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UNIFIED DRAFTING METHODOLOGY RULES

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UNIFIED DRAFTING METHODOLOGY RULES

PART I Chapter I INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Subject Matter Article 1

This act defines the unified drafting methodology rules for legislation enacted by the National Assembly.

Scope of Application Article 2

The rules defined by this Act shall apply to drafting of laws, decisions and the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly and shall accordingly apply also to other general acts enacted by the National Assembly.

If a regulation governs issues that require a special structure or form of the regulation, the proponent of the regulation may depart from the rule set in article 1 hereof, provided they particularly justify the reasons for doing so.

Chapter II CONTENT OF A REGULATION

1. Structure and Title of a Regulation

Structure of Regulation Article 3

A regulation shall have the following structure:

- 1) title;
- 2) introductory part;
- 3) main part/body;
- 4) final part.

Regulations enacted by the National Assembly, except laws, shall also include a preamble.

If the nature of the regulation requires, it may have one or more appendices.

Title **Article 4**

The title is the basic element for identification of the regulation and gives the basic information on the subject matter being regulated.

The title should be brief and concisely express the subject matter of regulation.

The title should reflect the subject matter of the regulation, and if this is not possible since two or more different subject matters are regulated, the title should reflect the content of the subject matter that is the most important for the regulation.

The title is written without abbreviations.

The Preamble **Article 5**

A preamble comes at the beginning of a regulation and it contains the legal basis for passing the regulation and the name of the body passing the regulation.

As a rule, the preamble first states the substantive and then the formal grounds for passing of the regulation.

If the body passing the regulation referred to in para 1 of this article is obliged to first obtain the approval of another body, the preamble should also state the name of the body issuing approval and the notice that the approval has been obtained.

Abbreviations are, as a rule, not used in the preamble.

2. The Content of the Introductory Part

Introductory Part **Article 6**

The introductory part contains the subject matter of regulation.

The introductory part may also contain definitions.

The title of the introductory part should read: "Introductory Provisions".

If the introductory part also contains principles in the area being regulated, the title of the introductory part should read "Principal Provisions".

The principles referred to in para 4 of this article express the basic values in the area being regulated.

Definitions
Article 7

‘Definitions’ is part of the introductory part following the subject matter of regulation and containing the explanation of specific terms used in the regulation.

‘Definitions’ use the generally known and unambiguous terms.

3. Content of the Main Part

Main Part of the Regulation
Article 8

The main part contains provisions governing relations that are the subject of regulation.

The main part may include:

- 1) rights and obligations;
- 2) powers;
- 3) penal provisions.

Rights and Obligations
Article 9

Rights and obligations come at the beginning of the main part and these include provisions on the rights and obligations of legal entities, as well as provisions of the procedure for their realization and/or enforcement.

The substantive-law provisions are systematized before the procedural-law provisions.

Powers
Article 10

Powers are part of the main part of the regulation and include provisions on by-laws that are necessary in order to implement the regulation.

Powers:

- 1) define the body with competence and responsible for passing of the regulation;
- 2) determine the scope of the regulation.

Powers may also include a provision on the temporal of application of the regulation.

If a regulation contains a number of powers for passing of a regulation, the provisions granting these powers may be grouped into a broader classification unit.

Penal Provisions

Article 11

Penal provisions are part of the regulation following the provisions on rights, obligations and powers, and contain provisions on sanctions in case of the violation of certain provisions.

A regulation containing ordering or prohibiting norms should, as a rule, contain penal provisions.

Any penal provision defines punishable acts and appropriate sanctions.

The definition of a punishable act should be as precise as possible in order to avoid possible variation in interpretation.

Penal provisions must precisely determine the **essence of transgression and accountable entity**, in order to avoid multiple criminal-justice protection of the same social relation.

Sanctions are set within the maximum and minimum limits stipulated by law.

Criminal offences and criminal sanctions are defined, as a rule, by the criminal code.

