

## **NEW TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF COPYRIGHTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

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**ABSTRACT:** *In this paper the authors propose the implementation of the new technological solutions based on knowledge bases, ontologies and semantic web for a simple monitoring of necessary knowledge related to copyrights and intellectual property. The proposed concept is mostly related to copyrights in Bosnia and Hercegovina because its legal basis is mostly used but with the more quality updating of the necessary knowledge it can be very easily used in the European Union. The author's idea is to suggest a new concept of the implementation of the knowledge base in one very important area related to copyrights which are especially important with the increasing use of Internet and the increase of piracy. Updating of the part of the necessary knowledge we have conducted in Protégé-OWL editor which is recommended by the W3C consortium. We consider that this paper can contribute to the growing development and the application of the semantic web.*

**KEYWORDS:** copyrights, intellectual property, legal base, knowledge base, conventions.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

It is considered that Bosnia and Hercegovina (B&H) is one of the countries with the highest piracy rate in Europe. In this paper, in order to help our society in raising the voice against piracy and the protection of intellectual property we offer new software solutions based on knowledge bases and the semantic web. New software solutions can provide a quicker arrival to the necessary knowledge related to copyrights and intellectual property to all who need it. One of the areas to which in the developed countries of the world is paid a lot of attention now is the copyright and the intellectual property right. This can be seen in the numerous EU directives which were adopted in 1991. The level of protection that these acts provide to the holders of the intellectual property rights was necessary to properly incorporate into the laws and by-laws in B&H. With this all their assumed obligations are met and it is allowed for the state to move freely to the affirmation of copyrights and intellectual property and to continue on the path of its development. Reform of the legal system was necessary because of the great influence and development of new technologies and different forms of interpretation and the use of the copyrights. In this region there was a mass illegal use of copyright works and objects of related rights through digital technology and the Internet.

Globalization, a single economic space and the influence of the Internet has led to the signing of a great number of international documents which in a certain way binds all signatory states. The creation of these documents was needed because the scientific, literary and artistic works created in one country were often used without authorization in other countries. The translations of books are published, musical and theatrical works of foreign authors are performed and films are imported. Because the copyright laws are only valid on the territory of the state in which they were made, the question arose on how to protect the copyright work from the unauthorized use outside the boundaries of a certain state.

In order to be able to fully analyze the problem related to copyrights we decided to create a database of essential knowledge necessary to any user. For this we used a open source available solutions which recommends the W3C consortium.

Although there is a large number of languages and tools for describing ontologies and knowledge bases, in this paper we used OWL (Web Ontology Language) and a tool for editing ontologies “ Protégé-OWL“. Protégé is an open-source platform that allows users: reading and storing ontologies, updating and visualizations of classes, defining the characteristics of logical classes, performance of reasons and update.

Ontologies help in structuring and raising knowledge in a general manner and therefore can be reused and shared by different applications and between different groups of people. Ontology can be a formal tool for storing and organizing knowledge and thus represents a software upgrade. Chi and Hsu (2006) approach to the development of ontologies define as a process of inclusion and acquiring knowledge, its storage, retrieval and use.

Ontology is a description of structure of an area of knowledge, with formal definitions of mutual relationships and connections between different elements of the area (Klarin, 2011.). It is used for knowledge representation, management and organization of knowledge, modeling and database design, searching and downloading of the required knowledge. The solution that we propose to record the necessary knowledge regarding copyrights we have based upon Protégé platform for reading and storing of ontologies and for updating the knowledge necessary for more efficient and more effective use of knowledge about copyrights.

## **THE AUTHOR AND THE COPYRIGHT**

The author is the natural person who created the work. The author disposes of his work as he pleases. Since the creation of the work is not a legal job, for the status of the author it is not required a business acumen. In this way minors or mentally ill persons without legal capacity which do not have business acumen can without limitations be the authors. The author of the work does not have to be one person, it can be more persons that jointly create a work of authorship. Legal entity (business system, company, institution, association, etc.) can not be the author. A legal entity can only be the derived holder of the copyright that is when the right to exploit the work is passed on a legal entity.

Figure 1 “ Author “ describes the basic knowledge about the author which is represented by Protégé-OWL tool. There is basic knowledge about the author, method of disposal , who can be the author and the like.

The author can at any time withdraw from the market and deprive from further use the work in any form, if it has serious moral reasons. It has the exclusive right to authorize the publication, reproduction, distribution of the original or the copies of the work (ISRC), including the import, public presentation, public performance, broadcasting, communication to the public, translation, adaptation, recitation or exploitation of the work in any other form, unless this law provides otherwise (Član 34. Zakona).

