

SERBIA



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NATIONAL POLICY

The Republic of Serbia recognizes the threat that terrorism poses to the basic values on which it rests, such as the rule of law, human rights and democracy, including freedom, peace and safety of citizens, territorial integrity, stability and safety of the state and legitimately elected authorities.

The policy in this field is based on condemnation of all acts of terrorism – regardless of circumstances, forces that committed them, location, time and method of execution. At the same time, the Republic of Serbia disapproves of association of terrorism with any particular religious, ethnic or other group.

Prevention and struggle against terrorism is an important aspect of the achievement of foreign policy priorities of the Republic of Serbia in its endeavours to ensure long-lasting global and regional stability and to curb security threats posed by terrorism and other terrorism-related threats.

The Republic of Serbia recognizes the universal character of terrorism and extremism, as well as the need for continuous and broad-based cooperation of states at the global and regional level, for the purpose of adopting a joint approach, which is, as a priority, realized through the United Nations and other international organizations. Within security policy and facing the current security threats, the Republic of Serbia, as an EU candidate country, gives its full contribution through active participation within European policies in the struggle against terrorism, and at the bilateral level by respecting generally accepted international principles and standards.

At the strategic and political level, important qualitative changes have been achieved in the Republic of Serbia through the drafting and adoption of several national strategic and doctrinal documents, such as strategies and risk assessments, which further align the fight against terrorism and harmonize with international standards. These documents define the basic directions of the policy of the Republic of Serbia in certain areas of importance for the prevention and countering of terrorism and measures for its implementation, which created space for more efficient actions of the competent state bodies of the Republic of Serbia.

In October 2017, the National Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism for the period

2017-2021 was adopted, with an Action Plan for its implementation. The Strategy focuses on the prevention of terrorism, especially on countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism, as an increasingly pronounced phenomenon, through clearly defining strategic goals: (1) Prevention of terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism; (2) Protection, by detecting and eliminating threats of terrorism and weaknesses in the system; (3) The prosecution of terrorists, while respecting human rights, the rule of law and democracy; and (4) The system's response to a terrorist attack. By the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia from April 18, 2019, the National Coordination Body for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism was formed, and on June 10, 2019, the Government passed a Decision appointing the Director of the Police as the National Coordinator.

In April 2013, the Community Policing Strategy was adopted, which promotes a new approach to policing with the aim of accepting the police as a partner, including in an ethnic or social group that is more vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment, and to establish intensive, two-way communication with these communities.

At the end of 2013, the Strategy for the Development of the System for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions until 2020 was adopted, which, among other things, promoted the approach to building a system for the execution of criminal sanctions, one of the main goals of which is to influence individuals, including those convicted of terrorism, changing their behaviour and resocializes them.

In mid-2014, the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of the System for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions until 2020 was adopted.

At the beginning of 2014, the National Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment was made, which together with the previously made Money Laundering Risk Assessment forms a complex, which fulfils the recommendation issued by the FATF - Financial Action Task Force. The recommendation calls on states to identify, assess and understand the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing.

In December 2014, the second National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing was adopted, as well as the Action Plan for its implementation. The strategy represents the

continuation of further strengthening of certain parts of the system with targeted and designed measures for raising the financial integrity and security of the Republic of Serbia through protection of the financial system and economy of the Republic of Serbia from dangers caused by money laundering and terrorist financing.

In 2018, the Republic of Serbia developed a new National Terrorist Finance Risk Assessment and a new National Money Laundering Risk Assessment with accompanying Action Plans. The risk of terrorist financing is assessed as medium, while the greatest threat from terrorism is posed by foreign terrorist fighters, more precisely their return from the battlefield in Syria.

In February 2015, the National Strategy for Youth for the period 2015-2025 was adopted. The strategy especially recognizes vulnerable groups of young people, marginalized, at risk of social exclusion and poverty as multiple discriminated and excluded groups of young people.