Types of criminal sanctions are defined only by the criminal code.

4. Content of the Final Part of a Regulation

Final Part

Article 12

The final part includes:

- 1) transitional provisions;
- 2) final provisions.

The final part of a regulation should be specially marked in any comprehensive regulation.

The final part may be given as a separate section under the title: “Transitional and Final Provisions” or transitional and final provisions may be separated under the headings “Transitional Provisions” and “Final Provisions”.

The final part of a by-law contains, after provisions referred to in para 1 of this article, the date of enactment, number under which the by-law is registered with the enacting authority and signature of the authorized official.

Transitional Provisions

Article 13

Transitional provisions establish relations between the regulation being revoked and the new one, regarding their legal effect upon cases, situations and relationships which came into existence in accordance with the previous regulation.

Transitional provisions govern the cases that are being processed:

1) by determining the deadline after which the new procedure will apply in considering the cases;

2) by allowing the commenced cases to be finalised in compliance with the previous regulation; this should be phrased as follows:

“The cases that have not been completed before entering into force of this regulation shall be concluded pursuant to provisions of the regulation that was applicable before entering into force of the present regulation.”

Transitional provisions define time frames for enactment of by-laws.

Transitional provisions should not include provisions that grant powers for passing of by-laws.

If the competencies for enactment of a by-law, in respect to the enacting body and content of that regulation, is identical as in the regulation that is being revoked on the day of coming into force of the new regulation, the new regulation should extend the operation of the by-law that was passed based on the previous regulation until such date as a by-law based on the new regulation is enacted.

Final Provisions

Article 14

Final provisions are the part of a regulation following the transitional provisions and contain information on regulations that are being revoked by entering into force of the new regulation and on the date of entry into force of the new regulation.

The provisions on revocation of regulations must clearly specify every regulation being revoked.

If the revocation applies to two or more regulations, they are listed according to their rank, so that the higher-ranking acts precede the lower ranking, and if they are of the same legal effect, the listing is done according to the time of enactment.

A regulation may be revoked only by a regulation of the same or higher rank.

Retroactivity

Article 15

The final provisions of a law may also include, in accordance with the constitutional principles, provisions on retroactivity of certain provisions.

If final provisions are not specifically designated in a law, retroactivity may be determined by the very provision whose retroactivity is envisaged.

Provisions Prescribing Temporal Limitations

Article 16

Final provisions may contain information on special limitations in the application of regulations in respect to time (provisions providing temporal limitations).

The temporal limitation concerning the application of a regulation would be phrased as follows:

“This regulation shall enter into force on the ____ the day after publishing in the _____ (the title of the official journal) and shall apply until ____ .”

Entry into Force

Article 17

A regulation, in terms of constitutional principles, enters into force within a specific time period after publishing, which has to be indicated.

If it is necessary to separate the entry into force and the beginning of application of a new regulation or certain provisions thereof, the time gap between entry into force and beginning of application of the regulation or specific provisions thereof should be phrased as follows:

“The present regulation enters into force _____ days after being published in _____ (the name of the official journal), and shall apply as of ____ year .”

Or

“The present regulation enters into force _____ days after being published in _____ (the name of the official journal), except for the provisions in articles _____ which shall apply as of ____ year .”

5. Appendices

Article 18

The content that can not be phrased in a normative way (e.g. programme, table, rates, technical rules, etc.) is expressed in an appendix to the regulation.

If a regulation includes two or more appendices, they are marked with an Arabic ordinal number (e.g. Appendix 1.).

An appendix is an integral part of the regulation.

Chapter II THE FORM OF REGULATION

1. Inner Structure of the Regulation

Types of Inner Structures Article 19

The purpose of inner structure is to group the subject matter in a systemic way and to facilitate application.

An article is the basic classification unit in a law and Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly.

A regulation may not have less than two articles.

The inner structure comprises the following broader classification units:

- 1) part;
- 2) chapter;
- 3) section;
- 4) sub-section.

