

A DECREE
ON PROCLAMATION OF THE LAW ON PROTECTION FROM DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE

Hereby I declare the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, which was adopted at the 21st Session of the National Assembly of Republic of Srpska held on 18th October 2012, and the Council of People on 29th October 2012 confirmed that the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence does not endanger vital ethnic interests of the constitutional peoples in the Republic of Srpska.

Ref. No.: 01-020-3537/12
1st November 2012
Banja Luka

President of the Republic of Srpska:
Mr Milorad Dodik

THE LAW
ON PROTECTION FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

I- GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates protection from the violence in a family or family unit (hereinafter: domestic violence), individuals who are considered as members of family or family unit in terms of this Law, subjects of protection, and procedure for protection of victims of domestic violence, establishing the Council for fighting against domestic violence, and misdemeanour sanctions against perpetrators of violent actions.

Article 2

The main objective of this Law is to protect victims of domestic violence by preventing and fighting against domestic violence, which violates basic human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and laws.

Article 3

Protection from domestic violence shall be achieved by applying this Law and the laws which define the administrative, misdemeanour, and criminal procedure, or protection of children and minors in criminal proceedings and the procedure of implementing criminal sanctions.

Article 4

- (1) For the purpose of protection from domestic violence, the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska shall adopt the Republic of Srpska Strategy for Combating Domestic Violence (hereinafter: the Strategy), at the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Srpska (hereinafter: the Government).

- (2) Annual action plans are adopted by the Government at the proposal of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport (hereinafter: the Ministry).
- (3) Strategy shall be adopted for the period of at least five years.

Article 5

Grammatical terms used in this law to indicate male or female shall imply both genders.

II- ACTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND SUBJECTS OF PROTECTION

Article 6

- (1) In terms of this Law, domestic violence shall represent any act of violence of a member of family or family unit, which endangers tranquility, mental, physical, sexual or economic integrity of another member of family or family unit.
- (2) In terms of paragraph 1 of this Article, any act of violence which does not contain elements of a criminal offence is a minor offence, and especially the following actions:
 - a) a threat of bodily harm to a family member or person close to him,
 - b) a threat of taking children or throwing a family member out of apartment,
 - c) exhaustion with labour, starvation, deprivation of sleep or rest necessary to a family member,
 - d) upbringing children by treating them in a degrading manner,
 - e) cutting of funds necessary for the existence of a family member,
 - f) denial of the right to economic independence by prohibiting work or by keeping a family member in the subordinate position, or by threatening them or not providing them with, or by other forms of economic domination,
 - g) verbal attack, profanity, calling names, or insulting a family member in other way,
 - h) limiting the freedom of communication of a family member with his family members or third persons,
 - i) damage, destruction or selling of joint property or property in the possession, as well as damaging or destroying of property owned by another family member, i.e. attempts thereof,
 - j) stalking a family member,
 - k) causing fear, humiliation, and feeling of inferiority, as well as other actions that do not contain the elements of criminal offence of violence in family or family unit.

- (3) It is considered that the minor offence is committed if the offensive act is performed one time or more, and the action is defined by a continuous verb form.

Article 7

In terms of this Law, a family member or member of unit is defined as:

- a) married or former spouses and their children (mutual and from previous units),
- b) common-law and former common-law spouses and their children (mutual and from other previous units),
- c) in-laws up to the second degree of kinship, regardless of the fact that the marriage ceased to exist,
- d) parents of current and former spouses and common-law partners,
- e) relatives joined by full adoption in direct kinship (*linea recta*), regardless of the degree of kinship, and in the *linea colateralis* up to fourth degree of kinship, as well as relatives by incomplete adoption,
- f) persons linked by the same relation of guardians,
- g) persons who live or have lived in the same household, regardless of their relationship,
- h) persons who have a child or whose child is conceived, but who have never lived in the same household.

Article 8

- (1) A victim of domestic violence is entitled to psychosocial support, and social and medical care, in accordance with the laws relating to health and social care.
- (2) In accordance with the law, the special aid and protection shall be provided to victim who is:
 - a) a child,
 - b) elderly person,
 - c) disabled person,
 - d) a person under guardianship.
- (3) A child is a victim if he was present during a violent act against another family member, although the violent act itself was not committed against him.