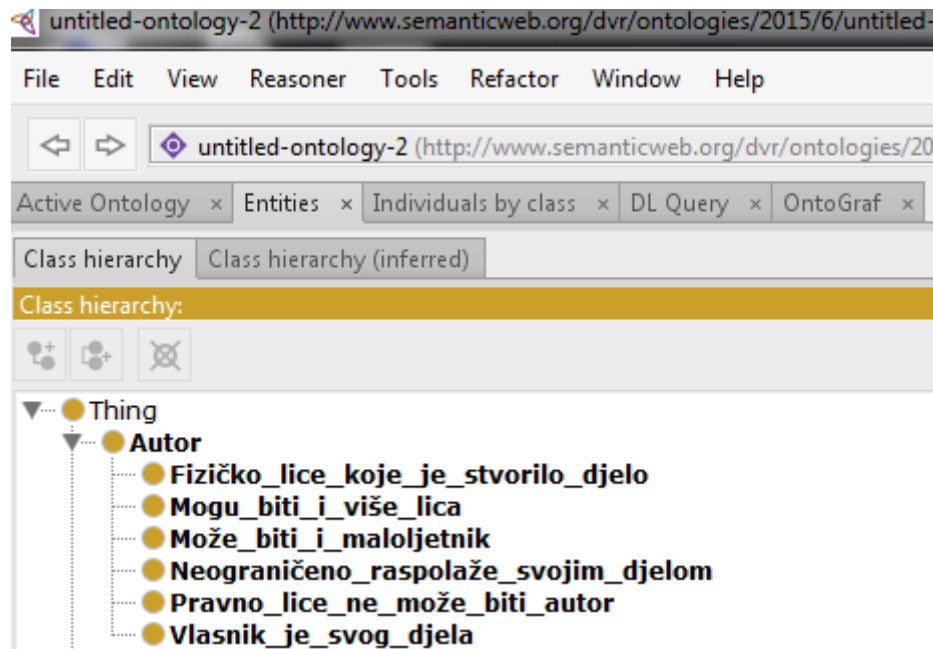


Figure 1. Author

Copyright works are (Član 6. Zakona): Written works (books, brochures, literary texts, articles and other writings and computer programs); Oral works (lectures, speeches and other works of the same nature); Dramatic or dramatic-musical works; Choreographic and pantomime works; Musical works with or without words; Cinematographic works and works created in a way similar to cinematographic works; Works of painting, sculpture, architecture and graphics, regardless of the material from which they are made and other works of fine art; Acts of all branches of applied art and industrial design; Photographic works and works produced by a process similar to photography; Cartographic works (geographical maps, topographical maps, etc.) and Plans, sketches and plastic works relating to geography, topography, architecture or other Scientific or artistic field.

Figure 2 “Author's works“ presents the basic knowledge of the authors work which is represented by Protégé-OWL tool.

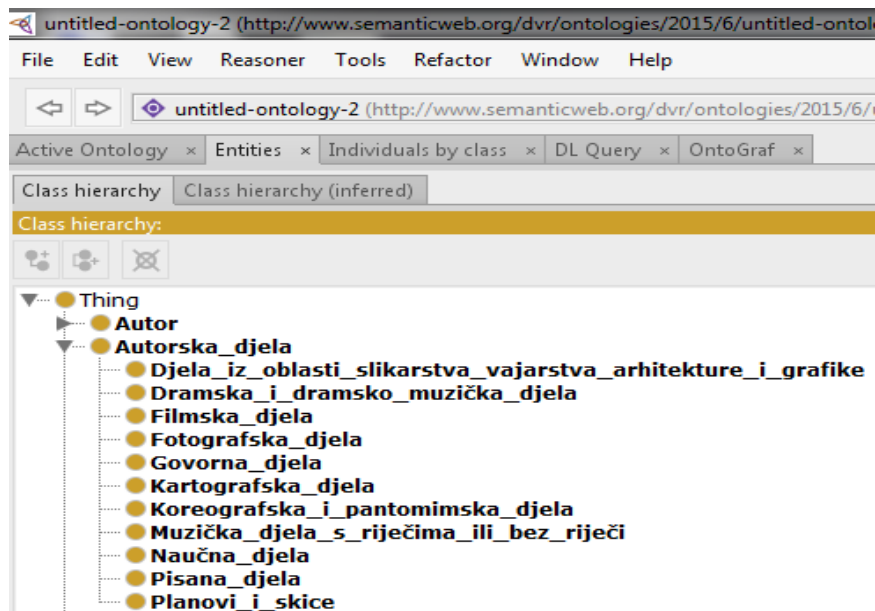


Figure 2. Author's works

The copyright work – is the individual intellectual creation in the field of literature, science and art, regardless of the type, manner and form of expression. Translations, adaptations, musical arrangements (ISWC) and other alterations of original author's works which represent individual intellectual creations are protected as original works. The title of the work, which constitutes an individual intellectual creation is also a copyright work and subjected to legal protection.

The creators of computer programs, films and works created in a manner similar to film work and works build on a carrier of sound have the exclusive right to authorize the rental (EU 92/100/EEC) of the original or copies of the work.

