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**Colloquium organized by the Council of State  
of the Netherlands and ACA-Europe**

***“An exploration of Technology and the Law”***

The Hague 14 May 2018

**Answers to questionnaire: Serbia**



Colloquium co-funded by the «Justice » program of the European Union

# **Administrative Court of the Republic of Serbia**

## **Answers to the questionnaire**

### **An exploration of Technology and the Law**

Technological advances are changing society more profoundly (and more rapidly) than ever before. This could have far-reaching implications for legislation and case law in the near future or even today.

A debate is now under way in various European countries about recent and future technological advances, including the development of self-driving cars, the increasing use of big data and the emergence of self-learning supercomputers, such as IBM's Watson. The fundamental question being asked is what social impacts these developments will have.

A debate is also going on among Europe's administrative courts and legislative advisory bodies about the relationship between these accelerating technological advances and the law, which is not evolving at the same pace. Precisely where and to what extent these developments intersect with the work of administrative courts and legislative advisory bodies is a theme we aim to address at the ACA Colloquium on 15 May 2018. This is unlikely to be the last time that the ACA will need to consider the relationship between technology and the law. Therefore another aim of the meeting will be to think about an agenda for the future and how we can keep up with developments as they unfold.

Given the breadth of the subject area and the limited time available at the Colloquium, the theme of technology and the law needs to be clearly delineated and specified. To this end, we would like to know which specific topics within this broad theme each country considers relevant.

Below you will find a number of exploratory questions relating to five potential themes that I have identified: digital decision-making, digital proceedings, digital dispute settlement, technology-neutral legislation and digital enforcement. These are followed by two open questions to encourage you to share your ideas on other relevant topics that we might discuss at our Colloquium on 15 May next year.

I would be grateful if you would send me your response by 15 September 2017 at the latest. After analysing the responses and selecting the definitive topics, we will send you a second, more comprehensive questionnaire in October.

Digital decision-making

*The use of 'Big Data' and algorithms enables decisions to be taken more rapidly and more frequently, for example on whether to issue permits, award grants or pay benefits. Critics warn of 'government by robots' that is hard to keep in check, while proponents argue that such technology will improve the justification and efficiency of decision-making.*

1. Do administrative bodies in your country make use of automated decision-making? By 'automated decision-making' we mean decisions based on automated files or computer models.

Yes

Please provide an example.

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Please also indicate what consequences automated decision-making has for you when assessing decisions in a judicial capacity and/or what particular aspects you have to consider when drafting advisory opinions on legislative proposals relating to this topic.

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**Answer is: No**

Is there a public debate in your country on this issue? Is the introduction of such a system under consideration? What advantages and disadvantages have been identified?

**Currently there is no public debate in our country on this issue, and the introduction of such system is not under consideration**

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Do you consider this topic suitable for a more detailed exchange of ideas at the Colloquium and, if so, what aspects of this topic warrant discussion?

**No.**

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Digital proceedings

*An increasing number of countries now permit (or require) proceedings to be conducted digitally. The benefits of such a system are usually emphasised (e.g. efficiency gains), but how do digital proceedings relate in practice to principles such as access to the courts?*

2. Are digital (paperless) forms of legal proceedings used in your country? Is it possible in your country to conduct proceedings digitally, for example online? If so, is this optional or mandatory?

**Answer is: Yes**

Please describe your experiences, positive and/or negative.

**Currently, only Article 8a of the Law on planning and construction prescribes that exchanges of documents and briefs in the unified procedure shall be done in electronic form. Every act, brought by authorized body and holders of public competence related to the unified procedure, including the technical documentation, shall be submitted in form of electronic document.**

**Article 111 of the Law on General Administrative Procedure prescribes that a body with technical capabilities may schedule a videoconferencing oral hearing, to which the provisions of this law on oral hearing shall be applied accordingly. As one of the means of communication under the Law on General Administrative Procedure is notification by electronic means that can be formal and informal. Formal notification is carried out in accordance with a law and it necessarily includes confirmation of receipt of documents. Formal notification is equated with a submission.**

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No

Would you like to see the introduction of digital proceedings in your country? Is this under consideration? Is there a public debate on this issue? What advantages and disadvantages have been identified?

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Do you consider this topic suitable for a more detailed exchange of ideas at the Colloquium and, if so, what aspects of this topic warrant discussion?

