

Constitution

The constitution is the fundamental laws and principles of a country or state that create a system of government and provides a basis against which the validity of all other laws is determined.

The constitution is the rules and practices that determine the composition and functions of the organs of central and local government in a state and regulate the relationship between the individual (citizen) and the state.

Unwritten constitution

The body of fundamental and organic laws and principles contained in a series of statutes, court decisions, governmental proclamations, and tradition that has been accepted as such by the government and people (often over generations or centuries).

For example, the constitution of the UK is largely unwritten. It consists partly of statutes, for the amendment of which by subsequent statutes no special procedure is required (for example, Act of Parliament), but also, to a very significant extent, of common law rules and constitutional conventions.

The United Kingdom has an unwritten constitution that includes the *Magna Carta* (written in 1215), the *Bill of Rights* of 1689, and other documents and tradition.

Written constitution

The written constitution is a single written document that embodies all the fundamental and organic laws and principals of a country or state.

Most states have a written constitution, one of the fundamental provisions of which is that it can itself be amended only in accordance with a special procedure.

For example, The United States has a constitution, which is written in 1787 and put into effect in 1789.

The Republic of Serbia has an integral, codified, single written document, which present a fundamental legal act of the Republic of Serbia.

Hierarchy of domestic and international general legal acts in the Republic of Serbia

The legal system of the Republic of Serbia shall be unique.

The Constitution shall be the supreme legal act of the Republic of Serbia. All laws and other general acts enacted in the Republic of Serbia must be in compliance with the Constitution.

Ratified international treaties and generally accepted rules of the international law shall be part of the legal system of the Republic of Serbia. Ratified international treaties may not be in noncompliance with the Constitution.

Laws and other general acts enacted in the Republic of Serbia may not be in noncompliance with the ratified international treaties and generally accepted rules of the International Law.

Hierarchy of domestic general legal acts

All by-laws of the Republic of Serbia, general acts of organisations with delegated public powers, political parties, trade unions and civic associations and collective agreements must be in compliance with the Law.

Statutes, decisions and other general acts of autonomous provinces and local self-government units must be in compliance with the Law.

All general acts of autonomous provinces and local self-government units must be in compliance with their statutes.