The Law on Local Self-government

BELGRADE, June 2001
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I BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

Local self-government is realized directly and through freely elected representatives, by managing public affairs of immediate, common and general interest for the local population.

The law can determine certain rights in realization of local self-government even for the foreign citizens with residence, longer stay or business activity on the territory of local self-government unit.

Citizens with voting right and resident in the unit of local self-government, shall manage the affairs of local self-government, in compliance with the constitution, law and the statute.

Article 2

Local self-government shall be realized in the municipality, the city and the city of Belgrade, (henceforth: unit of local self-government ULG).

Article 3

A ULG may be entrusted by law with the performance of certain tasks from the frame of rights and obligations of the Republic and Autonomous province.

The resources for carrying out of the entrusted tasks will be provided by the Republic and Autonomous province.

Article 4

Regarding the affairs within its primary jurisdiction, a ULG shall pass regulations independently, in compliance with the rights and obligations established by the constitution, law and the statute of the ULG.

Regarding affairs entrusted to the ULG, it shall pass regulations and rulings and performs the administrative procedures on the basis of and within the express authorizations given in the law whereby the ULG was entrusted with such tasks.

Article 5

The organs of the ULG are: the municipal assembly, the president of the municipality and the local administration.

Article 6

In the performance of affairs within its primary jurisdiction, the ULG shall have full and exclusive rights which cannot be denied or limited except in cases, and under the conditions, specified by law, in compliance with the constitution.
Article 7

The ULG shall finance itself from the primary sources of revenue established by this law, transferred revenue, and supplements provided by the Republic in accordance with and in the manner established by law.

Article 8

The ULG has the right to utilize and allot assets under state ownership, in accordance with the law.

Article 9

For the performance of its rights and duties and for the satisfaction of the needs of the local population a ULG may found enterprises, institutions and other organizations in conformity with the law and the statute.

A ULG may, in accordance with the principles of competition and public transparency, make contracts entrusting the performance of the affairs from the paragraph 1 of this article to a legal entity or private person.

Article 10

Citizens may, for the purpose of satisfying the needs and interests of the local population in villages, found local communities and other forms of local self-government in accordance with the law and the statute.

Local communities and other forms of local self-government can be founded in cities as well.

Article 11

The relations between the state bodies and bodies of a ULG shall be based on the rights and duties of the ULG determined by the constitution and the law.

Article 12

Local self-government shall enjoy full legal protection in accordance with the constitution and the law.

Article 13

The basic legal document of a ULG is its statute.

The statute shall regulate in particular: the rights and duties of the ULG and the manner of their realization, the number of the committee members of the assembly of a ULG, the organization and work of the ULG organs, the manner in which citizens shall direct affairs within the jurisdiction of the ULG, the establishment, tasks and
forms of local self-government, the conditions for launching civil initiatives and other issues significant for the ULG.

Article 14

The territory of a ULG shall be determined by law.

Article 15

A ULG shall have the attributes of a legal entity.

Article 16

ULGs shall cooperate and associate for the purpose of achieving common goals, plans and development programs, as well as other needs of common interest. ULGs may found associations, cooperate with and join international organizations of local governments and cooperate with ULGs of other countries.

Article 17

A ULG may have its symbols and its holiday, in accordance with this law and the ULG statute.

II  UNITS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT – ULGs

1. The establishment and the territory of a local self-government unit

Article 18

The establishment and abolition of a ULG, the determination of its territory and the location of its seat, any alterations to its territory and boundaries and record keeping on residential areas constituting the territory of a ULG shall be regulated by law.

Article 19

The territory of a ULG shall constitute the area of one or more residential areas, that is the cadastre areas of which it is made up.

The territory for which a ULG is formed represents a natural and geographical whole, an economically connected area which possesses a network of developed and extended communications between residential areas, with the seat its gravitational center.

Article 20

The establishment of new ULGs, abolition or integration of the existing ULGs, alterations to the boundaries and the seat of a ULG shall be performed by law,
with the prior consent of the ULG assembly or after consultation with the citizens to be affected by the change i.e. of the assembly of the autonomous province for the ULGs located on the territory of the autonomous province.

Alternative: Founding of new ULGs, abolition of integration of the existing ones, alternations to the boundaries and the seat of a ULG shall be performed by law with previous referendum of the local population to be affected by those changes.

2. Legal Status of a ULG

Municipality

Article 21

The municipality is the basic territorial unit in which local self-government is realized.

Article 22

The municipality shall, by the statute, decision or other general ruling, further regulate the manner, conditions and forms through which the rights and duties from within its primary jurisdiction are realized.

