



Rough Guide to Serbia's Law on Foreigners

By

Julie-Anne Kovacevic

and

Jonathan Davis

Version 1.0

25th October 2009

<http://www.belgradefvc.com>

The latest version of this document is available for download at:
http://www.belgradefvc.com/files/rough_guide_to_law_on_foreigners.pdf

Disclaimer

This document does not constitute legal advice.

The authors are neither lawyers nor legal experts.

For reliable information on this topic and your personal case, you must consult an officially qualified legal professional .

Acting on the information in this document is entirely at your own risk.

Our preferred legal partners are:

**Stojkovic & Prekajski
Attorneys at Law
Njegoseva 28a
Belgrade 11000
+381 (0)11 2436295**

Introduction

On the 1st of August 2009 the new Law on Foreigners came into effect in Serbia.

The law introduced radical changes to the rights and status of foreigners in Serbia and also introduced new administrative rules related to foreigners in Serbia.

These changes were not widely publicised and the law itself was poorly explained, leaving both foreign residents and public servants having to interpret the law themselves. This in turn caused widespread confusion, chaos in the courts and consternation amongst foreigners.

Since August 2009 thousands of foreigners have unwittingly broken the law because they had no idea the new rules existed or old rules had changed. Even those that know about the law often have no idea what the new rules demand of them.

This guide is our attempt to help foreigners in Serbia to understand the law, especially how it applies to them and to ensure that they meet all their obligations under the law and avoid fines or deportation.

This guide is in two parts:

Part 1 is **A Rough Guide to the Law on Foreigners** and covers what you need to do as a foreigner in Serbia to comply with the law. Consider this the minimum you need to know to avoid getting into trouble.

Part 2 is an **Article-by-article Summary of the Law on Foreigners** for reference and deeper analysis.

There is also a full copy of the law available in English for download here: http://www.belgradefvc.com/files/Law_on_Foreigners_SERBIA_2009.doc

If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to the authors at the following addresses:

Julie-Anne Kovacevic jules@belgradefvc.com
Jonathan Davis jonathan@belgradefvc.com

Contents

Introduction.....	2
Contents	3
Part 1 – A Rough Guide to the Law on Foreigners	4
Entering and leaving Serbia as a foreigner	4
The Types of Visas and entries	4
Renewal of Visas.....	6
Permanent Residence	7
Identity Cards.....	7
The costs of breaking the law	7
Part 2 – Article-by-Article summary of the Law on Foreigners	9
Section I. Basic Provisions.....	9
Section II. Entry of Foreigners into and exit from Serbia	9
Section III - Visas	11
Section IV Types of Stay	12
Section V - Unlawful Stay	15
Section VI - Forced Removal	15
Section VII – Foreigner Travel Documents	16
Section VIII – Identity Documents.....	17
Section IX – Places of Foreigner’s Temporary and Permanent Residence and Personal Data Collection.	18
Section X – Special Provisions on the movement of foreigners in uniform	18
Section XI – Register and Central Database	18
Section XII – Supervision	19
Section XIII - Penalty Provisions.....	19
Section IV - Transitional and Final Provisions.....	20

Part 1 - A Rough Guide to the Law on Foreigners

Following are the parts of the new law that are relevant to the majority of the members of the Belgrade Foreign Visitors Club.

Entering and leaving Serbia as a foreigner

You must register with the police within 72 hours of arriving every time you enter Serbia. Regardless of your visa status, you must register with the police and have a temporary identity card (licna kartica) issued when you enter the country.

- If you are staying in a **hotel**, they will do this for you automatically.
- If you are staying with **friends or family**, they need to go with you to the police station and present their identity documents.
- If you are staying in **rented accommodation**, your landlord will have to accompany you and bring along proof of ownership of the property and their ID documents.

You must carry this card with you at all times in Serbia. See the Identity Cards section below for laws relating to Identity cards.

The Types of Visas and entries

Short Stay Visas

Short stay visas are mostly issued for the purpose of tourism, short business trips or other brief visits.