**The abovementioned topic is acceptable.**

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## Digital dispute settlement in the public sector without involving the courts

*If a party knows in advance that they have virtually no chance of winning a case, there is little point in instituting proceedings. Computer programs can analyse tens of thousands of judgments and use the results to predict the outcome and the chance of success or failure.*

3. In your country, are you aware of parties using computer systems within the public domain in the settlement of disputes prior to possible court proceedings? Examples may include systems that predict the outcomes of new cases on the basis of case law analysis, allowing parties to decide whether or not to pursue legal proceedings or settle out of court.

o Yes

Please provide an example. Is it only parties to proceedings that make use of such systems, or do the courts also use them to assist them in reaching judgments? Is there any debate in your country on the use of such systems, for example in relation to fundamental rights and legal protection?

**In administrative procedure, there is possibility to resolve the administrative matter by settlement, but it can't be concluded in digital manner. According to the Article 99 of the Law on Administrative Procedure, the administrative body shall put the efforts during the procedure to reconcile the opposite parties, either partly or completely.**

**Settlement must always be clear and precisely determined and it should not be to the detriment of public interest neither legal interest of third persons.**

**Settlement shall be entered into the official report on settlement and concluded when parties read and sign the report on settlement.**

**The certified transcript of the report shall be delivered to parties, on their request.**

**If the suggested settlement is accepted by the administrative body, it shall by resolution interrupt the procedure, partially or completely.**

**In the resolution of the main matter, the administrative body shall justify why it didn't accept to conclude settlement.**

**Settlement shall have legal validity of an enforceable resolution made within the procedure (enforceable act).**

**Such settlement shall be annulled before competent court in the proceeding, but not in the administrative dispute.**

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**o No**

Would you like to see such systems introduced? Is this under consideration? Is there a public debate in your country on this issue? What advantages and disadvantages have been identified?

**Currently there is no public debate in our country on this issue.**

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Do you consider this topic suitable for a more detailed exchange of ideas at the Colloquium and, if so, what aspects of this topic warrant discussion?

**The abovementioned topic is acceptable.**

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Technology-neutral legislation

*If a statutory definition contains the words 'written' or 'in writing', does the definition also apply in a paperless context? If a self-driving car causes an accident, who is liable? The software manufacturer?*

4. Does your country have experience of legislation framed in a way that is technology-neutral or that otherwise takes account of future technological developments?

Yes

Please provide an example in the context of your legislative advisory role and indicate whether or not the legislation in question succeeded in this regard, and why.

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No

Does the lack of such legislation cause problems in your society or in other respects? Please provide an example.

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5. How do the courts (administrative or otherwise) in your country deal with legislation that is framed in terms of specific technologies? Do they apply strict interpretations in such cases or is it possible, or even customary, to apply a broader interpretation in order to resolve a problem? Is there any form of debate on this topic, for example with regard to fundamental rights?

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Do you consider this topic suitable for a more detailed exchange of ideas at the Colloquium and, if so, what aspects of this topic warrant discussion?

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Digital enforcement

*More and more European countries are using digital data to enforce a range of legislation. In the Netherlands, digital data is used for a variety of purposes, such as vehicle speed checks on motorways and in lorries (by means of a tachograph), corporate and private tax returns filed online, and risk profiles developed by law enforcement authorities. In terms of fundamental rights and other such issues, what are the legal boundaries of digital enforcement?*

6. Do you know of cases in your country where automated data analyses are used for enforcement-related purposes, for instance to identify risk profiles? Perhaps the tax authorities use data analysis from various sources, for example, to perform targeted audits?

- o Yes

Please provide an example. What specific angles of approach do you, as a legislative adviser and/or administrative judge, consider important in this regard?

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- o No

Is the introduction of digital enforcement under consideration? Is there a public debate in your country on this issue? What advantages and disadvantages have been identified?

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Do you consider this topic suitable for a more detailed exchange of ideas at the Colloquium and, if so, what aspects of this topic warrant discussion?

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**There is a communication in electronic form as a form communication between parties and authorities. Also, communication between the authorities regarding the data on facts on which the official records are kept can be managed electronically. Some special laws prescribe possibility of submitting a request for initiation a procedure in electronic form.**

Open-ended question for administrative jurisdictions

Are there technological developments (other than those already mentioned) that you believe will soon have far-reaching consequences for administrative courts (particularly developments you have already encountered or expect to encounter)?

Please list these developments in order of importance and explain why you consider them significant. Please also indicate whether you would like to discuss one or more of these topics in more detail in The Hague.

Open-ended question for legislative advisory bodies

Are there technological developments (other than those already mentioned) that you have already encountered or expect to encounter and believe will soon have far-reaching consequences for the legislative process and legislative advisory bodies in general?

Please list the developments in order of importance and explain why you consider them significant. Please also indicate whether you would like to discuss one or more of these topics in more detail in The Hague.