A regulation comprising less than 20 articles does not have broader classification units.

Part Article 20

A part is a thematic whole and constitutes the broadest classification unit.

A part is denoted by ordinal number written in letters, in ascending line starting with number one (e.g. Part One) and may have a title that is written in capital letters and placed under the numerical indication.

If one part has a title, all parts must have a title.

The title should be brief and reflect the content.

A part should not be used as the broadest classification unit if there is insufficient content for further division into chapters as ensuing specific units.

Chapter Article 21

A part is divided into at least two chapters which divide a thematic whole into two or more functional and meaningful units.

A chapter may be designated in two ways:

- 1) an ordinal Roman number without a fullstop (e.g.: Chapter I), with a title under the numerical indication written in capital letters;
- 2) an ordinal Roman number with a fullstop, followed with the title in capital letters in the same row, (e.g. : I. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS).

Chapters are marked with an ordinal number starting from the number one, and then in sequence until the last chapter of the regulation.

The chapter title should be brief and reflect the content.

Section Article 22

A chapter may be divided into sections.

A section is denoted with a title above and an Arabic number with a fullstop preceding the title (e.g.: 1. Transitional Provisions).

The title should be brief and reflect the content of the section.

Sub-section Article 23

Sections may be divided into sub-sections that are marked by a title above the text of the sub-section and a lower case letter and a bracket preceding the title, (e.g.: a) Scope of the Law).

The title should be brief and reflect the content of the sub-section.

2. Article and its Internal Division

Article Article 24.

An article contains one or more norms that constitute a logical whole.

Article is marked with the word “article” and a relevant Arabic number followed with a fullstop, starting from the number one until the last article in the regulation (e.g.: Article 1.).

An article, as a rule, has a title that comes above the numerical indication.

The title of an article should be brief and reflect the content.

By way of derogation of para 3 of this article, if a broader classification unit that has a title comprises only one article, the article need not have a title.

Inner Structure of an Article Article 25

An article is divided into paragraphs, paragraphs into items, items into sub-items, and sub-items into bullets.

An article, paragraph, item, sub-item and bullet should be composed of one sentence, and exceptionally, if necessary by reason of clarity, of two or more sentences.

The provisions of an article and paragraph are always ended with a full-stop, and the provisions of an item, sub-item and bullet with a semi-colon or comma, while a full-stop is used at the end of text.

Paragraph
Article 26

An article comprises one or more paragraphs.

Each paragraph starts with a new line.

Item
Article 27

A paragraph may be composed of two or more items.

An item is marked with an Arabic number and bracket, starting from number one until the last item in a paragraph (e.g.: 1)).

Each item starts with a new line.

Sub-item
Article 28

An item may consist of two or more sub-items.

A sub-item is marked with an Arabic number within brackets (e.g.: (1)).

Each sub-item starts with a new line.

Bullet
Article 29

A sub-item may consist of two or more bullets.

A bullet is marked with a hyphen.

Each bullet starts with a new line.

Item as the Basic Classification Unit
Article 30

The basic classification unit in a decision is the item, denoted by an Arabic number followed with a dot (e.g. 1.).

Regulations wherein the basic classification unit is the item may, if necessary, have sub-items and paragraphs.

Rules on the form of regulation stipulated herein for regulations wherein the basic classification unit is the article are accordingly applied to regulations wherein the basic classification unit is the item.

Chapter III
LANGUAGE, STYLE AND MANNER OF WRITING

Use of Contemporary Serbian Language

Article 31

The words and expressions of contemporary Serbian Language in their usual meaning should be used in the text of a regulation.

Technical Terms
Article 32

If necessary, the text of the regulation may use technical terms from the relevant area to which the regulation refers.

Foreign Words
Article 33

Foreign words may be used in a regulation if no adequate words exist in the Serbian language.

Writing Style
Article 34

Provisions of a regulation should contain norms that are written in accurate, clear language, succinctly, without redundant words, and in manner excluding any ambiguity.

