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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**LAWS ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY OF THE CANTONS
OF THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,
OF THE DISTRICT OF BRČKO AND THE LAW ON PUBLIC
GATHERINGS OF THE REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE UNA-SANA CANTON

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| Year XIV – Issue 8 | 10 June 2010 BIHAĆ | Translated from the version in Bosnian Language |
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Pursuant to Article 1, Chapter IV and Article 11b), Section A, Chapter V of the Constitution of the Una-Sana Canton - consolidated text (Official Gazette of the Una-Sana Canton, No 1/04 and 11/04), the Assembly of the Una-Sana Canton, at its 46th session held on 12/05 and 14/05/2010 adopts

LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

PART ONE - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

(Subject)

This Law shall regulate the manner of exercising and determining limitations of freedom of public assembly of citizens in the Una-Sana Canton, with the aim of public expression of their political, social and other beliefs and interests, manner of organizing peaceful assembly and public protests, public events and other types of gatherings.

Article 2

(Definition and types of public assembly)

- (1) Public assembly shall under this Law mean organized assembly of citizens held in a space adequate for such event.
- (2) Public assembly shall be:
 - a) peaceful assembly and public protests,
 - b) public event,
 - c) other type of gathering.
- (3) Peaceful assembly referred to in paragraph (2) item a) of this Article shall be any organized assembly of citizens held for the purpose of expressing and promoting political, social and other beliefs and interests.
- (4) Public event referred to in paragraph (2) item b) of this Article shall be any organized assembly with the purpose of generating revenue within the registered

business activity which, in respect to the expected number of participants or the type of public gathering, requires additional security measures to be taken.

- (5) Other types of public gatherings referred to in paragraph (2) item c) of this Article shall be assemblies with the purpose of pursuing, economic, religious, cultural, humanitarian, sports, entertainment and other interests which do not aim to generate revenue.

Article 3

(Limitations to public assembly)

- (1) Freedom of speech and public speaking at a registered public assembly is limited by the prohibition of call for and incitement of armed conflict or violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred or intolerance.
- (2) Public assembly shall not be organized by a political party, association of citizens or an organization prohibited to work.
- (3) Public assembly shall not be organized by a private person who is, by the court decision, banned from visiting specific places or areas and participating at public assemblies for the duration of such measure.
- (4) Foreign private and legal persons may organize public assembly only upon prior approval by a competent organizational unit of the Ministry of Interior of the Una-Sana Canton. The notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly shall be submitted not later than five days prior to the start of public assembly. Reasons for rejection of issuing a permit, as well as appeal, shall be conducted in a manner referred to in articles 11 and 12 of this Law.

Article 4

(Space suitable for public assembly)

- (1) Space designated for organizing a public assembly shall be a public space accessible and suitable for gathering of citizens whose number and identity is not determined beforehand and where public assembly shall not pose a threat to rights and freedom of other persons, public morality, safety of people and property, health of people and disruption in public transport.
- (2) Space suitable for public assembly shall be public thoroughfare which shall be secured when possible, by ensuring additional measures and temporary change of traffic mode, as well as protection of health and safety of people and property.

Article 5

(Public moving assembly)

- (1) If public assembly is a movement of participants in a specific area (hereinafter: public moving assembly), the notice shall be submitted to the competent Police Administration referred to in Article 7 paragraph (3) of this Law.

- (2) Public moving assembly in the area referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) of this Law shall be carried out only by uninterrupted movement, excluding starting and finishing points.

(3)

PART TWO - PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 6

(Organizer of peaceful assembly and public protests)

- (1) Organizer of peaceful assembly and public protests shall be a legal or a private person (hereinafter: the Organizer), who, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, prepares, calls for, organizes, holds, monitors and supervises peaceful assembly and public protests.
- (2) If the peaceful assembly and public protests are organized by a group of citizens, they shall designate their representative.

Article 7

(Mandatory notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly and public protests)

- (1) Organizer or their representative shall submit a notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly and public protests when it is required under this Law.
- (2) Notice referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted not later than five days prior to the start of peaceful assembly and public protests.
- (3) Notice shall be submitted with the competent Police Administration, and if the peaceful assembly and public protests are to be held in the area under jurisdiction of several police administrations, the Organizer shall submit a notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly and public protests to the Police Administration which are he/she is a resident of (hereinafter: competent body).
- (4) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this Article, on duly justified grounds, the notice may be submitted not later than eight days prior to the start of peaceful assembly and public protests, with the explanation for not substituting thereof within the deadline referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article.
- (5) Notice shall be submitted in person or via registered mail. Time frame for the notice via registered mail shall start from the date of the arrival of consignment.

Article 8

(Content of notice)

- (1) Notice referred to in Article 7 of this Law shall include:
 - a) programme and objectives of peaceful assembly,

- b) information on place, date and time, and duration of peaceful assembly and public protests,
 - c) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of a person responsible, or a representative if the Organizer is several legal persons/entities or a group of citizens, personal data of the Organizer if the Organizer is a private person,
 - d) personal data of the leader of peaceful assembly and public protests,
 - e) a list of monitors,
 - f) information on measures which shall be undertaken by the Organizer to maintain public order,
 - g) estimated number of participants, and
 - h) other information of interest for safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly and public protests.
- (2) If the competent body assesses that measures referred to in paragraph (2) item f) of this Article are insufficient for safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly and public protests, the Organizer will be ordered to undertake additional safety and security measures.
- (3) The notice on intention to hold a moving peaceful assembly and public protests shall include a detailed route, starting and finishing points, as well as the way of movement of participants.
- (4) If peaceful assembly and public protests include a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No 56/06 and 47/07).
- (5) When the notice does not contain information or documents referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this Article, the competent police body shall inform the Organizer thereof and set the deadline for the completion of the notice.
- (6) In the case referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article, peaceful assembly and public protests shall be deemed registered by filing complete the notice.

Article 9

(Exemptions to mandatory notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly and public protests)

- (1) Notwithstanding the provision under Article 7 paragraph (1) of this Law, the notice shall not be required for following assemblies: meetings, forums, round tables or assemblies of registered political parties', trade unions and other organizations or associations held in enclosed spaces adequate for such events.

- (2) Political parties, coalitions, independent candidates lists and independent candidates organize and hold peaceful assemblies in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (3) Individual protests need not to be registered.
- (4) The Organizer or their representative shall inform the competent police body on any assembly referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, which requires undertaking special safety and security measures on public thoroughfares.

Article 10

(Exemptions)

Peaceful assembly and public protests shall not be held:

- a) in the vicinity of healthcare institutes in a way that it obstructs access to ambulance vehicles or disturbs the peace of patients,
- b) in the vicinity of educational institutions and primary schools while children are inside,
- c) in national parks and protected nature parks, except for peaceful assemblies which aim to improve and popularize environmental protection, as well as commemorating important historical dates,
- d) on main and regional roads and roads with rail traffic, in a way it disrupts uninterrupted traffic,
- e) in border crossing area,
- f) in the vicinity of specially secured buildings, at a distance determined by the body securing the building, which shall be regulated by a special by-law,
- g) in other places, if, considering the time, number of participants or character of assembly, the movement and work of greater number of people would be disrupted.

Article 11

(Prohibition of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Competent police body shall prohibit peaceful assembly and public protests by issuing an order if:
 - a) it poses a threat to the Constitutional order,
 - b) it is directed to committing criminal offences or inciting criminal offences,
 - c) the notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly and public protests is not submitted duly and in timely manner, when the notice is required,
 - d) the place intended for it is not in compliance with this Law, it shall not be held,

- e) it is directed to calling for or inciting armed conflicts, or the use of violence, violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred, or intolerance,
 - f) there is a real risk that peaceful assembly and public protests would pose a danger from violence, or significantly disrupt public order or violate public morality,
 - g) after the assessment of the competent police body the Organizer does not undertake additional safety measures in timely manner,
 - h) it is necessary in order to prevent endangering human health, at the request of the healthcare competent body,
 - i) it is organized by a political party, association of citizens or an organization prohibited to work by the Court's decision, and
 - j) it is organized by a private person who is, by the Court's decision, banned from visiting specific places or areas and participating at public assemblies for the duration of the measure.
- (2) Order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued not later than forty-eight hour prior to the start of peaceful assembly and public protests, and in the event referred to in Article 7 paragraph (4) of this Law not later than twenty-four hours prior to the start of peaceful assembly and public protests.

Article 12

(Appeal)

- (1) The order referred to in Article 11 of this Law may be appealed by the Organizer or their representative within twenty-four hours upon the receipt of the order to the Police Administration within the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter: the Police Administration).
- (2) Appeal referred to in paragraph (1) shall not postpone the enforcement of the order.
- (3) The appeal procedure shall be expeditious, and the decision on appeal shall be rendered and delivered to the appellant not sooner than twenty-four hours from the receipt of the appeal of the appeal.
- (4) Upon receipt of the final decision on prohibition of the peaceful assembly and public protests, the Organizer shall promptly inform the public thereof and remove all the conspicuously placed notices on the peaceful assembly.
- (5) An administrative dispute may be instituted against the order referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article before the competent court.

Article 13

(Maintaining public order)

- (1) The Organizer shall maintain public order at the peaceful assembly and public protests.
- (2) The Organizer shall undertake all the necessary measures so that the participants at the peaceful assembly and public protests are not armed and do not cause damage.
- (3) The Organizer shall provide a sufficient number of persons to maintain public order (hereinafter: monitor) at the peaceful assembly and public protests and undertake appropriate measures for medical and fire protection.
- (4) The Organizer may entrust duties of maintaining public order to an agency for protection of people and property.
- (5) The Organizer shall ensure uninterrupted passage to police and ambulance vehicles, and fire engines.
- (6) The maintenance of public order in the area adjacent to the place where peaceful assembly and public protests are held shall be carried out by the police officers from the Police Administration within the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter: police officers).
- (7) Competent police body shall prevent disruption or prevention of the peaceful assembly and public protests held in compliance with the provisions of this Law.
- (8) The peaceful assembly participants, as well as persons moving towards the space of peaceful assembly and public protests shall not carry weapons, items which may incur bodily injuries, and alcoholic beverages.
- (9) Peaceful assembly and public protests participants shall not wear uniforms, parts of uniforms, clothes or any other markings used to call for or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred and intolerance.

Article 14

(Leader of peaceful assembly and public protests)

- (1) The Organizer shall designate a leader of peaceful assembly and public protests (hereinafter: the Leader).
- (2) The Leader shall supervise the peaceful assembly and public protests and direct the activities of monitors.
- (3) The Leader shall undertake appropriate measures to ensure public order at the peaceful assembly.
- (4) The Leader shall suspend the peaceful assembly and public protests in case of a real and imminent danger for participants and property.
- (5) The Leader shall continue peaceful assembly and public protests if the circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article have been eliminated.

Article 15

(Monitor)

- (1) Monitor shall be a person designated by the Organizer who maintains public order at peaceful assembly and public protests.
- (2) Monitor shall, while performing duties referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, protect participants and property in a space where peaceful assembly and public protests is held.
- (3) Monitor shall promptly report to a police officer a peaceful assembly and public protests participant, as well as a person moving toward the place of peaceful assembly and public protests carrying weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries.
- (4) Monitor shall provide a police officer with the information on a person disrupting public order.
- (5) While performing duties referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, Monitor shall:
 - a) conduct search of any person entering the space where a peaceful assembly and public protests are held,
 - b) ban from entering the space where a peaceful assembly and public protests are held a person for whom he/she assesses could disrupt public order, particularly a person under influence of alcohol.
 - c) direct the movement of peaceful assembly and public protests participants,
 - d) remove a person who disrupts public order during peaceful assembly and public protests.
- (6) While performing monitoring duties, the Monitor shall wear a fluorescent vest with the 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.
- (7) The Monitor shall not carry weapons or items which may incur injuries, uniform, or parts of uniforms, clothes or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious, or other hatred or intolerance.

Article 16

(Peaceful assembly and public protests suspension)

Police officers shall be authorized to prevent or suspend peaceful assembly and public protests if:

- a) it is directed to the violation of the Constitutional order,
- b) participants are called for or incited to armed conflict or violence, violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred or intolerance,

- c) there is a real and imminent danger from violence or other forms of significant disruption of public order,
- d) there is a real and direct threat to health of peaceful assembly and public protests participants, or other people,
- e) the notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly and public protests is not submitted duly and in timely manner when the notice is required, or it is prohibited,
- f) it is organized by a political party, organization of citizens or organization prohibited to work,
- g) it is organized by a private person who is, by the Court's decision, banned from visiting specific places or areas and participating at public assemblies, for the duration of such measure,
- h) it is held in a space not listed in the notice,
- i) monitors fail to maintain public order.

Article 17

(Measures directed to suspension of peaceful assembly and public protests)

- (1) Police officer shall inform the leader of peaceful assembly on the order to suspend the peaceful assembly.
- (2) In the event referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the leader shall ask the peaceful assembly and public protests participants to peacefully disperse.
- (3) If the peaceful assembly and public protests participants fail to act in compliance with the order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, police officers shall undertake necessary measures to disperse the peaceful assembly and public protests participants.
- (4)

PART THREE - PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 18

(Public event organization)

Public event may be organized in an open or enclosed place designated for it.

Article 19

(Public event organizer)

- (1) Public event organizer is a legal or a private person who organizes an event in accordance with this Law.

- (2) When public event is organized by a group of citizens or several legal persons, they shall appoint their representative.