You are allowed to stay in Serbia no more than 90 days (single or multiple visits) with a given 6-month period (which start on the day your visa is first issued).

This means that the **trip-to-the-border loophole is now closed.**

Previously you could renew your short stay visa by simply leaving before your 90 days was up, then immediately re-enter the country and have another 90-day visa issued. That is no longer the case.

Here is key passage that removes the loophole:

"A foreigner who does not need a visa or a travel document to enter the Republic of Serbia **may stay in the country for a maximum period of 90 days, within a timeframe of six months starting from the day of the first entry.**"

Temporary Visas

You cannot extend your tourist Visa unless you have a stunningly good excuse.

So if you want to stay in Serbia more than 90 days, you need to obtain a Temporary residence visa.

To qualify for a Temporary residence visa you need have the one of the following "purposes" for your visa:

1. Work, employment, performance of economic or other professional activities;
2. Enrolling a school, university or advanced education course, scientific research, practical training, participation in the programmes of international exchange of pupils and students, and/or other scientific/education activities;
3. Family rejoining;
4. Other reasonable reasons in accordance with the law or an international treaty.

In other words, you get a temporary visa you need to:

- Get a job with a local company or/have a local company confirm you are working for them in Serbia or otherwise be able to prove you are in Serbia for professional purposes.
- Enrol in a school or university or get an academic position. Taking a Serbian language course qualifies you.
- Have an ancestral link with Serbia (i.e. be of Serbian origin);
- Have a Serbian spouse or family that you are "rejoining".
- Have "other reasonable reasons". These include having a Serbian girlfriend or boyfriend, with the implication you are to be married, but you need to go to extraordinary lengths to prove they are not married elsewhere.

Unfortunately there are a few additional complications.

In addition to qualifying for the visa, you need to:

1. Prove you have sufficient financial means to sustain yourself;
2. Prove you have health insurance;

What this mean in reality is that you will need a certificate from your bank to **prove you have at least €1,000 on deposit** so as to be able to pay for any medical or other expenses you may incur in Serbia.

Once your visa is issued you are, however, entitled to the full benefits citizens enjoy if you run out of cash for any reason:

“During the temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia, the foreigner referred to in paragraph 5 hereof, who does not have sufficient financial means to sustain himself/herself, shall be provided with appropriate accommodation, meals and elementary living conditions.”

Some notes on other requirements

- Either an individual or a company will have to provide the foreigner applying for a visa with a letter of guarantee whereby they accept the responsibility to cover any costs of the foreigner’s stay and removal if these costs cannot be charged to the foreigner. This letter is required as part of the visa application process.
- If you visa is issued for a work contract, it is only good for the duration of that contract. Once it expires, so does the visa.
- Your visa will be cancelled if you are found at any time to have breached the rules outlined in Article 11 of the law (see Part 2 below). You will have 30 days to leave Serbia and be banned from returning for up to several years.
- There are three ways your stay can be terminated.
 1. By expiry of the term of validity of the permission to stay;
 2. By cancellation of the permission to stay;
 3. If the protective measure of removal or the security measure of banishment is imposed on you.

Renewal of Visas

This section deals with what we would commonly understand as renewing our Visas. It’s worded strangely, but the key thing it introduces is a law that requires you to “file the application for extension of the temporary

residence period to the competent authority at **least 30 days prior to the expiry of the temporary residence period.**"

So make sure you **apply to renew your visas at least 1 month before expiry** or face a fine up to 15,000 dinars or worse. That means have the paperwork submitted (and a receipt in hand) *at least* 30 days before the visa expires.

Permanent Residence

It is actually quite easy to get permanent residence, especially if you have ancestral links with Serbia. This may be one of the best options for avoiding visa hassle for people of Serbian extraction.