In February 2017, the Strategy of Integrated Border Management in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2017-2020 was adopted. The application of the chosen concept in the Strategy is a clear indicator to foreign partners that the Republic of Serbia is ready to contribute to security in the region and become a reliable partner of the EU in the control of its borders.

In June 2017, a new Development Partnership Framework (DPF) was signed between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the UN Team in Serbia for the period 2016-2020. The new strategy is fully in line with the Government's national priorities, the EU Accession Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda, which include, among other things, the fight against poverty and social inequality, as potential long-term causes of radicalization and extremism which is a suitable ground for recruiting of vulnerable categories of the population.

In August 2017, the Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children and Protection of Victims for the period 2017-2022 was adopted, with an Action Plan for its implementation. This strategy aims to ensure a comprehensive and continuous response of society to human trafficking, in line with the dynamics of new challenges, risks and threats, by improving the system of prevention, assistance and protection of victims and combating trafficking in human beings, especially women and children.

In December 2018, the Strategy for Counteracting Irregular Migration in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2018-2020 was adopted, together with an Action Plan for its implementation. This strategy aims to increase the regularity of migration flows and successfully manage migration at the borders and territory of the Republic of Serbia.

It is important to emphasize that the Republic of Serbia is currently a signatory to a total of 15 international legal instruments (conventions) for the fight against terrorism, which ranks it among the top member states of the United Nations in terms of the number of ratified Universal Anti-Terrorist Instruments.

In addition to the above, three contact persons have been appointed for cooperation with the Global Coalition against ISIL, one representative each from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the Security Information Agency.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

General information

Criminal law

In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations, primarily with Resolution 2178, **amendments to the Criminal Code** of October 2014 prescribe two new criminal offences - Participation in war or armed conflict in a foreign country and Organizing participation in war or armed conflict in a foreign country, which criminalizes the departure of citizens of the Republic of Serbia to the territories of other states and participation in armed conflicts, as well as the organization of these persons to go to foreign battlefields. Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia from November 2016 prescribe the preparatory actions for the criminal offense of terrorism and criminal sanctions.

Terrorism

Article 391

(1) Whoever with intent to seriously intimidate the population or to coerce Serbia, a foreign state or an international organisation to do or not to do something, or to seriously harm or violate the main constitutional, political, economic or social structures of Serbia, a foreign country or an international organisation:

1) attacks a life, body or liberty of another;

2) commits abduction or takes hostages;

3) destroys a state or a public object, traffic system, infrastructure, including information systems, an immovable platform in a continental shelf, a public good or private property in a manner that can jeopardize the lives of people or causes considerable damage to the economy;

4) abducts an aircraft, a ship or other means of public transport or goods transport:

Article 391a

5) produces, owns, acquires, transports, supplies or uses nuclear, biological, chemical or other weapon, explosive, nuclear or radioactive material or device, including research and development of nuclear, biological or chemical weapon;

6) releases dangerous matters or causes fire, explosion or flood or commits other generally dangerous acts that may jeopardize human life:

7) disturbs or interrupts the supply of water, electric energy or other basic natural resource that may jeopardize human life, shall be punished with imprisonment of five to fifteen years.

(2) Whoever threatens to commit the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article,

shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years.

(3) If the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article resulted in death of one or more persons or if it resulted in considerable devastation,

the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years.

(4) If in commission of the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article the offender kills one or more persons with intent,

the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum twelve years or *life sentence*.

(5) Whoever procures or reconditions the means for committing the criminal offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article or removes obstacles for committing thereof or with another person agrees, plans or organizes committing thereof or takes any other action whereby conditions are created for direct commission thereof,

shall be punished with imprisonment of one to five years.

(6) Whoever, for the purpose of committing the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, forwards or transports to the territory of Serbia any persons or weapons, explosive, poisons, equipment, ammunition or other materials,

shall be punished with imprisonment of two to ten years.

Public Inciting to Commission of Terrorist Offences

Whoever publicly expresses or disseminates ideas which directly or indirectly incite the committing of the criminal offence from Article 391 hereof

shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years.