2.1 Primary Jurisdiction

Article 23

The municipality, through its organs and in accordance with the constitution and law, shall:
1. adopt development plans and programs of local significance and motivate economy development and entrepreneurship;
2. adopt an urban planning strategy and rulings for their implementation, provide conditions and organize urban planning operations, issue urban planning licenses for buildings of local significance;
3. as well as other rulings which provide for the harmonious development of the municipality; encourage the development of the economy and an entrepreneurial spirit; encourage employment and help the development of services; regulate and provide for the development of communal activities;
4. approve budget and balance sheet of the budget;
5. found public services, institutions and public enterprises of local significance and supervise their work;
6. adopt programs for the proper use of urban areas; organize the performance of works relevant to the utilization of urban areas and determine charges for such utilization;
7. take care of preservation of natural values on its territory and adopts development programs for environment protection.
8. regulate and provide for the utilization of business premises, determines and collects charges for utilization of business premises (alternative: business premises in private ownership);
9. execute the procedure of removal of the persons that illegally moved into the apartments and common premises of the housing buildings;
10. take care on housing buildings maintenance and security of their usage, determines the fee for the maintenance of the buildings managed by the municipality;
11. regulate and provide for the conditions for performing and development of communal activities;
12. regulate and organize transportation in urban, interurban and local traffic, regulate and organize jobs related to taxi transportation;
13. regulate and provide for the transportation in line navigation on the territory of a ULG;
14. regulate and organize maintenance and utilization of parks, green and recreation areas and other public areas of local significance;
15. regulate and organize activities related to graveyards’ maintenance and burials.
16. regulate and organize activities related to the regulation, maintenance and utilization of the river beds and water current of local significance;
17. regulate and organize conditions for construction and maintenance of streets, local, village, field and other non categorized roads;
18. regulate and organize performance of jobs related to public parking lots and the way of their utilization and maintenance;
19. regulate and organize conditions for public fairs activities of local significance;
20. found stock of goods and determine their volume and structure with consent of the competent ministry, in order to satisfy the needs of local population;
21. found educational and cultural institutions and organizations, concerning health and social security, child protection, physical education, sport and tourism of local significance, follow and provide for their functioning and participate in directing of their activities;
22. organize activities related to protection of cultural values of local significance, stimulate the development of cultural-artistic amateurism and create conditions for work of museums, libraries and other cultural institutions which it founded.
23. regulate and organize protection from natural and other catastrophes and protection from fire and create conditions for their removal i.e. alleviation of their consequences;
24. adopt principles of protection, utilization and cultivation of agricultural land and secure their implementation, locate the erosion areas, take care of pasture utilization and decides on transformation of pastures in another raising;
25. regulate and determine the way of utilization and administration of resources, public wells and fountains, determine the waterworks condition issues consents for waterworks and permission for plants of local significance;
26. take care and secure the conditions for protection, utilization and improvement of the areas with natural medical characteristics under the special protection regime;
27. stimulate and take care of tourism development on its territory, take care on development and improvement of catering, handicrafts and trade and determines working hours and other conditions for their work and activities according to the local population needs;
28. encourage and take measures for local population employment, in accordance with local conditions and needs;
29. use the state property, be responsible of its protection and increase and exercise certain property rights over assets in general use and natural resources in its territory;
30. regulate and organize realization of activities of legal protection of its property and other rights and interests;
31. regulate and organize realization of activities regarding the raising and protection of domestic animals;
32. help the development of all forms of self-assistance and solidarity of interest for local population;
33. stimulate and help development of cooperatives;
34. form, if necessary, services of legal assistance for citizens;
35. be responsible for protection and realization of personal and collective rights of national minorities and ethnic groups;
36. regulate and secure official use of languages;
37. regulate and secure public information of local interest;
38. prescribe offences for violation of municipal regulations;
39. establishes inspection services and do inspection surveillance over the carrying out of regulations and other general acts from municipal jurisdiction;
40. regulate organization and work of peace panels;
41. establish public recognitions and awards of a unit of local self-government;
42. encourage organization and gives material aid to citizens’ associations working in its territory;
43. execute other tasks of direct interest for the local population, in accordance with constitution, law and statute.

Alternative:
The municipality, through its organs and in accordance with the constitution and law, shall:
1. adopt development plans and programs and urban plans and acts for their implementation, as well as other acts which secure harmonious development of municipality; stimulate economy development and entrepreneurship; encourage employment and help the development of services; regulate and secure development of communal activities;
2. adopt programs for the proper use of urban areas; organize the performance of works relevant to the utilization of urban areas and determine charges for such utilization; organize and secure the utilization of business premises and supervise it.
3. found public services, institutions and public enterprises of local significance and supervise their work;
4. found educational and cultural institutions and organizations, concerning health and social security, child protection, physical education, sport, follow and provide for their functioning and participate in directing of their activities;
5. form organs, organizations and services for the municipality needs and regulate their organization and activity; regulate and secure public information system of local interest, use state property and take care of its protection and increase and execute certain rights over the goods in general use and natural resources in its territory; organize, if necessary, legal assistance for the citizens;
6. be responsible for the protection and realization of the personal and collective rights of national minorities and ethnic groups; regulate and provide for the official use of such languages;
7. perform other tasks of immediate interest to the local population, in accordance with the constitution, law and the statute.
2.2 Duties entrusted

Article 24

A municipality can, by law or by province regulation, be entrusted to undertake certain affairs from within the rights and duties of the Republic and Autonomous province. Affairs shall be entrusted to a municipality in the interest of more efficient and rational realization of the rights and duties of citizens and the satisfaction of needs of immediate interest to the local population. The same regulation determines the municipalities to be entrusted such affairs.

Funds for financing the performance of duties entrusted shall be in compliance with the type and volume of the duties.

Article 25

The municipality shall have a local police force.

The local police force shall perform certain duties of interest to the local population, but in particular: public peace and order, communal order, local traffic regulation, fire protection and security of municipal property and facilities and if necessary assists the work of communal inspections and perform other jobs in conformity with the law.

The affairs from the above paragraph of this Article are performed in conformity with law, as the affairs entrusted.

Article 26

The Municipality shall perform, as then trusted task, certain affairs of inspection surveillance from the fields of trade with goods and services, agriculture, waterworks and woods exploitation and other inspection jobs in conformity with law.

The City

Article 27

The city is a territorial unit of local self-government which comprises two or more urban municipalities.

Article 28

The city shall perform the affairs of the municipality, but it can also perform affairs entrusted to it from the rights and duties of the Republic and Autonomous Province.

Article 29

The city statute shall determine the urban municipalities and the affairs to be undertaken by the city and the urban municipality respectively. The city statute shall also determine the organs of the urban municipalities, regulate relations between the
city organs and the organs of the urban municipalities and other issues significant for the functioning of the city.

The City of Belgrade

Article 30

The position of the city of Belgrade and the status of the city municipalities within the city of Belgrade will be regulated by a special law.

III THE ORGANS OF UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Municipality

Article 31

The organs of the municipality are: the assembly of the municipality, the president of the municipality and the municipal administration.

The Assembly of the Municipality

Article 32

The assembly of the municipality is a representative organ which performs the fundamental functions of local government, established by the constitution, law and the statute. The assembly of the municipality shall consist of one house, and be comprised of representatives, elected by the citizens in direct elections, by secret ballot and in accordance with the law and the municipal statute.

Article 33

The number of representatives shall be established by the municipal statute but it cannot be less than 25 or more than 75.

Article 34

A representative cannot be employed with the municipal administration and a person nominated by the municipal assembly, as well as other persons who cannot be elected representatives.

Article 35

Representatives shall be elected for a period of four years.
Representatives decide according to their personal convictions in the assembly of the municipality.