The authors of the dramatic, dramatic-musical and musical works shall enjoy the exclusive right of authorizing:

- For public presentation and public performance of the works;
- The public transmission of the presentation and performance of such acts by any means (Član 39. Zakona).

A copyright work may not be the product or the creation of a single person, but it is possible that in the creation of a copyright work participates unlimited number of persons and each of them is a author of a part or parts of the same creation. These are the creations of literature, art or science that has a certain content, a certain form and must be original. On Figure 3 is represented basic knowledge of the copyright work. (*Autorsko djelo je ljudska tvorevina, ima određeni sadržaj, ima određenu formu, mora biti originalno.*) Copyright work is a human creation, has a certain content, a certain form, must be original.

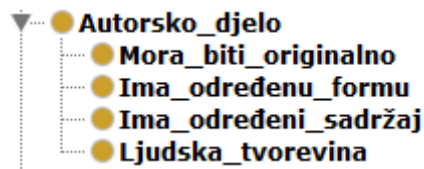


Figure 3. Copyright work

Copyright is the legal protection of the owner of rights to the original work that he has created. This is a set of legal norms regulating the rights of authors in respect of his work. If a person creates a scientific or artistic work, literary work, musical work and the like, it is the owner of that work and is free to decide on its use. It is the “creator”, “author” or “owner of rights” and it controls the destiny of its work. The ideas themselves are not protected and when they express themselves in an original form they become a copyright.

Copyright arises and belongs to the author on the basis of the very act of creation of the work and is not conditional upon the fulfillment of any formalities or requests for the content, quality or purpose. It is enough that the individual idea comes out of the spiritual inner sphere of its creator and to be expressed and thus becomes a copyright which enjoys copyright protection of law. It has a limited lifetime and lasts for the life of the author and 70 years after his death (EU 93/98/EEC). After the expiry of this period the work of authorship is free for use, but the integrity of the work and memory of its author must remain fully respected, meaning that the name of the original author of the work must be stated. In Figure 4 is presented the basic knowledge of copyright law. (*Autorsko pravo pripada autoru, Nije uslovljeno ispunjenjem bilo kakvih formalnosti, te ima ograničen rok trajanja (70 godina nakon smrti autora).*) Copyright belongs to the author, it is not conditional on the fulfillment of any formalities and has a limited lifetime (70 years after the death of the author).

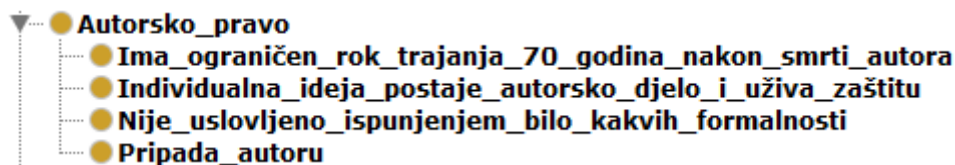


Figure 4. Copyright

Copyright can be: Moral rights- protect personal and spiritual connections of the author with its work, Property rights – protect the economic interests of authors in respect of the use of his works, Other rights – protect other interests of the author in respect of his work.

On the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is allowed without the permission of the author (Član 50. Zakona):

- The reproduction of individual pieces of literary, scientific or artistic work or such a work of smaller extent in readers and textbooks for the purpose of teaching and scientific work, as well as individual works of photography, fine arts, architecture applied art, industrial design and cartography, if it is the case of already published works of several authors;
- Reprinting in periodical papers of current articles discussing general issues of public interest, if the author the reproduction of these articles is not expressly forbidden.

The right of authors to the exploitation of the work may be in the whole or in part, with or without fees, transferable to individuals or legal entities, for the duration of copyright or for a

certain time, but this can not be transferred to a third party without the consent of the right holder (Član 55. Zakona). Its rights of exploiting the work the author transfers to another person through author's contract and the right to publish a work by printing is transferred to the publisher in the publishing contract.

The author may exercise his author's rights personally or through a representative. The administration of copyrights may be accomplished with the approval of the Institute for Standards, Measures and Intellectual Property of Bosnia and Herzegovina, organizations of authors and other copyright holders and other legal entities specialized for the administration of copyrights.

Why is it important to protect the copyright? Efficient and effective copyright legal protection stimulates creativity of individuals, provides the authors pursuing of economic benefits and contribute to the rich cultural creativity and the promotion of the country. A large number of people enjoys reading new books, studying scientific work, watching a good movie or a play, listening to music and many other forms of copyright works. By encouraging creativity and copyright protection the society is enriched in all areas of creativity.

Related rights are rights that belong to the performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting (EU 93/83/EEC) organizations in relation to their performances, phonograms and broadcasts respectively. They differ from copyright in that they belong to owners which are regarded as intermediaries in the production, recording or show of works. The link with copyright is that the categories of related rights only help in the process that the intellectual creation becomes accessible to the public.

