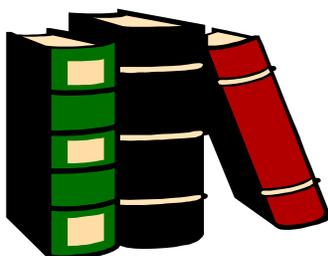




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## **Department for Legal Affairs**



# **LAW ON AGENCIES FOR PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY**

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# **LAW ON AGENCIES FOR PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY**

## **I – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 1**

This Law shall regulate conditions for establishing agencies for protection of persons and property (hereinafter: the agencies), scope of work of the agencies, conditions for certification, manner of operation of the agencies, compulsory establishment of a protection service, internal security (protection) service, records and other issues relevant for the organization and operation of agencies on the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: Federation).

### **Article 2**

Protection of persons and property belonging to business companies, institutions and other legal persons (hereinafter: legal persons) shall be rendered by way of establishing special agencies for such duties and by way of organizing internal security (protection) services within the legal persons, in accordance with this Law.

Agencies cannot carry out operations of protection of persons and property for the needs of the Federation Army and law enforcement agencies, nor the operations of protection of heads of executive authorities and heads of administrative authorities and other administrative bodies at the level of the Federation, canton, city and municipality, nor can they carry out operations of protection of political parties and their representatives.

### **Article 3**

The agency shall have the capacity of a legal person.

## **II – SCOPE OF WORK OF THE AGENCIES**

### **Article 4**

The scope of work of the agencies shall comprise operations related to protection of persons and property, carried out in the form of physical and technical protection.

Physical protection, in terms of this law, shall mean protection of persons and property from destruction, damage, theft and other forms of actions representing danger or harm for the health and lives of persons, or for property.

Technical protection, in terms of this law, shall mean protection of persons and property by using technical means and equipment intended for such purpose.

Operations of protection of persons and property shall not mean street patrolling.

Street patrolling shall imply movements of one or several persons for the purpose of carrying out operations of protection of persons or property in communities, traffic facilities, at seas, on rivers and lakes, as well as in industrial and transportation centers and tourist places.

### **Article 5**

The agency may not have police powers or powers of judicial authorities (courts, prosecutor's offices, etc.) and may not carry out operations for domestic or foreign state defense, security and counter-intelligence services, and operations falling within the scope of responsibility of authorities of internal affairs.

The agencies may not organize or associate for carrying out forceful or other actions against any public authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina or perform actions by which territorial integrity or independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina or other state would be compromised.

### **Article 6**

In the execution of operations from the scope of their responsibility, agencies may not apply

operative methods and means that are applied by the authorities of internal affairs on the basis of special regulations.

### **III – CONDITIONS AND MANNER OF ESTABLISHING THE AGENCY**

#### **Article 7**

Special agencies shall be established to carry out activities of protection referred to in Article 4 of this Law.

The agency referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be established only by domestic legal and physical persons (hereinafter: the founder) meeting the requirements stipulated by this law.

Exceptionally, the agencies may neither be established by political parties, nor by the heads referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 2 of this Law as long as they hold such offices.

#### **Article 8**

In the process of establishing an agency for carrying out the protection operations referred to in Article 4 of this law, the founder shall have the obligation to obtain a work permit from the responsible cantonal authority of internal affairs and submit a request thereupon to the responsible cantonal court for registration of the agency in the court register.

Registration of the agency in the court register shall be made with the responsible cantonal court according to the central office of the agency, in accordance with the regulations governing registration of companies in court registers, provided that only the agency that has the work permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be registered into the court register. The permit shall be submitted along with the registration request.

#### **Article 9**

The work permit for the agency may be issued to the founder who meets the following requirements:

- 1) that the founder has at least 5 persons certified to render protection services, including also the responsible person; and
- 2) that he has appropriate technical means and equipment to render physical and technical protection;

If a physical person is the founder of the agency, the following requirements shall have to be met by the founder in addition to the requirements specified in paragraph 1 of this article:

- 1) must be a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 2) that there are no criminal proceedings in progress against that person and that the person has not been convicted for such criminal offenses that are normally prosecutable *ex-officio* or for an offense against public peace and order that is characterized by violence;
- 3) may not be a person who has ever been disqualified (Interpreter's remark: probably *de-authorized or de-certified*) by the IPTF Commissioner, or a person whose temporary permit has been revoked, or a person to whom the issuance of a police officer certificate in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been rejected, or a person dismissed by any law enforcement agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a serious misconduct in the line of duty or for having committed a criminal offense; and
- 4) may not be a person who has been removed from service by COMSFOR pursuant to the *Instructions to the Parties*.