Article 20

(Notice on intention to hold a public event)

- (1) Public event organizer, i.e. their representative, shall submit a notice on intention to hold a public event .
- (2) Notice on intention to hold a public event shall be submitted not later than seven days prior the start thereof.
- (3) Notice referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be filed before the competent police body.
- (4) Notice on intention to hold a public event shall include:
- a) information on the programme, place, date and time, and duration of the public event,
 - b) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the person responsible, i.e. representative if the Organizer are several legal persons/entities or a group of citizens, personal data of the Organizer if the Organizer is a private person,
 - c) personal data of the leader of the public event,
 - d) a list of monitors,
 - e) information on measures which will be undertaken by the Organizer to maintain public order,
 - f) estimated number of participants, and
 - g) other information of interest for safe and uninterrupted public event.
- (5) If the competent body assesses that measures referred to in paragraph (4) item e) of this Article are insufficient for safe and uninterrupted public event, the Organizer shall be ordered to undertake additional safety and security measures.
- (6) If the peaceful event is held on a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 21

(Prohibition public event)

- (1) Competent police body shall prohibit the public event by issuing an order if:

- a) the notice on intention to hold a public event is not submitted duly and in timely manner;
 - b) competent police body assesses that the Organizer has not undertaken additional safety measures in timely manner,
 - c) the space listed in the notice is not designated or is unsuitable for the public event,
 - d) there is a real risk that the public event would pose a danger for the safety of people and property, disrupt public order significantly, violate public morality or pose a serious threat to health of people and the environment.
 - e) it determines that there are other obstacles referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) of this Law.
- (2) Order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued not later than eight hours prior to the start of the public event.

Article 22

(Liability for damages)

In addition to the liability of the event Organizer for the damages prescribed by the law governing obligational relationships, the Organizer of the public event shall also be liable for the damages caused by the public event participants in buildings or in a space referred to in Article 18 of this Law under the rules of strict liability.

Article 23

(Costs of additional safety and security measures)

- (1) Public event organizer shall bear costs of additional safety and security measures, which shall be taken by the competent police body to secure public order outside its regular activities.
- (2) The Organizer and the competent police body shall sign the agreement on costs referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article not later than forty-eight hours prior to the start of the public event.
- (3) Minister shall within ten days from the date of this Law entering into force adopt a regulation on the type and the price of additional services by police officers and other services, as well as the method of payment of the costs referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 24

(Application of provisions of the Law on Public Events)

Provisions referred to in Article 11 to Article 17 of this Law shall be applied to public events accordingly.

PART FOUR - OTHER TYPES OF GATHERINGS

Article 25

(Notice on intention to hold other types of gatherings)

- (1) Other types of gatherings shall not require submission of a notice.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provision under paragraph (1) of this Article, the Organizer shall submit a notice on intention to hold other type of gathering if the character or estimated number of participants of other type of gathering requires additional safety and security measures outside regular police activities.
- (3) Notice on intention to hold other type of gathering referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article shall contain information referred to in Article 8 of this Law and shall be submitted to the competent police body not later than five days prior to the start of the event.

Article 26

(Application of provisions of this Law to other types of public gatherings)

Provisions referred to in Article 11 to Article 17 of this Law shall be applied to other types of public assemblies referred to in Article 25 paragraph (2) of this Law.

PART FIVE - PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 27

(Fines for public assembly organizer)

- (1) Fine for the offence by a legal person shall be from BAM 3,000 to BAM 9,000 if the legal person:
 - a) organizes public assembly without a permit issued by a competent police body (Article 3 paragraph (4))
 - b) fails to invite, organize, hold and supervise public assembly and peaceful protests in accordance with the provisions of this Law (Article 6 paragraph (1)),
 - c) holds public assembly without the notice, when the notice is required (Article 7 paragraph (1), Article 20 paragraph (1), Article 25 paragraph (2)),
 - d) fails to inform the competent police body that special security measures need to be undertaken for the peaceful assembly and protests at public thoroughfares (Article 9 paragraph (3)),

- e) holds a peaceful assembly in spaces where holding public assembly is prohibited (Article 10),
 - f) holds peaceful assembly and public protests contrary to the order of the competent police body on its prohibition (Article 11 paragraph (1)),
 - g) fails to inform the public on prohibition of public assembly and remove conspicuously placed notices for public assembly (Article 12 paragraph (4), Article 24 and Article 26),
 - h) fails to maintain public order at the public assembly (Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 24, and Article 26),
 - i) fails to undertake necessary measures to prevent participants from being armed and cause damage (Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 24, and Article 26),
 - j) fails ensure sufficient number of monitors and undertake necessary measures for medical protection (Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 24, and Article 26),
 - k) fails to ensure uninterrupted passage for police and ambulance vehicles, and fire engines (Article 13 paragraph (5), Article 24 and Article 26),
 - l) fails to designate a leader of the public assembly (Article 14 paragraph (1), Article 24, and Article 26),
 - m) holds the public event or other types of gatherings if the notice thereof is required, contrary to the order issued by the competent police body on prohibition of the public assembly (Article 21 paragraph (1) and article 26).
- (2) Fine for the offence of the public assembly organizer referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article shall be from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500.
- (3) Fine for the offence of a private person, the public assembly organizer, shall be from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500 if the private person:
- b) organizes public assembly on behalf of a political party or association which work is prohibited (Article 3 paragraph (3)),
 - c) organizes or participates at a public assembly, and he/she is prohibited from visiting particular places or areas or to participating at public assemblies by a court's decision (Article 3 paragraph (3)).
- (4) Fine for the offence of a private person, the public assembly organizer, referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500.

Article 28

(Fines for the leader of public assembly)

Fine for the offence of the leader of public assembly shall be from BAM 750 to BAM 1,500 if the leader:

- a) fails to undertake necessary measures to maintain public order at the public assembly (Article 14 paragraph (3), Article 24, and Article 26),
- b) fails to suspend public assembly when there is a real threat to safety of participants and property (Article 14 paragraph (4), Article 24, and Article 26),
- c) continues the suspended public assembly when the real threat to safety of participants and property is not eliminated (Article 14 paragraph 5, Article 24, and Article 26),
- d) fails to inform the public assembly participants of the suspension of the public assembly and to ask them to peacefully disperse (Article 17 paragraph (2), Article 24, and Article 26).

Article 29

(Fines for monitors)

Fine for the offence of a monitor shall be from BAM 200 to BAM 600 if the monitor:

- a) fails to undertake measures set out in the provisions under Article 15 paragraph (2), (3) and (4), Article 24, and Article 26 of this Law,
- b) acts contrary to provisions under Article 15 paragraph (5), Article 24, and Article 26 of this Law,
- c) fails to wear a fluorescent vest with the 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed (Article 15 paragraph (6), Article 24, and Article 26).
- d) carries weapons or items which may incur injuries, uniform, or parts of uniforms, clothes or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious, or other hatred or intolerance (Article 15 paragraph (7), Article 24, and Article 26).

Article 30

(Fines for private persons)

Fine for the offence of a private person shall be from BAM 100 to BAM 300 if the private person:

- a) carries weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries and alcoholic beverages as a participant of a public assembly or a person moving towards the space of public assembly (Article 13 paragraph (8), Article 24, and Article 26),
- b) a public assembly participant wears a uniform, parts of a uniform, clothes or any other markings used to call for or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred and intolerance (Article 13 paragraph (9), Article 24, and Article 26).

PART SIX - TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31

(Termination of application of the Law)

On the day this Law enters into force, the Law on Public Assembly of the Una-Sana Canton (Official Gazette of the Una-Sana Canton", No. 41/90 - consolidated text, and Official Gazette of the RBiH No 13/93 and 13/94), shall cease to be valid.

Article 32

(Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from its publication in 'Official Gazette of the Una-Sana Canton'.

Number 01-02-1-496/10,

14 May 2010, Bihać

Chairperson of the Assembly of the Una-Sana Canton

Admir Hadžipašić, BSc in Law

Pursuant to Article 26, Item e) of the Constitution of the Posavina Canton (Official Gazette of the Posavina Canton Nos. 1/96, 3/96, 7/99, 3/00, 5/00 and 7/04), the Posavina Canton Assembly, at its 8th meeting held on 19.04.2016, adopted the following:

LAW
ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

SECTION 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
(Subject)

1. This Law defines public assembly of citizens in the area of the Posavina Canton for purpose of public expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests, method of organizing peaceful assemblies and public protests, public events and other types of gatherings.
2. Citizens shall have a freedom of public assembly and such assemblies shall be carried out in accordance with this Law.

Article 2
(Definition and Types of Public Assembly)

1. A public assembly of citizens, within the meaning of this Law, shall mean every organized gathering of citizens held in an appropriate venue.
2. Public assemblies (hereinafter: the public gathering) within the meaning of this Article shall be:
 - a) Peaceful assemblies and public protests,
 - b) Public events, and
 - c) Other types of gatherings.

Article 3
(Space suitable for public assembly)

1. Space suitable for a public assembly is a public space accessible and suitable for assembly of persons whose number and identity are not determined beforehand and where such gathering would not pose a threat to rights and freedoms of other persons, health and safety of people and property and would not cause disruption of public traffic.
2. Space suitable for public assemblies shall be a public thoroughfare, when it is possible to ensure temporary modification of traffic mode by means of additional measures, as well as protection of health and safety of persons and property, based on having obtained prior approvals by competent institutions..

Article 4
(Moving assembly)

1. The public assembly may be registered and organized as the motion of participants of public assembly in a specific location (hereinafter: the public moving assembly)
2. The public moving assembly within the area referred to in Article 3, paragraph (2) hereof may only be held in an uninterrupted motion, except for the starting and finishing points.

Article 5
(Limitations)

1. Only this Law may prescribe limitations to the freedom of public assembly that are required in a democratic society in order to ensure protection of constitutional order, rights and freedoms of other people and their health.
2. A freedom of speech and public speaking at a public assembly are limited by prohibition of calling for and inciting to armed conflict or violence or national, racial, religious or other hatred.
3. The public assembly may not be organized by a political organization or association of citizens which activities are prohibited.
4. The public gathering may not be convened and attended by a person imposed with a security measure of prohibited public appearance based on a final court decision..

Article 6
(Liability for damages)

The Organizer of a public assembly shall be liable in accordance with provisions of the Law on Obligations (Official Gazette of the SFRY, No 29/78, 39/85, 45/89, and 57/89 and Official Gazette of RBiH No 2/92, 13/93 and 13/94 and Official Gazette of FBiH No 29/03 and 42/11).

Article 7
(Gender Equality)

A grammatical terminology used in this Law entails both genders.

SECTION 2 – PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8
(Definition of Peaceful Assembly and Public Demonstration)

1. A peaceful assembly and a public demonstration (hereinafter: the peaceful assemblies) shall mean every organized assembly of citizens held for purpose of public non-violent expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests.
2. A peaceful assembly entails also every non-organized, spontaneous gathering of citizens held under special, sudden and situations of relevance for the social community, all for purpose of public expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests in a location prescribed in Article 14 hereof.

Article 9
(Organizer of a peaceful assembly)

1. The Organizer of peaceful assembly is a legal or a private person (hereinafter: the Organizer) that, in accordance with provisions stated hereof, prepares, convenes, organizes, monitors and supervises holding of a peaceful assembly.
2. If the peaceful assembly is being prepared by a group of citizens or several legal persons, they shall appoint their representative.

Article 10
(Mandatory notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly)

1. The Organizer, i.e. their representative, shall submit a notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly in manner defined by this Law.
2. The notice referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be submitted not later than five days prior to the start of the peaceful assembly.
3. The notice shall be submitted to the competent police station of the Ministry of Interior of the Posavina Canton (hereinafter: the police station) in which area the peaceful assembly is intended to be held. This application may also be filed with the Police Administration of the Ministry if such peaceful assembly is planned to be organized in a space on the territory under jurisdiction of several police stations.
4. A signed notice shall be submitted in person or via registered mail. A deadline for submitting the application via registered mail starts from the day of its delivery to the post office.

Article 11
(Contents of the notice)

1. The notice referred to in Article 10, paragraph (1) hereof shall include the following:
 - a) Program and objectives of the peaceful assembly,
 - b) Information on location, date and time of holding the peaceful assembly and its duration,
 - c) Name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the person responsible , i.e. representative if the Organizer includes several legal persons or a group of citizens, full name and personal ID number if the Organizer is a private person.
 - d) Personal data of the leader of the peaceful assembly,
 - e) List of monitors and their personal data,
 - f) Information on measures undertaken by the Organizer to ensure public order,
 - g) Estimated number of participants, and
 - h) Other information of interest for safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly.

1. Within the meaning of this Article, the location of the peaceful assembly shall mean a space of the peaceful assembly and access routes and spaces (wide and narrow location) directly adjacent to the public assembly location.
2. A notice on intention to hold a public moving assembly shall also contain a detailed route of the moving assembly, starting and finishing points, as well as the way of movement (by foot, by vehicle, a combination thereof).
3. If the peaceful assembly's space would extend to a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH. (Official Gazette of BiH No 6/06, 75/06, 44/07, 84/09, 48/10, 18/13, and 48/10).
4. If the application does not contain information or documentation referred to in paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) hereof, the competent police authority shall send a written warning to the Organizer setting therein also a deadline for providing a complete application.
5. In the event from Article (5) hereof, the public assembly shall be deemed reported upon submission of complete application.
6. Any change to the contents of already filed application shall be deemed as if the new application has been filed altogether.