Words with multiple meaning should be avoided, and if this is not possible, the particular meaning should be defined in the introductory part.

Unified Terminology
Article 35

A unified terminology or terms with standardized meaning should be used in a regulation.

If a term in a regulation is used in one meaning, it must be used in the same meaning throughout the text.

No different terms may be used for the same concept.

If the usual meaning of a term or phrase is to be altered, the altered meaning in terms of that regulation should be explained in the introductory part.

If a new term or phrase is introduced in a regulation, it must be clearly defined in the introductory part, both in terms of meaning and scope.

Referral Article 36

In order to avoid repetition of particular provisions, a reference to a provision of the regulation may be made in the text, if this does not affect the clarity of the regulation, and this should read as follows:

- 1) „referred to in article 1 hereof”, as a reference to a provision in an article, or
- 2) „referred to in para 1, of this article”, as a reference to a provision in a paragraph.

A reference should not be made to a provision that refers to another provision.

The text of the regulation should not, as a rule, refer to a subsequent provision of said regulation.

The use of words such as ‘previous’, ‘following’, ‘next’, etc. for the purpose of referral should be avoided.

In a provision referring to another regulation, reference is made to the title of such regulation and the number of the official journal where the regulation was published, and if reference is made to particular provisions, the reference is made to the relevant articles.

If a reference is made to a regulation that has been amended or whose text has been consolidated, this should be particularly noted.

Referral to another regulation may be made by the general name for certain type of regulations (e.g.: a law regulating public administration).

Abbreviated Names Article 37

If a same name or term is repeated in the same regulation, an abbreviated name may be used or a term given in brackets following the word ‘hereinafter’ (e.g. hereinafter, the relevant authority).

The abbreviated names of regulations are written with the capital letter (e.g.: Law, Decree) if the name refers to specific regulation.

When used with a determinator, the name of the regulation is always written with a small letter (e.g. this law, said decree, etc.).

If a reference is made to a single article, paragraph or item, the words “article, paragraph or item” should not be abbreviated.

If a reference is made to two or more articles, paragraphs or items, these words should be abbreviated as follows: art., para, it.

The Use of Abbreviated Forms Article 38

Abbreviated forms are as a rule not used in a regulation.

Exceptionally, generally known and accepted abbreviated forms may be used in regulations (e.g., etc. et. al. ...).

Writing of Dates Article 39

Dates are written without a zero in one-digit numbers.

Names of months are written as a full word (e.g. January).

The number of the year is written as a four-digit number.

By way of derogation of paragraph 3 of this article, the year of issuance of the official journal is written as a two-digit number.

Writing of Numbers Article 40

Numbers in the regulation are written in letters up to number ten and over ten in digits, except when otherwise required by circumstances.

Using of Verbs Article 41

Verbs in the regulation are used, as a rule, in present tense and in active form.

Usage of Singular Article 42

Expressions in the regulation are used in singular, unless otherwise required by circumstances.

Using of Gender Article 43

Expressions in the regulation are used in male gender, unless otherwise required by circumstances.

Formulation of Powers
Article 44

When powers of a government authority are determined in the regulation, names of such authorities should not be listed but should be defined generally (e.g. “government authority with competence for...”).

When a regulation grants powers to enact an executive regulation, the type of act should not be designated and the type of act is decreed by its contents.

Incorporating provisions of a higher act
Article 45

A regulation does not, as a rule, incorporate provisions of hierarchically higher regulations.

Bylaws may not incorporate provisions of laws except those provisions that have to be developed through specification, where attention should be given:

- 1) that such repetition does not alter the substance and meaning of the repeated provision;
- 2) that the repeated provision is formulated in such a way that there from it may be clearly derived that rights and duties derive from law and not from the bylaw.

Appropriate application of other regulations
Article 46

A regulation may provide application of another regulation if certain relations being regulated by the regulation require application of another regulation.

If certain relations being regulated by the regulation require analogous application of another regulation, the regulation may provide appropriate application of another regulation.