A foreigner can get permanent resident if:

1. They have stayed with no interruptions in the Republic of Serbia for at least five years on account of the permission for temporary residence before applying for permanent residence permit;
2. If they are married to a citizen of the Republic of Serbia, or a foreigner with permanent residence, for at least three years;
3. If they are an underage person in temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia if one of his/her parents is a citizen of the Republic of Serbia or a foreigner with permanent residence, subject to the consent of the other parent;
4. If they have ancestral links to the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

Identity Cards

Serbian officials are very enamoured with identity cards, especially the police. Just about any interaction with them will require either your passport or your white paper (licna kartica).

Foreigners are obliged by law to must produce a form of identification at the request of a police officer. If not, you may be arrested.

If you are granted Permanent Residence you will need to apply for a Foreigner Identity Card within 30 days of your Permanent Residence being granted. This is not the same as your white paper, but rather a foreigner's version of the card all adult Serbs are required to carry.

The costs of breaking the law

The foreigner will be fined 10,000 to 50,000 RSD if they:

- Enter Serbia unlawfully

- Fail to leave Serbia within set time limit

Foreigners will be fined 6,000 to 30,000 RSD if they:

- Stay in Serbia for reasons other than those that they were granted visa for
- Stays in Serbia unlawfully
- Refuses to produce an identification document
- Gives an identity document to another to use.

Foreigners will be fined 3,000 to 15,000 RSD if they

- Fail to file an application for extension of temporary residence within the prescribed timeframe
- Fail to apply for a new or replacement foreigner identity card within the prescribed time
- Fails to return or report the loss or damage of the id card
- Do not register address or change of address within 24 hours if temporary resident,
- Wear a military uniform against the regulations.

Note that last one all you uniform fetishists!

Part 2 – An Article-by-Article summary of the Law on Foreigners

Section I. Basic Provisions

- **Article 1** - This Law addresses primarily conditions for entry, movement and stay of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia.
- **Article 2** - It does not apply to diplomats, refugees and Asylum seekers.
- **Article 3** - A foreigner is in the language of the act anyone who is NOT a citizen of the Republic of Serbia.
- **Article 4** - A foreigner may enter into and stay in the Republic of Serbia, under the conditions stipulated by this Law.
- **Article 5** - Movement and stay in the Republic of Serbia is limited or prohibited to a foreigner if this is necessary due to reasons related to protection of public order or safety of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens.
- **Article 6** - When in Serbia, foreigners have to obey the laws and public officials of Serbia.
- **Article 7** - The law refer to itself in the rules surrounding its application.

Section II. Entry of Foreigners into and exit from Serbia

- **Article 8** - A foreigner shall be obliged to undergo border control procedure on entry into or exit from the Republic of Serbia.
- **Article 9** – Children listed in a parent's passport must be accompanied by that parent. This I presume is to prevent kidnap.

- **Article 10** - List of conditions for gaining entry into the Republic of Serbia illegally. It's pretty standard (e.g. By using another person's, invalid, and/or forged travel or other document)
- **Article 11** - Lists the reasons why entry may be denied. One rule is that foreigners must be financially stable. A foreigners may be denied entry if:

"He/she does not have sufficient financial means to sustain him/her during the stay in the Republic of Serbia, to return to his/her country of origin or transit into the third country, and if he/she is not provided with means of livelihood in any other way during his/her stay in the Republic of Serbia"

- **Article 12** - Introduces new provisions that close previous loopholes. This key passage below introduces a new provision to close the old trip to the border loophole used by so many foreigners.

"An international treaty or a Government decision may establish that citizens of particular countries may enter the Republic of Serbia without a visa, provided that obstacles referred to in Article 11 hereof do not exist. The Government shall be competent to decide that citizens of particular countries may also enter the Republic of Serbia using a valid personal identity card, and/or other document which can confirm their identity and citizenship, on condition that obstacles referred to in Article 11, paragraph 1, Items 2) to 8) of the Law do not exist. A foreigner who does not need a visa or a travel document to enter the Republic of Serbia **may stay in the country for a maximum period of 90 days, within a timeframe of six months starting from the day of the first entry.**"

- **Article 13** - Lists the reasons you might be prevented from leaving the country. There are only three reasons: You do not have a visa for the country you are going to; your travel documents are suspect; there is suspicion you may be escaping "legal prosecution with respect to a criminal act or misdemeanour, avoid serving the sentence of imprisonment, execution of a court order, being arrested or execution of a due liability imposed by a competent authority."