**Article 36**

The assembly of the municipality, in accordance with the law, shall:
1. adopt a municipal statute and rules of order for the assembly;
2. adopt a budget and the annual financial statement of the municipal budget;
3. adopt a program and plan for municipal development and certain activities;
4. adopt an urban planning strategy for the municipality and regulate the utilization of building land;
5. adopt regulations and other general rulings;
6. call municipal referenda and referenda in part of the municipal territory, declare an opinion on the proposals contained in citizens' initiatives and determine the proposal of a decision on voluntary financial contributions;
7. found municipal organs, communal and other public enterprises, institutions, organizations and services determined by the municipal statute and supervise their work;
8. appoint and dismiss an executive and supervisory board, appoint and dismiss the directors of the communal and other enterprises, institutions, organizations and services founded by the municipality, and give consent to their statutes in conformity with the law;
9. appoint president of the municipal assembly and deputy president of the municipal assembly;
10. appoint and dismiss the secretary of the municipal assembly;
11. determine the level of municipal administrative charges and other charges, in accordance with the law;
12. determine the charges for the utilization of building land;
13. issue stocks and bonds;
14. promulgate a ruling on public loans taken by the municipality;
15. regulate working hours in hotel and catering businesses, and retail and trades facilities;
16. give opinions on the Republic and regional area planning;
17. give opinions on the laws which regulate the issues of interest to local self-government;
18. perform other activities in the jurisdiction of the municipality, determined by the law and the statute.

**Article 37**

The decisions of the municipal assembly shall be binding provided the session is attended by a majority of the total number of representatives. Decisions that receive a majority of votes from the representatives present shall be adopted, unless determined otherwise by the law or the statute.

When adopting the statute of the municipality, a majority of the total number of representatives is required.

**Article 38**
A session of the municipal assembly shall be convened when needed, but at least once every three months.

A session of the municipal assembly can be convened at the proposal of an authorized person, under the conditions and terms determined by the municipal statute.

**Article 39**

The sessions of the municipal assembly are public.

The municipal assembly may decide not to have a public assembly session for security reasons and other reasons determined by the law and the statute.

**Article 40**

The assembly of the municipality may decide to constitute permanent or temporary working groups (board, commissions, councils). Permanent and temporary working groups shall be constituted following the assembly's decision.

Citizens who are not representatives may also join working groups, but a majority of the composition of working bodies shall be representatives.

**Article 41**

Criminal charges may not be brought against a representative, nor may he be detained or punished for an opinion declared or a vote cast in the assembly of the municipality.

**Article 42**

The assembly of the municipality shall have a chairman.

The chairman shall organize the work of the municipal assembly, convene and preside over its sessions and perform other duties determined by the law and the municipal statute.

The chairman shall be elected from the representatives, for the period of four years, by voting by secret ballot, by the majority of votes from the total number of the representatives of the municipal assembly.

The mandate of the chairman shall be prolonged during the state of war, i.e. until the conditions are created for elections to this office.

The chairman can be dismissed from the duty even before the elapse of time for which he was elected.

**Article 43**

The chairman of the assembly shall have a deputy to replace him in case of his absence or when he is prevented from performing his duty or based on a special authorization.

The deputy to the chairman of the assembly shall be elected and dismissed in the same manner as the chairman of the assembly.
Article 44

The assembly of the municipality shall have a secretary to manage professional affairs related to convention and holding of the assembly and its working bodies and manages administrative affairs connected with the work of the assembly.

The secretary of the assembly shall be appointed following the proposal of the municipal assembly chairman for a period of four years and may be re-appointed.

The municipal assembly may dismiss the secretary before the expiry of the mandate, following the proposal of the assembly chairman.

Article 45

The manner of preparation, conducting and work of a session of the municipal assembly and other issues connected with the work of the assembly shall be regulated by its rules of order.

The President of the Municipality

Article 46

The president of the municipality shall perform the executive function in the municipality.

The president of the municipality shall be elected for a period of four years, by direct and secret voting.

The way of electing and dismissing of a president shall be regulated by the law.

The president of the municipality cannot be a representative of the municipal assembly.

Alternative for the paragraph 2: the president of the municipality shall be elected by voting of secret ballot of the municipal assembly of the majority of the total number of representatives for the period of 4 years.

Article 47

The president of the municipality (alternative: mayor) shall:
1. represent and advocate the interests of the municipality;
2. oversee the implementation of the decisions and other rulings adopted by the municipal assembly;
3. propose regulations and other general rulings to be adopted by the assembly, as well as the manner in which issues on which the municipal assembly is to decide are addressed;
4. oversee and be responsible for the performance of duties entrusted from the rights and duties of the Republic and Autonomous province;
5. direct and coordinate the work of the municipal administration;
6. decide in administrative proceedings of the second level on the rights and duties of citizens, enterprises, institutions and other organizations within the primary jurisdiction of the municipality;
7. oversee the work of the municipal administration, annul or abolish rulings of the municipal administration which are not in accordance with the law, statute or other general rulings or decisions adopted by the municipality;
8. appoint a head of the municipal administration or the secretary of the secretariat;
9. give instructions for the implementation of the budget;
10. make individual rulings for which he is authorized by law, the statute or the decision of the municipality;
11. perform other duties established by the statute and other municipal rulings.

**Article 48**

The president of the municipality shall be obliged to point out the incompatibility of a regulation or some other general ruling with the constitution, law and statute to the municipal assembly within 30 days of its adoption.

The municipal assembly shall be obliged to reconsider and vote on the disputed regulation or other general ruling at its first session.

**Article 49**

The mandate of the president of the municipality for which he was elected may cease before its expiry when he submits his resignation, is sentenced for a criminal offence to an unconditional term of imprisonment in duration of at least six months.

Reasons from point 1 of this article shall be stated by the municipal assembly.

The president of the municipality may be recalled before the expiry of the mandate for which he was elected.

The motion to recall the president of the municipality can be made by at least 10% of citizens with suffrage, by the municipality assembly by the majority of the votes of the total number of the representatives i.e. the government of the Republic of Serbia or Executive Council of the autonomous province should they decide that duties entrusted have not been performed in accordance with the law.

The motion to recall the president of the municipality shall be decided on by secret ballot vote of the voters.

Alternative: The president of the municipality shall be recalled by the municipal Assembly by secret ballot vote, by the majority of votes of the total number of voters of the municipal assembly.

**Municipal Administration**

**Article 50**

The municipal administration shall:
1. prepare drafts of regulations and other rulings to be adopted by the municipal assembly and the president of the municipality;
2. implement regulations and other rulings adopted by the municipal assembly and the president of the municipality;
3. decide in administrative proceedings of the first level on the rights and duties of citizens, enterprises, institutions and other organizations form within the primary jurisdiction of the municipality;
4. provide administrative supervision over the implementation of the regulations and other general rulings adopted by the municipal assembly;
5. implement Republic laws and other regulations the implementation of which is entrusted to the municipality;
6. perform professional and other duties established by the municipal assembly and the president of the municipality;

Article 51

The municipal administration shall be formed as a single organ, but a number of organs of municipal administration may also be formed in municipalities with a population of over 50,000 citizens.