Article 9

- (1) Members of the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter: police), prosecution, centers for social work, i.e. service for social protection, medical and educational institution, and competent court (hereinafter: subject of protection), shall provide protection, aid and support to the victims of domestic violence.
- (2) Subjects of protection shall comply with the provisions of this law and provide protection, support and aid to the victims of domestic violence and prevent repeating of crimes, regardless of whether there is a criminal or minor offence procedure against the perpetrator.

Article 10

- (1) Victims of domestic violence are entitled to access to all subjects of protection and are exempt from all costs of the procedures.
- (2) Victims are entitled to free legal aid in the proceedings of exercising their rights and protection, in accordance with the regulations governing the field of free legal aid.

III –THE PROCESS OF ACHIEVING THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 11

- (1) Subjects of protection shall promptly provide immediate solving of issue of domestic violence, taking into account that interest and welfare of victims are priority in these proceedings, especially if the victim is a child, elderly person, disabled person or a person under guardianship.
- (2) In cases of domestic violence, subjects of protection shall cooperate and share necessary data and information.

Article 12

- (1) The members of the family, subjects of protection, employees in educational, social and health institutions, as well as any other citizens, who learn of occurrences of domestic violence or have reasons to suspect that domestic violence was committed shall have a responsibility to immediately report these incidents to the police.
- (2) Upon receipt of a report on the occurrences of domestic violence, the police shall immediately inform the centre for social work, which shall immediately provide direct social protection and psychosocial help to victims, take other measure within its jurisdiction, and make an official report.
- (3) The medical institution shall provide the victim with a free medical examination to determine the existence of violations of physical or psychological integrity.
- (4) The police shall immediately inform the competent prosecutor about committed domestic violence and, along with the report, submit the collected evidence and information about it.
- (5) If the competent prosecutor finds that there are no elements of criminal case in the act of domestic violence, the case shall be returned to the submitter of the report from paragraph 4 of this Law for further proceedings, in accordance with the law which defines the rule of criminal procedure.
- (6) A request for initiating of misdemeanour proceedings for acts of domestic violence regulated by this Law may be submitted by:
 - a) the police,

- b) other authorized bodies in accordance with the law which defines the minor offence, and,
- c) the injured party.

1. Emergency protective measures

Article 13

- (1) Before starting the procedure or during the proceedings, emergency protective measures may be imposed on the perpetrator of domestic violence in order to avoid imminent danger to physical and mental integrity, to prevent recurrence of violence, and to guarantee the safety of victim.
- (2) A misdemeanour department of the competent municipal court shall impose emergency protective measures.
- (3) The police, authorized body, or injured party shall submit a proposal for imposing emergency protective measures, and these shall be imposed no later than 24 hours from the receipt of the proposal, i.e. from bringing the perpetrator of domestic violence to trial.
- (4) Emergency protective measures shall be:
 - (a) Removal of perpetrator of domestic violence from the apartment, house or other residential dwellings and/or
 - (b) Issuing a restraining order and prohibiting the perpetrator from contacting the victim of domestic violence.

Article 14

- (1) Emergency protective measures shall be imposed within a period that shall not be longer than 30 days.
- (2) The judge of the Misdemeanour Department of the competent municipal court shall impose emergency protective measures from paragraph 1 of this Article by decision that may be appealed within three days from imposition.
- (3) An appeal against the court decision on imposed emergency protective measure shall not delay its implementation.
- (4) The council of the competent municipal court that issued decision shall decide about an appeal within 48 hours from the receipt of appeal.
- (5) When leaving the apartment, house or other residential dwelling, the perpetrator of domestic violence shall have rights to take his belongings necessary for everyday life and shall hand over the keys to the apartment, house or other residential dwellings.
- (6) The court that imposed the measure shall submit the decision for its imposing to the competent organizational unit of the Ministry of Interior on implementation and shall examine its implementation and justification within the period for which it is imposed.
- (7) The way of implementation of emergency protective measure shall be defined by the Rulebook from Article 26, paragraph 3 of this Law.