Section III - Visas

- **Article 14** - All about Visas.
- **Article 15** - Lists the 4 types of Visa: 1) Airport transit visa (type A visa); 2) Transit visa (type B visa); 3) Short stay visa (type C visa); 4) Temporary residence visa (type D visa).
- **Article 16** - Addresses airport transit visas (rare for the readership of this wiki)
- **Article 17** - Addresses Transit visas, these allow people to for example drive through Serbia and must be used within 5 days.
- **Article 18** - This addresses short stay visas. A short stay visa shall be issued for the purpose of tourism, business and other travelling for a single, double or multiple entries into the Republic of Serbia. The duration of an uninterrupted stay, and/or **the total duration of successive visits of a foreigner with a short stay visa shall not exceed 90 days within a period of six months which started on the day of the first entry.** A short stay visa with the multiple entry option shall be issued with the term of validity of up to one year; however, it may also be issued with a longer term of validity to the staff of a foreign diplomatic mission or a consular office on condition of applied principle of reciprocity.
- **Article 19** - Temporary visas. A temporary residence visa shall imply permission for entry into and temporary residence of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia. A temporary residence visa shall be issued for the purposes, under the conditions and with the term of validity stipulated by this Law with respect to the permission for temporary residence. If a foreigner intends to stay more than 90 days in the Republic of Serbia, he/she shall be obliged to obtain this visa or to obtain the permission for temporary residence from the competent authority during his/her stay in the Republic of Serbia.
- **Article 20** - You cannot extend your Visa unless you have a truly stunningly good excuse.

- **Article 21** - This lists reasons you may have your Visa cancelled or refused. It essentially comes down to your passport is near expiry (within 3 months), you trigger any of the no's in article 12 or if you fail to present yourself when summoned by a diplomatic mission or a consular office of the Republic of Serbia.
- **Article 22** - Addresses obligations of carriers (airlines and bus companies)
- **Article 23** - Obligations of guarantors. This addresses obligations of people who have "provided a foreigner with a letter of guarantee whereby the guarantor accepts the responsibility to cover any costs of the foreigner's stay and removal if these costs cannot be charged to the foreigner". They are obliged to submit a certified copy of the letter of guarantee to the competent authority in accordance with the place of foreigner's temporary residence.

Section IV Types of Stay

- **Article 24** - There are three types of stay for foreigners in Serbia: 1) Stay of up to 90 days; 2) Temporary residence; 3) Permanent residence.
- **Article 25** - Stay of up to 90 days shall mean the stay of a foreigner either without a visa or on the grounds of a visa.
- **Article 26** - Temporary residence may be permitted to a foreigner whose intention is to **stay in the Republic of Serbia longer than 90 days** for the purposes of: 1) Work, employment, performance of economic or other professional activities; 2) Enrolling a school, university or advanced education course, scientific research, practical training, participation in the programmes of international exchange of pupils and students, and/or other scientific/education activities; 3) Family rejoining; 4) Other reasonable reasons in accordance with the law or an international treaty. A foreigner to whom temporary residence has been permitted shall be obliged to stay in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the purpose for which the stay has been approved.
- **Article 27** - This section deals with what we would commonly understand as renewing our Visas. Its worded strangely, but the key thing it introduces is a law that:

A foreigner shall file the application for extension of the temporary residence period to the competent authority at **least 30 days prior to the expiry of the temporary residence period.**

So make sure you apply to renew your visas at least 1 month before or face a fine up to 15,000 dinars or worse.