Article 52

When the municipal administration is organized as a single organ, it shall be directed by the head of the administration.

A person who has finished the Faculty of Law, passed the examination for work in the organs of state administration and at least five years of experience can be appointed head of the administration.

The municipal administration can have organizational units for carrying out of the related administrative, professional and other tasks.

Article 53

When the municipal administration is organized as a number of organs, secretariats shall be set up.

The work of a secretariat is managed by the secretary.

A person who has finished an adequate faculty, regarding the work primary jurisdiction of the secretariat, has passed the examination for work in the organs of state administration and at least five years of experience can be appointed secretary of a secretariat.

Within a secretariat, internal organizational units (departments, sections, services, administrations, inspections, offices and similar) may be formed for the performance of related tasks.

Article 54

The head of the municipal administration shall be appointed by the president of the municipality.

The secretary of a secretariat shall be appointed by the president of the municipality.

The managers of organizational units in the municipal administration as a singular organ, shall be appointed by the head of administration.

Article 55

The head of the municipal administration shall be accountable for his work and the work of the municipal administration to the president of the municipality, in
accordance with the municipal statute and the decision on the organization of the municipal administration.

The secretary of the secretariat shall be accountable for his work and the work of the secretariat to the president of the municipality, in accordance with the statute and the decision on the organization of the municipal administration.

The president of the municipality may recall the head of the municipal administration, a secretary of a secretariat if he decides that he has performed his function illegally and incorrectly.

**Article 56**

In the composition of the municipal administration there shall be a municipal architect-in-chief who shall:
1. launch initiatives for the alteration and amendment of the detailed urban plan, as well as the design of urban plans;
2. give instructions for the drafting of architectural plans aimed at the protection of architectural values and preservation of the character of certain parts of the town and facilities;
3. give an opinion on architectural plans of great significance for the municipality or city and perform other tasks established by the ruling on the organization of the municipal administration.

The city shall have an architect-in-chief of the city.

**Article 57**

The architect-in-chief shall be appointed and dismissed by the president of the municipality.

**Article 58**

In a ULG the statute may envisage the introduction of a municipal or city manager.

The conditions and manner of engagement of such a manager shall be determined by contract between the municipal (city) assembly and the municipal (city) manager.

**Article 59**

The manager shall, among other duties, in particular:

a) launch projects which encourage economic development and the satisfaction of citizens' needs;

b) encourage entrepreneurial initiatives and the creation of private-public arrangements and partnerships;

c) encourage and coordinate investments and the attraction of capital;

d) propose correction of regulations which hinder business initiatives;

**Article 60**

A ruling on the organization of the municipal administration shall be passed by the municipal assembly following the motion of the municipal president.
The ruling on the internal organization and systematization of the municipal administration shall be passed by the head of the administration and confirmed by the president of the municipality.

**Article 61**

In undertaking administrative supervision the municipal administration, may:
1. rule to implement measures and actions and determine the time period needed;
2. impose mandatory penalties;
3. submit a report to the competent authority on criminal acts or economic offences committed and submit a request for the institution of offence proceedings;
4. issue temporary orders or prohibitions;
5. inform another organ if there is reason for measures to be taken, for which that organ is responsible;
6. take other measures for which it is authorized by law, regulation or a general ruling.

For the performance of the duties of administrative supervision described in paragraph 1 of this article, a municipal inspectorate may be formed.

Authorizations and organization for the performance of duties described in Paragraph 1 of this law shall be further regulated by the municipal assembly.

**Article 62**

In proceedings before the municipal administration deciding on the rights and duties in the legal interests of citizens and legal entities, the regulations on general administrative proceedings shall be applied.

**Article 63**

The president of the municipality shall rule on the conflict of competencies between the municipal administration and other organizations and institutions which perform public authorizations, as well as between the municipal organs.

The head of the municipal administration shall rule on conflicts of jurisdiction between organizational units of the municipal administration.

The secretary of the secretariat shall rule on conflicts of jurisdiction between internal organizational units of the secretariat.

**Article 64**

The duties of the municipal administration related to the exercise of the rights, obligations and legal interests of citizens and legal entities may be performed by persons with the prescribed qualifications, who have passed the professional exam for work in the organs of state administration, and who have adequate working experience in conformity with the law.

**Article 65**

The exemption from service of the head of the municipal administration, and of the secretary of the secretariat shall be decided upon by the president of the municipality.
The exemption from service of an office-holder in the municipal administration shall be decided upon by the head of the municipal administration. The exemption from service of an office-holder in the secretariat shall be decided upon by the secretary of the secretariat.

**Article 66**

In nationally mixed municipalities a council for inter-ethnic relations shall be formed and be made up of representatives from all national communities. In the sense of this law the nationally mixed municipalities are considered the municipalities in which one national community makes up more then five percent of the total number of inhabitants or all communities together make more then ten percent according to the last census in the Republic of Serbia. The communities which have more then one percent of participation in the total number of inhabitants of the municipality. The council shall work for the realization, protection and promotion of national equality, in accordance with the law and statute. The council shall inform the assembly of its positions and proposals, and the assembly is then obliged to declare its position on these. The council for inter-ethnic has authorities from the article 46 of this law regarding the decisions of the municipal assembly from the number of issues determined by the statute of the municipality. The jurisdiction, composition and manner of work of a council for inter-ethnic relations shall be regulated by the decision of the municipal assembly, in accordance with the statute.

**The City**

**Article 67**

The organs of a city are: the city assembly, the mayor, the city administration and other organs established by the statute of the city.

**Article 68**

The organs of the city shall perform the affairs envisaged by this law for the municipal organs, as well as other duties established by law and the statute of the city.

**Article 69**

The city assembly shall comprise representatives whose number shall be established by the city statute, but their number may not be higher than 90.

**Article 70**

The provisions of this law that regard the president of the municipality shall be applied to the mayor as well.

**Article 71**
The provisions of this law relating to the municipality shall also apply to the city, except when established otherwise by this law.