Acts or processes that are not subject to copyright and legal protection are: Ideas, Concepts, Procedures, Working methods, Mathematical operations, Principles or discoveries, Official texts from legislation, administration and judiciary (eg, laws, regulations, decisions, reports, records, court orders, etc.); Political speeches and speeches delivered during court hearings, Daily news or a variety of information that have the character of short news items contained in a press release and, Folk literary and artistic creations.

## **LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Law on copyrights and other laws and regulations regulate the right of the author over their works in the field of literature, science and the arts. The legal framework for the regulation of copyright and related rights and their implementation in B&H is regulated by the following regulations:

1. The Law on Copyright and Related Rights in B&H ("Official Gazette of B&H", no. 7/02, 32/02 and 76/06). The law on Copyright and Related Rights regulates individual rights relating to the holders of the copyright and related rights and the manner of their implementation, including the provision of "collective implementation". With this law is regulated (Član 1. Zakona): the rights of authors on the works in the field of literature, science and art and their implementation, the rights of performers and their implementation, the rights of producers of phonograms, broadcasting institutions- producers of shows, the rights of producers of videograms, the rights of producers of databases and copyright protection

(96/9/EC) and related rights. The aim of this law is to harmonize regulations with the EU law and with the relevant international conventions and agreements.

2. Ordinance on expert criteria for the realization of copyright and related rights (“Official Gazette of B&H“, no. 10/02). With this Ordinance are regulated “expert criteria“ to pursue those activities that are legally problematic in proving the fulfillment of those conditions. By this Ordinance under the expert criteria are implied owning the professional services, in which it is secured the “knowledge“:

- Of the domestic and international copyright and related rights;
- Financial rights related to the copyright and related rights;
- Ways of exercising of copyright and related rights.

With this Ordinance it is not resolved the questions of procedure in state control, nor powers and measures which the state can take as a control of their work.

3. With the Law on Establishing the Institute for Intellectual Property of B&H (“Official Gazette“, no. 43/04) is established the Institute for Intellectual Property that runs: administrative and expert activities relating to the rights of authors of works in the field of literature, science, art, the rights of performers, phonogram producers, broadcasting organizations, the rights of producers of videograms and databases, in accordance with the provisions of international conventions, treaties and agreements acceded to or ratified by B&H.

4. The Law on the Indirect Taxation Authority (“Official Gazette of B&H, no. 89/05). Indirect Taxation Authority is authorized by the Law on Copyright and Related Rights in B&H to prevent, detect and investigate customs, tax and other violations and in accordance with the instructions of the prosecutor leads the activities in connection with the investigation of criminal offences related to the indirect taxation and competent authorities and submits applications for infringements of the provisions on direct taxation. As a part of its duties the management board is authorized to take appropriate measures in situations of attempting to import illegal goods across the border and to initiate proceedings for making decisions that will be the basis for action of individual customs offices when they discover such goods during customs procedures.

5. The Law on State Investigation and Protection Agency (“ Official Gazette of B&H“no. 27/04, 63/04 and 35/05). Within its activities the Agency for Investigation and Protection is authorized to take measures and actions relating to the detection and suppression of traffic of pirated materials.

6. The Law of the Court of B&H (“Official Gazette of B&H“ no. 29/00, 16/02, 24/02, 03/03, 37/03, 42/03, 04/04, 09/04, 35/04, 61/04 and 32/07). The courts in case of violation of copyright and related rights are authorized to order the prohibition of acts on which is prepared the prohibition, to rectify the situation caused by the infringement and the establishment of the situation that was before the infringement, destruction or alteration of unlawfully produced copies, destruction or alteration matrices, negatives, records, molds or other means used to commit the violations, destruction or alteration of devices that are

exclusively or mainly intended for the implementation of the rights protected by the law and the publication of the court decision at the expense of the defended.

7. The Law on Inspections in Federation of B&H (“ Official Gazette of B&H 69/05), the Law on Inspections in Republic of Srpska (“Official Gazette“ no. 113/05), the Law on Inspections in Brcko District of B&H (“Official Gazette of Brcko District“ no.24/08)

Administrations for Inspection Affairs do not have the power to take appropriate measure with which the breaches of copyright and related rights would be sanctioned. Inspection authorities, cases of infringement of intellectual property treat as some of the cases of the violation of the regulations which are regulated the trade of goods and services or consumer protection

8. Law on Communications (“Official Gazette“ no. 31/03 and 75/06)

According to the provisions of the Law on Communication, the Regulatory Agency for communications is responsible for regulation in the field of communications. In this context it is also responsible for applying the rules in the field of copyright and related rights, which itself brings. In Figure 5 a part of the knowledge related to the legal framework is represented with particular emphasis on (*Zakon o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima.*) the Law on Copyright and Related Rights.