The Federation minister of internal affairs shall regulate technical means and equipment referred to in point 2) paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### **Article 10**

The request for issuance of the work permit for the agency shall be submitted by the founder to the

cantonal authority of internal affairs, according to the location of the central office of the agency. The request shall be submitted on an application form prescribed by the Federation Minister of Internal Affairs.

The request shall contain the appropriate proof to determine the facts referred to in Article 9 of this law.

The work permit shall be issued in the form of a decision.

The decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article may be appealed within 15 days from the day of receipt thereof before the Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs (hereinafter: Federation Ministry).

The decision issued after the appeal referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be final and binding and no appeal is allowed against it; however, an administrative dispute shall be allowed before the Supreme Court of the Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### **Article 11**

The agency may start operating once it is issued a decision on the registration in the court register.

The work permit for the agency shall expire if the agency fails to start its operation within six months following the day of receiving the permit.

#### **Article 12**

Protection in the scope of work of the agency may be carried out only by persons meeting the following requirements:

- 1) that they are citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 2) that they have a certificate for performing security (protection) operations;
- 3) that they are physically and mentally fit to carry out security (protection) duties;
- 4) that they at least have secondary education, while the person working on technical protection must have an appropriate technical education, whereas a responsible person must at least have a two-year post secondary education completed;
- 5) that there are no criminal proceedings in progress against that person that they were not convicted for a criminal act that is normally prosecutable *ex officio* or punished for an offence against public peace and order constituting the characteristics of violence;
- 6) may not be a person who has ever been disqualified (Interpreter's remark: probably *de-authorized* or *de-certified*) by the IPTF Commissioner, or a person whose temporary permit has been revoked, or a person to whom the issuance of a police officer certificate in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been rejected, or a person dismissed by any law enforcement agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a serious misconduct in the line of duty or for having committed a criminal offense; and
- 7) may not be a person who has been removed from service by COMSFOR pursuant to the *Instructions to the Parties*.

Conditions from paragraph 1 of this law shall refer to persons in the agency who directly manage physical and technical protection (responsible persons), persons who carry out physical protection and persons who carry out technical protection.

Federation Minister of Internal affairs, in cooperation with the Federation Minister of Health shall regulate the criteria for verification of medical fitness referred to in point 3) paragraph 1 of this Article.

Proof of the facts referred to in point 5) paragraph 1 of this law shall be obtained by the cantonal authority of internal affairs *ex officio*.

### **IV – CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING THE CERTIFICATE**

#### **Article 13**

The certificate for execution of protection referred to in Article 4 of this law may be obtained by the person who undertakes appropriate training for these duties and who passes the examination after such training.

The training referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be conducted under the program established by the Federation minister of internal affairs in cooperation with the Dean of the School of

Criminal Sciences of the University of Sarajevo.

The organization and conduct of the training shall be effected by the Federation ministry and the School of Criminal Science of the University of Sarajevo in cooperation with the cantonal authorities of internal affairs.

Candidates who complete the training shall take an examination before a commission appointed by the Federation Minister of Internal Affairs.

The person who passes the examination shall be issued a certificate by the Federation Ministry.

#### **Article 14**

Only persons who meet all requirements under Article 12 of this Law may attend the training with the view to obtain relevant certificate.

Interested persons shall submit their application for training to the Cantonal body for internal affairs in the place of their permanent residence. Relevant evidence for establishment of facts under Article 12 of this Law shall be enclosed with the application under paragraph 2 of this Article.

The cantonal authority of internal affairs shall either issue a decision allowing the applicant to attend the training, under proviso that the requirements referred to in Article 12 of this Law have been met by the applicant; or reject the application if it finds that the prospective candidate has failed to meet the requirements set out by Article 12 of this Law.

An appeal may be filed to the Federation Ministry against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article within the period of 8 days following the receipt thereof.

The cantonal authority of internal affairs must provide the Federation Ministry with a copy of the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article for the purpose of organizing the training.

#### **Article 15**

Certificate for performance of protection work shall be issued for performance of physical protection and performance of technical protection.