IV  DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN THE REALISATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 72

The forms of direct self-government are: the citizens' initiative, the citizens' gathering and the referendum.

Article 73

By means of a citizens' initiative, citizens may propose to the assembly of the ULG the passage of rulings that will address or solve a particular issue or problem within the primary jurisdiction of the ULG; a change in the statute or other rulings; a referendum in accordance with the statute and the law.

The assembly is obliged to debate the proposals described in paragraph 1 of this article, and make a detailed reply to citizens within 60 days of receipt of the proposal.

The statute of the ULG shall establish the number of citizen signatures required for a citizens' initiative to be started but it can not be less then 10% of voters.

Article 74

A gathering of citizens shall be convened for the part of a ULG territory established by the statute.

A gathering of citizens shall debate and make proposals on issues from the jurisdiction of the organs of the ULG.

A gathering of citizens shall adopt requests and proposals by majority vote of those present and forward them to the assembly or individual organs and services of the ULG.

The organs and official services of the ULG are obliged to consider the citizens' requests and proposals within 60 days from the day of the citizens' gathering and declare their position to them, that is reach an appropriate decision or take measures and inform the citizens thereof.

The convocation of a citizens’ gathering, its work as well as the manner to determine positions of the gathering are regulated by the statute and special decision of the municipal assembly.

Article 75

The assembly of a ULG may, on its own initiative, call a referendum on issues within its own jurisdiction.

The assembly of a ULG is obliged to call a referendum on an issue within its jurisdiction in the manner established by the statute and law.
The decision put to referendum will be adopted if the majority of votes cast are in favor, with the proviso that more than half of the total number of citizens with suffrage have voted.

**Article 76**

The assembly of a ULG is obliged, in accordance with the statute, to call a referendum in an area within the territory of the ULG on issues connected with the needs or interests of the population of that area, if a request is submitted with the support of at least 25% of the citizens with suffrage and resident in the area for which a referendum is to be called.

**V LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**

**Article 77**

For the purpose of achieving general, common and everyday needs of the determined local population, the citizens may found local community or other form of local self-government (borough, quarter) in conformity with the statute of the municipality.

**Article 78**

The assembly of the unit of local self-government shall determine, in accordance with the statute, the motion of the decision on education and the area for which the local community or other type of local self-government is established.

The citizens express their opinion on education by the referendum, in conformity with the statute of the unit of local self-government. The decision made by the referendum is final.

The local community or other form of local self-government is cancelled in way and procedure prescribed for their formation.

**Article 79**

The statute of the local community i.e. other form of local self-government, in conformity with the statute of the unit of local government and foundation act, shall determine the tasks that it performs, organs and their election, organization and work of organs, decision making process and other significant issues for the work of a local community i.e. other form of the local self-government.

**Article 80**

Work resources of the local communities, i.e. other form of the local self-government shall be:

1) funds that a unit of local self-government transfers to the local community i.e. to other form of local self-government
2) funds provided by the citizens’ voluntary contribution
3) funds resulted from charges for services
4) donations and other resources
A local community, i.e. other form of local self-government shall utilize the resources in accordance with its plans and programs.

**Article 81**

A local community, i.e. other form of local self-government is a legal entity within the rights and duties determined by the statute and founding decision.

**Article 82**

All or certain local communities and other forms of local self-government can be entrusted the performance of certain tasks from the primary jurisdiction of local self-government, providing the necessary funds, by the decision of the assembly of the unity of the local self-government.

The initial point in entrusting the tasks is whether those tasks are of the direct and everyday significance for the life of citizens of the local community.

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**VI SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS**

1. **Income resources**

**Article 83**

Funds for financing the affairs of the municipality, entrusted and others determined by the Constitution and law, (hereinafter: affairs) shall be secured in the budget of the municipality.

Funds from the municipal budget shall be secured from the primary and transferred public revenues, in accordance with the law.

The municipality which cannot, with the primary and transferred public revenues at its disposal, finance its affairs and duties by law has the right, if meeting the criteria established by the law, to supplementary funds from the Republic budget.

1.1. **The primary public revenues of the municipality**

**Article 84**

The primary public revenues of the municipality raised in its territory are:
- local administrative charges,
- local communal taxes,
- charges levied for the utilization of urban building land,
- charges levied for the provision of services to building land,
- charges levied for utilization of natural healing factor
- charges levied for material extracted from waterways,
- charges for protection and promotion of surroundings,
- the revenues procured from letting i.e. utilization real-estate property in state ownership, that are used by municipality, city that is the city of Belgrade, institution or other organization whose founder is the municipality, city i.e. the city of Belgrade,
- the revenues procured from selling real-estate property in state ownership, that are used by municipality, city that is the city of Belgrade, institution or other organization whose founder is the municipality, city i.e. the city of Belgrade,
- the revenues procured from the concession charges for the performance of communal activities,
- the revenues procured from the concession for performing communal activities
- the revenues procured from the interest on municipal, i.e. city funds deposited in banks
- fines paid pursuant to legal proceedings for offences against the municipal regulations, as well as property ownership profits confiscated as the result of such proceedings,
- the revenue realized by local organs and organizations,
- voluntary financial contribution for the territory of a municipality,
- the revenue procured on the basis of donations,
- other local public revenues, in compliance with the law.

1.1.1. Local communal taxes

Article 85

The municipal assembly may introduce local communal taxes for: utilization of rights, objects and services.

Article 86

The taxpayer is the user of rights, objects and services subject to local communal dues shall pay this tax.

Article 87

The obligation to pay shall start from the day the user of rights, objects and services subject to local communal dues starts to use the said services.

The obligation to pay shall last as long as the utilization of rights, objects or services.

Article 88

State organs and organizations, the organs and organization of territorial autonomy and local self-government units are not liable to pay local communal taxes for the utilization of rights, objects and services.

Article 89

The local communal taxes may be introduced for:
1. the utilization of space in public areas or in front of business premises for business purposes, except for sale of newspapers, books and other publications,
2. keeping gaming equipment (pool, bingo, game-machines and similar),
3. organizing musical performances in hotels and restaurants;
4. using billboards,
5. using space for parking motorized road vehicles and attachable vehicles in designated and marked places;
6. using open areas for camps, the pitching of tents or other forms of temporary use;
7. using river banks and shores for business and any other purposes;
8. putting up company signs on business premises;
9. putting up and writing company signs outside business premises on facilities and surfaces which belong to the municipality (road surfaces, pavements, green areas, lamp-posts and similar),
10. using glass cases for displaying goods outside the business premises;
11. keeping and using marine engines and other appliances used in navigation on water, except for moorings used in border river traffic;
12. keeping and using boats and rafts on water, except for boats used by the organizations which maintain and mark channels of navigation;
13. keeping restaurants and other catering and entertainment facilities on water;
14. keeping motorized road vehicles and attachable vehicles, except for agricultural vehicles and machinery;
15. keeping animals at home;
16. the construction of buildings.