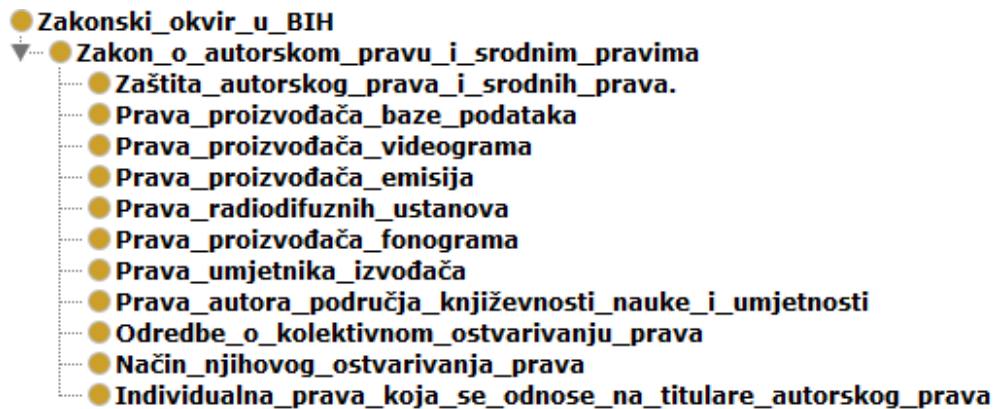


Figure 5. Legal Framework in B&H

In Figure 6 using Onto-Graf is presented the necessary knowledge in: (*Pravilnika o stručnim kriterijima za obavljanje djelatnosti ostvarivanja autorskog prava i srodnih prava, Zakona o osnivanju Instituta za intelektualno vlasništvo BiH, Zakona o Upravi za indirektno oporezivanje, Zakona o Državnoj agenciji za istrage i zaštitu, Zakona u Sudu BiH, Zakona o inspekcijama, te Zakona o komunikacijama.*) Ordinance on expert criteria for the realization of copyright and related rights, The Law on Establishing the Institute for Intellectual Property of B&H, The Law on the Indirect Taxation Authority, The Law on the State Investigation and Protection Agency, The Law of the Court of B&H, The Law on Inspections and The Law on Communications.



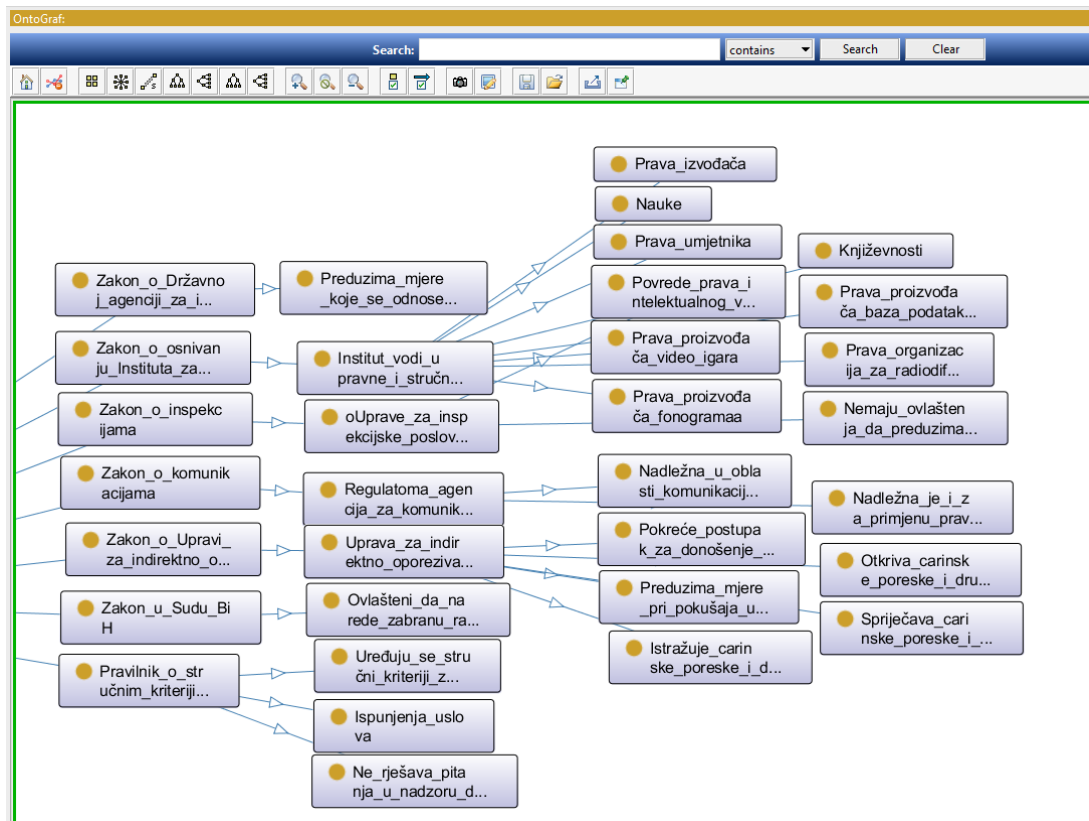


Figure 6. ONTO-GRAF of legal infrastructure

## KNOWLEDGE BASE

In the knowledge base that we have created, we first entered the basic concepts related to the author, author's work and copyright and related rights. The knowledge base is a collection of facts and rules for knowledge management. It is a centralized repository for information and data, that is a collection of interconnected knowledge. Its role is to provide the necessary knowledge to all its consumers.