Article 12

(Exemptions from mandatory notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly)

1. Notwithstanding Article 10, paragraph (1) hereof, the following the following assemblies shall not require submission of a notice: meetings, public discussions, round table discussions or gatherings of registered political parties, trade union and other organizations or associations held in indoor premises suitable for this purpose, except in cases when the Organizer finds it necessary to report this.
2. Political parties, coalitions, lists of independent candidates and independent candidates organize and hold peaceful assemblies in line with the BiH Election Law.
3. Protests by individuals shall not be reported.
4. For every assembly referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) hereof requiring implementation of special security measures, the Organizer, i.e. its representative, shall notify competent police station thereof.

Article 13

(Space of the peaceful assembly)

The peaceful assembly shall be held in every suitable space in accordance with Article 3 hereof.

Article 14

(Peaceful assembly by an unknown organizer)

1. After relevant hearings, municipal councils shall designate a minimum of one location on their territory for the holding peaceful assemblies by unknown organizers.

2. Space referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be designated by their relevant documents within 90 days since enactment of this Law.

Article 15
(Exemptions)

Notwithstanding Article 13 hereof, the peaceful assembly shall not be held:

- a) in the vicinity of hospitals, in a way it obstructs access to ambulance vehicles and disturbs the peace of patients,
- b) in the vicinity of hospitals, in a way obstructst access to ambulance vehicles and disturbs the peace of patients
- c) in the vicinity of kindergartens, primary and secondary schools while attended by children and pupils,
- d) in national parks and protected nature parks, except for peaceful assemblies aimed at improving and promoting protection of nature and environment, as well as commemorating important dates in our history,

Article 16
(Prohibition of a peaceful assembly)

1. A competent police station may issue an order to ban the peaceful assembly if:
 - a) it is directed to violent changes of the constitutional order,
 - b) directed to committing a criminal offense or inciting such criminal offense,
 - c) it is not timely and duly reported if such reporting is required,
 - d) it was reported to be held on prohibited locations within the meaning of this Law,
 - e) aimed at calling for and inciting armed conflict or the use of violence, violation of guaranteed human and civil rights, inciting national, racial, religious or other hatred,
 - f) there is a real danger that peaceful assembly would poses a threat to safety of people and property or imminent danger from violence or a significant disruption of public order,
 - g) if the Organizer fails to undertakes in timely manner additional measures requested by the competent body,
 - h) it is necessary for the purpose of preventing threats to health of people, based on the request by Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Care, and
 - i) it is organized by a political organization, i.e. an association of citizens, which activities have been banned by the competent court's decision.
2. An order referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be issued not later than 48 hours, i.e. 24 hours in cases referred to in Article 10, paragraph (4) hereof, prior to the start the peaceful assembly.

Article 17
(Complaints Procedure)
(Complaints Procedure)

1. A complaint may be filed by the Organizer or its representative against the order from Article 15 hereof within 24 hours since receipt of such order.
2. Competent police station shall immediately forward the complaint and accompanying documents to the police administration.
3. The complaint referred to in paragraph (1) hereof does not postpone execution of the order.
4. A process of deciding on the complaint is urgent and relevant decision must be reached and delivered to the complainant by at least 12 hours prior to holding such peaceful assembly.
5. Immediately upon receipt of the final banning order, the Organizer shall notify the public thereof and remove any publicly displayed notifications on the peaceful assembly.
6. An administrative proceedings may be initiated before the competent court against the order referred to in paragraph (4) hereof.

Article 18
(Foreign nationals as organizers or participants at peaceful assemblies)

1. Foreign private or legal person may organize a peaceful assembly, i.e. publicly speak at the public assembly, only after submission on intention to hold a public assembly and receipt of a permit issued by the competent police authority.
2. The notice referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be submitted not later than five days prior to the start of the peaceful assembly, i.e. participation thereof.
3. Reasons for denial of the approval and relevant complaints procedure shall be handled in manner defined in Articles 16 and 17 hereof.

Article 19
(Maintaining public order at a public assembly)

1. The Organizer shall ensure public order at the peaceful assembly.
2. The Organizer shall undertake all necessary measures to prevent participants of the peaceful assembly from carrying weapons or causing any damages.
3. It is the duty of the Organizer to ensure sufficient number of monitors (hereinafter: monitors) at the peaceful assembly and to take appropriate measures of medical care and fire protection.
4. The Organizer may entrust security over the peaceful assembly to a security agency.
5. The Organizer shall ensure unobstructed passage to police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and public transport vehicles.
6. Activities of maintaining public order at the location directly next to the peaceful assembly venue shall be performed by police officers of the Police Administration of the Ministry (hereinafter: the police officers).

7. Competent police station shall prevent obstruction or interruption of the peaceful assembly held in accordance with provisions of this Law.
8. Peaceful assembly participants, as well as persons moving toward the peaceful assembly location, shall not carry weapons, items which may incur bodily injuries and alcoholic beverages.
9. Peaceful assembly participants shall not carry uniforms, parts of uniforms, clothing or other markings used to call for or incite to armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.
10. Peaceful assembly participants shall disperse from the peaceful assembly location after being informed on prohibition or suspension of the assembly.

Article 20
(Leader of the peaceful assembly)

1. The Organizer shall designate a leader of the peaceful assembly (hereinafter: the leader).
2. The leader shall be an adult person who monitors the public assembly activities and directs the work of monitors.
3. The leader shall take necessary measures to ensure public public order at the peaceful assembly.
4. The leader shall suspend assembly in case any real threat to the safety of people and property occurs.
5. The leader may continue the suspended peaceful assembly if circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) have been eliminated in the meantime and if the period of the assembly is still pending.

Article 21
(Monitor)

1. A monitor is an adult person appointed by the Organizer to maintain public public order at the peaceful assembly.
2. The monitor shall, while performing monitoring duties, protect participants of the peaceful assembly and property located at the location of the public assembly.
3. It is the duty of the monitor to immediately turn over to the police officer any participant to the peaceful assembly moving toward the location of the assembly and carrying weapons or objects that might cause physical injury.
4. The monitor shall provide the police officer with all relevant information on the person in breach of the public public order.
5. During his/her activities, the monitor shall:
 - a) Conduct search of persons entering the peaceful assembly space,
 - b) Ban from entering the space where a peaceful assembly is held a person for whom he/she assesses could disrupt public order, particularly a person under influence of alcohol.

- c) Direct movement of the peaceful assembly participants,
- d) Remove any person who disrupts public public order,
- e) Immediately turn over to the police officer any person disrupting public order,
- f) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor shall wear a fluorescent vest with 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.
- g) The monitor shall not carry weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, a uniform, and parts of a uniform, clothing or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.

Article 22

(Assessment and ordering additional safety and security measures by a competent police authority)

- (1) Based on information contained in the notice on intention to hold a public assembly and other circumstances, the competent police authority shall assess whether conditions have been met for holding the peaceful assembly.
- (2) Based on the assessment referred to in paragraph (2) hereof, the competent police station shall issue a written order to the Organizer to undertake additional security measures by the deadline that may not be shorter than 24 hours.
- (3) If the peaceful assembly organizer fails to respond in timely manner regarding the ordered measures referred to in paragraph (2) hereof, the competent police authority shall act in accordance with Article 16, paragraph (1), Item g) of this Law

Article 23

(Suspension of the peaceful assembly)

Police officers are authorized to prevent or terminate the peaceful assembly if:

- a) it is directed toward violent threats to the constitutional order,
- b) participants are called or incited to an armed conflict and violence, breach of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred,
- c) an actual or direct danger occurs related to violence, damage to property or other forms of breach of the public public order to certain larger extent,
- d) an actual or direct threat occurs related to health of the peaceful assembly participants or other people,
- e) holding of the peaceful assembly was not timely and duly reported when required or the assembly was banned,
- f) it is being organized by a political organization or association of citizens which activities are prohibited or if convened and being attended by a person imposed with a security measure of prohibited public appearance based on a final court ruling,
- g) it is held in a space other than the one listed in the notice,
- h) some of the peaceful assembly participants carry weapons, and
- i) monitors fail to maintain public public order.

Article 24
(Measures for the suspension of peaceful assembly)

1. A police officer shall communicate to the leader of peaceful assembly the order for its termination from Article 23 hereof.
2. The leader shall inform the peaceful assembly participants of suspension of public assembly and ask them to disperse peacefully.
3. If the leader or the participants of the peaceful assembly do not act in line with the order referred to in paragraph (1) hereof, police officers shall take necessary measures to ensure participant peacefully dispers

SECTION 3 – PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 25
(Definition of public event)

1. A public event shall mean gathering organized for the purpose of generating revenue within the registered business activity that, considering the expected number of participants and the character of the event, requires additional safety and security measures.
2. Public events may be organized in an open or an enclosed space designated or suitable for such events.

Article 26
(Organizer of a public event)

- e) According to this Law, an organized of the public event is a legal or natural person that organized such an event.
- f) If the public event is being prepared by a group of citizens or several legal persons, they are required to appoint a representative.

Article 27
(Notice on intention to hold a public event)

1. The public event Organizer, i.e. their representative, shall a notice on intention to hold a public assembly.
2. The notice on public event shall be submitted not later than five days prior to the beginning of this event.
3. The application referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be filed to the competent police station.
4. The application for the public event shall include the following:
 - a) Information on the objective, location, date, time and duration of the public event,
 - b) Name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the responsible person, i.e. representative if the Organizer includes several legal persons or a group of citizens, full name and personal ID number of the Organizer if the Organizer is a private person.

- c) Personal data of the leader of a public event,
 - d) List of monitors and their personal data,
 - e) Information on measures undertaken by the Organizer to ensure public order,
 - f) Estimated number of participants, and
 - g) Other information of interest for safe and uninterrupted holding of the public event.
5. The location of the public event within the meaning of this Article shall include the actual space where the public event shall take place and all access roads and areas directly adjacent to the public event location.
6. If the public event's location would extend to a public thoroughfare, thus halting or disruption of public transport, the Organizer shall include a permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Basic Road Traffic Safety.

Article 28

(Prohibition of sale, dispensing and offering alcoholic beverages at sports events)

1. Three hours before, during and after a sports event, no alcoholic beverages may be sold, served or offered.
2. The sports event's organizer shall take all necessary measures to adhere to this ban from Paragraph (1) hereof.

Article 29

(Prohibition of a public event)

1. Competent police authority shall issue an order banning the public event under following conditions:
 - a) The notice is not submitted duly and in timely manner,
 - b) The Organizer fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 20, paragraph (2) hereof,
 - c) It was reported at the location that is not intended or suitable for such a public event, and
 - d) There is an actual danger that holding of the public event would jeopardise safety of people and property, breach public public order to larger extent or pose serious threat to health of people and the living environment.
2. The order referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be issued not later than 48 hours prior to the start of the public event.

Article 30

(Costs of additional safety and security measures)

1. The Organizer of the public event of sports, cultural or entertainment character shall bear the costs of additional security measures to be taken by the competent police authorities for purpose of ensuring public public order outside their regular duty.
2. The costs referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be a subject of a decision by Minister of Internal Affairs through a decision on fee level.

Article 31
(Application of this Law to public events)

Provisions of Articles 17 through 24 of this Law shall apply to the public and sports events accordingly.

SECTION 4 – OTHER TYPES OF ASSEMBLY

Article 32
(Definition of other types of gatherings)

1. Other types of gatherings shall mean gatherings for purpose of achieving commercial, religious, cultural, humanitarian, sports, entertainment and other interests that are not aimed at generating revenue.
2. Other types of public gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall not require submission of a notice.

Article 33
(Notice on intention to hold other types of gatherings)

1. Exceptionally from Article 32, paragraph (2) hereof, the Organizer shall also report other types of gatherings if the character or expected number of participations of other type of gathering requires security measures outside the regular police activities.
2. The notice other types of gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be submitted not later than five days before the beginning of such assembly.
3. The notice shall be submitted to the competent police station.
4. The application shall contain data referred to in Article 11 hereof.

Article 34
(Application of this Law to other types of gatherings)

Provisions of Articles 16 through 22 of this Law shall accordingly apply to other types of gatherings if they are aimed at generating revenue.

SECTION 5 – PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 35
(Fines for organizers of public events)

1. A fine ranging from BAM 2,000 to BAM 7,000 shall be imposed for an offense by a legal person organizing a public event, if the Organizer:
 - a) The notice on intention to hold a public event is not submitted when a notice is required (Article 10, Paragraph (1), Article 27, Paragraph (1) and Article 33, Paragraph (1)),
 - b) fails to notify competent police station that, for purpose of peaceful assembly, special safety and security measures need to be undertaken in relation to to public roads (Article 12, Paragraph (4)),

- c) holds a peaceful assembly in a space where assemblies are prohibited (Article 15),
 - d) holds a peaceful assembly contrary to the order by the competent police station on prohibition of the assembly (Article 16, Paragraph (1)),
 - e) fails to inform the public on suspension of the public assembly (Article 17, Paragraph (5)),
 - f) organizes the peaceful assembly, i.e. public speaking at the public assembly, without approval by the competent police authority (Article 18, Paragraph (1)),
 - g) fails to ensure public order at the public assembly (Article 19, Paragraph (1)),
 - h) fails to take all the necessary measures to prevent the public assembly participants from carrying weapons and from causing damages (Article 19, Paragraph (2)),
 - i) fails to ensure sufficient number of monitors and fails to undertake appropriate measures of medical and fire protection at the public assembly (Article 19, Paragraph (3)),
 - j) fails to ensure unobstructed passage to police vehicles and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and public transport vehicles at the public assembly (Article 19, Paragraph (5)),
 - k) fails to designate the leader of the public assembly (Article 20, Paragraph (1)),
 - l) fails to act in accordance to security measures ordered by competent police authority (Article 22, Paragraph (2)),
 - m) fails to undertake all the necessary measures at the sports event to prevent sale, serving and offering of alcoholic beverages 3 hours before, during and 3 hours after such event (Article 28, Paragraph (2)), and
 - n) holds the public event contrary to the prohibition order by the competent police authority (Article 29, Paragraph 1).
2. A fine ranging from BAM 700 to BAM 1,200 shall be imposed for the offense referred to in paragraph (1) hereof committed by a responsible person of a legal person being organizer of the public event.
 3. A fine ranging from BAM 700 to BAM 1,200 shall be imposed against a private person – organizer of public event if the Organizer:
 - a) organizes public assembly on behalf of a political organization or an association of citizens which activities are prohibited,,
 - b) convenes or participates in the public assembly despite being imposed with a security measure of prohibited public speaking based on the final decision by a final court decision,
 4. A fine ranging from BAM 700 to BAM 1,200 shall be imposed against the natural person – organizer of public assembly for offenses referred to in paragraph (1) hereof.