The Federal Minister of Interior shall prescribe form and contents of certificates.

### **V – MANNER OF OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY**

#### **1. Conclusion of Contracts**

##### **Article 16**

The Agency may perform protection work under its competence only on the basis of a contract concluded in writing with a legal or physical entity.

Such contract shall specify rights and obligations of contractual parties.

The Agency shall inform the cantonal authority of internal affairs about the contract within 7 days after the contract is signed.

##### **Article 17**

Performance of protection on the basis of a temporary service contract is unlawful (forbidden).

##### **Article 18**

Persons engaged in the protection under Article 4 of this law shall be employed with the Agency.

#### **2. Manner to perform physical protection**

##### **Article 19**

Guards shall perform physical protection in that they shall take directly measures permitted by this law with a view to preventing and detecting harmful developments and illegal actions that can cause damage

to the property as provided in Article 4, paragraph 2 of this Law, and/or that can impair dignity, life or limb of persons under protection.

#### **Article 20**

An agency that renders physical protection may possess for this purpose short barrel firearms for not more than one fifth of its employees, which the guards shall carry for self-defense.

The Cantonal body for internal affairs shall issue the authorization under paragraph 1 of this Article on the basis of consent of the Federal Ministry.

In terms of this law, short barrel firearms shall be considered to be the firearms having a barrel the length of which does not exceed 20 centimeters, while the full length of the firearms does not exceed 30 centimeters, which are automatically reloaded every time a bullet has been shot, and which can discharge (fire) only one bullet with a single pulling of the trigger (*interpreter's remark: usually referred to as single shot firearms*).

The maximum caliber of the firearms may reach 9 millimeters. No silencer shall be mounted on such firearms.

The Agency shall purchase firearms in accordance with the provisions on arms and ammunition.

The Federation Minister of Interior shall stipulate the manner of use of the firearms referred to in this article as well as the manner of use of physical force referred to in article 23 of this law.

#### **Article 21**

Physical protection of money safe deposit boxes or vaults, escort and security of money transports, securities and bonds and valuable items, protection of legal persons owned by the Federation as well as of legal persons that manufacture, use or store radioactive materials, nuclear fuel and waste, and other materials harmful for humans and environment, may be rendered only by agencies or protection services referred to in article 33 of this law that shall, in addition to the work permit under Article 10, obtain a special authorization of the Federal Ministry.

### **3. Rights and Obligations of Guards**

#### **Article 22**

Guards who carry out physical protection of facilities, areas and properties shall be authorized to take steps as follows:

- 1) to warn a person to move away from areas or facilities under protection if such person is staying in such area or facility without having an authorization,
- 2) to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the area or facility under protection,
- 3) to detain any person whom he/she found perpetrating a crime in the area or facility that he/she secures pending the arrival of the police,
- 4) to prevent unauthorized entry and/or departure of vehicles or persons with luggage from the secured area as well as to check up such vehicles and persons.

In performance of the work under paragraph 1 of this Article, the guard may use the minimum required force and he/she shall immediately inform the responsible person in the Agency thereof.

A guard who detains a person under point 3, paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to immediately inform the police thereof and to communicate to the police the reasons for such detention. He shall also be obliged to act in accordance with instruction received from the police pending its arrival.

#### **Article 23**

During physical protection a guard may use physical force only if he is not otherwise able to respond in any other way to illegal and direct attack which jeopardizes his life or the lives of persons whom he guards or if such attack is directed to destroy, damage or steal the property which he secures.

Use of physical force shall include the use of holds that are normally used in the martial arts of defense in order to break the resistance of a person physically attacking the guard or person or the property

secured by the guard.

In carrying out the physical protection the guard may not resort to use of any additional means in order to repel an attack or react in self-defense, nor may he use any degree of force that would exceed the force prescribed by the Federation Criminal Code.

#### **Article 24**

A guard who is authorized to carry firearms during performance of activities in his responsibility may use the firearms during performance of such activities only when necessary for protection of life of persons whom he guards or his own life, and if direct unlawful attack against the guarded persons or the guard as such could not be repelled by use of physical force, and/or if the direct attack on the property that he secures cannot be repelled in any other way.

When using firearms, the guard shall be obliged to warn a person against whom he intends to use fire arms.

Firing of the warning shots is forbidden.