PART TWO

Chapter V
AMENDING OF REGULATION

Purpose and scope of amendments
Article 47

Amendments to regulations are made when a regulation has to be harmonised with changes in the legal system or changes of policy in a certain field or has to be adapted to actual needs, and it is not necessary to enact new regulation.

If more than one half of articles of the basic regulation are amended, it is necessary to pass a new regulation.

**Manner of amending
Article 48**

Amending of a regulation may be done only by a regulation of the same status as the regulation being amended and by the same enacting procedure pertaining to the enactment of the regulation being amended.

Amendments to one regulation may not, as a rule, amend another regulation; however, exceptionally, the amendments may provide for revocation of provisions of another regulation.

One article of the amending regulation must contain all amendments that are made within a single article in the basic text of the regulation.

If the same words are amended in a number of articles of the basic text of the regulation by replacing them with other words, all such amendments may be comprised by a single article that should read as follows:

“In articles 1, 4, 8... the words: 'public press and media' in appropriate case are replaced with the words: 'public media' in corresponding case.”

If a number of amendments are being made in one article, paragraph, item or sub-item of the regulation, the whole article, paragraph, item or sub-item should be amended.

**Title of amending regulation
Article 49**

The title of amending regulation should correspond to its content. If:

1) only one amendment or supplement is being made, the regulation is titled „regulation on amendment“ or „regulation on supplement“;

2) if one amendment and a number of supplements are being made, the regulation is titled „the regulation on amendment and supplements“, and/or „the regulation on amendments and supplement“;

3) if at least two amendments and at least two supplements are being made, the regulation is titled „amending regulation“.

The title of the amending regulation should include the whole title of the regulation being amended.

**Defining of the regulation being amended
Article 50**

If amendments of a regulation are being made, article 1 of the amending regulation should list the title of the regulation being amended, the number of the official journal wherein the basic text was published, as well as the numbers of all official journals wherein amendments to said regulation were published, then the number of the article of the regulation in which the first amendment is being made and then, in order, the following articles being amended. This should be formulated in the following way:

„In regulation (title of regulation, name and number of official journals) article 1 is amended to read:

,Article 1
Text of the provision.’

read:

„Article 2
Text of the provision.”

When defining the regulation that is being amended, the official journal where the basic text was published, or official journals where amendments were published or where supplements were published, shall be defined as follows:

In case of a regulation that is amended or supplemented by the amending regulation:

“In the regulation _____ (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 50/08 and 99/09)”;

In case of a regulation whose correction is published by the competent body:

“In the regulation _____ (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 50/08 and 52/08 - correction)”

In case of a regulation where some provisions have been revoked by another regulation:

“In the regulation _____ (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 50/08 and 42/09 – other law)”;

In the case of a regulation where some provisions have been declared unconstitutional or unlawful under a decision of the Constitutional Court:

“In the regulation _____ (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 50/08 and 82/09 - CC)”;

In the case of a regulation where the text has been consolidated:

“In the regulation _____ (Official Gazette of RS, nos. 95/09 – consolidated text)

Formulating of the amendment of the regulation Article 51

Amendment of the regulation should be formulated as follows:

1) if the whole article is amended,

„In regulation ___ article 1 is amended to read:

„Article 1
Text of the provision.’ ”,

2) if one paragraph is being amended,

„In article 2, paragraph 1 is amended to read:

„text of the provision.’ ”,

3) if one or more words in a single article are being amended,

„In article 3, paragraph 1 the words: ‘___’ are replaced with the words: ‘___’ ”.

If a provision is being deleted, the amendment should be formulated as follows:

„In article 4, paragraph 2 is deleted.”

If a part of the provision is being deleted, the amendment should be formulated as follows:

„In article 5, paragraph 1 the words: ‘___’ are deleted.”

If a number is being changed, the amendment should be formulated as follows:
„In article 6 the number: ‚__‘ is replaced with the number: ‚__‘.”