Article 36 (Fines for a leader of a public event)

A fine ranging from BAM 500 to BAM 1,200 shall be imposed for an offense against the public assembly leader if the leader:

- a) fails to undertake necessary measures to ensure public order (Article 20, Paragraph (3)),
- b) fails to suspend the public assembly in case of an actual threat to participants of the assembly and to property (Article 20, Paragraph (4));
- c) continues the suspended public assembly without having eliminated the threat to its participants and to property (Article 20, Paragraph (5)),
- d) fails to inform the public assembly participants that the assembly was terminated and fails ask them to disperse peacefully (Article 24, Paragraph (2)).

Article 37 (Fines for monitors)

A fine ranging from BAM 150 to BAM 450 shall be imposed for the offense by a monitor at the public assembly if the monitor:

- a) fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 19, paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) hereof.
- b) acts contrary to Article 21, paragraph (5) hereof,
- c) does not wear the fluorescent vest with 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed (Article 21, paragraph (6)),
- d) carries weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, a uniform, and parts of a uniform, clothing or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 21, paragraph (7)).

Article 38 (Fines for private person)

A fine ranging from BAM 100 to BAM 300 shall be imposed to a private person committing an offense if:

- a) He/she is a participant at the public assembly and is moving towards the public assembly space, carrying weapons or items which may incur physical injury or carries alcoholic beverages (Article 19, paragraph (8)),
- b) He/she is a participant at the public assembly and wears uniform, parts of uniform, clothing or other features provoking or inciting to armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 19, paragraph (9)), and
- c) He/she sells, dispenses or offers alcoholic beverages 3 hours before, during and 3 hours after a sports event (Article 28, paragraph (1)).
- d) He/she is a participant to the public assembly and fails to leave the public assembly space after being informed of its suspension or prohibition (Article 19, paragraph (19)).

SECTION 6 – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 39 (Non-implementation of the effective Law)

The effect date of this Law shall render ineffective the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of the Croat Republic of Herceg-Bosna No. 32/94).

Article 40
(Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day since its publication in the Official Gazette of the Posavina Canton.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
POSAVINA CANTON
Assembly

No. 01-02-17/16
Domaljevac, 19.04.2016

Chairperson of the Assembly
Joso Markovic, sgd

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF

THE TUZLA CANTON

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| Year 19 – Tuzla , Friday, 17 February 2012 - Translated from Croatian Language – Issue 1 |
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Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 1, item c) of the Constitution of the Tuzla Canton ("Official Gazette of Tuzla-Podrinje Canton", No. 7/97 and 3/99 and "Official Gazette of Tuzla Canton", number: 13/99, 10/00 , 14/02, 6/04 and 10/04), at the proposal of the Government of the Tuzla Canton, the Tuzla Canton Assembly, at its session held on 30.01.2012 adopts

LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Subject)

- (1) This Law regulates the right and the way of organizing public assemblies of citizens in the Tuzla Canton area.
- (2) Public assemblies of citizens shall be free and shall be exercised in the manner prescribed by this Law.

Article 2 (Definition and types of public assemblies)

Public assemblies of citizens within the meaning of this Law shall be peaceful gatherings and public protests, public events and other types of gatherings of citizens in a suitable, open or enclosed space.

Article 3 (Space suitable for public assembly)

- (1) Space suitable for public assemblies is a public spaces accessible and suitable for gathering of persons whose number and identity is not determined beforehand and where the gathering of persons shall not endanger the rights of other persons, the safety of people and property, human health and disruption in public transport.
- (2) Space suitable for public assembly shall be public thoroughfare which shall be secured when possible, by ensuring additional measures and temporary change of traffic mode, as well as protection of health and safety of people and property.

Article 4
(Public moving assembly)

- (1) Public assembly may be organized and conducted as a movement of participants in a specific area (hereinafter: public moving assembly).
- (2) Public moving assembly in the area referred to in Article 3 paragraph (2) of this Law shall be uninterrupted movement, excluding starting and finishing points.

Article 5
(Restrictions)

- (1) Only this Law may prescribe restrictions on the freedom of public assembly which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of safety and the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
- (2) Freedom of speech and public appearance at a public assembly shall be limited by the prohibition of any referral and incitement to armed conflict or the use of violence on national, racial, religious or other hatred.
- (3) A public assembly cannot be organized by a political organization or association of citizens whose work is prohibited.
- (4) A public assembly cannot be organized by, or at a public assembly cannot appear, a person who has been pronounced a security measure for the prohibition of public appearance by a final court decision.

Article 6
(Liability for damages)

The Organizer of the public assembly is responsible for the damage done by the participants of the public assembly, according to the rules of objective responsibility.

Article 7
(Gender equality)

The grammatical terminology in this Law shall imply the inclusion of both genders.

II - PEACEFUL ASSEMBLIES AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8
(Definition of peaceful assemblies and public protests)

- (1) Peaceful assembly and public protests (hereinafter: peaceful assembly) shall be any organized gathering of citizens, held for the purpose of public and non-violent expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests.
- (2) Peaceful assembly shall also be any non-organized, spontaneous gathering of citizens, held in a special, sudden and for social community relevant situations, all for the purpose of publicly expressing political, social and other beliefs and interests, in the space prescribed in Article 15 of this law.
- (3) Peaceful assemblies referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article shall not require prior notice.

Article 9
(Organizer of a peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer of a peaceful assembly shall be a legal or a private person (hereinafter: The Organizer) (hereinafter: The Organizer) who, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, prepares, convenes, organizes, maintains, monitors and supervises a peaceful assembly.
- (2) When a peaceful assembly is organized by a group of citizens or by several legal entities, The Organizer is obliged to appoint a joint representative.

Article 10
(Obligation to report peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer or their representative shall submit a notice of intention to hold a peaceful assembly in accordance with this Law. The notice shall be submitted to the Police Station of the Ministry of Interior of the Ministry of the Interior of the Tuzla Canton (hereinafter: the Police Station), in the municipality on which territory the peaceful assembly shall be held.
- (2) If the peaceful assembly is to be held in the area covering two or more municipalities the notice shall be submitted to the Police Administration within the Ministry of Interior of the Interior of the Tuzla Canton (hereinafter: the Police Administration).
- (3) The Police Administration shall notify on peaceful assembly referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article the police stations under which jurisdiction the peaceful assembly will be held.
- (4) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of this Article shall be submitted not later than seven days before the start of the peaceful assembly.
- (5) Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of this Article, on duly justified grounds, the notice may be submitted not later than 48 hours prior to the commencement of the peaceful assembly, with the explanation for not submitting thereof within the set deadline.

Article 11
(Contents of the notice)

- (1) The notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly shall include:
 - a) reason, purpose and place of peaceful assembly,
 - b) date, time and duration of peaceful assembly, and estimated number of participants,
 - c) information on the Organizer or their representative,
 - d) personal information of the leader of the peaceful assembly,
 - e) planned safety and security measures at peaceful assembly,
 - f) information and manner in which the police service is organized,
 - g) number of monitors, with personal data and personal ID numbers.
- (2) The notice on intention to hold a peaceful moving assembly shall contain a detailed route, starting and finishing points, as well as the way of movement of participants (on foot, by vehicles, combined).
- (3) If the peaceful assembly includes a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by a competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 12
(Exemption from mandatory submission of notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly)

- (1) Associations, political parties and other legal persons shall be exempt from submitting a notice in following situations:
 - a) regular meetings or seminars, or other similar gatherings, held in enclosed spaces, which persons can access to upon invitation;
 - b) regular gatherings, meetings, forums, round tables or assemblies of registered political parties, trade union meetings held in enclosed spaces;
- (2) Political parties, coalitions, independent candidates lists and independent candidates shall organize and hold peaceful assemblies in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (3) Individual protests shall not require submission of the notice.
- (4) The Organizer or joint representative shall inform the competent police station of any assembly referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, the holding of which requires additional safety security measures.

Article 13
(Place of peaceful assembly)

A peaceful assembly shall be held in any suitable space, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of this Law.

Article 14
(Exemptions)

- (1) Notwithstanding the provision of Article 13 of this Law, a peaceful assembly shall not be held:
 - a) in the vicinity of pre-school and school facilities, during school hours,
 - b) in the vicinity of hospitals, in a way it obstructs access to police and ambulance vehicles, and disturbs the peace of patients,
 - c) on a public thoroughfare and railway traffic roads, in a way which poses a danger to traffic safety,
 - d) in protected nature parks, except for peaceful assemblies which aim to promote and popularize environmental protection,
 - e) in the vicinity of cultural monuments, if it could cause destruction or damage thereof,
 - f) in other places, if, in regards to time, number of participants or the character of peaceful assembly, movement, safety, public order could be significantly disrupted.

Article 15
(Peaceful assembly area without registration)

- (1) The Municipal Council shall adopt a Decision on the designation of space for peaceful assemblies without prior notice.

Article 16
(Additional safety and security measures)

- (1) If the safety and security measures determined by the Organizer and based on the assessment by the competent police station are insufficient, the police station shall issue a written order to the Organizer to undertake additional safety and security measures within a period of not less than 24 hours.
- (2) If the Organizer fails to act in timely manner on the ordered measures referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the police station shall act in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (1), item g) of this Law.

Article 17
(Prohibition of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Peaceful assembly shall be prohibited if:
 - a) it is directed to disruption of public order or endangering life and safety of people and property,
 - b) it is directed to committing criminal offences or incitement to committing criminal offences,

- c) the notice refers to a place where such assemblies, under this Law are prohibited,
- d) the notice is not submitted in timely manner when prior notice is required,
- e) it aims to call for and incite armed conflict or the use of violence, violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred or intolerance,
- f) it is necessary in order to prevent endangering health of people, at the request of the public administration body competent for healthcare,
- g) the Organizer fails to undertake additional safety and security measures ordered by a police station in timely manner,
- h) it is organized by a legal or private person whose work is prohibited by the final decision of a competent court,
- i) a public speech of a person who is prohibited to publicly speak by a final court's decision is scheduled.

Article 18 (Decision Making)

- (1) Order on prohibition of peaceful assembly shall be issued by the police station, i.e. the Police Administration.
- (2) Order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued not later than 48 hours prior to the start of the peaceful assembly, i.e. 24 hours if it is exemption referred to in Article 10 paragraph (5).

Article 19 (Appeal)

- (1) The Organizer or the joint representative may appeal against the order referred to in Article 18 of this Law not later than 24 hours upon receipt of the order, and exceptionally situations referred to in Article 10, paragraph (5), within 12 hours upon receipt of the decision.
- (2) The appeal with the files shall be filed immediately to the Ministry of Interior of the Tuzla Canton (hereinafter: Mol TC) for resolution.
- (3) The appeal referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not postpone enforcement of the order.
- (4) The appeal procedure shall be expeditious, and the decision on appeal must be rendered and delivered to the complainant not later than 24 hours from the receipt of the appeal, and exceptionally in the cases referred to in Article 10, paragraph (5), must be completed no later than 12 hours after receiving the complaint.
- (5) If the Mol TC does not decide on the appeal within the stipulated time, a peaceful assembly may be held.
- (6) Upon receipt of the final decision on prohibition of the peaceful assembly and public protests, the Organizer shall promptly inform the public thereof and remove all the conspicuously placed notices on the peaceful assembly.

Article 20
(Maintaining public order at a peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer shall maintain public order and order during the peaceful gathering.
- (2) The Organizer shall establish safety and security measures and provide a sufficient number of monitors.
- (3) The Organizer may entrust the performance of monitoring duties to the Agency for the Protection of People and Property.
- (4) The Organizer shall undertake appropriate measures of medical and fire protection.
- (5) The maintenance of peace and order in the area immediately adjacent to the place of peaceful assembly shall be carried out by the police officers of the police station on which territory the peaceful assembly is held.

Article 21
(Enabling Passage)

- (1) The Organizer shall ensure uninterrupted passage to police and ambulance vehicles, and fire engines of the competent prosecutor's office vehicle In the area where a public gathering is held.

Article 22
(Prohibition of carrying weapons and other items)

- (1) Peaceful assembly participants, as well as persons who move towards the space where peaceful assembly is held are prohibited from carrying weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, and alcoholic beverages.
- (2) Peaceful assembly participants shall not wear clothes, insignia or other symbols used to invoke or incite war or the use of violence, national, racial or religious hatred or any form of intolerance.