- **Article 28** - This addresses conditions for granting temporary residence. There are some fierce new rules here that could make it hard for some people to qualify:

A foreigner may be granted the permission for temporary residence if he/she furnishes the proof that: 1) He/she has got sufficient financial means to sustain him/her; 2) He/she has got health insurance; 3) His/her reasons for temporary residence are justified and in compliance with the purpose of temporary residence referred to in Article 26, paragraph 1 of the Law.

What this mean in reality is that you will need a certificate from your bank to prove you have at least EU 1,000 so as to be able to pay for any medical or other expenses you may incur in Serbia. Interestingly, you are entitled to benefits under the law:

During the temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia, the foreigner referred to in paragraph 5 hereof, who does not have sufficient financial means to sustain himself/herself, shall be provided with appropriate accommodation, meals and elementary living conditions.

So one you have your Visa, it appears you are actually entitled to state benefits.

- **Article 29** - Just addresses how long visas can be issued for. Typically it is 1 year or 6 months with exceptions for some (like diplomats).
- **Article 30** - This article addresses stipulations for non-tourist visas or temporary residence for the purpose of work, employment, performance of economic or other professional activity may be permitted to a foreigner:

1) Who has been granted the right to work, or the permission for temporary residence is a precondition for exercising that right, in accordance with the regulations governing the work of foreigners in the Republic of Serbia; 2) Who intends to stay in the Republic of Serbia longer than 90 days, provided that he/she has fulfilled all other conditions stipulated by this Law, and does not require a work permit in terms of the regulations governing the work of foreigners

in the Republic of Serbia.

If your visa is issued for a work contract, it is only good for the duration of that contract. Once it expires, so does the visa.

- **Article 31** - This deals with educational visas and lists the conditions for getting such a visa. It seems to be (1) qualify under section 28 above and (2) be enrolled in a recognised institution.
- **Article 32** - This deals with visas for "the purpose of rejoining the family". This essentially means that if you have a member of your nuclear family (child, parent, sibling) resident in Serbia, you may be issued a visa to be reunited with them. In exceptional circumstances this is extended to cousins.
- **Article 33** - This just deal with extensions to family visas.
- **Article 35** - Just says your visa will be cancelled if you are found at any time to have breached the rules outlined in Article 11 above. You will have 30 days to leave and be banned from returning for up to several years.
- **Article 36** - This just explains how your stay can be terminated. There are three ways: 1) By expiry of the term of validity of the permission to stay; 2) By cancellation of the permission to stay; 3) If the protective measure of removal or the security measure of banishment is imposed on him/her. That last one is very broad, so watch out!
- **Article 37** - This deal with how one gets permanent residence. The conditions apply to a foreigner: 1) Who has stayed with no interruptions in the Republic of Serbia for at least five years on account of the permission for temporary residence before applying for permanent residence permit; 2) Who has been married to a citizen of the Republic of Serbia, or a foreigner with permanent residence, for at least three years; 3) Who is an underage person in temporary residence in the Republic of Serbia if one of his/her parents is a citizen of the Republic of Serbia or a foreigner with permanent residence, subject to the consent of the other parent; 4) Who has ancestral links to the territory of the Republic of Serbia. It is pretty easy to get this, especially if you are of Serbia extraction. This might be the best option for returnee Serbs.
- **Article 38** - This addresses competence for applying for permanent residence.

- **Article 39** - This give reasons why your application for permanent residence may be rejected.
- **Article 40** - Addresses cancellation of permanent residence.
- **Article 41** - Addresses termination of the right to permanent residence.

Section V - Unlawful Stay

- **Article 42** - Sets out the obligations of a foreigner to leave the Republic of Serbia on the grounds of unlawful stay.
- **Article 43** - Specifies time limits for getting the hell out of the Republic of Serbia if you have been ordered to leave.
- **Article 44** - Deals with "Execution of protective measure of removal". It is near meaningless legal nonsense.
- **Article 45** - This section deals with "Obligation to report unlawful stay of a foreigner".

