The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, on December 14, 2017, at the Fifth Sitting of the Second Regular Session in 2017 adopted a set of budget, tax, financial and other laws and among others:

- The Law on Amendments to the Law of Public Property (“Official Gazette of RS” no. 113/2017);


LPP is applicable as of December 18, 2017. These amendments corrected shortcomings which were identified in the implementation of the LPP by specifying certain provisions and improving existing legislation, also by regulating the matters of use and disposal of certain property rights owned by the holder of public property rights.

LPP specifies what is included in other property rights of the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province and local self-government, how to acquire, use and of dispose them. LLP when regulating the manner of acquiring, using and disposing of the other property rights, it refers to
special laws which regulate other property rights and to provisions of LPP which regulate the manner of acquiring, using and disposal of immovable property, or public property assets.

The list of assets that cannot be subject to enforcement procedure is amended, so now shares or stocks of public companies and companies which are owned by the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local self-government are exempt from enforcement procedure, unless Republic of Serbia, autonomous province or local self-government provides its consent to pledge these shares or stocks. LPP also prescribes that movable and immovable assets used by medical institutions from Medical Institutions Network Plan cannot also be subject to enforcement procedure. Finally, as of the day of entering into force of the LPP, enforcement procedures on assets that are exempt from enforcement procedure, cannot be finalized.

The deadline for submitting the additional request for registration of the public property for autonomous province and local self-government or public property of public company and private company referring to the immovable property they are using, is extended to December 31, 2020.


The Law enters into force on December 25, 2017 except for certain provisions whose application is suspended by the Law, as explained below.

The most important novelties refer to commercial transactions with public sector entities as debtors, which are introduced to improve the monitoring of invoices issued in these transactions, as well as to increase the efficiency of controlling settlement of monetary obligations of the public-sector entities within the deadlines prescribed by the Law. The Law introduces a new term – Central Register of Invoices (hereinafter: “CRI”) being a system (database), used for registration of invoices and other payment orders issued by creditors in commercial transactions in which public sector entities appear as debtors. All other amendments of the Law regulate the possibilities and obligations related to CRI.

Creditors shall be obliged to register their invoices and other payment orders in CRI prior to delivering them to the debtors, as public-sector entities, while the public-sector entities will be allowed to make payments only based on invoices and other payment orders that were properly registered in CRI.

The obligation of registering invoices and other payment orders in the CRI in commercial transactions in which the debtors are the public-sector entities that make payments through accounts held by the Treasury, will be applicable from March 08, 2018, while these obligations regarding other debtors from the public sector, that make payments through bank accounts, shall be applicable once all technical-technological requirements are met.
The Law also introduces offences and penalties in the range of RSD 100.000,00 to RSD 2.000.000,00 for creditors that are legal or public-sector entities, that do not register issued invoices and other payment orders in the CRI, and offences and penalties in the range of RSD 5.000,00 to RSD 150.000,00 for the debtor or the responsible person in the public sector for making payments based on invoices or other orders which have not been previously registered in the CRI.