Article 23
(Leader of peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer shall designate a leader of a peaceful assembly (hereinafter: the Leader).
- (2) The Leader shall be a person who supervises a peaceful assembly and directs the work of monitors.
- (3) The leader shall undertake necessary measures to ensure public order at a peaceful assembly.
- (4) The Leader shall suspend a peaceful assembly if there is a real danger to the safety of people and property.
- (5) The leader may continue the suspended peaceful assembly if the circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article have been eliminated, within the time period in which the peaceful assembly was announced.

Article 24
(Duties of the monitor)

- (1) The Organizer shall designate a monitor who performs the task of maintaining public order at a peaceful assembly.
- (2) Monitor shall, while performing duties protect the participants of the peaceful assembly and the property located in a space where peaceful assembly is held.
- (3) The monitor shall detain and immediately hand over to the police the peaceful assembly participants, as well as the person moving towards the space of the peaceful assembly, who carry weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries.
- (4) During the performance of peace and order maintenance activities, a monitor shall have the right to:
 - a) conduct a search of persons entering a peaceful assembly space,
 - b) ban from entering the space where a peaceful assembly and public protests are held a person for whom he/she assesses could disrupt public order, particularly a person under influence of alcohol,
 - c) direct the movement of the peaceful assembly participants;
 - d) remove the person who disrupts public order,
 - e) immediately hand over to the police a person who is trying to disrupt public order.

Article 25
(Monitor's uniform)

- (1) During their duties, a monitor shall wear a fluorescent vest with 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.
- (2) Monitor shall not carry weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, or clothing or markings referred to in Article 22, paragraph (2) of this Law.

Article 26
(Interruption of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Police officers are authorized to prevent or suspend a peaceful assembly if:
 - a) participants are called for or incited to armed conflict or violence, violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred or intolerance,
 - b) there is a real or imminent danger from violence, destruction of material goods or other forms of significant disruption of public order,
 - c) there is a real or imminent danger to the health of the peaceful assembly participants or other people,
 - d) its maintenance is not timely and duly reported, if it is mandatory or prohibited,

- e) it is organized by a political organization or an association of citizens which work is prohibited or by a person who is prohibited to publicly speak by a final court decision,
- f) it is held at a location not specified in the application,
- g) one of the peaceful assembly participants is armed, and
- h) law enforcement officers cannot maintain public order.

Article 27

(Measures for suspension of a peaceful assembly)

- (1) The police officer shall order suspension of the peaceful assembly referred to in Article 26 of this Law to the leader of the peaceful assembly.
- (2) The leader shall inform the peaceful assembly participants of suspension of the peaceful and ask them to peacefully disperse.
- (3) If the leader or participants of a peaceful assembly fail to comply with the order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, police officers shall, within the powers established by the Law on Police Officers of the Tuzla Canton, undertake appropriate measures and actions in order to implement the order from paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 28

(Costs of additional safety and security measures)

- (1) The Organizer of a peaceful assembly of sport, cultural or entertainment character, organized for the purpose of generating revenue, shall participate in the reimbursement of expenses incurred as a result of additional safety and security measures to be taken by the police station.
- (2) The costs referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be determined by a special agreement or the issuing of a purchase order by The Organizer.
- (3) The calculation of services for the engagement of police officers for additional safety and security measures shall be performed in accordance with the Rulebook on the type, amount and manner of payment of special services of the Ministry of Interior of TC.

III - PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 29

(The concept of public events)

- (1) Public events shall mean gatherings organized for the purpose of generating revenue within the registered activity.
- (2) Public events may be organized in an open or enclosed space designated or suitable for such events, within the meaning of the provisions of Article 3 of this Law.

Article 30

(Public event organizer)

- (1) The Organizer of a public event is a legal or a private person who, in accordance with this Law, organizes a public event.
- (2) When a public event is organized by a group of citizens or several legal entities, they shall designate their joint representative.

Article 31
(Registration of a public event)

- (1) The Organizer of a public event, or their representative, shall submit a notice on intention to hold a public event.
- (2) A public event shall be declared not later than seven days before the its start.
- (3) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted to the police station.
- (4) The notice on intention to hold a public event shall include:
 - a) information on the purpose, place, date and time of the event and duration of the public event,
 - b) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of a person responsible, or a representative if the Organizer is several legal persons/entities or a group of citizens, personal data of the Organizer if the Organizer is a private person
 - c) personal information of the leader of the public event,
 - d) a list of monitors with their personal data,
 - e) information on the measures taken by The Organizer to maintain public order,
 - f) estimated number of participants, and
 - g) other information of interest for safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly.
- (5) If a public event is held on a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 32
(Prohibition of sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages at a sporting event)

- (1) The sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages shall not be allowed at a public sports event, before, during and after the event..
- (2) The Organizer of a sports event shall undertake all the necessary measures to implement the prohibition referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 33
(Prohibition of public events)

- (1) It shall be prohibited to hold a public event if:

- a) it is not duly and timely reported,
- b) the Organizer fails to implement the measures referred to in Article 16 of this Law,
- c) the space listed in the notice is not designated or is unsuitable for the public event; and
- d) there is a real danger that the holding of a public event would endanger the safety of persons and property, significantly disrupt public order and peace, or seriously endanger human health and the environment.

Article 34

(Application of the provisions of the Act to public events)

The provisions of Articles 16 to 28 of this Law shall apply to public events as well.

IV - OTHER FORMS OF ASSEMBLY

Article 35

(Definition of other types of gatherings)

- (1) Other types of gatherings shall mean assemblies that have the purpose of pursuing economic, religious, cultural, humanitarian, sports, entertainment and other interests which do not aim to generate revenue.
- (2) Other types of gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not require submission of notice.

Article 36

(Notice on intention to hold other types of gatherings)

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions under Article 35, paragraph (2) of this Law, the Organizer shall submit a notice on intention to hold other type of gathering, if the character or expected number of participants of another form of assembly requires additional security measures.
- (2) The notice on intention to hold other type of gathering referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted not later than five days before the start of the assembly.
- (3) The notice shall be submitted to the police station.
- (4) The notice shall contain the information referred to in Article 11 of this Law.

Article 37

(Application of the provisions of the Law to other types of public gatherings)

The provisions of Articles 16 to 28 of this Law shall apply accordingly to other forms of public gatherings.

V - PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 38

(Fines for organizers of public assemblies)

- (1) Fine for the Organizer of a public gathering - a legal entity, shall be from BAM 3,000 to BAM 9,000 if they:
- a) hold a public assembly without a notice, and the notice is required (Art. 10 (1), 31 (1) and 36 (1));
 - b) hold a public assembly contrary to the notice regarding the cause, purpose, location and time of the event (Article 11, paragraphs (1), (31), (4) and Article 36, paragraph (4)),
 - c) hold a peaceful assembly in a space where assemblies are prohibited (Article 14);
 - d) hold a public assembly contrary to the order of the police station to ban maintenance (Article 18);
 - e) fail to comply with the ordered safety and security measures by the competent police authority (Article 16, paragraph 1),
 - f) fail to inform the public on prohibition of a peaceful assembly (Article 19 paragraph (6)),
 - g) fail to ensure public order at a peaceful assembly, fail to provide a sufficient number of monitors and fail to undertake appropriate measures for medical and fire protection at a public assembly (Article 20, paragraphs (1), (2) and (4));
 - h) do not allow uninterrupted passage of police and ambulance vehicles and fire engines, and competent prosecutor's office vehicles, at a peaceful gathering (Article 21);
 - i) fails to designate a leader of the public assembly (Article 23, paragraph (1)),
 - j) fails to undertake all the necessary measures at a sports event in order to prevent the sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages before and after the end, as well as during the event (Article 32, paragraph 2).
- (1) A fine of BAM 500 to BAM 1,500 shall be imposed on the Organizer of a public assembly - a private person, for the offences referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.
- (1) Fine for the offence by a responsible person in a legal person referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be from BAM 500 to BAM 1,500.

Article 39

(Fines for the leader of a peaceful assembly)

Fine for the leader of a peaceful assembly shall be between BAM 500 and BAM 1,500 for:

- a) failing to comply with the provisions of Article 23, paragraph (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this Law;
- b) fails to inform the participants of the peaceful assembly on suspension of public assembly and does not ask them to disperse peacefully (Article 27, paragraph (2)).

Article 40

(Fines for monitors)

A fine for the offence by a monitor shall be from BAM 200 to BAM 600 if he/she:

- a) fails to undertake measures laid down in the provisions of Article 24 of this Law,
- b) do not wear a fluorescent vest with 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed (Article 25, paragraph 1);
- c) carries weapons or items which may incur injuries, a uniform, parts of a uniform, clothing or other symbols used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 25, paragraph (2)).

Article 41
(Fines for private persons)

A fine of BAM 150 to BAM 450 shall be imposed on an individual if he/she::

- a) as a participant of a peaceful gathering, as well as a person moving towards the space of the peaceful assembly, carries weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries or alcoholic beverages (Article 22, paragraph (1));
- b) as a peaceful assembly participant wears a uniform, uniforms, clothing or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 22, paragraph (2)); and
- c) dispenses and offers alcoholic beverages at a sports event, before, during and after the event (Article 32, paragraph (1)).

VI - TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42
(Law enforcement oversight)

The MoI TC will supervise the implementation of this Law.

Article 43
(Decision)

The Municipal Council shall adopt a decision referred to in Article 15 of this Law within 60 days from the day this Law enters into force.

Article 44
(Repeal of applicable Law)

On the day this Law enters into force, the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, No. 4/04) shall cease to be valid.

Article 45
(Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
TUZLA CANTON
No: 01-02-478-11 / 11
Tuzla, 30/01/2012

Chairperson of the Assembly of the Tuzla Canton,
Bajazit Jasarevic, o.s.

593

Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 1, item c) of the Constitution of the Tuzla Canton (Official Gazette of the Tuzla-Podrinje Canton, No 7/97 and 3/99 and the Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton" No. 13/99, 10/00, 14/02, 6/04 and 10/04), upon a proposal by the Government of the Tuzla Canton, the Assembly of the Tuzla Canton, at its session held on 29 September 2015, adopted the

LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Article 1

In the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton, No. 1/12), after the Article 11, Article 11a shall be added as a new article to read as follows:

Article 11a

(Activities of police officers after receiving a notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly and public protests)

(1) If the notice does not contain all the necessary information referred to in Article 11 of this Law, the competent authority shall ask the applicant to supply additional information within 24 hours from the notice submission date.

(2) If the applicant fails to supply all additional information required within the defined time frame it shall be considered that the notice was not submitted.

(3) A peaceful assembly, for which no notice has been submitted in compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be considered as a peaceful assembly without prior notice as set out in Article 15 of this Law, whereof the applicant shall be informed accordingly.

Article 2

In Article 13, a new paragraph 2 shall be added to read as follows:

"(2) If in the notice on public assembly several locations are listed, time of start and time of ending of the public assembly shall be stated for each location."

Article 3

After Article 13, a new article 13a shall be added to read as follows:

"Article 13a.

(Time of the public assembly)

A public assembly may take place in the period from 08.00 a.m. until 10.00 p.m."

Article 4

(1) In Article 14, item b), the word "hospital" shall be substituted by the words "health institution".

(2) In the same article, after the item f), a new item g) shall be added to read as follows:

"(g) in the vicinity of facility subject of special security, at a distance estimated by the police body authorized for securing the specific facility."

Article 5

In Article 15, before the word "Municipal", the words "City, or in other words" shall be added.

Article 6

In Article 26, after the item h), a new item i) shall be added to read as follows:

"i) Should the public assembly take place on a location other than the one listed in the decision referred to in Article 15 of the Law".

Article 7

(1) In Article 38, in paragraph 1, item b) after the text "Article 11, paragraph (1)," the following text shall be added "13, paragraph 2, 13a,"

(2) In the same article and paragraph after item j) a new item k) shall be added to read as follows:

"k) holds a public assembly for which the notice has not been submitted in a timely manner, when the notice is required (Article 10, paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 31, paragraph 2 and Article 36, paragraph 2)."

Article 8 **(Entry into force)**

This Law shall enter into force on the next day following its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Tuzla Canton".

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tuzla Canton
Assembly
No.: 01-02-614-4/15
Tuzla, September 29, 2015

Chairperson of the
Assembly of the Tuzla Canton
Senad Alić, duly signed

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON

Year XXI - Issue 10

ZENICA, Friday, 09/09/2016

ASSEMBLY

Pursuant to Article 37 paragraph (1) item f) of the Constitution of the Zenica-Doboj Canton, the Assembly of the Zenica-Doboj Canton, at its 31st session, held on 31/08/2016, adopts:

LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

PART ONE - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

(Subject)

- (1) This Law shall regulate the right and manner of organizing public assembly of citizens on the Zenica-Doboj Canton territory.
- (2) Public assemblies of citizens shall be free and carried out in a manner prescribed by this Law.

Article 2

(Definition and types of public gatherings)

Public assembly shall within the meaning of this Law be any peaceful assembly and public protests, public events and other types of gatherings of citizens in suitable, open or enclosed space.

Article 3

(Space suitable for public assembly)

- (1) Space suitable for public assembly shall be a public space accessible and suitable for gatherings of people, whose number and identity is not determined beforehand and where gathering of people does not pose a threat to the rights of other people, safety of people and property, health of people and does not disrupt public traffic.
- (2) Space suitable for public assembly shall also be a public thoroughfare, when it is possible to undertake additional measures to ensure temporary change of traffic mode, and protection of health and safety of people and property and rights of other people.

Article 4

(Public moving assembly)

- (1) Public moving assembly may be organized as a movement of participants in a specific area (hereinafter: public moving assembly).
- (2) Public moving assembly in the area referred to in Article 3 paragraph (2) of this Law shall be uninterrupted movement, excluding starting and finishing points.