After the use of physical force or firearms in carrying out the operations from his domain, the guard must without delay draft a written report and submit the report to the responsible person of the Agency. The Agency shall forward the report on use of physical force and firearms to the competent prosecutor's office and to the cantonal authority of internal affairs.

### **4. Technical Protection Methods**

#### **Article 25**

Technical protection operations under Article 4, paragraph 3 of this Law shall be carried out by using technical means for prevention of illegal actions against persons or property under protection, including in particular as follows:

- 1) anti-burglary, counter-attack and counter-commando techniques,
- 2) protection of persons and environment,
- 3) protection of information and documents,
- 4) protection against unauthorized access to protected areas and facilities,
- 5) protection against bringing in explosive, ionizing and other harmful materials,
- 6) protection against taking out, or stealing of protected objects and items.

Technical protection under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be organized and carried out within the protected area, or protected buildings and other facilities, as well as during escort and securing the transport of protected persons, money, securities and bonds and valuable items.

#### **Article 26**

The Federation Minister of Internal Affairs shall prescribe all types of technical devices, means and equipment, and protection-related communication means that can be used for technical protection under Article 25 of this Law as well as the manner of maintenance of such devices, means and equipment.

The Agency shall be responsible for good working order of installed equipment, devices and means under paragraph 1 of this Article and it must ensure a service for regular maintenance and repair of such equipment, devices and means.

### **5. Official Identity Card**

#### **Article 27**

While carrying out physical and technical protection, persons who are directly engaged in physical and technical protection shall be required to wear their official ID cards provided by the Agency.

The official ID cards shall be issued by the Cantonal body for internal affairs at the request of the Agency.

Format and layout of the official ID card shall be prescribed the Federation Minister of Internal Affairs.

#### **Article 28**

If a holder of the official ID card has ceased to work in the Agency he/she shall be required to return the ID to the Agency, and the Agency shall be required to return it to the Cantonal body for internal affairs that issued it for the subsequent shredding.

### **6. Official Attire (Uniform)**

#### **Article 29**

Persons who perform physical and technical protection shall be obliged to wear official uniform which in terms of color, shape and insignia must not match the uniform of the police or officers of other authorities.

The official uniform must have insignia of the Agency on a visible place and official ID card must be carried along with the uniform.

Exceptionally, guards who are in charge of protection of physical persons shall wear civilian clothing while performing such task.

The official uniform may be worn only while carrying out physical and technical protection on the basis of work order.

### **7. Responsibility of the Agency for Damages**

#### **Article 30**

The Agency shall be required to compensate any damages caused by its employees to the contractual party or third persons during performance of physical or technical protection activities or pertaining to such protection activities.

The Agency shall be entitled to claim such compensation from employees who caused damages deliberately or due to extreme negligence.

#### **Article 31**

The Agency shall be obliged to insure itself against the responsibility for damages that could be caused by its employees during physical and technical protection to contractual parties or third persons.

## **VI – MANDATORY ORGANIZATION OF PROTECTION SERVICE**

#### **Article 32**

Legal entities which perform activities related to radioactive matters, nuclear fuel, waste and other matters and means which are hazardous for human beings and environment, and those who work on maintenance of archives and other documentation which represent cultural heritage of importance for science and history shall be obliged to organize an internal protection service in accordance with this Law.

Protection service referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be organized as [the legal entity's] own service or by contracting an appropriate agency.

## **VII – INTERNAL PROTECTION SERVICE**

#### **Article 33**

Legal entities may organize their own internal services for the protection of their property, facilities and space (hereinafter: protection service).

Protection activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed within the space and facilities in which the business company or another legal person perform their activities.

#### **Article 34**

Protection service shall be organized by virtue of a special act adopted by the competent body of the legal entity. That act shall stipulate concrete activities of physical or technical protection, define the official space, facilities and property in which the service shall perform its activities, as well as the internal organization of that service including the total number of guards and the head of the service.

The act on the organization of protection service referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be approved by the cantonal internal affairs authority, on which a decision shall be issued.

The decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be appealed within 15 days from the day of receipt of the decision to the Federation Ministry.

A copy of the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be forwarded to the Federation Ministry within eight days from the day of its issue.

#### **Article 35**

The activities of an internal protection service shall be carried out by guards who, in performing their tasks, shall have the rights and duties stipulated in Articles 22 through 24 of this Law.