Section VI - Forced Removal

- **Article 46** - Specifies time limits for forced removal.
- **Article 47** - Specifies when forced removal may NOT be used.

"A foreigner may not be forcibly removed to a territory where he/she would be under threat of persecution on the grounds of his/her race, sex, religion, nationality, citizenship, membership of a particular social group or his/her political views."

- **Article 48** - You cannot be detained for more than 24 hours.
- **Article 49** This stipulates how you might be ordered to stay in an immigration detention centre.
- **Article 50** - Specifies the duration of stay in the detention centre.
- **Article 51** - Specifies the house rules and rules of stay in the detention centre

- **Article 52** - Addresses what to do with minors in a detention centre.
- **Article 53**- Addresses the termination of stay in the detention centre.
- **Article 54** - Travel restriction orders:
- **Article 55** - Termination of travel restriction order
- **Article 56** - Costs of escorting a foreigner
- **Article 57** – Temporary Confiscation of Travel Documents, when in process of being removed.
- **Article 58** – People considered to be of Special Needs, i.e. Minors, people deprived of Legal capacity, children separated from parents, people with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents with underage children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape etc. All people will be treated in accordance within regulations and international treaties.

Section VII – Foreigner Travel Documents

- **Article 59** – Types of foreign travel documents – Refugee travel document, stateless persons travel document and foreigners “laissez-passer”
- **Article 60** – Deals with stateless individuals travel documents and how they are obtained and the length of their duration.
- **Article 61** - Foreigners “laissez-passer” issued if foreigner does not have valid travel documents, either as citizenship of Serbia has ceased, has lost own travel document and their country does not have mission in Serbia, or while travelling abroad from Serbia the travel document was lost and the foreigner needs to re enter Serbia.
- **Article 62** – A competent authority, diplomatic mission or consular office can issue a foreigner’s “laissez-passer”.
- **Article 63** – Rejection of application for issuing travel documents or confiscation of previously issued will happen if, a criminal or civil proceeding has been initiated against them, foreigner is imprisoned, failure to settle a liability due to the court, for reasons of safeguarding public order in Serbia, or if required by the

international obligations of Serbia. The document will be returned upon the above conditions being nullified.

Section VIII – Identity Documents

- **Article 64** – Deals with types of Identity accepted in Serbia. Namely foreign travel document, id card or public document containing photograph.
- **Article 65** – Foreigners must produce a form of identification at the request of a police officer. Foreigners must not give identity document to another to use, or use invalid document, or use another person's identity.
- **Article 66** – Foreigner Identity Cards issued to foreigners with permanent residence in Serbia, or to a foreigner who has temporary residence but does not have a valid travel document, or has valid residence but a Foreigner Identity card is requested by the diplomatic mission of their citizenship. A special Foreigner identity card is issued to embassy staff.
- **Article 67** – Deals with what is contained within foreigner identity card.
- **Article 68** – People with permanent residence must apply for Foreigner Identity cards 30 days after receiving the temporary or permanent residence.
- **Article 69** – The competent authority who issues foreigner identity cards.
- **Article 70** – Foreigner Identity cards are valid for 5 years or if granted to those with temporary residence the length of the temporary residence, or for underage foreigner 2 years.
- **Article 71** – Replacement of foreigner identity cards if it is worn damaged or the photograph no longer corresponds to appearance. This should be actioned within 8 days of the occurrence of the events.
- **Article 72** – Return of foreigners identity card is required if they acquire citizenship of Serbia, individual relocating out of Serbia, or there residential status has been revoked.

- **Article 73** – If foreigner identity card is lost this must be reported to competent authority and they will reissue a new one after the loss is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

Section IX – Places of Foreigner’s Temporary and Permanent Residence and Personal Data Collection.