It should be borne in mind that there are also relevant databases related to copyright, of which the most important are:

- IPI – a worldwide base of authors from around the world, administered by the American collective organization ASCAP.
- WID – a worldwide database of musical works from around the world administered by the Swiss collective organization SUISA.

Both bases are digital libraries with data on majority of authors and their works from around the world who are in the system of collective realization of authors' rights. The bases are of closed type in terms of access and interactive in terms of daily updates from collective organizations which are located in the membership of CISAC.

In the knowledge base, Figure 7 are given the basic terms related to the copyrights and related rights and intellectual property. These are defined (*Ugovori o licenci*, *Ugovori o stvaranju djela po narudžbi*, *Prava izdavača*, *Pravo davanja u zakup*) License Agreements,

Contracts on creating works by order, Publisher's rights, Right of leasing and the like, and on the Figure 8 are some additional terms such as: (*Prenošenje autorskih prava, Ostvarivanje autorskih prava, Originalnost, Piratstvo, Nosilac autorskih prava i slično.*) Transfer of copyrights, Realization of copyrights, Originality, Piracy, Bearer of the copyrights and similar.

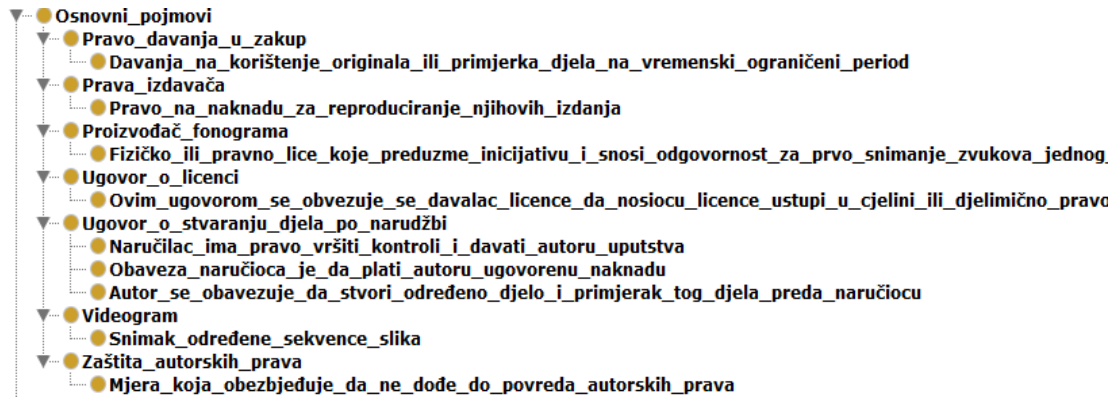


Figure 7. Basic terms

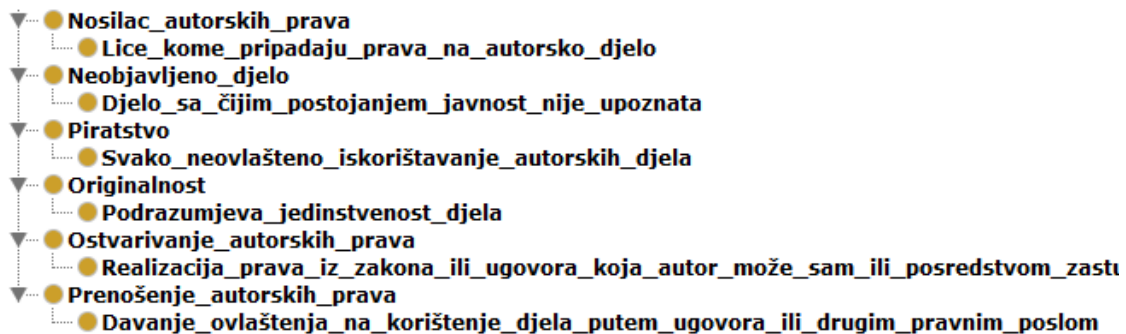


Figure 8. Additional terms

## CONVENTIONS

In 1886, on a diplomatic conference in Bern the convention on the creation of the international union for the protection of literary and artistic works was signed. Bern Convention was named after the place in which it was signed and came into force in 1887. It is the first multilateral treaty on copyright which the foreign authors provide national treatment with respect of minimal moral and property rights. Signatories of this convention are 167 countries among which is Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Geneva convention for the protection of producers of phonograms against unauthorized duplication of their phonograms was adopted in Geneva in 1971 among whose members is also B&H. A key provision of this convention states: "Each contracting state shall protect producers of phonograms who are nationals of another contracting state from unauthorized copying and import of such duplicates, if such reproduction and import are made for the purpose of releasing copies in circulation as well as the release of such copies in the market." World Trade Organization (WTO) – an international organization whose work is focused on the creation of an open and fair system of trading rules, progressive liberalization and elimination of all forms of protectionist measures and discriminatory treatment in

international trade relations, the integration of undeveloped countries and developing countries and transition countries in the multilateral system and achieving maximum degree of transparency in the multilateral trading system.