The provisions of Articles 27 through 29 of this Law shall apply to the guards referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### **Article 36**

If a guard causes damage to a third person in performing the tasks of protection service, the damages shall be compensated in the manner stipulated in Article 30 of this Law.

### **VII – RECORDS**

#### **Article 37**

The Federation Ministry shall keep the following records:

- 1) records on persons who were issued certificates for performing the work of physical and technical protection,
- 2) records on special permissions issued, referred to in Article 21 of this Law,
- 3) records of approvals issued, referred to in Article 20 this Law.

The cantonal internal affairs authority shall keep the records on the following data:

- 1) records on the agencies which were issued licenses for work,
- 2) records on the legal persons which were issued an approval of act on the organization of internal protection service,
- 3) records on persons who were issued official identification cards,
- 4) records on approvals for the provision of fire arms for the needs of the agencies and internal protection services, and
- 5) records on concluded contracts.

Agencies and legal persons with their own protection services shall keep the records on the following data:

- 1) records of persons employed on performing tasks of physical protection,
- 2) records on persons employed to directly perform the tasks of technical protection,
- 3) records on fire arms obtained for the needs of persons who directly perform tasks of physical and technical protection,
- 4) records on persons who were issued official uniforms,
- 5) records on facilities and spaces which are protected by technical protection.

### **Article 38**

The contents, forms and manner of keeping the records referred to in Article 37 of this Law shall be stipulated by the Federation Minister of Internal Affairs.

## **IX – ASSOCIATION**

### **Article 39**

The Agencies may form their professional association (chamber).  
Internal protection services may also be members of such an association.  
The association shall have the status of a legal person.

### **Article 40**

The association shall have its statute.  
The statute shall regulate the organization, bodies of the association and their competencies, manner of election of bodies and other issues of relevance for the organization and work of the association.

### **Article 41**

The association shall take care of promoting the work of its members, stipulate the rules of their business conduct and may propose solutions to issues from the scope of work of the agencies to the competent authorities.

### **Article 42**

The association shall adopt a code of professional ethics and measures for its application.  
The code shall include principles and rules which persons who perform tasks of physical and technical protection are required to comply with when performing these tasks.  
The code referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and in the Official Gazettes of the Cantons.

## **X – SUPERVISION OVER IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS LAW**

### **Article 43**

Supervision over the implementation of this Law shall be carried out by the Federation Ministry and the cantonal internal affairs authorities, in accordance with this Law.

### **Article 44**

Cantonal internal affairs authority shall issue a decision revoking the license for the work of an agency in the following cases:

- 1) if it is established that the data provided for obtaining the license are false or falsified;
- 2) if the agency does not eliminate the irregularities established in the decision referred to in Article 48 of this Law within the stated deadline.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be appealed to the Federation Ministry of Interior within 15 days from the day of receipt of this decision.

### **Article 45**

The cantonal internal affairs authority shall be obliged to provide the effective decision on revoking the work permit referred to in Article 44 of this Law to the competent cantonal court for the purpose of removing the agency from the court register.

#### **Article 46**

The Federation Ministry shall revoke the certificate for performing physical and technical protection of a person, in the following cases:

- 1) if it is established that the data provided for obtaining the certificate are false or misrepresented,
- 2) if one of the conditions referred to in Article 12 of this Law ceases to exist,
- 3) if a person becomes permanently incapable of performing tasks of protection, based on findings of a competent health institution.

The decision on revoking certificates referred to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be final and it may not be appealed, but it shall be possible to initiate an administrative dispute with the Supreme Court of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

#### **Article 47**

Inspection of the work of the agencies performing the work of protection in legal persons referred to in Article 21 of this Law shall be performed by the Federation Ministry, while the inspection supervision over the work of the agencies that perform the tasks of protection in other legal persons shall be carried out by the cantonal internal affairs authorities.

In performing the inspection, the inspector examines whether the agency was formed and whether it operates in accordance with the provisions of this Law, in particular: whether it has a license for work (work permit) and whether it performs only the activities provided for in this Law, whether it has a decision on court registration, whether a contract on work was concluded in writing and whether the cantonal authority of internal affairs is informed about the concluded contract in accordance with hits law, whether all persons employed on performing tasks of physical and technical protection have certificates and official identification cards; examines whether the work is performed by applying the prescribed protection and security measures, and inspects the records referred to in Articles 36 paragraph 3 of this Law, as well as means, devices, equipment and manner of keeping and carrying fire arms, whether the personnel is trained for handling weapons and possess the license for carrying weapons, and other issues of importance for the operation of agencies as stipulated in this Law.