Recruiting and Training for the Committing of Terrorist Act Article 391b

(1) Whoever, intending to commit the criminal offence from Article 391 hereof recruits another to commit or to take part in committing of such offence or to join a terrorist organisation in order to take part in the committing of such offence

shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years.

(2) Punishment referred to in paragraph 1 hereof shall also be pronounced to whoever, intending to commit the criminal offence referred to in Article 391 hereof, gives instruction on the making or use of explosive devices, firearms or other weapons or harmful or dangerous substances or whoever trains another for committing or taking part in the committing of such criminal offence.

(3) Whoever intends to commit a criminal offence specified in Article 391 of this Code, travels abroad for the purpose of preparation, training, planning or participation in the commission of such offence,

shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years.

Use of Lethal Device Article 391c

(1) Whoever, intending to deprive another of life, cause grave bodily injury or destroy or considerably damage state or public facility, public transportation system or other object of greater importance for the security or supply of citizens or for the economy or for the functioning of public services, makes, transports, holds, gives to another, sets up or activates a lethal device (explosive, chemicals, biological substances or poisons or radioactive substances) in a public place or in a facility or next to such facility

shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years.

(2) If, when committing the offence referred to in paragraph 1 hereof the perpetrator had intentionally caused grave bodily injury to a person or has

destroyed or considerably damaged a public facility, he

shall be punished with imprisonment of five to fifteen years.

(3) If, when committing the offence referred to in paragraph 1 the perpetrator has deprived one or more persons of life, he

shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years or life sentence.

Destruction of or Damage to a Nuclear Facility Article 391d

(1) Whoever, intending to deprive another of life, causes grave bodily injury, jeopardizes the environment or causes considerable material damage, destroys or damages a nuclear facility in the manner which releases or may release radioactive material,

shall be punished with imprisonment of two to ten years.

(2) If, when committing the offence referred to in paragraph 1 hereof, the perpetrator had intentionally caused grave bodily injury to another person or had destroyed or considerably damaged a nuclear facility,

shall be punished with imprisonment of five to fifteen years.

(3) If, when committing the offence referred to in paragraph 1 hereof the perpetrator intentionally deprives one or more persons of life, he/she

shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years or life sentence.

Jeopardizing Persons under International Protection Article 392

(1) Whoever commits abduction or other violence against a person under international protection or member of his/her family, or attacks his official premises, private apartment or means of transport, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years.

(2) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 results in death of one or more persons, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years.

(3) If, when committing the offence referred to in paragraph 1 hereof the perpetrator intentionally deprives another of life, he

shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years or life sentence.

(4) Whoever jeopardizes the safety of the person referred to in paragraph 1 hereof by a serious threat of attacking him, his official premises, personal apartment or means of transport, shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years.

Financing Terrorism Article 393

(1) Whoever directly or indirectly provides or collects funds intended for financing or knowing they will be used for financing, fully or partially, for the commission of criminal offences specified in Articles 134, 287, 290, 291, 292, 293 and Articles 391 through 392 hereof, or for the financing of a organisations intending to commit such offences or members of such organisations or persons intending to commit such offences, shall be punished by imprisonment of one to ten years.

(2) Funds from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be the funds, tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, regardless of the manner of obtaining thereof and the form of documents or instruments, including electronic or digital, proving ownership or interest in relation to such funds, including banking loans, travel cheques, monetary orders, securities, letter of credits and other funds.

(3) The funds specified in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be seized.

Terrorist Association Article 393a

(1) If two or more persons associate for a longer period for the purpose of committing criminal offences referred to in Articles 391 through 393 hereof, they shall be punished with the sentence prescribed for the committing of the offence for which the association was organised.

(2) The perpetrator of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 hereof who by disclosing the association or in another manner prevents the committing of criminal offences referred to in paragraph 1 hereof or who contributes to their discovery, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years, and may also be remitted of punishment.