World Intellectual Property Organization – (WIPO) was established in 1970. In 1974 it became a specialized agency for intellectual property of the United Nations based in Geneva. WIPO Copyright Treaty of (WCT)- is an international treaty on copyrights which were adopted by WIPO member states in 1996. It provides additional protection for copyrights necessary for the progress in new technological solutions. WIPO ensures that computer programs<sup>1</sup> are protected as literary works.

Vienna agreement – the agreement about the establishment of the international classification of the figurative elements of marks was drawn up in Vienna on June 12th 1973. It came into effect in Bosnia and Herzegovina on April 19th 2012. It consists of a list of categories, classes and subclasses in which the figurative elements of marks are classified. The classification is carried out for the purposes of trademark search and does not affect the scope of protection.

Madrid system for the international registration of marks – is a system which is administered by the international office of the world intellectual property organization (WIPO) and consisted of two treaties: Madrid agreement concerning the international registration of marks which dates from 1891 and the protocol relating to the Madrid agreement concerning the international registration of marks which was adopted in 1989. In this way it is possible to submit an application for a trademark in any or all member states.

Rome Convention – the international convention for the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations, known as the Rome Convention, adopted in 1961. It is the first multilateral international treaty of related rights, ie. on the rights of performers, producers of sound recordings and broadcasting organizations for their performances and recordings. The basic principles of this convention are the principle of national treatment and the principle of minimum rights.

Nice Classification – Each country that is a part of the contract that was agreed in Nice is obliged to apply the Nice classification in connection with the registration of marks, either as the principal classification or as an auxiliary classification so that they must be included in the official documents and publications relating to the registration of marks.

WIPO Convention – is a convention about the establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization. It is a multilateral agreement which established the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The convention was signed in Stockholm in 1967 and came into effect on March 26th 1970. As of March 2014 WIPO convention has 187 parties.

Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) – was adopted in Geneva in 1952, is one of two main international conventions that protect copyrights (the other being the Berne Convention). UCC was developed by UNESCO as an alternative to the Berne Convention for those countries that do not agree with the aspects of the Berne Convention but still want to participate in some form of multilateral protection of copyrights.

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<sup>1</sup> Direktiva Savjeta EU 91/250/EEC o zakonskoj zaštiti računarskih programa

Here we will mention the part of the recommendations that can be of use to the authors and those who deal with or can use copyrights.

- To raise awareness about the purpose and importance of copyright and related rights,
- Establish and strengthen cooperation between the organizations and bodies representing holders of copyrights and related rights and users of those rights;
- To affirm the need for existence of modern societies that will effectively take care of the status of its members;
- To affirm the principle of individual realization of copyright and related rights on the basis of collective agreements;
- To affirm the need that in the associations start drafting the model of agreements on individual ceding of copyright and related rights as well as tariffs of minimum royalties;
- Assist the holders of copyright and related rights to effectively utilize the opportunities to protect its interests within the regulations;
- Identify the lacking legal solutions which hinder the protection of copyrights and related rights;
- Highlighting the need for changes in legislation, administrative and judicial practice, in order to raise the efficiency and equity of the copyrights and related rights.

## CONSLUSION

In this paper we presented a new concept and a view at the copyright and intellectual rights. We have presented only a small part of the knowldge that is essential to all artists and all those who deal with copyright and intellectual property. Some terms we didn't even mention, such as for example the registration of copyright work, this is not because it is less important but because it exceeded the purposes of this paper. Finally, we will in Figure 10 present some recommendations, which relate to: (*koautorstvo, autorske naknade, individualna ostvarivanja prava i slično*). Coauthorship, the royalties, the individual exercise of rights and the like.

