the Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska, which was adopted by the Peoples Assembly of the Republika Srpska at 13th session held on 17 June 2007 – and on 25 July 2007 the Peoples Council confirmed that by the adopted Law on the Amendments of the Criminal Code of the Republika Srpska vital national interests of constitutive peoples in the Republika Srpska has not been endangered.

Number: 01-020-765/07
26 July 2007
Banja Luka

President of the Republic
Dr. Milan Jelić, m.p.

**LAW
TO AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF
THE REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

Article 1

In the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, Nos. 50/03, 115/04, and 29/07) (hereinafter: the Code), Article 20 paragraph 1 sub-paragraph e), at the end of the text a full-stop shall be inserted instead of a coma and a new sentence shall be added to read:

“Expert associates as well as investigators working for the Prosecutor’s Office, under the authorization of the Prosecutor, shall also be considered as authorized officials.”

Article 2

In Article 180 of the Code, paragraph (1), the words “house arrest” shall be replaced by the words “prohibiting measures”.

Article 3

Before Article 183 of the Code, the title of the Section 4 shall be amended to read “**Prohibiting Measures**”.

Article 4

Article 183 of the Code shall be amended to read:

“House Arrest and Travel Ban”

(1) If there are circumstances indicating that the accused might flee, hide or go to an unknown place or abroad, the Court may, by a reasoned decision, place the suspect or accused under house arrest.

(2) In circumstances referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the Court may also, either as an additional measure to the house arrest or as a separate measure, order a temporary withdrawal of travel documents together with the prohibition of issuance of new travel documents, as well as the prohibition to use the identity card for crossing the State border of Bosnia and Herzegovina (travel ban).

Article 5

After Article 183 of the Code, new Articles 183a, 183b, 183c, 183d, 183e, 183f and 183g shall be added to read:

Article 183a Other Prohibiting Measures

(1) When the circumstances of the case so indicate, the Court may order one or more of the following prohibiting measures:

- a) prohibition from performing certain business or official activities,
- b) prohibition from visiting certain places or areas,
- c) prohibition from meeting with certain persons,
- d) order to report occasionally to a specified state body, and
- e) temporary withdrawal of the driver’s license.

(2) Other prohibiting measures referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article may be imposed in addition to the house arrest as well as in addition to a travel ban referred to in Article 183 of this Code, or as separate measures.

Article 183b Imposing the Prohibiting Measures

(1) The Court may impose the house arrest, travel ban and other prohibiting measures by a reasoned decision upon the proposal of a party or the defense attorney.

(2) When deciding on custody, the Court may impose the house arrest, travel ban and other prohibiting measures ex officio, instead of ordering or prolonging the custody.

(3) In the decision imposing the prohibiting measures, the suspect or accused shall be warned that the custody may be ordered against him or her if he/she violates the obligation under the imposed measure.

(4) In the course of an investigation, the prohibiting measures shall be ordered and revoked

by the preliminary proceedings judge and after the issuance of an indictment – by a preliminary hearing judge and after the case has been referred to the judge or the Panel for the purpose of scheduling the main trial – by that judge or the presiding judge.

(5) The prohibiting measures may last as long as they are needed, but not later than the date on which the verdict becomes legally binding if a person was not pronounced the sentence of imprisonment and at the latest until the person has been committed to serve the sentence if a person was pronounced the sentence of imprisonment. Travel ban may also last until the pronounced fine is paid in full and/or the property claim and/or confiscation of material gain enforced in full.

(6) The preliminary proceedings judge, preliminary hearing judge, the judge, or the presiding judge must review every two months whether the imposed prohibiting measure is still needed.

(7) A decision ordering, extending or revoking the prohibiting measures may be appealed by a party or the defense attorney, while the Prosecutor may also appeal a decision rejecting his motion for the ordering of a measure. An appeal shall be decided by the Panel referred to in Article 24 Paragraph (6) of this Code within three days of receipt of the appeal. An appeal shall not stay the execution of decision.

Article 183c **Content of the Prohibiting Measures**

(1) In a decision ordering the house arrest for the suspect or accused, the Court shall specify the place where the suspect or accused shall stay for as long as the measure lasts, as well as the boundaries beyond which the suspect or accused may not go. The place may be restricted to the suspect's or accused's home.

(2) In a decision imposing the travel ban, the Court shall order temporary withdrawal of travel documents together with the prohibition of issuance of new travel documents, as well as the enforcement of the prohibition to use the identity card for crossing the State border of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The decision shall contain personal data of the suspect or accused, and may contain other information as necessary.

(3) In a decision prohibiting the suspect or accused from visiting certain places or areas, the Court shall specify places and areas and the distance within which the suspect or accused may not approach them.

(4) In a decision prohibiting the suspect or accused from meeting with certain persons, the Court shall specify the distance within which the suspect or accused may not approach a certain person.

(5) In a decision ordering the suspect or accused to report occasionally to a specified body, the Court shall appoint an official person that the suspect or accused must report to, the time limit in which the suspect or accused must report and the manner of keeping records of reporting.

(6) In a decision ordering temporary withdrawal of a driver's license, the Court shall specify categories for which a driver's license shall be suspended. The decision shall contain personal data of the suspect or accused, and may contain other information as necessary.

Article 183d
Limitations in the Content of the Prohibiting Measures

(1) The prohibiting measures shall not restrict the right of the suspect or accused to communicate with his/her defense attorney in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(2) The prohibiting measures shall not restrict the right of the suspect or accused to live in his/her home in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to see members of his/her family and close relatives freely or just in Bosnia and Herzegovina or just in a place specified under the house arrest and unless the proceedings involve the criminal offense committed to the detriment of the family member or close relatives, nor shall they restrict the right of the suspect or accused to perform its professional activity unless the proceedings involve the criminal offense related to the performance of that activity.