#### **Article 48**

In performing inspection, the inspector may temporarily, until the deadline set for eliminating established irregularities, issue a decision banning the agency from performing tasks of physical or technical protection, if it is established:

- 1) that in performing tasks of protection serious errors were committed in implementing this Law and other regulations,
- 2) that activities are undertaken which are not foreseen in the decision on court registration,
- 3) that persons who do not possess a certificate were engaged in performing the tasks of physical and technical protection,
- 4) that it does not have the license for work (work permit), or the necessary approval,
- 5) that the work contract was not concluded in writing.

The decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be appealed to the Federation Ministry within the period of 8 days following the receipt of the decision.

The appeal shall not stay the execution of the decision.

The Federation Ministry shall be obliged to issue a decision on the appeal referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article within 10 days from the day of receipt of the appeal.

### **XI – PENALTY PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 49**

The agency shall be fined 5,000 to 50,000 KM for the following violations:

- 1) where in performing the protection tasks that fall under its competences, it applies operational methods and means referred to in Article 6 of this Law or acts in the way contrary to what is required thereunder,
- 2) if it performs protection tasks without the work permit or before obtaining the decision on entry into the court register (Article 11),
- 3) if the persons who do not fulfil the requirements contained in Article 12 of this Law or who do not have a certificate are engaged by the Agency in carrying out the duties of protection (Article 13),
- 4) if it carries out the duties of protection from within his or her responsibility without a contract concluded in writing (Article 16),
- 5) if it performs the duty of protection on the basis of a temporary service contract (Article 17),
- 6) if it fails to conclude an employment agreement in writing with the person performing the protection duties and tasks (Article 18),
- 7) if it uses fire arms during the execution of the duty of protection that was not obtained legally or is in the possession of the fire arms in the quantity which exceeds authorised number of fire arms or if he or she uses forbidden arms (Article 20),
- 8) if it carries out the duties of protection without a special permit referred to in Article 21 of this law,
- 9) if it uses technical and other means for technical protection, which are not envisaged for those purposes or fails to maintain those means (Article 26),
- 10) if it fails to provide the necessary official ID's (Article 27),
- 11) if it fails to submit an official ID to the cantonal body of internal affairs for shredding (Article 28),
- 12) if it fails to provide the appropriate official uniform (Article 29),
- 13) if it fails to conclude a contract on insurance from liability for damage (Article 31) ,
- 14) if it fails to keep records referred to in paragraph 3, Article 37 of this Law,
- 15) if it fails to act in accordance with the inspector's ruling (Article 48).

The responsible person from the Agency shall also be fined in the amount of 1,000 to 5,000 KM for the violation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### **Article 50**

The legal person referred to in Article 32 of this Law shall be fined in the amount of 4,000 to 30,000 KM for the violation if that person fails to organise a protection service or fails to conclude a contract on carrying out the protection with an appropriate agency.

The responsible person of the legal entity shall be fined in the amount of 800 to 4,000 KM for the violation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

### **XII – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 51**

The legal and physical persons who on the date of entry into force of this Law carry out the duties of physical and technical protection stipulated by this Law, shall be required to organize themselves according to the provisions of this Law within three months from the day of entry into force of this Law.

The legal and physical persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article who fail to organize themselves according to the provisions of this Law within the period stipulated under paragraph 1 of this Article shall cease to operate, of which the cantonal bodies of internal affairs shall issue a ruling accordingly.

An appeal may be filed against the ruling referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to the Federation Ministry within the period of 8 days following the receipt of the ruling.

After the ruling referred to in paragraph 2 becomes final and binding in the administrative procedure, it shall be submitted to the competent cantonal court for deletion of the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article from the court register.

#### **Article 52**

The Federation Minister of Internal Affairs shall within one month following the entry into force of this Law issue by-laws and other subsidiary pieces of legislation for which he or she is authorized by this Law.

#### **Article 53**

The Law on Social Self-Protection – consolidated text (Official Gazette of SRBiH, no. 24/86) shall cease to apply on the date when this Law enters into force.

#### **Article 54**

This Law shall enter into force one day after it is published in the Official Gazette of the BiH Federation.