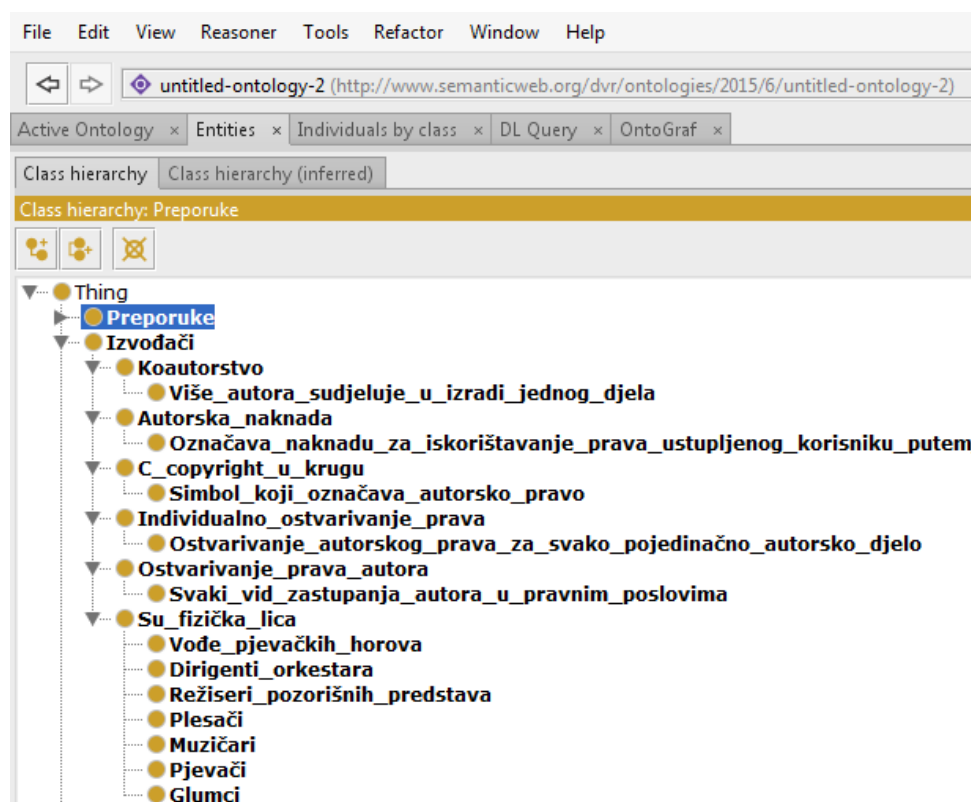


Figure 9. Recommendations

The next steps that we will take will refer to even more detailed update of the knowledge base.

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- Klarin K., "Ontologija i razvoj informacijskog sustava," CASE 23, Zagreb, 2011.
- ISRC - (Međunarodni standardni kod za pojedinačne snimke) je standardni međunarodni kod za jedinstveno identificiranje zvučnih zapisa te muzičkih i video snimaka.
- Član 34. Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima u BiH ("Službeni glasnik BiH", br. 7/02)
- Član 6. Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima u BiH ("Službeni glasnik BiH", br. 7/02)
- ISWC - (Međunarodni standardni kod muzičkog djela) je jedinstveni, stalni i međunarodno prepoznat ISO referentni broj za identifikaciju muzičkih djela.
- Direktiva Savjeta EU 92/100/EEC - Odnosi se na pravo iznajmljivanja i pravo pozajmljivanja, te na određena prava srodna autorskom pravu u području intelektualne svojine
- Član 39. Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima u BiH ("Službeni glasnik BiH", br. 7/02)
- Direktiva Savjeta EU 93/98/EEC - kojom se harmonizuje rok zaštite autorskog prava i nekih srodnih prava.
- Član 50. Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima u BiH ("Službeni glasnik BiH", br. 7/02)

- Član 55. Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima u BiH ("Službeni glasnik BiH", br. 7/02)
- Direktiva Savjeta EU 93/83/EEC o koordinaciji nekih pravila koja se odnose na autorsko pravo i srodna prava primjenljivih na satelitsku i kabelsku radiodifuziju.
- Član 1. Zakona o autorskom pravu i srodnim pravima u BiH ("Službeni glasnik BiH", br. 7/02, 32/02 i 76/06)
- Direktiva 96/9/EC Evropskog Parlamenta o zakonskoj zaštiti baza podataka. Law
- The law on Copyright and Related Rights in B&H ("Official Gazette", no. 7/02, 32/02 and 76/06)
- Ordinance on expert criteria for the realization of copyright and related rights ("Official Gazette", no. 10/02)
- The Law on Establishing the Institute for Intellectual Property of B&H ("Official Gazette", no. 43/04)
- The Law on the Indirect Taxation Authority ("Official Gazette", no. 89/05)
- The Law on the State Investigation and Protection Agency ("Official Gazette", no. 27/04, and 35/05)
- The Law of the Court of B&H ("Official Gazette" no. 29/00, 16/02, 24/02, 03/03, 37/03, 42/03, 04/04, 09/04, 35/04, 61/04 and 32/07)
- The Law on Inspections in Federation of B&H ("official Gazette of B&H 69/05), the Law on Inspections in Republic of Srpska ("Official Gazette" no. 113/05), the Law on Inspections in Brcko District of B&H ("Official Gazette of Brcko District" no. 24/08)
- The Law on Communications ("Official Gazette" no. 31/03 and 75/06)