2.Ensuring protection for victims of domestic violence

Article 15

- (1) For ensuring physical protection and exercising rights and interests of a victim, the centre for social work or social care service, with assistance from the police, may issue a decision on temporary shelter of the victim in a safe house.
- (2) Due to suffering violence, fear and anxiety, and in order to ensure physical protection and exercise of his rights, as well as to prevent recurrence of violence, a victim of domestic violence shall have rights to submit a request for using a special support measure-temporary shelter in a safe house to the competent social work centre or social care service.
- (3) The safe house is a special support measure which provides safe accommodation and help to victims of domestic violence, which may be realized by legal entity.
- (4) For the protection and safety of the victim, the police shall escort the victim into the house, apartment or other dwellings to take his personal belongings and belongings of other persons who left the living space with him, and which are necessary for satisfying daily needs.
- (5) The measure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be ordered for a period which is necessary to achieve the objective of the measure, but it may not last longer than six months.
- (6) In justified cases, the duration of measure from paragraph 1 of this Article may be extended for another six months, i.e. until the termination and execution of the decision by which security measures are imposed on the perpetrator.

Article 16

- (1) The safe house from Article 15 of this Law shall meet set standards in terms of space, equipment and staff.
- (2) Compliance with the standards from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by a committee appointed by the Minister of Family, Youth and Sport (hereinafter: the Minister).
- (3) Based at the proposal of the committee, the Minister shall issue a decision on the fulfillment of standards from paragraph 1 of this Article.
- (4) The decision from paragraph 3 of this Article shall be the subject of revision after the expiry of two years from the date of receipt of the decision.
- (5) In performance of its official duties, Ministry shall take care about expiry of the period from paragraph 4 of this Article.
- (6) The decision from paragraph 3 of this Article is final and no complaint may be issued, but an administrative dispute may be initiated before the competent court.
- (7) The Minister shall regulate the standards for the implementation of safe houses.

Article 17

- (1) Based on decision from Article 16, paragraph 3 safe houses shall enter the Register of safe houses, run by the Ministry.
- (2) The Minister shall regulate the Rulebook on the Content and Manner of Keeping the Register of Safe Houses.

Article 18

The funds for temporary care and accommodation of victims of domestic violence shall be provided from the budget of the Republic of Srpska (hereinafter: the Republic budget) in the

amount of 70%, and from the budget of local governments in the amount of 30% of the established price for accommodation of the victim.

Article 19

- (1) The reimbursement of costs for taking care on a temporary basis of victims of domestic violence in a safe house, which is provided from the budget of the Republic, shall be made by the Ministry, and the reimbursement of costs for taking care of the victims of domestic violence in a safe house, which is provided from the budget of local governments, shall be issued in accordance with the acts of local government units.
- (2) The Ministry shall announce a competition for the exercise of right to reimbursements of costs for taking care of the victims of the domestic violence, which are provided from the budget of the Republic.
- (3) The competition shall define:
 - a) a deadline for submission of applications,
 - b) the period referred to in the competition,
 - c) the documentation submitted with the application for the competition,
 - d) the financial report for the previous year,
 - e) a work plan,
 - f) the financial plan for the period referred to in the competition, and
 - g) other issues of importance for the competition.
- (4) Safe houses entered in the Register from Article 17, paragraph 1 shall compete under the same conditions for exercising the right to reimbursements of costs for taking care of victims of domestic violence, which are provided from the budget of the Republic.
- (5) The Minister shall regulate the manner of allotment of funds to safe houses.
- (6) The Minister shall issue a decision on the cost of taking care for victims of domestic violence in a safe house.
- (7) The decision from paragraph 6 of this Article shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska".

Article 20

- (1) Upon completion of the competition, the legal entity to whom the reimbursement of costs for taking care on a temporary basis of victims of domestic violence in a safe house from the budget of the Republic was approved shall conclude a contract with the Ministry.
- (2) The contract shall regulate the mutual rights and obligations between the Ministry and the legal entity from paragraph 1 of this Article.
- (3) The Ministry shall supervise the proper use of funds.
- (4) Upon the request of Ministry, the legal entity to whom taking care on a temporary basis of victims of domestic violence in a safe house was approved shall submit all information regarding the number of victims and documentation related to the manner of using funds from the budget of the Republic within 30 days.