Local communal taxes points 1 to 7 are determined on daily amounts, and those under 8-16 are determined in annual amounts.

**Article 90**

A company sign, as used in this law, is every title or name put up to indicate that a legal entity or an individual performs a particular business activity.

If there is more than one sign for the same entity on one facility, dues shall be paid for one sign only.

For each company sign put up at a distance from the business facility, dues shall be paid for each sign.

**Article 91**

The municipality may determine local communal dues of different rates for different parts of the municipal territory, that is zones in which facilities, areas or objects are located or services are performed and for which dues are paid.

**Article 92**

The municipal decision which introduces local communal dues shall also determine the rate, reductions, time limits and manner of payment of local communal taxes.
1.1.2. Voluntary financial contribution

Article 93

The decision on the introduction of a voluntary financial contribution (henceforth: decision) shall be made by citizens directly, by secret vote and in accordance with the statute.

Article 94

The decision shall contain data referring in particular to:
1. needs, that is purposes for which funds shall be collected;
2. areas in which funds shall be collected;
3. the time period in which funds shall be collected;
4. the total amount of funds to be collected;
5. those who will pay, the manner and time limits in which the voluntary financial contribution shall be levied, as well as persons exempt from the obligation;
6. the level of voluntary financial contribution (basis, proportional rate and other);
7. the manner in which records on the funds shall be kept;
8. the level and the measuring unit for conversion when the voluntary financial contribution is expressed in work, transport and other services;
9. the manner in which citizens shall monitor the proper utilization of the funds;
10. the manner of returning funds collected above the amount determined by the decision.

Article 95

The municipal assembly shall determine the proposal of the decision in the manner and according to the procedure envisaged by the statute.

A program determining the sources, purposes and manner of securing the total amount of funds for the realization of a voluntary financial contribution shall be submitted together with the initiative for the introduction of a voluntary financial contribution.

Article 96

The decision shall be made by citizens with suffrage and resident in the area in which funds are to be collected.

The decision shall also be made by citizens who do not have suffrage and are not domiciled in the area in which funds are to be collected providing they have real estate in that area, and the purpose of the funds to be collected is to improve the conditions for the utilization of the said property.

The decision shall be considered adopted when the majority of the total number of citizens described in paragraph 1 and 2 of this article declare in favor of it.

Article 97

The decision shall be announced in the manner in which municipal regulations are announced.
The decision, along with the list of citizens to whom the voluntary financial contribution refers, shall be submitted to those who are liable but who are located outside the area in which the funds are to be collected.

**Article 98**

A voluntary financial contribution may be expressed in money, commodities, work, transport and other services, depending on citizens’ needs and abilities.

For citizens described in Article 96, paragraph 2 of this law, the voluntary financial contribution shall be determined according to the value of their property, that is income originating from the property.

**Article 99**

If not otherwise determined, the basis for realizing a voluntary financial contribution constitutes all incomes established by the provisions of the Law on Income Tax, less taxes and contributions paid.

The basis for the realization of a voluntary financial contribution constitutes also the value of property, established by the Law on Taxes on Property, reduced by taxes paid, unless determined otherwise by the decision.

A voluntary financial contribution may not be introduced on incomes and property which are exempted by law.

**Article 100**

The calculation and collection of a voluntary financial contribution shall be carried out in the manner and according to the time limits determined by the decision, except when the calculation is made by the system of taxes after deductions. In cases when the calculation is made by the system of taxes after deductions, it is the obligation of those paying these kinds of personal earnings to calculate and pay the voluntary financial contribution on that income.

**Article 101**

The rate of a voluntary financial contribution shall be proportional and determined by the decision.

Reductions and exemptions to the payment of a voluntary financial contribution shall be determined by the decision.

**Article 102**

In regard to the manner of determining a voluntary financial contribution, its calculation, obsolescence, collection, time limits for payment, interest calculation and other matters which are not specifically prescribed by this law the provisions of the law regulating the taxation of citizens' income shall apply.

**Article 103**

Funds collected on the basis of the decision on a voluntary financial contribution introduced for the territory of a municipality shall be paid into the
municipal budget and its restricted fund, and the funds collected on the basis of the
decision on a voluntary financial contribution introduced for the territory of a local
community the shall be kept in the account of that local community.

1.2. Transferred Public Revenues

Article 104

The Republic shall transfer to the municipality the following public revenues
realized on its territory:

1. Tax on the citizens’ income:
   - fund of gain at the rate of 3,5%,
   - revenues from agriculture and forest exploitation,
   - revenues from independent activities,
   - revenues from real estates,
   - revenues from renting movable property,
   - gain from games of chance,
   - revenues from personal insurance,
   - other revenues in conformity with law, and
   - part of % of the tax on incomes

2. Tax on property.
3. Tax on inheritance and gift.
4. Tax on transfer of absolute rights.
5. Sales tax on goods and services
   - part of the sales tax on goods and services determined for financing public
   expenditures in the Republic, realized in the municipal territory, except sales
   tax on goods realized in importing.
   - 8% of the sales tax on goods and services determined for financing public
   expenditures in the Republic, realized in the municipal territory,
   - 10% of the sales tax on goods and services determined for financing public
   expenditures in the Republic, realized in the city territory,
   - 15% of the sales tax on goods and services determined for financing public
   expenditures in the Republic, realized in the territory of the city of Belgrade

6. Residence tax.
7. Charges levied for utilization of goods of general interest:
   - part of the charges for utilization of mineral raw materials,
   - charges for construction, maintenance and utilization of local roads,
   - charges for utilization of forest land which is let,
   - charges for changing the purpose of the agricultural land.

Article 105

The law determines the part of the sales tax from the Article 104, subsection 5,
point 1 of this law and the annual volume of resources pertaining to the municipality
based on the tax from the Article 104 subsection 1, point 9 of this law.
The annual volume of the resources from the paragraph 1 of this article for singular municipalities is determined in accordance with the general balance of public revenues and public expenditures and according to the following criteria:
- size of the municipal territory
- number of citizens,
- number of classes in elementary and secondary schools,
- number of children included in social child care,
- development,
- mountain area.