Article 183e
Enforcement of Prohibiting Measures

(1) A decision ordering the house arrest shall be submitted also to the body enforcing the measure.

(2) A decision ordering the travel ban shall be submitted also to the border police, and the temporary withdrawal of travel documents together with the prohibition of issuance of new travel documents, as well as the enforcement of the prohibition to use the identity card for crossing the State border shall be entered into the Central Data Processing Centre.

(3) The measures of house arrest, travel ban, prohibition from visiting certain places or areas, prohibition from meeting with certain persons and temporary withdrawal of a driver's license shall be enforced by a police body.

(4) The measure ordering the suspect or accused to report occasionally to a specified body shall be enforced by a police body or the body that the suspect or accused must report to.

Article 183f
Verification of Prohibiting Measures and Obligation to Submit Report

(1) At any time, the Court may order verification of prohibiting measures and request the competent body in charge of the enforcement to submit a report. The body shall be obliged to submit the report to the Court without delay.

(2) If the suspect or accused is not fulfilling obligations ordered by the measure, the enforcement body shall inform the Court about it and the Court may pronounce additional prohibiting measure or place him/her into custody.

Article 183g
Special Provision on Travel Ban

(1) Exceptionally, in emergency cases, in particular in cases involving a criminal offense for which a prison sentence of ten years or more severe punishment may be pronounced, the order for a temporary withdrawal of travel documents and the identity card together with prohibiting the issuance of new documents that might be used for crossing the State border, may be issued by the Prosecutor.

(2) The Prosecutor may issue the order referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article when ordering the conduct of an investigation, when questioning the suspect or when issuing an apprehension order under Article 125, Paragraph (2) of this Code, or whenever the emergent action is needed for the effective conduct of the process until the beginning of the main trial.

(3) In the course of an investigation, the Prosecutor shall immediately inform the preliminary proceedings judge and after the issuance of an indictment – a preliminary hearing judge and after the case has been referred to the judge or the Panel for the purpose of scheduling the main trial – that judge or the presiding judge, who shall decide about the order within 72 hours. In case the judge fails to issue the said order, the travel documents and the identity card shall be returned.

(4) The order for a temporary withdrawal of travel documents and the identity card together with prohibiting the issuance of new documents that might be used for crossing the State border, shall be executed by a police body, and may also be executed by judicial police. If a suspect or accused refuses to surrender the travel documents and/or the identity card, the order shall be executed by force.

(5) The suspect or accused shall be issued a receipt on withdrawn documents. For the identity card, the suspect or accused shall be issued a special certificate or card that shall replace the identity card in all respects, but it may not be used for crossing the State border.

Article 6

Provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Code shall apply to all cases in which the final verdict has not been rendered before the date of entry into force of this Code.

Article 7

In Article 208 of this Code, the following sentence: „If the suspect or the accused is in custody or in a psychiatric institution he shall not be released but instead the court shall issue a decision on temporary detention of the suspect or the accused up to a maximum of 30 days following the day of issuance“ shall be deleted.

Article 8

Article 400 of this Code shall be amended to read:

Procedure in Case of Mental incompetence

(1) If the suspect committed a criminal offence in the state of mental incompetence, and the Code prescribes requirements for determination of forcible placement of a person with a severe mental illness into a health institution, the prosecutor shall propose in the indictment to established whether the accused had committed a criminal offense in the state of mental incompetence and the accused shall be issued a decision forcibly placing him/her temporary in a health institution and the health institution shall be informed about the decision.

(2) Against the suspect or accused, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, upon a reasoned motion of the prosecutor, custody may be ordered for reasons provided for by Article 189 of this Code. If the custody against the suspect is determined or extended, it shall be served in a health institution and may last while the reasons mentioned by Article 189 exist but no longer than time

limit provided for by Articles 192 and 194 (2) and (4) of this Code or until a decision on temporary forcible placement is legally binding.

(3) If the court after the main trial establishes that the accused had committed criminal offence in the state of mental incompetence, it shall issue a decision establishing that the accused committed criminal offence in the state of mental incompetence and the court, by separate decision, shall determine his/her forcible placement into a health institution for 6 months. Decisions may be appealed within 15 days from the date of receipt of the decisions.

(4) When the decisions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article become legally binding, the Prosecutor shall, in accordance with a special law which regulates protection issues for those persons, send a letter to the competent court for initiation of proceedings on forcible placement of a severely ill person into the health institution. Medical documentation and legally binding decision on temporary forcible placement into medical institution shall be sent together with the letter.

(5) If evidence presented during the main trial indicates that the accused committed a criminal offence in a state of mental competence, reduced mental competence or severely reduced mental competence, the Prosecutor shall abandon the proposal mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article or continue the proceedings and alter the indictment. In the case of severely reduced mental competence, the Prosecutor shall propose a security measure of mandatory psychiatric treatment, pronounced along with another criminal sanction.

(6) If the Court establishes that the accused during the perpetration of offence was not in the state of mental incompetence and the prosecutor does not abandon proposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Court shall render a decision rejecting the indictment.

(7) After submission of the proposal referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the suspect or accused must have his/her defense attorney.

Article 9

In paragraph 3 of Article 442 of this Code after word “force” the following shall be added: "or rendered decision upon the Prosecutor’s proposal on a security measure of mandatory psychiatric treatment and keeping him/her in a health institution or mandatory psychiatric treatment while being on liberty“.

Article 10

This Code shall enter into force on eight day after its publication the “Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska”.

Number: 01-1271/07
Date, 17 July 2007

President of the National Assembly
M.Sc. Igor Radojičić