Article 21

- (1) The Centre for social work shall set up an expert team of representatives of this institution, bodies and services of units of local government, police, non-

governmental organizations and experts dealing with the issues of family and domestic violence in order to establish a victim assistance plan and coordination of activities in the process of helping the victim, in accordance with his needs and choices.

- (2) A victim assistance plan shall contain specific measures to be taken in accordance with the law regulating social, health and child care.
- (3) If the victim is a child, victim assistance plan shall also contain measures to protect the child in accordance with the law defining family relations and regulations governing the protection of children's rights.

Article 22

The information of a victim or a perpetrator of domestic violence, on the basis of which one may identify the victim or a family member of the victim, may not be released unless the adult victim has expressly agreed.

IV-SANCTIONS

Article 23

- (1) Misdemeanour sanctions for protection from domestic violence are:
 - a) penalties,
 - b) measures of warning,
 - c) protective measures and
 - d) educational measures.
- (2) Misdemeanour penalties are prison sentence and a fine.
- (3) The warning measures are a reprimand and a warning probation.
- (4) Protective measures are:
 - a) removal from the apartment, house or other residential dwellings,
 - b) a restraining order prohibiting contact with the victim of violence in family or family unit (hereinafter: restraining order prohibiting contact),
 - c) prohibition from harassment or stalking victims of violence in a family or family unit (hereinafter: the prohibition from harassment or stalking victims)
 - d) mandatory psychosocial treatment and
 - e) mandatory rehabilitation.
- (5) Corrective measures are judicial admonition and corrective measures of intensified supervision.
- (6) The court shall impose sanctions in misdemeanor procedure which is initiated and implemented in accordance with the provisions of the law that prescribes minor offences.
- (7) The purpose of misdemeanor sanctions from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be to influence the perpetrator and others that they do not commit the offence of domestic violence, to ensure the necessary protection of the health and safety of victims, and to eliminate the circumstances that favour and encourage acts of domestic violence.

Article 23a

Protective measures from Article 23, paragraph 4 of this Law may be imposed independently and without any penalties or other sanctions, and they shall be subject of direct enforcement

of bodies which are authorized for their implementation, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 23b

The misdemeanour proceeding against juvenile perpetrators of domestic violence and imposition of corrective measure shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the law that prescribes minor offences.

Article 24

- (1) Removal from the apartment, house or other dwellings as a protective measure shall be imposed on the perpetrator of domestic violence if he committed violence against a family member with whom he lives in an apartment, house or other dwelling, and if the competent court finds that there is a possibility that without the implementation of this measure the perpetrator may again commit violence.
- (2) Without delay, the person to whom the measure from paragraph 1 of this Article was imposed shall leave the apartment, house or other dwelling in the presence of a police officer.
- (3) The measure from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed for a period of time that may not be less than 30 days and not longer than six months.

Article 25

- (1) Restraining order, as a protective measure, shall be imposed on the perpetrator of domestic violence if there is a risk that he might repeat the violence, or if the presence of the perpetrator of domestic violence near the victim may create a high degree of emotional suffering of the victim which prevents his normal mental activity.
- (2) In its decision of imposing the protective measure-restraining order, the court shall define places and areas and the distances of at least 200 meters in which the perpetrator of domestic violence may not approach the victim.
- (3) The measure from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed for a period of time that may not be less than 30 days and not longer than six months.

Article 26

- (1) The protective measure-prohibition of harassment or stalking victims may be imposed on the perpetrator of domestic violence if the violence is committed by harassing or stalking, and there is a risk that he might repeat harassment or stalking victims.
- (2) The measure from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be imposed for a period of time that may not be less than 30 days and not longer than six months.
- (3) The Minister of the Interior shall issue regulation on the implementation of emergency protective measures that are the competence of the Ministry of the Interior and that are regulated in Articles 13, 24, 25, and 26 of this Law.

Article 27

- (1) Mandatory psychosocial treatment, as a protective measure, shall be imposed on the perpetrator of domestic violence in order to remove abusive behavior, i.e. to reduce and remove danger of repeating violence.

- (2) The measure from paragraph 1 of this Article may last until there no longer exists a reason for which it was assigned in the first place, but it shall not be longer than one year.
- (3) The Minister of Health and Social Welfare shall issue a regulation on the manner for the implementation of the protective measure - mandatory psychosocial treatment.