Procedural Rules

With regard to the necessary procedural and legal basis for the prosecution of perpetrators of terrorism, i.e. criminal offenses related to terrorism, the

Criminal Procedure Code, the amendments from May 2014, contains codified procedural rules, which aim is not to convict innocent people, and to impose a criminal sanction on the perpetrator under the conditions prescribed by the criminal law, on the basis of a legally and fairly conducted procedure, which is fully in line with generally accepted legal standards and international obligations of the Republic of Serbia in this area.

In addition to the fact that this law established a prosecutorial investigation, established rules on the application of special evidentiary actions in the event of terrorist acts (interception and recording of communications, secret surveillance and recording, simulated legal transactions, computer search of personal and related data, undercover investigator and controlled deliveries), and confiscation of proceeds of crime, contains special provisions relating to the plea agreement, the agreement on the testimony of the accused and the agreement on the testimony of the convicted, which establishes legal preconditions for easier detection and proof of terrorism and criminal offenses related to terrorism, including recruitment by terrorist groups, which is particularly significant given that in the fight against terrorism, states often rely on the testimony of people who are closely associated with terrorist groups and who are more vulnerable to intimidation than others.

Other relevant legislation

The area of terrorist financing is regulated, primarily by the **Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing**, from December 2017, which made additional harmonisations with EU standards and FATF recommendations.

The Law on Restriction of Disposal of Property for the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted in March 2015, regulates the temporary administrative ban on the transfer, conversion, disposal and relocation of property of "designated persons" to the decision of the competent state body, as well as the procedure for marking or placing persons on the list of terrorists, terrorist organizations or terrorist financiers. The adoption of this law fulfils the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which stipulates that the member states of the United Nations are obliged to take measures to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council within its powers. The amendments to this Law from December 2017 regulate more precisely the issues related to the List of designated persons of the United Nations Security Council and other international organizations in which the Republic of Serbia is a member, as well as the procedure for designating persons.

During 2018, there was another change the law, so that the provisions of the law also refer to the prevention of the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

The Law on International Restrictive Measures, adopted in February 2016, enables the direct application of international restrictive measures, which represent the assumed international obligation of the Republic of Serbia on the basis of binding international instruments.

The area of state border security and illegal migration is regulated by the **Law on Border Control, the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection and the Law on Foreigners**, which were passed on March 22, 2018.

Amendments to the Law on Confiscation of Property Derived from the Criminal Offense of November 2016, among other things, extended the application of the provisions of this law to the criminal offense of terrorist financing. By other amendments to this law, its application, including in the field of counter-terrorism, has been made more efficient and thus additional harmonization with international standards has been made.

The Law on Organization and Competences of State Bodies in the Suppression of Organized Crime, Terrorism and Corruption from November 2016, additionally harmonized with international standards on exchange of information and cooperation related to terrorist acts, and normative strengthening of institutional capacities in the fight against terrorism.

The Law on Export and Import of Weapons and Military Equipment and the Law on Export and Import of Dual-Use Goods, adopted at the end of 2014, established a system of efficient supervision and control over the trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, and thus disabling persons involved in terrorism to come into possession of the means to carry out a terrorist attack.

The Law on Weapons and Ammunition, which was adopted at the beginning of 2015, regulates the area of acquisition, possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition by natural and legal persons. With this law, additional efforts have been made to prevent persons connected with terrorism from gaining possession of funds for committing terrorist acts.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The highest body of the Republic of Serbia dealing with the problem of terrorism, among its other

activities, is the **National Security Council**. The operative organ of the National Security Council is the **Bureau for Coordination of Security Services of the Republic of Serbia**, which co-ordinates the work of the security services at an operational level and implements the conclusions of the National Security Council. The National Security Council is not only a consultative body, its decisions are also binding.