The law from the paragraph 1 of this article determines the way of restriction and stoppage on the resources to the municipality.

Alternative:
The transfer of the resources in the municipal account realized from the sales tax on goods and service, except the resources from the article 104, subsection 5, points 2 to 4, shall stop once the payment of the revenues from the paragraph 1 of this article realizes the volume of resource on monthly level and cumulatively, in accordance with the dynamics determined in the general balance of the public resources and public expenditures.

**Article 106**

The municipality which does not realize resources in conformity with article 105, paragraph 1 of this law, will provide funds from the republic budget, proportionally to the amount of the realized revenues of the republic budget.

**Article 107**

The municipality may take out loans in accordance with the law and with the consent of the ministry competent for financial matters.
The revenue procured from a public loan may be used only for the purposes established in a ruling on the raising of a public loan.
Bonds or stocks issued by the municipality shall be traded on the stock-exchange.
The municipality shall invest its liquid assets on the secondary financial markets.

**Article 108**

The Minister of finances and economy shall prescribe the mode and methodology of determination of resources volume in compliance with the Article 105 of this law as well as the terms and way of submitting those data.
2. Distribution and the Utilization of Municipal Public Revenues

Article 109

The municipality, in accordance with the law, shall decide on the level of funds for the realization of the rights and duties described in Articles 24 and 25 of this law.

The request for the provision of funds in the municipal budget shall be submitted within the time period and in the manner established by the municipal decision, and in accordance with the law.

Article 110

Beneficiaries of funds from the municipal budget are obliged, at the request of a municipal organ, but at least once a year, to submit a report on their work and the realization of the program and utilization of the funds from the municipal budget.

The municipality shall monitor the proper utilization of funds from the budget.

At the request of the competent ministry, but at least once a year, the municipality shall submit a report on the municipal budget.

Article 111

The municipality shall give its consent to the general rulings adopted by the beneficiaries of the municipal budget, which determine the number and type of employees.

Article 112

The provisions of Articles 108-111 shall be applied to the city and the city of Belgrade.

VII THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ORGANS OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT AND THE REPUBLIC ORGANS

Article 113

In the performance of the affairs from its primary jurisdiction the organs of a ULG shall:

1. Put forward to the organs of the Republic suggestions for regulating relations significant for local self-government and for taking measures significant for solving issues from the framework of rights and duties of the ULG jurisdiction;
2. Make submissions and proposals regarding the performance of the Republic organs;
3. Seek opinions from the responsible Republic organ in relation to the application of laws which have an immediate effect on the development and realisation of local self-government and the work of the ULG organs;
4 Participate in the preparation of laws the content of which is of particular significance for the realisation and development of local self-government.

Article 114

In the realisation of the co-operation described in article 113 of this law, the Republic organs shall:

1 Inform the ULG organs, at its own initiative or at their request, of the measures they are taking or intending to take in the implementation of law and other regulations, the protection of constitutionality and legality, occurrences which infringe them and of the measures for their removal, of the realisation of the rights of citizens to local self-government, as well as of other issues of immediate interest for the realisation of the system of local self-government and for the work of the ULG organs;
2 Offer professional help to the ULG organs in connection with the performance of their affairs;
3 Seek reports, data and information on the performance of the affairs from within the rights and duties of the ULG, as well as on other issues which are of importance to the realisation of the role and for the work of the Republic organs in the sphere of local self-government.
4 Perform other tasks in compliance with the law.

Article 115

The competent ministry shall start proceedings to assess the constitutionality and legality of the statute, regulation or some other general ruling of a ULG before the Constitutional Court if the ministry believes that the ruling is not in accordance with the constitution, law or some other republic regulation.

Under the condition described in article 116, paragraph 1 of this law, the compete ministry may propose to the government to suspend the implementation of the disputed general ruling.

The government is obliged to make a decision on the suspension of implementation within 15 days from the day when the proposal of the competent ministry was submitted. If it fails to do so, the disputed general ruling of a ULG organ shall remain in effect.

Article 116

The government of the Republic of Serbia has the right, pending the decision of the Constitutional Court, to suspend the implementation of a regulation or some other general ruling adopted by a ULG organ if the government believes that its implementation would cause irreparable damage, deny or limit guaranteed freedoms and rights of citizens or cause serious harm to the general interest.

When the government suspends the implementation of a regulation or some other general ruling of a ULG organ, the government is obliged immediately, but no later than within 15 days from the day of the suspension of implementation, to start proceedings before the Constitutional Court for the assessment of constitutionality and legality of the disputed general ruling.
If the government fails to start a procedure before the Constitutional Court within the period described in paragraph 2 of this article, the regulation or some other general ruling of the ULG organ shall remain in effect.

**Article 117**

If the competent ministry judges that general ruling of a ULG organ is not in accordance with its statute, decision or some other regulation, the ministry shall alert the assembly of the ULG to this, so that it may take the adequate measures. If the assembly of the ULG fails to act at the proposal, the ministry competent for the local self-government shall institute the proceedings before the Supreme court of Serbia and propose to the Government at the same time, to suspend the implementation of the ruling from the paragraph 1 of this article until the decision of the Supreme court of Serbia.

**Article 118**

If it finds that the individual act of the ULS organ, against which no protection in administrative proceedings is secured, is not in conformity with law or other regulation, i.e. with the decision or other general ruling of the ULG organ, the ministry competent for the local self-government issues shall propose to the assembly of the ULG to abolish or cancel such an act. Should the assembly fail to act at the proposal within a month afterwards, the ministry competent for the local self-government issues will abolish or cancel the ruling from the paragraph 1 of this article.

**Article 119**

The assembly of a ULG shall be dissolved:

1 If it ceases to perform its function for longer than three months;
2 If it does not adopt a statute or other general ruling in the time period determined by the law;

**Article 120**

The decision on the dissolution of the assembly of a ULG shall be made by the National assembly of the Republic of Serbia at the proposal of the government of the Republic of Serbia.

The president of the National assembly shall call elections for representatives within three months from the day of the dissolution of the ULG assembly. An election shall not be called if there is less than 6 months to the expiry of the mandate of the representatives of the ULG assembly.