If an item is being changed, the amendment should be formulated as follows:
“In article 7, item 1 is changed to read as follows:
‘ – text of the provision.’

Formulation of supplement by adding a part of regulation Article 52

If a supplement to a provision in the regulation is being made by adding a part of the regulation, such as e.g. chapter, the supplemented part is numbered the same as the preceding part of the same type and to that number a letter: a, b, c etc. is added (e.g. ChapterIa).

Formulation of supplement by adding of article Article 53

If one or more new articles are added after an article, it is so stated in the introductory sentence after which the text of this article is given and above each of them the word “Article” is written with the corresponding number. A quotation mark is placed before the designation of the first of these articles and after the text of the article.

In the case specified in paragraph 1 of this article, the new article and/or articles are given the number of the preceding article and a letter with that number: a, b, c etc. (e.g. 12a, 12b, 12c etc.), so that the amending regulation retains the existing numeration of articles. This should be formulated as follows:

„In the regulation (title of regulation, title and number of official journals), after article 5 articles 5a-5c are added to read:

„Article 5a
Text of the provisions.

Article 5b
Text of the provision.

Article 5c
Text of the provision.’ ”

The procedure referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article is utilised also when amending provisions designated by item numbers, but in this case the pertaining number is written before every item, which should be formulated as follows:

„In regulation (title of regulation, name and number of official journals), after item 5 item 5a is added to read:

„5a text of the provision. ’ ”

Formulation of supplement by adding a paragraph Article 54

If a regulation is supplemented by adding a paragraph in an article of the regulation that did not exist before, this should be formulated as follows:

„In article 2, paragraph 3 is added to follow paragraph 2, and reads:
„text of the provision.’ ”

If a regulation is supplemented by inserting a new paragraph in an article of the regulation between two existing paragraphs, this should be formulated as follows:

„In article 3, a new paragraph 3 is added after paragraph 2 and reads:
,text of the provision.’

Current paragraph 3 becomes paragraph 4.”

If the manner of amending referred to in para 2 of this article is applied to amend the following paragraph; it should be formulated as follows:

“In the current para 3 that becomes para 4, the words ‘ ___ ’ are replaced with the words ‘ ___ ’.

or

“The current para 3 that becomes para 4 is amended to read:
,text of the provision.’.”

Changing percentages

Article 55

In amending regulations the percentage should always be expressed by the word “percentage”, which should be formulated as follows:

„In article 1 the percentage: '40%' is replaced with the percentage: '50%'.”

CHAPTER VI

CONSOLIDATED TEXT AND CORRECTION OF REGULATION

Consolidated text

Article 56

The consolidated text of a regulation is defined by the authority and/or body so authorised.

The consolidated text of a regulation contains: the introductory part, title of regulation with denotation „consolidated text“, placed in parenthesis below the title of the regulation and the text of the regulation itself.

The introductory part of the consolidated text of the regulation contains: the legal grounds for its determination; name of determining authority and/or body; title of regulation with numbers of official journals wherein the basic text and all amendments thereto have been published; articles that are omitted – with rationale for omitting (deleted et al.) and number and date of determining of text with signature of authorised official.

The structure, content and titles of parts of the regulation have to be respected in drafting the consolidated text.

In the consolidated text expressions may not be changed, mistakes corrected that have not been previously corrected nor sections or provisions split.

In all provisions relating to the date of coming into force of the regulation or the date of commencement of application of individual provisions which are a part of the consolidated text, the expressions determining the former have to be replaced with the exact date.

Provisions relating to timeframes for harmonising of bylaws with the regulation should be expressed in the past tense.

In subsequent amending of regulations whose consolidated text has been determined, the number of the official journal wherein the consolidated text was published should be denoted and the fact that this relates to the consolidated text should be emphasised.

Determining of consolidated text of regulations implies re-numbering of its numerated classification units, chapters, sections, sub-sections, articles (and/or items, where the basic classification unit is an item), items and sub-items.