The state bodies responsible for preventing and combating terrorism are:

- Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime, as a Prosecutor's Office of Special Jurisdiction** – centralized competence;
- Special Department of the Higher Court in Belgrade and Special Department of the Appellate Court in Belgrade** – centralized competence,
- Ministry of Interior** (Service for Combating Terrorism and Extremism, Special Anti-Terrorist Unit, Gendarmerie, Service for Fighting Against Organized Crime, Emergency management sector, Border Police Directorate);
- Ministry of Finance** (Directorate for Prevention of Money Laundering, Customs Administration and Tax Administration);
- Security-Intelligence Services** (Security Information Agency, Military Security Agency and Military Intelligence Agency);
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs**,
- Ministry of Justice** (Sector for Normative Affairs, Sector for International Legal Assistance, Directorate for Execution of Criminal Sanctions).

In addition, the institutions responsible for supervising and monitoring the work of the executive parts of the national security system in the Republic of Serbia have a significant role in this regard: the Government, the National Assembly, independent state institutions and control bodies, as well as the Office of the National Security Council and Classified Information Protection.

The Republic of Serbia has taken concrete steps to strengthen its own institutional capacity in the fight against terrorism. In December 2013, within the Criminal Police Directorate of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, was established the **Counter-Terrorism and Extremism Service** as a separate organizational unit. After the Republic of Serbia concluded the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation with Europol in 2014, the Counter-Terrorism and Extremism Service became the central body for cooperation with Europol on issues of information exchange in the fight against terrorism.

Recognizing the importance of horizontal and vertical connections, as well as more efficient inter-ministerial cooperation, in January 2015, the Bureau for Coordination of Security Services of the Republic of Serbia (as the executive body of the National Security Council of the Republic of Serbia) formed an interdepartmental team called **Permanent Mixed Working Group against terrorism**. Following the experiences of the developed countries of the world, representatives of all state bodies in the Republic of Serbia responsible for the fight against terrorism have been delegated to the mentioned team. One of the primary tasks of the team - as the umbrella body in the Republic of Serbia for the mentioned area, is to lead at a strategic and tactical level to better and faster connection and coordination in the work of competent state bodies, and thus their more efficient action in the fight against terrorism. After the establishment of the National Coordination Body for the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism, in April 2019, the Permanent Mixed Working Group was integrated into this body.

By the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, on July 12, 2018, the **Coordination Body for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing** was formed. This body was established as a permanent body on the basis of the Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in order to achieve efficient cooperation and coordination of the work of the competent authorities in this area. The coordinating body has the task to, among other things, analyse the functioning of the system for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and financing the spread of weapons of mass destruction and propose measures to improve it, determine the methodology and conduct national risk assessments of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of national risk assessments through other national strategic documents, as well as to monitor the implementation of activities from the Action Plan deriving from the National Assessment.

On November 9, 2018, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the **Law on Critical Infrastructure**, which harmonized the domestic legislation with the *relevant standards* in this area.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The Republic of Serbia is a member of the United Nations, Council of Europe, INTERPOL and OSCE. In addition, Republic of Serbia applied for membership in the European Union and accession negotiations are ongoing since 2014.

Mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition

The legal framework for mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition includes 24 Council of Europe Conventions and protocols regulating mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition, as well as the Conventions of United Nations and its organizations, 57 bilateral agreements regulating all or some of the forms of mutual assistance in criminal matters with 32 states. The legal framework also includes following legislation:

- ***Law on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters***
- ***Criminal Procedure Code***
- ***Criminal Code,***
- ***Law on Court Organisation***
- ***Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of State Authorities in the Suppression of Organised Crime, Terrorism and Corruption***
- ***Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of State Authorities in War Crimes Proceedings***
- ***Law on Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime,***
- ***Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions***

Measures at international level

The Republic of Serbia has developed a normative and institutional system for international cooperation in the field of the suppression of international terrorism.