Until the constitution of the ULG assembly, its affairs shall be performed by a five-member trustee temporary organ of the ULG, formed by the government.
Article 121

If elections are not conducted in a ULG or if its organs are not constituted in conformity with law after the conducted elections within 60 days from the day of the conduct of elections, the government shall form a temporary five-member organ which shall perform the duties of the municipal assembly and the president of the municipality.

The president of the National assembly shall call new elections for the ULG assembly within 3 months from the day when elections were due to be conducted, that is when the ULG assembly was due to be constituted.

The mandate of the representatives elected in the elections described in paragraph 3 of this article shall last until the expiry of the mandate of the ULG assembly representatives elected at regular elections.

VIII CO-OPERATION AND ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS

Article 122

ULGs, their organs and public services shall co-operate with other ULGs and their organs and public services in areas of common interest.

ULGs and their organs may realise co-operation in spheres of common interest with appropriate ULGs in other countries and their organs, as well as with international associations of local government, in conformity with state and international policy.

The records on co-operation of the ULG from the paragraph 1 and 2 of this article are kept by the ministry competent for local self-government issues.

Article 123

For the purpose of advancing their own and common experience in the development of local self-government and its protection, ULGs shall form associations of towns and municipalities.

Article 124

In accordance with common economic interest, territorial and functional connectedness and co-operation, municipalities may associate within wider regional territories.

The reason for association may be joint performance of certain tasks from within the municipal primary jurisdiction.

Article 125

For the purpose of performing common functions described in article 124 municipalities shall make agreements.

These agreements shall regulate the kind and scope of common functions, and the organisational forms and manner of their performance, as well as the manner in which they are financed.
IX SYMBOLS, HOLIDAYS, NAMES OF PARTS OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE ULG

Article 126

A ULG may have its coat of arms, flag and holiday, in accordance with the statute.

Article 127

Symbols of a ULG may only be displayed together with state symbols. In the official premises of a ULG organs only state symbols and the ULG symbols shall be displayed.

Article 128

The symbols and holidays of different ULGs must differ one from the other.

Article 129

The ministry competent for the affairs of local self-government shall give its consent to the content and appearance of symbols and the choice of holiday of a ULG. The ministry may refuse to give consent, within 60 days from the receipt of the request, only if their content does not correspond to historical or objective fact, if they violate general and state interests, offend public sensibilities or if they are not in accordance with the provision of article 141 of this law.

Article 130

The assembly of a ULG shall decide on the name of streets, squares, town quarters, parts of villages and other parts of residential areas in its territory. The ministry competent for the affairs of local self-government may refuse consent to the names of parts of residential area within 60 days from the receipt of the decision of the ULG organ, only in cases when they encroach on the general and state interest and offend public sensibilities.

X PROTECTION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 131

The assembly of a ULG has the right to start proceedings before the competent Constitutional Court for the assessment of the constitutional and legal validity of laws, that is the constitutional and legal validity of other federal, republic or provincial regulations or general rulings, if it believes that the ruling violates the rights of the ULG established by the Constitution and law.
Article 132

The municipal assembly i.e. the president of the municipality has the right to submit a request to the government of the Republic of Serbia for the reexamination of the rights to decision-making, when it assesses that the organ of the republic or autonomous province has ruled on an issue from within the jurisdiction of the municipal or city organ.

Article 133

There is guaranteed legal protection of the right to local self-government against the individual acts and activities of the state organs which violate the constitutionally and legally guaranteed rights of ULGs or which prevent citizens' participation in the realization of local self-government.

Article 134

The protection of the rights described in the previous article is performed by an appeal to the Supreme court of Serbia. An appeal may be lodged within 30 days from the day when the ruling was made or the action performed.

The supreme court may annul the ruling described in paragraph 1 of this article, prohibit further performance of the action or reject the request for the protection of rights.

In proceedings for the protection of rights, the provisions of the law regulating the procedure in administrative proceedings shall be applied.

A ULG has the right to compensation for damage caused by the ruling, or action of the state organ if the supreme court establishes that there has been a violation of the right to local self-government.

Article 135

The assembly of a ULG shall choose a local self-government ombudsman from among distinguished and politically unbiased individuals, in accordance with the statute.

The local self-government ombudsman shall protect the collective and individual rights and interests of citizens, by overseeing the work of the local administration organs and public services.

The local self-government ombudsman shall warn the organs of the administration and public services of illegal and incorrect work harmful to citizens, send them recommendations and criticisms and inform the assembly and the public of this.

The local self-government ombudsman may propose the initiation of disciplinary or dismissal proceedings against functionaries of the administrative organ or public service in accordance with the law and the statute.

The local self-government ombudsman shall act on his or her own initiative, as well as on the basis of the initiative of citizens and their associations, enterprises, institutions and other organizations.

The local self-government ombudsman shall be independent in his or her work.
The local self-government ombudsman shall be elected for a period of four years and may be re-elected to the same position.

Article 136

The municipal assembly may form a council for the development and protection of local self-government (henceforth: Council) for the realization of the democratic influence of citizens on the advancement of local self-government and the control of the work of local government organs.

Members of the Council shall be chosen from among citizens and professionals active in spheres significant for local self-government.

The Council has the right to submit proposals to the assembly of the ULG aimed at improving local self-government and the protection of the constitutionally and legally established rights and duties of ULGs. The assembly, the president of the municipality, local administration and public services in the ULG are obliged to declare their position on the proposals of the Council.

The statute of a ULG and the ruling on the formation of the Council shall establish the rights and duties, the composition and the manner of election and work of the Council.

XI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 137

On the day of entering into force of this law, the provisions of the Law on local self-government (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” no. 49/99) cease to be valid.

Article 138

The municipalities and cities will harmonize their statutes and their general rulings with the provisions of this law within three months from the day of entering into force of this law.

Article 139

The provisions of this law on organization and work of the municipal organs shall be applied from the next elections to be conducted for the representatives of the assemblies of the ULGs that is from the date of constitution of such assemblies.

Article 140

The provisions of this law on the procedure of forming the local communities will be applied for local communities which will be formed upon entering into force of this law.
Article 141

The provisions of this law on financing the ULGs will be applied from 1 January 2002.

Article 142

The special law on the city of Belgrade will be introduced within six months from entering into force of this law.

Article 143

This law shall enter into force eight days from publishing it in the “Official gazette of the Republic of Serbia.”