- **Article 74** – The place of permanent or temporary residence is where for temporary residence the foreigner intends to stay for more than 24 hours or for permanent residence where they intend to live.
- **Article 75** – The owner of any residence where a foreigner is staying must inform the competent authority within 24 hours of their arrival, if a foreigner does not use hotels etc then they must notify the competent authority of their address or change of address within 24 hours if they have temporary residence. Those with permanent residence must register any change of address within 8 days. This can be done via email. Any foreigner terminating permanent residence must do so the day prior to last day of leaving the place.
- **Article 76** – Deals with the collection of personal data of foreigners. This can be collected from public administration bodies, companies, sole traders or citizens of the republic of Serbia if the need for information is required by international law; it is within the foreigner’s interest, or for safeguarding public order in Serbia.

Section X – Special Provisions on the movement of foreigners in uniform

- **Article 77** – Deals with the movement of foreigners in uniform, i.e. police, military or customs uniform. These can be worn if they are linked to the embassies, they are on official visits to Serbia, studying at military schools, or on military exercises, or they are transiting through Serbia on official business.

Section XI – Register and Central Database

- **Article 78** – The registers that are maintained by the ministry, permanent residents, international felons, temporary residence, revoked temporary residence, those prohibited to enter or exit the

country, those who hold foreigner id cards, etc.

- **Article 79** – All above registers and databases feed into central database at the ministry and can be used by police embassy requests, or other public administration bodies.

Section XII – Supervision

- **Article 80** – This law will be supervised by the Ministry competent for foreign affairs and interior affairs.

Section XIII - Penalty Provisions

- **Article 81** – Penalties: Between 100,000 to 500,000 RSD payable if legal entity or sole trader transports a foreigner into Serbia, the foreigner overstays any temporary residence, they do not provide the guarantee needed for the temporary resident. Individuals within these entities are also liable to be fined personally 10,000 to 50,000 RSD for the breach of the regulations. If repeated breaches of these rules occur, then a prohibition of international passenger transportation by air road water of rail or prohibition of engaging in the organising of business trips.
- **Article 82** – Failure to register a foreigner's stay with the competent authority within 24 hours of arrival the penalty is 20,000 to 100,000 RSD for the business and the individuals responsible personally will be fined between 5,000 to 25,000 RSD.
- **Article 83** – The fine for an individual not to register a foreigner staying with them within 24 hours is 5,000 to 25,000 RSD.
- **Article 84** – The foreigner will be fined 10,000 to 50,000 RSD if they enter Serbia unlawfully, they fail to leave Serbia within set time limit, and leave a detention centre of observes rules of the detention centre, leaves the place of stay ordered by the competent authority or fails to report regularly to the competent authority.
- **Article 85** – Foreigners will be fined 6,000 to 30,000 RSD if they travel to any area that is subject to their prohibition order, stays in Serbia for reasons other than those that they were granted visa for, stays in Serbia unlawfully, refuses to produce an identification document or gives identity document to another to use.

- **Article 86** – Foreigners will be fined 3,000 to 15,000 RSD if they fail file an application for extension of temporary residence within the prescribed timeframe, fails to apply for a new or replacement foreigner identity card within the prescribed time, fails to return or report the loss or damage of the id card, does not register address or change of address within 24 hours if temporary resident, or wears a military uniform against the regulations.

Section IV - Transitional and Final Provisions

- **Article 87** – In 6 months time after this law comes in there will be a further law on the refusal of entry for foreigners into Serbia, more specific conditions for issuing visas at the border, more specific clauses re application forms and the procedures for extending visas, the requirements and how to fulfil them for temporary residents etc
- **Article 88** – Any procedures commenced prior to this law coming into effect will follow the old regulations except where it is in the foreigners favour to follow this law.
- **Article 89** – those granted temporary or permanent residence will retain their status as long as they comply with these rules.
- **Article 90** – The day that this law comes into place the old law will cease to be applicable.
- **Article 91** – this law will stay in force until any laws are brought in to replace them
- **Article 92** – This law will come into place 8 days after its publication in the Official Gazette of Serbia which will commence on 1st April 2009.