Article 5

(Limitations)

- (1) Only this Law shall prescribe limitation of freedom of public assembly necessary in a democratic society in the interest of safety and protection of right to freedom of other people.
- (2) Freedom of speech and public speaking at a public assembly shall be limited by prohibition of any call for and incitement to armed conflicts, national, racial, religious or other hatred.
- (3) Public assembly shall not be organized by a political organization or association of citizens whose work is prohibited.
- (4) Public assembly shall not be organized by a person who is prohibited by a final court's decision from public speaking, nor shall such person participate at the public assembly.

Article 6

(Liability for damages)

The public assembly organizer shall be liable for any damage caused by public assembly participants, in accordance with the rule of strict liability.

Article 7

(Gender equality)

The grammatical terminology in this Law shall imply the inclusion of both genders.

PART TWO - PEACEFUL ASSEMBLIES AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8

(Definition of peaceful assemblies and public protests)

- (1) Peaceful assembly and public protests (hereinafter: peaceful assembly) shall be any organized gathering of citizens, held for the purpose of public and non-violent expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests.
- (2) Peaceful assembly shall also be any non-organized, spontaneous gathering of citizens without an organizer, as an immediate reaction to a certain event, after the event, held for expression of opinions and attitudes regarding the event, in the space referred to in Article 17 of this Law.
- (3) Peaceful assemblies referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article shall not require prior The notice.

Article 9

(Peaceful assembly organizer)

- (1) Peaceful assembly organizer shall be a legal or a private person (hereinafter: the Organizer) who, in accordance with provisions of this Law, prepares, convenes, organizes, holds, monitors and supervise peaceful assembly.
- (2) When a peaceful assembly is organized by a group of citizens or by several legal persons, the Organizer shall designate a joint representative.

Article 10

(Obligation to submit a The notice of intention to hold a peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer or their representative shall submit a The notice of intention to hold a peaceful assembly in accordance with this Law. The The notice shall be submitted to the Police Station of the Ministry of Interior of the Zenica-Doboj Canton (hereinafter: the Police Station), in the municipality on which territory the peaceful assembly shall be held.
- (2) If the peaceful assembly is to be held in the area covering two or more municipalities the The notice shall be submitted to the Police Administration within the Ministry of Interior of the Zenica-Doboj Canton (hereinafter: the Police Administration).
- (3) Police Administration shall notify on the peaceful assembly the police stations under which jurisdiction the peaceful assembly will be held.

- (4) The notice referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, shall be filed not later than seven days prior to the start of the peaceful assembly.
- (5) Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of this Article and on duly justified grounds, the The notice may be submitted not later than 48 hours prior to the start of peaceful assembly, with the explanation for not submitting thereof within the set deadline.

Article 11

(Contents of the the notice)

- (1) The notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly shall include:
 - a) reason, purpose and place of peaceful assembly,
 - b) date, time and duration of peaceful assembly, and estimated number of participants,
 - c) information on the Organizer or their representative,
 - d) personal information of the leader of peaceful assembly,
 - e) envisaged security and safety measures at the peaceful assembly,
 - f) information on organization of monitoring duties,
 - g) number of monitors, with personal data and personal ID numbers, and
 - h) other information of interest for the purpose of safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly.
- (2) The notice on intention to hold a peaceful moving assembly shall contain a detailed route, starting and finishing points, as well as the way of movement of participants (on foot, by vehicles, combined).
- (3) If the peaceful assembly includes a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by a competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 12

(Notification procedure)

- (1) If the the notice does not contain all the necessary information referred to in Article of this Law, the competent body shall ask the person who submits the The notice to complete it within 24 hours from the moment it is filed.
- (2) If the the notice is not completed and with all the necessary information within the time frame referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, it shall be deemed not filed.
- (3) Peaceful assembly, for which the The notice is not filed in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, shall be deemed a peaceful assembly without

The notice referred to in Article 17 of this Law, which the person who submits the
The notice shall be informed of.

Article 13

(Exemption from mandatory submission of notice on intention to hold a peaceful
assembly)

- (1) Associations, political parties and other legal persons shall be exempt from submitting a notice in following situations:
 - a) regular meetings or seminars, or similar gatherings held in enclosed space, which persons can access to upon invitation;
 - b) regular gatherings, meetings, forums, round tables, or assemblies of political parties, unions, held in enclosed space.
- (2) Political parties, coalitions, independent candidates lists and independent candidates shall organize and hold peaceful assemblies in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (3) Individual protests shall not require submission of the notice.
- (4) The Organizer or the joint representative shall inform a competent police station of any assembly referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Law, the holding of which requires additional safety security measures.

Article 14

(Place of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Peaceful assembly shall be organized in any suitable sapce in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of this Law.
- (2) If the the notice for peaceful assembly refers to several locations, all the locations with the time of start and end of assembly shall be listed in the The notice.

Article 15

(Time of peaceful assembly)

Peaceful assembly shall be held in the period from 08.00 to 22.00.

Article 16

(Exemptions)

Notwithstanding provisions under Article 13 of this Law, peaceful assembly shall not be held:

- a) in the vicinity of preschool and educational institutions, during school hours,

- b) in the vicinity of healthcare institutions, in a way it obstructs access to police and ambulance vehicles, and disturbs the peace of patients,
- c) on a public thoroughfare and railway traffic roads, in a way which poses a danger to traffic safety,
- d) in protected nature parks, except for peaceful assemblies which aim to improve and popularize environmental protection,
- e) in the vicinity of cultural monuments, if it could cause destruction or damage on protected valuables,
- f) in other places, if, in regards to time, number of participants or the character of peaceful assembly, movement, safety, public order could be significantly disrupted,
- g) in the vicinity of specially secured buildings, at a distance of a minimum of 20 m.

Article 17

(Space for peaceful assembly without prior The notice)

City, i.e. Municipal Council shall adopt a Decision on designation of space for peaceful assemblies without prior notice.

Article 18

(Additional safety and security measures)

- (1) If safety and security measures determined by the Organizer and based on the assessment by the competent police station are insufficient, the police station shall issue a written order to the Organizer to undertake additional safety and security measures within a period of not less than 24 hours.
- (2) If the Organizer fails to act in timely manner regarding the measures referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the police station shall prohibit peaceful assembly and act in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 paragraph (1) item g) of this Law.

Article 19

(Prohibition of peaceful assembly)

Peaceful assembly shall be prohibited if:

- a) it is directed to disruption of public order or endangering life and safety of people and property,
- b) it is directed to committing criminal offences or incitement to criminal offences,
- c) the notice refers to a place where such assemblies, under this Law are prohibited,
- d) the notice is not submitted in timely manner when prior notice is required,

- e) it aims to call for and incite armed conflict or the use of violence, violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred or intolerance,
- f) it is necessary in order to prevent endangering health of people, at the request of the public administration body competent for healthcare,
- g) the Organizer fails to undertake additional safety and security measures ordered by a police station in timely manner,
- h) it is organized by a private person, whose work is prohibited by the final decision of a competent court,
- i) a public speech of a person who is prohibited to publicly speak by a final court's decision is scheduled.

Article 20

(Issuing order)

- (1) Order on prohibition of peaceful assembly shall be issued by the police station, i.e. the Police Administration.
- (2) Order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued not later than 48 hours prior to the start of the peaceful assembly, i.e. 24 hours if it is exemption referred to in Article 10 paragraph (5).

Article 21

(Appeal proceedings)

- (1) The order referred to in Article 20 of this Law may be appealed by the Organizer or its representative, not later than 24 hours upon reception of the order, and in exceptional cases referred to in Article 10 paragraph (5) within 12 hours from the reception of the order.
- (2) Appeal is filed with the Police Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Zenica-Doboj Canton.
- (3) Appeal referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not postpone enforcement of the order.
- (4) The appeal procedure shall be expeditious, and the Decision shall be issued and delivered to the appellant not sooner than 24 hours upon the reception of the appeal, in exceptional cases referred to in Article 10 paragraph (5) within 12 hours from the reception of the appeal.
- (5) If the Police Administration does not issue a decision on appeal within the set time frame, peaceful assembly shall be held.

- (6) The Organizer shall immediately upon the reception of the prohibition of peaceful assembly order inform the public thereof and, if possible, remove conspicuously placed The notices on organization of peaceful assembly.

Article 22

(Maintaining public order at a public assembly)

- (1) The Organizer shall maintain public order during the peaceful assembly.
- (2) The Organizer shall determine measures to maintain public order and ensure sufficient number of monitors.
- (3) The Organizer may entrust the performance of tasks for the maintenance of public order to the Agency for the Protection of Persons and Property.
- (4) The Organizer shall undertake appropriate measures for medical and fire protection.
- (5) Maintaining public order in the area adjacent to the place where peaceful assembly is held shall be carried out by the police officers from the police station under which jurisdiction it is held.

Article 23

(Allowing passage)

The Organizer shall ensure passage to the police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and competent prosecutor's office vehicle through the area where public assembly is held.

Article 24

(Prohibition of carrying weapons and other objects)

- (1) The peaceful assembly participants, as well as persons moving towards the space of peaceful assembly shall not carry weapons, items which may incur bodily injuries, and alcoholic beverages.
- (2) The peaceful assembly participants shall not wear clothes, insignia or any other symbols used to call for or incite war or the use of violence, national, racial or religious hatred or any form of intolerance.

Article 25

(Leader of peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer shall designate a leader of peaceful assembly (herein after: the Leader).
- (2) The leader shall be a person who supervises maintenance of public order and directs activities of monitors.

- (3) The Leader shall undertake necessary measures to maintain public order at the peaceful assembly.
- (4) The Leader shall suspend the peaceful assembly if there is a real threat to safety of people and property.
- (5) The Leader shall continue the suspended peaceful assembly if the circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article have been eliminated in the time frame set for the peaceful assembly.

Article 26

(Duties of monitor)

- (1) The Organizer shall designate a monitor who performs duties of maintaining public order at the peaceful assembly
- (2) Monitor shall, while performing monitoring duties, protect peaceful assembly participants and property in the space where peaceful assembly is held.
- (3) Monitor shall detain and promptly hand over to the police a peaceful assembly participant, as well as a person moving toward the space where peaceful assembly is held, who is carrying weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries.
- (4) Monitor shall, while performing monitoring duties, have the right to:
 - a) check persons entering the space where the peaceful assembly is held,
 - b) ban a person, who may disrupt public order, from entering the space where the peaceful assembly is held, particularly a person under influence of alcohol,
 - c) direct movement of public assembly participants,
 - d) remove a person who disrupts public order,
 - e) promptly hand over a person who disrupts public order to the police.

Article 27

(Uniform of monitor)

- (1) Monitor shall, while performing monitoring duties, wear a fluorescent vest with the 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.
- (2) The Monitor shall not carry weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, nor clothes or insignia referred to in Article 24 paragraph (2) of this Law.

Article 28

(Suspension of peaceful assembly)

Police officer shall be authorized to prevent or suspend a peaceful assembly if:

- a) participants are called for or incite armed conflict or violence, violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious, or other hatred,
- b) there is a significant real and imminent danger from violence, destruction of material assets or other forms of disruption of public order,
- c) there is a real and direct threat to health of peaceful assembly participants or other people,
- d) the The notice of intention to hold a peaceful assembly is not submitted duly and in timely manner if the The notice is required, or it is prohibited,
- e) it is organized by a political organization or association of citizens which work is prohibited, or it is organized by a person who is prohibited by the final court's order to publicly speak, or such person is planned to publicly speak,
- f) it is held in a place not listed in the The notice,
- g) a peaceful assembly participant is armed,
- h) monitors fail to maintain public order,
- i) peaceful assembly is held in space contrary to the decision referred to in Article 17 of this Law.

Article 29

(Measures directed to suspension of peaceful assembly)

- 1) A police officer shall inform the leader of peaceful assembly of the order of suspension of peaceful assembly referred to in Article 28 of this Law.
- (2) The Leader shall inform the peaceful assembly participants of suspension of the assembly and ask them to peacefully disperse.
- (3) If the Leader or participants of peaceful assembly fail to act in compliance with the order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, police officers shall, within their jurisdiction under the Law on Police Officers of the Zenica-Doboj Canton, undertake appropriate measures and activities with the purpose to implement provisions under the paragraph (1) of this Article.
- (4)

PART THREE - PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 30

(Public event meaning)

- (1) Public event shall be any organized assembly for the purpose of generating revenue within the registered business activity.

- (2) Public events shall be organized in open or enclosed spaces designated or suitable thereof, within the meaning of Article 3 of this Law.

Article 31

(Public event organizer)

- (1) Public event organizer shall be a legal or private person who organizes a public event in accordance with this Law.
- (2) When public event is organized by a group of citizens or several legal persons, they shall designate their joint representative.