UN

The Republic of Serbia provides continued support to the UN in its efforts to promote and preserve peace and security through the participation of representatives of the Republic of Serbia in peacekeeping operations in the UN missions in Lebanon (UNIFIL), DR Congo (MONUSCO), Cyprus (UNFICYP), the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and the Middle East (UNTSO). Moreover, as a country which strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and all types of extremism and radicalism, the Republic of Serbia is firmly committed to helping eliminate this threat at the national, regional and global level. To that end, the Republic of Serbia is making efforts to fully implement all the relevant UN resolutions and conventions and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and it actively participates in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS.

The Republic of Serbia is currently a signatory of **15 international legal instruments** (*conventions*) on combating terrorism, which makes it one of the top countries of the United Nations, by the number of ratified universal anti-terrorism instruments.

CoE

The Republic of Serbia has been a member of the CoE since 3 April 2003 and a signatory to the conventions pertaining to the fight against terrorism. In addition, Republic of Serbia actively participate in the work of the relevant committees related to fight against terrorism, such as for example Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CDCT) and Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism – MONEYVAL.

INTERPOL

Republic of Serbia is a member since September 24, 2001. Each of member countries hosts an INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB). This connects national law enforcement with other countries and with the General Secretariat via INTERPOL secure global police communications network called I-24/7.

The Department for INTERPOL Affairs, ie the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL Belgrade, as part of the Directorate for International Operational Police Cooperation, is the contact point of the Ministry of the Interior for communication between Serbian and foreign police services through INTERPOL's secure communication channel for exchanging data of operational importance for the police.

OSCE

The Republic of Serbia has been a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) since 10 November 2000. On 27 November 2000, at the meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council in Vienna, the Republic of Serbia signed the OSCE key documents (the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris, and the Istanbul Charter), thereby accepting all rules, standards and obligations arising from those documents.

In 2015, Serbia was chairing the OSCE. The Chairmanship ended at the Ministerial Council in Belgrade, held at the *Belgrade Arena* on 3–4 December 2015. The OSCE Ministerial Council

session was attended by 44 delegations at the ministerial level. Several decisions were adopted: the Declaration on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks; the Declaration on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization Leading to Terrorism; the Declaration on the OSCE Activities in Support of Global Efforts in Tackling the World Drug Problem; the Declaration on Youth and Security; the Ministerial Statement on the negotiations on the Transnistrian settlement process in the "5+2" format.

EU

EU Commissioner for Home Affairs and the Western Balkan partners have signed in October 2018 in Tirana, the Republic of Albania, a joint action plan to fight terrorism, which contains concrete steps to improve co-operation in the fight against terrorism and prevent radicalization in the next two years. This is one of the key priorities of the EU Commission's 2018 strategy for a "Credible Enlargement

Perspective for and Enhanced EU Engagement with the Western Balkans".

The Republic of Serbia cooperates with the Europol, pursuant to the Law on the Ratification of the Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and Europol (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 8/14 - *International Agreements*) which came into force in June 2014, together with the Memorandum of Understanding on Data Assurance and Confidentiality between the Republic of Serbia and EUROPOL and the Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and Europol for the establishing of the interconnection between computer networks.

Agreement on cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and EUROJUST has been signed on 12 November 2019, ratified on 9 December 2019. The Republic Public Prosecutor appointed the Liaison Prosecutor for Serbia at Eurojust - Deputy Republic Public Prosecutor who is operational in The Hague headquarters from March 2020.

Relevant Council of Europe conventions – Serbia	Signed	Ratified
Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism [CETS No. 198]		
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 196]		
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism [CETS No. 217]		
Convention on Cybercrime [ETS No. 185]		
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems [ETS No. 189]		
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]		
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]		
Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 190]		
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 73]		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 99]		
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 182]		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 86]		
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 98]		
Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 209]		
Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition [CETS No. 212]		
Relevant United Nations conventions – Serbia	Signed	Ratified
Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Hague, 1970)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1971)		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 1988)		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 1973)		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 1979)		
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 1979)		
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 2005)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 1988)		
2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (London, 2005)		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 1988)		
2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (London, 2005)		
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1991)		
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 1997)		
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 1999)		
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 2005)		