Article 28

- (1) The mandatory rehabilitation, as a protective measure, shall be imposed on the perpetrator who has committed an act of domestic violence under the influence of alcohol or drugs or other psychotropic substances, if there is a risk that the perpetrator might repeat the act of violence.
- (2) The measure from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be imposed for a period which is necessary for treatment, based on the opinion of competent specialized experts for treatment, but it may not last longer than a year.
- (3) The Minister of Health and Social Welfare shall issue regulation on implementation of the mandatory rehabilitation from addiction as a protective measure.

Article 29

- (1) The competent court may impose on the perpetrator one or more protective measure when there are conditions for their imposing by this Law.
- (2) The competent court may ask the centre for social work:
 - a) to provide assistance in obtaining the necessary evidence, and
 - b) to deliver its opinion on purpose of the requested protective measure.

Article 30

- (1) An appeal against a decision imposing the protective measure may be submitted to the competent court within three days from the day of receipt of the decision.
- (2) The competent district court shall decide about the appeal within three days from the day of receipt of the appeal.
- (3) The appeal shall not stop the execution of decision on determining the protective measure.

Article 31

- (1) The perpetrator of domestic violence shall act in accordance with the prescribed protective measure.
- (2) The subject of protection, who within the scope of his work learns that the perpetrator does not comply with the imposed protective measure, shall inform the competent court and centre for social work.

Article 32

- (1) The competent court shall submit the decision on the imposed protective measure to the competent authority or institution competent for the implementation of decision within three days from the day of imposing decision.
- (2) The decision on the imposed protective measures from Articles 24, 25, and 26 of this Law shall be submitted to the police for its implementation.
- (3) The decision on the imposed protective measure from Articles 27 and 28 of this Law shall be submitted to the centre for social work and the body or institution that performs

a protective measure in accordance with the law regulating the treatment and rehabilitation of persons addicted to alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Article 33

- (1) When imposing protective measures from this Law, the purpose, weight, duration of the imposed measure, and its effectiveness shall be taken into account.
- (2) The authorities responsible for the implementation of protective measures shall supervise their implementation and report to the court about it, and shall propose their termination, extension or replacement by another measure.
- (3) The authority responsible for the implementation of protective measure shall submit to the court a report on the execution of protective measures no later than six months from the date of imposition of protective measures, or sooner if necessary.

V-RECORDS AND TRAINING

Article 34

- (1) Subjects of protection and other bodies authorized to act under this Law shall keep records of actions taken under this Law and data on the number of initiated and completed procedures and other undertaken measures, and submit to the Ministry reports about it.
- (2) The Ministry shall gather, process, and record the information on domestic violence.
- (3) The Minister shall regulate the content of the records and reports of domestic violence from paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 35

The Centre for Education of Judges and Prosecutors of the Republic of Srpska shall take care of the acquisition of special skills and continuous professional training and development of judges and prosecutors in the area of domestic violence.

VI- COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 36

The Government shall establish the Council for the Prevention of Violence in Family and Family Unit (hereinafter: the Council) for the purpose of supervision and assessment of the implementation of policies and measures to prevent and fight against domestic violence and improving a coordinated and effective action in the field of domestic violence.

Article 37

- (1) At the proposal from the Ministry, members of the Council are appointed and dismissed by the Government.
- (2) The Council has nine members, consisting of representatives of competent ministries and other central government bodies, public institutions and professional services.

- (3) Where it is appropriate, the Council may include in its work representatives of institutions and non-governmental organizations and experts from the academic and research unit in the areas of importance for the improvement of policy in the field of domestic violence.

Article 38

- (1) The mandate of the Council members shall last for four years.
- (2) The Council shall elect the Chairman among its members.
- (3) The work of the Council members shall be voluntary and not paid.
- (4) The procedure of selection and appointment of new members of the Council, due to the resignation or dismissal of former members, shall be identical to the procedure and the manner of election and appointment of members who are to be replaced.