Article 32

(The notice on intention to hold a public event)

- (1) Public event organizer, i.e. their representative, shall submit the The notice on intention to hold a public event.
- (2) The The notice on intention to hold a public event shall be submitted not later than seven days prior to the start of the public event.
- (3) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted to the police station.
- (4) The notice on intention to hold a public event shall contain:
 - a) information on purpose, place, date, time and duration of the event,
 - b) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal information of a person responsible, i.e. representative, if the organizer is a group of citizens, or several legal persons, name and personal ID number if the organizer is a private person,
 - c) personal information of the leader of public event,
 - d) the list of monitors with their personal information,
 - e) information on measures undertaken by the Organizer to maintain public order,
 - f) estimated number of participants, and
 - g) other information of interest for the purpose of safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly.
- (5) If the public event includes a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with provisions of the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 33

(Prohibition of sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages at a public event)

- (1) Alcoholic beverages shall not be sold, dispensed, and supplied at a public event, before, during or after the public event.
- (2) The public event organizer shall undertake all the necessary measures to implement prohibition referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 34

(Prohibition of public event)

Public event shall be prohibited if:

- a) the The notice on intention to hold a public event is not submitted duly and in timely manner,
- b) the Organizer, based on the assessment of the police station, fails to undertake additional safety and security measures referred to in Article 18 of this Law,
- c) the space listed in the The notice is not designated or is unsuitable for public events, and
- d) there is a real and imminent danger that holding a public event would pose a threat to the safety of persons and property, would significantly disrupt public order or pose a threat to the health of people and the environment.

Article 35

(Implementation of the provisions of the Law to public events)

Provisions under Article 18 to Article 29 of this Law shall be applied to public events accordingly.

PART FOUR - OTHER TYPES OF GATHERINGS

Article 36

(Definition of other types of gatherings)

- (1) Other types of gatherings shall be assemblies for the purpose of pursuing economic, religious, cultural, humanitarian, sports, entertaining, and other interests, which do not aim to generate revenue.
- (2) Other forms of assembly referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not require submission of The notice on intention to hold a public event,..

Article 37

(The notice on intention to hold other types of gatherings)

- (1) Notwithstanding provisions of Article 36 paragraph (2) of this Law, the Organizer shall submit a The notice on intention to hold other type of gathering, if the character or expected number of participants require additional safety and security measures.
- (2) The notice on intention to hold other type of gathering referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted not later than five days prior to its start.
- (3) The The notice shall be submitted to the competent police station referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) of this Law.
- (4) The The notice shall contain information referred to in Article 11 of this Law.

Article 38

(Application of provisions of this Law to other types of gatherings)

Provisions under Article 18 to Article 29 of this Law shall be applied to other types of gatherings except in the event of sports competitions on the territory of the Zenica-Doboj Canton, in terms of safety of spectators, competitors, or sports event prevention, repression and sanctioning of misconduct, riots and violence, before, during and after sports competition or a sports event and other issues important for safety of people and property, when the provisions of the Law on Safety and Security at Sports Events in the Zenica-Doboj Canton (Official Gazette of the Zenica-Doboj Canton, No. 2/06) are implemented.

PART FIVE - PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 39

(Fines for public assembly organizers)

- (1) Fine for the offence of the public assembly organizer - legal person - shall be from BAM 3,000 to BAM 9,000 if the Organizer:
 - a) holds a public assembly failing to submit a The notice on intention to hold a public event when the The notice is required (Article 10 paragraph (1), Article 32 paragraph (1), and Article 37 paragraph (1)),
 - b) holds a public assembly contrary to the The notice with regards to the reason for, purpose, place and time of the assembly (Article 10 paragraph (1), Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 14, article 32 paragraph (1), Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 14, Article 32 paragraph (1), Article 37 paragraph (4)),
 - c) holds peaceful assembly in spaces where assembly is prohibited (Article 16 and Article 17).
 - d) holds peaceful assembly contrary to the order issued by the police station on prohibition of peaceful assembly (Article 20),
 - e) fails to act in compliance with safety and security measures ordered by the competent police body (Article 18 paragraph (1)),

- f) fails to inform the public on prohibition of peaceful assembly (Article 21 paragraph (6)),
 - g) fails to ensure public order at the public assembly, fails to ensure sufficient number of monitors or to undertake adequate measures for medical and fire protection (Article 22 paragraphs (1), (2) and (4)),
 - h) fails to ensure uninterrupted passage to police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and competent prosecutor's office vehicles at the peaceful assembly (Article 23),
 - i) fails to designate a leader of peaceful assembly (Article 25 paragraph (1)),
 - j) fails to undertake all the necessary measures at the public assembly to prevent sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages before, during and after the assembly (Article 33 paragraph (2))
 - k) holds a public assembly for which the The notice is not submitted in timely manner, when the The notice is required (Article 10 paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 32 paragraph (2), and Article 37 paragraph (2)).
- (2) Fine for the offence by the public assembly organizer - private person - referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be from BAM 500 to BAM 1,500.
- (3) Fine for the offence by the public assembly organizer - private person - referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be from BAM 500 to BAM 1,500.

Article 40

(Fines for the leader of public assembly)

Fine for the offence by the public assembly leader shall be from BAM 500 to BAM 1,500 if the leader:

- a) fails to act in accordance with Article 25 paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Law,
- b) fails to inform the peaceful assembly participants that the peaceful assembly has been suspended and ask them to peacefully disperse (Article 29 paragraph (2)).

Article 41

(Fines for monitors)

Fine for the offence by a monitor at the peaceful assembly shall be from BAM 200 to BAM 600 if the monitor:

- a) fails to undertake measures under Article 26 of this Law,
- b) fails to wear a fluorescent vest with the 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed (Article 27 paragraph (1)),

- c) carries weapons or items which may incur injury, a uniform, parts of a uniform, clothes or other insignia used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 27 paragraph (2)).

Article 42

(Fines for private persons)

Fine for the offence by a private person shall be from BAM 200 to BAM 600 if he/she as a peaceful assembly participant:

- a) acts contrary to Article 16 of this Law,
- b) acts contrary to the order issued by the police station on prohibition of public assembly (Article 20),
- c) fails to ensure uninterrupted passage to police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and competent prosecutor's office vehicle at the peaceful assembly (Article 23),
- d) as a peaceful assembly participant or a person moving towards the space where peaceful assembly is held, carries weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, or alcoholic beverages (Article 24 paragraph (1)),
- e) wears a uniform, parts of a uniform, clothes or other symbols used to call for or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 24 paragraph (2)), and
- f) before, during and after a public event sells, dispense, and supplies alcoholic beverages (Article 33 paragraph (1)).

PART 6 - TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 43

(Supervision of the Law implementation)

Supervision of the Law implementation shall be carried out by the Ministry of Interior of the Zenica-Doboj Canton.

Article 44

(Decision)

City, i.e. Municipal Council adopts the Decision referred to Article 17 of this Law within 60 days from the date this Law enters into force.

Article 45

(Initiated proceedings)

All the proceedings not finalized by the day this Law enters into force shall be finalized under the Law which ceased to be valid.

Article 46

(Expiry of the current Law)

On the date this Law enters into force the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of RBiH, No 13/93 and 13/94) shall cease to be valid on the territory of this Canton.

Article 47

(Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Zenica-Doboj Canton'. Canton.

Number: 01-02-15192/16

Date, 31/08/2016

Zenica

CHAIRPERSON

Draženka Subašić /original signature/

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE BOSNIAN-PODRINJE CANTON GORAŽDE

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| Year XVIII – Issue 11 | 10 December 2015 GORAŽDE | Advance payment for the first quarter of 2015, including subscription for the Official Gazette of the BPC Goražde – BAM 40 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|

Pursuant to Article 33a of the Constitution of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde (Official Gazette of the Bosnia-Podrinje Canton Goražde, No 8/98, 10/00, and 5/03) I hereby adopt

DECREE ON PROMULGATION OF THE LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

The Law on Public Assembly is promulgated as adopted by the Assembly of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde, at its 8th regular session, held on 30 November, 2015.

Number: 02-02-506/15

30/11/2015

PRIME MINISTER

Emir Oković, o.s.

Goražde

Pursuant to Chapter IV, Section A, Article 23 paragraph (1) item b) of the Constitution of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde (Official Gazette of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde, No 8/98, 10/00, and 5/03) the Assembly of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde, at its 8th regular session, held on 30 November, adopts:

LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Article 1

This Law shall regulate the manner of exercising the right on public assembly of the citizens on the territory of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde (hereinafter: the Canton) for the purpose of public expression of their political, social, and other beliefs and interests, and prescribe restriction on freedom of public assembly of citizens.

Everyone shall have the right to public assembly under requirements determined under this Law

Article 2 (Definition of public gatherings types)

- (1) Public assembly of citizens, within the meaning of this Law, shall be any organized gathering of people in the open or enclosed space suitable for such assembly.
- (2) Public assembly, within the meaning of this Law, shall be:
 - a) peaceful assembly and public protests,
 - b) public events, and
 - c) other forms of public gatherings.

Article 3 (Space suitable for public assembly)

- (1) Space suitable for public assembly shall be a public space accessible and suitable for assembly of people whose number is not determined beforehand, and where assembly of citizens shall not pose a threat to rights and freedoms of other people, health of people, safety of people and property, and shall not disrupt traffic.
- (2) Space suitable for public assembly shall also be a public thoroughfare, where additional measures shall be undertaken when possible in order to ensure a temporary change of traffic mode, as well as protection of health and safety of people and property.

Article 4
(Public moving assembly)

- (1) Public assembly shall be applied for and carried out as a movement of public assembly participants in a designated place (hereinafter: public moving assembly).
- (2) Public moving assembly in the space referred to in Article 3 paragraph (2) of this Law shall be carried out only by uninterrupted movement, excluding starting and finishing points.

Article 5
(Limitations)

- (1) This Law shall prescribe limitations to freedom of public assembly necessary in a democratic society for the protection of the Constitutional order, rights and freedoms of other people, public morality and health of people.
- (2) Freedom of speech and public speaking shall be limited by prohibition of call for and incitement of armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.
- (3) Public assembly shall not be organized by a legal person which work is prohibited by the decision of a competent body.
- (4) Public assembly shall not be organized by a person who is, by the court decision, banned from public speaking, nor such person shall publicly speak at the assembly while the measure is in force.

Article 6
(Liability for damages)

The Organizer shall be liable for damage caused by the public assembly participants in accordance with the strict liability principle.

Article 7
(Gender equality)

Grammatical terms used in this Law shall refer to both genders.

PART TWO – PEACEFUL ASSEMBLIES AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8
(Definition of peaceful assembly and public protests)

- (1) Peaceful assembly and public protests (hereinafter: peaceful assembly) shall be any organized gathering of citizens held for public expression of political, social, and other beliefs and interests.

- (2) (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this Article peaceful assembly shall also be any non-organized, spontaneous gathering of citizens, held in extraordinary, sudden situations, important for the community, for public expression of political, social, and other beliefs and interests, in the space referred to in Article 9 paragraph (2) of this Law.

Article 9
(Place of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Peaceful assembly shall be held in a place referred to in Article 3 of this Law.
- (2) The Assembly of the Canton, shall adopt a decision on designating a space for peaceful assembly referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2) of this Law, within 90 days from the date of adoption of this Law.
- (3) Proposal referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article shall be based on recommendations of municipal councils of the municipalities in the Canton, who, after the discussion, recommend minimum of one location within the municipality to the Government of the Canton.
- (4) The Government of the Canton at the proposal of the Ministry of Interior of the Canton (hereinafter: the Ministry) shall, within 30 days from the date of adoption of the decision referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, adopt a decision on the manner and the scope of securing the space for peaceful assembly referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2) of this Law.

Article 10
(Exemptions)

- (1) Notwithstanding Article 9 paragraph (1) of this Law, peaceful assembly shall not be hold:
- a) in the vicinity of hospitals, in a way it obstructs access to ambulance vehicles or disturbs patients,
 - b) in the vicinity of preschools, primary and secondary schools, while the children are inside,
 - c) in national parks and protected nature parks, except peaceful assemblies which aim to improve and popularize environmental protection, as well as commemorating important historical dates,
 - d) in the vicinity of cultural monuments if it can destroy or damage protected valuables,
 - e) on main and regional roads, in a way it allows uninterrupted traffic,
 - f) a minimum of 20m from specially secured buildings in accordance with the Regulation on specially secured buildings and persons,
 - g) in other places if, considering the time, number of participants or nature of assembly, the movement and work of greater number of people would be disrupted.
- (2) A peaceful assembly shall be held in a place referred to in paragraph (1) item f) of this Article between 08.00 and 20.00.

Article 11
(Peaceful assembly organizer)

- (1) Organizer of peaceful assembly shall be a legal or private person (hereinafter: the Organizer), who, in accordance with provisions of this Law, prepares, organizes, holds, monitors and supervises the peaceful assembly.
- (2) If the peaceful assembly is organized by several legal or private persons, they shall appoint their representative, who shall on their behalf conduct necessary activities in accordance with this Law.

Article 12
(Duties of the peaceful assembly organizer)

- (1) The Organizer shall file the application for peaceful assembly or oblige the representative to do that, in accordance with this Law.
- (2) Application referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be filed with the Police Administration Goražde (hereinafter: the Police administration), not later than five days prior to the start of peaceful assembly.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this Article and on legitimate grounds, application for peaceful assembly shall be filed not later than 72 hours prior the peaceful assembly, with the explanation for not applying within the deadline referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article.
- (4) Signed application shall be filed in person or via registered mail, and the time frame for the application via registered mail shall start from the date of the arrival of consignment.

Article 13
(Exemptions to required application for peaceful assembly)

- (1) Notwithstanding provisions of Article 12 paragraph (1) of this Law, the following assemblies shall not be applied for: meetings, forums, round tables or assemblies of political parties, trade unions and other organisations or associations held in enclosed spaces suitable for that purpose except when the Organizer deems it necessary.
- (2) Political parties, coalitions, independent candidates lists and independent candidates shall organize peaceful assemblies in accordance with provisions of the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (3) Protests of individuals shall not be applied for.
- (4) The Organizer shall inform the Police Administration on the assembly referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article requiring special safety and security measures to be undertaken.
- (5) Special safety and security measures shall be of particular importance if a higher number of participants is expected, and in regards to the time of peaceful assembly, and the reason for the peaceful assembly, unwanted reaction by other citizens can be reasonably expected.