Correction Article 57

When, after publishing of a regulation in an official journal, the text of that regulation does not correspond to the original, a correction of the regulation is published.

Only mistakes deriving from inconsistency between the published text and its original may be corrected.

Deficiencies in the original text may not be rectified through corrections.

The correction displays side by side the erroneous and the corrected text of the regulation, as well as the place, date and name of authority making the correction.

CHAPTER VII RULES FOR DRAFTING THE RATIONALE FOR THE REGULATION

Duty to forward the rationale Article 58

The proponent is required to attach the rationale with the draft regulation, as well as with an amendment.

Content of rationale Article 59

The rationale for the draft regulation should, as a rule, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly, contain:

- 1) constitutional and/or legal grounds for enactment;
- 2) reasons for enactment of the regulation, that particularly incorporate an analysis of the as is state, issues to be resolved by the regulation, objectives to be achieved by the regulation, possibilities explored to resolve the issue without enactment of the regulation and the answer to the question why is enactment of the regulation the best solution to resolve the problem;
- 3) explanation of the basic legal institutes and individual solutions;
- 4) analysis of the impact of the regulation, that shall contain the following explanations: whom and how will the solutions in the regulation most probably affect; what costs will the application of the regulation generate to citizens and the economy (particularly to SMEs); are the positive effects of the enactment of the regulation such as to justify the costs generated there from; does the regulation enhance establishing of new economic entities on the market and competition; did all interested parties have the opportunity to comment on the regulation and which measures will

be applied during implementation of the regulation in order to realize the effect desired by enactment of the regulation;

- 5) assessment of financial means required for enforcing the regulation;
- 6) general interest for proposing retroactivity if the draft and/or Bill contain retroactive provisions;
- 7) rationale for enactment of regulation through urgent procedure if so proposed;
- 8) reasons for proposing coming into force of the regulation before the eighth day after publication in the „Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”;
- 9) overview of provisions of current regulation that are amended (presented by strikethrough of the text being amended and writing the new text in capitals).

If the proponent assesses that the rationale does not need to contain the impact analysis specified in paragraph 1, item 4) of this article, he is required to explain this separately.

Harmonisation with EU legislation

Article 60

The proponent forwards as an attachment to the draft regulation a statement that the draft regulation is harmonised with EU legislation or that there is no harmonisation requirement or that the regulation cannot be harmonised with EU legislation.

Assessment of funds required for implementation of regulation

Article 61

Assessment of funds required for implementation of regulation includes also the sources wherefrom these funds are provided.

CHAPTER VIII

MANNER OF DRAFTING AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL

Article 62

In drafting amendments to Bills and other legal acts in parliamentary procedure it is necessary:

- 1) to state the legal grounds for submitting the amendment (corresponding article of the Rules of Procedure);
- 2) After stating the legal grounds, denote that amendments are submitted on the relevant part of the regulation and list the title of the Bill;
- 3) above the text of each amendment write the word „AMENDMENT“ and place the corresponding Roman numeral, starting with number one and then in order until the last proposed amendment;
- 4) in the first amendment give the title of the Bill, denote the provision of that Bill (article, paragraph, item, sub-item, indented line and/or titles above them or parts thereof) to which the amendment relates and state the proposal (deletion, amending, supplementing), and in the other amendments denote the provision to which the amendment relates and the proposal;
- 5) after each amendment give reasoning which, as a rule, contains relevant parts (reason for submission, explanation of the proposed solution and particularly the desired objective to be

achieved by adoption of the amendment and the assessment of the impact of adopting the amendment on the budget);

6) that the amendment is signed by the authorised proponent.

In drafting the amendment, methodological rules relating to the manner of drafting changes and supplements to regulations shall appropriately apply.

**CHAPTER IX
FINAL PROVISION**

**Coming into Force
Article 63**

This regulation shall come into force on the eighth day of publication in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” and shall apply as of 1 July 2010.

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