Article 39

Within its jurisdiction, the Council shall perform the following tasks:

- a) supervising and evaluating the implementation of policies and measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and, in this regard, providing recommendations and reviews,
- b) making recommendations and opinions to the Ministry in the process of proposing and adopting legislation related to domestic violence,
- c) creating of and participating in scientific, technical, research, and other projects in the field of domestic violence,
- d) participating in the activities of the social partners on preventing and fighting against domestic violence, and
- e) considering the issues of importance for the prevention and suppression of domestic violence.

Article 40

- (1) Administrative and technical affairs for the Council shall be carried out by the Ministry.
- (2) Operation and functioning of the Council shall be regulated by the Rule of Procedure of the Council.
- (3) The Rule from paragraph 2 of this Article shall be adopted by a majority vote of the total number of votes.

VII-SUPERVISION AND PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 41

- (1) Supervision over the implementation of this Law shall be performed by the Ministry.
- (2) The Gender Centre shall monitor the implementation of this Law from the aspect of fulfillment of obligations from domestic and international standards for fighting and preventing violence against women and gender-based violence, and standards for gender equality.

Article 42

- (1) A fine in the amount of BAM 300 to BAM 900 shall be imposed on the perpetrator of domestic violence who commits any act of violence from Article 6 of this Law.
- (2) The perpetrator of domestic violence who repeats any act of violence from Article 6 of this Law shall be sentenced to a fine in the amount of BAM 1,000 to BAM 3,000, or a prison term of no less than 30 days.
- (3) An adult family member who commits any act of violence from Article 6 of this Law in the presence of a child shall be sentenced to a fine of BAM 1,500 to BAM 4,500.
- (4) An adult family member who repeats any act of violence from Article 6 of this Law in the presence of a child shall be sentenced to a fine of BAM 2,000 to BAM 6,000 or a prison term of no less than 40 days.
- (5) The perpetrator of domestic violence from Article 6 of this Law shall be sentenced to a fine of BAM 2,500 to BAM 7,500 or a prison term of no less than 60 days if he performs an act of violence against a child.
- (6) Employees in the educational, social and health institutions who do not report domestic violence from Article 6 of this Law shall be sentenced to a fine of BAM 1,000 to BAM 3,000.
- (7) A fine of BAM 300 to BAM 900 shall be imposed on a family member who does not report domestic violence from Article 6 of this Law when the victim is a child.

Article 43

Anyone who violates the emergency protective measures and protective measures ordered by regulating this Law shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the law that prescribes offences.

Article 43a

A fine of BAM 3,000 to BAM 7,000 shall be imposed on a legal entity who implements a special support measure, but who does not comply with Article 2, paragraph 4 of this Law.

VIII- TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 44

Legal entities who realize a safe house shall meet the standards from Article 16 of this Law within six months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation on standards for the realization of safe houses.

Article 45

- (1) Within six months from the date of entry into force of this Law, the Minister shall adopt:
 - a) The Rulebook on Standards for Realization of Safe House (Article 6, paragraph 7),
 - b) The Rulebook on Content and Manner of Keeping the Register of Safe Houses (Article 17, paragraph 2),
 - c) The Rulebook on the Manner of Allocation of Funds to Safe Houses (Article 19, paragraph 5) and

d) The Rulebook on the Content of Records and Reports on Domestic Violence (Article 34, paragraph 2).

2) Within six months from the date of entry into the force of this Law, the Minister of the Interior shall adopt the Rulebook on the Implementation of Protective Measures that are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior (Article 26, paragraph 3).

3) Within six months from the date of entry into force of this Law, the Minister of Health and Social Welfare shall adopt:

a) Rules on the manner and place of implementation of the protective measures-mandatory psychosocial treatment (Article 27, paragraph 3), and

b) Rules on the manner and place of implementation of the protective measures-mandatory rehabilitation from addiction.(Article 28, paragraph 3).

Article 46

Until the regulations from Article 45 of this Law, regulations adopted under the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, no.118/05 and 17/08) shall be implemented if they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Law.

Article 47

With the entry into force of this Law, the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”, no.118/05 and 17/08) shall cease to have effect.

Article 48

This Law shall enter into force the eighth day after it is published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska”.

Number: 01-1481/12
October 18th 2012
Banja Luka

Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska
Mr Igor Radojičić

The Law on Protection from Domestic Violence was published in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska” no. 102/12,108/13, and 82/15.