Article 14
(Application content)

- (1) Application referred to in Article 12 paragraph (1) of this Law shall contain:
 - a) reason and aims of the peaceful assembly,
 - b) information on place, date, time and duration of peaceful assembly,
 - c) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the representative if the Organizer are several legal or private persons, full name and personal ID number, if the Organizer is a private person,
 - d) personal data of the leader of peaceful assembly,
 - e) list of monitors with their personal data,
 - f) information on measures the Organizer plans to undertake to maintain public order at the peaceful assembly and mandatory determination of measures necessary to carry out duties referred to in Article 18 of this Law,
 - g) estimated number of participants,
 - h) full name, country of origin foreigner and the capacity in which he/she acts if the Organizer plans for the foreigner to publicly speak,

- i) information on agency for protection of persons and property, if maintenance of public order is entrusted to the agency for protection of people and property, and
- j) other information of significance for safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly.
- (2) If the Police Administration assesses that measures referred to in paragraph (1) item f) of this Article are insufficient for safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly, the shall order the Organizer to undertake additional safety and security measures.
- (3) Application for peaceful moving assembly shall contain a detailed route, starting and finishing points, as well as the manner of movement of participants (on foot, by vehicles, combined, etc.).
- (4) If a peaceful assembly includes a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit with the application a permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.
- (5) A place of peaceful assembly, within the meaning of this Article, shall be a place where a peaceful assembly is held as well as all access roads and areas directly adjacent to the peaceful assembly space.
- (6) When the application does not contain information or the documents referred to in paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this Article, the Police Administration shall inform the Organizer of it in writing and set the deadline for completion of the application.
- (7) Information regarding the application content referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article may be changed prior the expiry of deadline referred to in Article 15 and article 16 paragraph (2) if this Law, the change of content of the filed application regarding items b), c) and h) and other information of importance for the assessment of conditions for peaceful assembly shall be deemed a new application.
- (8) Application form, in accordance with this Article, after this Law enters in force, shall be determined by the Police Administration.

Article 15 (Notice)

If the application is complete and filed in timely manner, and no reason referred to in Article 16 of this Law exists, the Police administration shall inform the Organizer thereof, not later than 48 hours prior the start of peaceful assembly.

Article 16 (Prohibition of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Police Administration shall issue an order on prohibition of peaceful assembly if:
 - a) it is directed to threatening the Constitutional order,
 - b) it aims to call for and incite armed conflict or the use of violence, violation human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred, or it is contrary to public morality,
 - c) it is directed to committing criminal offences or incitement of criminal offences,
 - d) there is a real risk that peaceful assembly would pose a threat to safety of people and property, or significant disruption of public order,
 - e) it is necessary in order to prevent endangering health of people, at the request of the healthcare competent body within the Public Administration,
 - f) the space listed in the application is space where in accordance with this Law public assembly may not be held,
 - g) peaceful assembly is organized by a legal person whose work is prohibited by the decision of a competent court,
 - h) peaceful assembly is organized by a private person who is, by the Court's decision, banned from visiting specific places and participating at public assemblies in duration of that measure and if such person is planned to publicly speak,

- i) the Organizer fails to undertake additional measures referred to in paragraph (2) of Article of this Law, and
 - j) application for peaceful assembly is not filed properly and in timely manner,
- (2) Order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued not later than 48 hours prior the start of peaceful assembly.

Article 17 (Appeal)

- (1) The Organizer may appeal against the order referred to in Article 16 of this Law to the Police Commissioner in the Police Administration within the Ministry (hereinafter: the Police Commissioner) not later than 24 hours upon reception of the order.
- (2) Appeal referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not the enforcement of the order.
- (3) The appeal procedure shall be expeditious, and the decision on appeal shall be made and delivered to the appellant not sooner than 12 hours from the moment of the reception of the appeal.
- (4) If the Police Commissioner confirms the order of the Police Administration on prohibition of peaceful assembly, the Organizer shall promptly upon reception of the decision of the Police Commissioner inform the public thereof, and remove conspicuously placed notices on peaceful assembly.
- (5) An administrative dispute may be instituted against the decision referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article before the competent court.

Article 18 (Maintaining public order at peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer shall ensure public order at peaceful assembly.
- (2) The Organizer shall undertake all the necessary measures so that participants at the peaceful assembly are not armed and do not cause damage.
- (3) The Organizer shall provide sufficient number of persons to maintain public order (hereinafter: monitors) at the peaceful assembly and undertake adequate measures for medical and fire protection.
- (4) The Organizer may entrust activities of maintaining public order to an agency for securing persons and property.
- (5) The Organizer shall ensure uninterrupted passage to police and ambulance vehicles, and fire engines.
- (6) Maintaining public order in the area adjacent to the place where peaceful assembly is held shall be carried out by the police officers from the Police Administration within the Ministry (hereinafter: police officers).
- (7) Police officers shall prevent disruption or prevention of the peaceful assembly held in compliance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 19 (Prohibition of carrying weapons and other objects)

- (1) The peaceful assembly participants, as well as persons on the way to the place of peaceful assembly shall not carry weapons, objects which may incur bodily injuries, and alcoholic beverages.
- (2) The peaceful assembly participants shall not wear uniforms, parts of uniforms, clothes or any other markings used to call for or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.

Article 20
(Leader of peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer shall designate a leader of peaceful assembly and public protest (hereinafter: the Leader).
- (2) The Leader shall supervise the peaceful assembly and direct the activities of monitors.
- (3) The Leader shall undertake necessary measures to ensure public order at the peaceful assembly.
- (4) The Leader shall suspend the peaceful assembly in the event of a real and imminent danger for participants and property.
- (5) The Leader shall continue peaceful assembly and public protest if the circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article are removed and if the peaceful assembly can be held in registered timeframe.

Article 21
(Monitor and monitor's duties)

- (1) Monitor is a person designated by the Organizer who maintains public order at the peaceful assembly.
- (2) Monitor shall, while performing duties referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, protect the peaceful assembly participants and property in the space where peaceful assembly is held.
- (3) Monitor shall hold and promptly report to a police officer a peaceful assembly participant, as well as a person moving toward the place of peaceful assembly carrying weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, monitor shall also inform the Leader thereof.
- (4) Monitor shall provide a police officer with the information on a person disturbing public order, if in possession of such information.
- (5) Monitor shall:
 - a) conduct search of any person entering the space where a peaceful assembly is held, and if assesses that such person carries weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, act in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article.
 - b) ban from entering the space where a peaceful assembly is held, a person for whom he/she assesses could disrupt peace and order, particularly a person under the influence of alcohol.
 - c) direct the movement of peaceful assembly participants
 - d) remove a person who disrupts public order, and public protest
 - e) hold and turn to a police officer any person who disrupts public order or disrupts public assembly in any other way.
- (6) While performing duties referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the Monitor shall wear a fluorescent vest with the 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.
- (7) The Monitor shall not carry weapons or items which may incur injuries, uniform, or parts of uniforms, clothes or other features used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious, or other hatred.

Article 22
(Prevention, interruption or suspension of peaceful assembly)

Police office shall be authorized to issue an order for prevention or suspension of peaceful assembly if:

- a) it is directed to threatening the Constitutional order,
- b) participants are called for or incited to armed conflicts or violence, violation guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial or other hatred, or commitment of criminal offences, or transgression of public morality,

- c) there is a real and imminent threat of violence, destruction of material assets or other forms of disruption of public order or other people,
- d) there is a real and imminent danger for health of peaceful assembly participants or other people,
- e) peaceful assembly is not applied for when the application is required or is prohibited,
- f) peaceful assembly is held in a place not listed in the application or contrary to item f) of Article 10 of this Law,
- g) peaceful assembly is held outside the time frame referred to in Article 10 paragraph (2) of this Law,
- h) a participant is armed,
- i) the Organizer fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 14 paragraph (2) of this Law, and
- j) monitors fail to maintain public order.

Article 23

(Measures directed to suspension of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Police officer shall inform the leader of peaceful assembly of the order referred to in Article 22 of this Law.
- (2) The leader shall inform the peaceful assembly participants of the suspension of peaceful assembly and ask them to peacefully disperse.
- (3) If the leader or participants of public assembly fail to act in accordance with the order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, police officers shall undertake all necessary measures in order make peaceful assembly participants disperse peacefully.

PART THREE – (PUBLIC EVENTS)

Article 24

(Definition of public event)

- (1) Public event shall be any organized gathering with the purpose of generating revenue within the registered business activity which, in respect to the expected number of participants or the type of public gathering, requires additional security measures to be taken.
- (2) Public event may be organized in an open or enclosed space designated or suitable for such event.

Article 25

(Application of provisions of this Law to public events)

Provisions of articles 10, 11, 12 paragraphs (1), (2), (4), articles 14 to 23 of this Law, shall be applied to public events accordingly.

Article 26

(Prohibition of sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages at a public event)

- (1) Public event referred to in Article 24 paragraph (1) of this Law, three hours before and after, as well as during the event, sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited.
- (2) The Organizer of public event shall undertake all the necessary measures to implement prohibitions referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

PART FOUR – (OTHER TYPES OF GATHERINGS)

Article 27
(Definition of other types of gatherings)

- (1) Other types of gatherings shall be assemblies with the purpose of pursuing economic, historical, religious, cultural, humanitarian, sports, entertainment and other interests which do not aim to generate revenue.
- (2) Other types of gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be applied for.

Article 28
(Other types of gatherings application)

- (1) Notwithstanding provisions of Article 27 paragraph (2) of this Law, the Organizer shall apply for other types of gatherings if the character of gathering or expected number of participants of other types of gatherings require special safety and security measures.

Article 29
(Application of provisions of this Law to other types of public gatherings)

Provisions of Article 9 paragraphs (1), (10) and (11), Article 12 paragraphs (2) and (4), articles 14 to 18, Article 19, except in the segment referring to alcoholic beverages, articles 20 to 23 of this Law, shall accordingly be applied to other types of gatherings referred to in Article 28 of this Law.

PART FIVE – (PENALTY PROVISIONS)

Article 30
(Fines for public assemblies organizers)

- 1) Fine for the offence by the Organizer of the public assembly - a legal person - shall be from BAM 3.000 to BAM 9.000, if the legal person:
 - a) is organizing the public assembly although it's work is prohibited by a decision of the competent body (Article 5, paragraph (3)),
 - b) enables a public speaking at the assembly of a private person referred to in Article 5, paragraph (4),
 - c) holds the public assembly on locations which are prohibited (Article 10),
 - d) holds the public assembly without a prior notice on the intention to hold a public assembly, when the notice is required (Article 12, paragraph (1)),
 - e) fails to inform the Police Administration that special safety and security measures are required for the purpose of holding the public assembly (Article 13, paragraph (4)),
 - f) fails to undertake additional safety and security measures ordered by the Police Administration (Article 14, paragraph (2)),
 - g) holds the peaceful assembly contrary to the Police Administration's order on prohibition of the peaceful assembly (Article 16, paragraph (1)),
 - h) fails to inform the public of prohibition of the peaceful assembly (Article 17, paragraph (4)),
 - i) fails to ensure public order at the public assembly (Article 18, paragraph (1)),
 - j) fails to undertake all the necessary measures so that participants at the peaceful assembly are not armed and do not cause damage (Article 18, paragraph (2)),
 - k) fails to provide sufficient number of persons to maintain the public order at the peaceful assembly and undertake adequate measures for medical and fire protection (Article 18, paragraph (3)),
 - l) fails to ensure an uninterrupted passage of police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and public transport vehicles (Article 18, paragraph 5),

- m) fails to designate a leader of the peaceful assembly (Article 20, paragraph (1)),
 - n) fails to undertake all necessary measures to ensure that three hours before and after the public event, as well as during the event, any sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages is prohibited (Article 26, paragraph (2)).
- 2) For any offence from paragraph (1) hereof, the responsible person of the legal entity, which is the organizer of the public assembly, shall also be fined from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500.
 - 3) If the public assembly is organized by several legal entities, which fail to appoint their representative, all of them shall be charged with a fine from paragraph (1)) hereof (Article 11, paragraph (2)),
 - 4) A fine of BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500 shall be charged to the organizer who is a private person or several private persons:
 - a) for any offences from paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article,
 - b) if the public assembly is organized by a private person who is, by a court decision, banned from attending certain locations, and banned from attending the public assembly for the duration of such measure (Article 5, paragraph (4)).

Article 31 (Fines for the Leader of the Public Assembly)

The leader of the public assembly shall be fined from BAM 750 to BAM 1,500 if he/she:

- a) fails to undertake all necessary measures to ensure public order at the peaceful assembly (Article 20, paragraph (3)),
- b) fails to suspend the peaceful assembly in the event of a real and imminent danger for the participants and the property (Article 20, paragraph (4)),
- c) continues the suspended public assembly even though the real and imminent danger for the participants and the property were not removed, or if he/she continues the suspended peaceful assembly beyond the registered timeframe of the assembly (Article 20, paragraph 5), and
- d) fails to inform the peaceful assembly participants about the suspension of the peaceful assembly and/or fails to ask the participants to peacefully disperse (Article 23, paragraph (2)).

Article 32 (Fines for Monitors)

Fine for the offence of a monitor at the public assembly shall be from BAM 200 to BAM 600, if he/she:

- a) fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 21, paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this Law,
- b) acts contrary to the provisions of Article 21, paragraph (5) of this Law,
- c) fails to wear a fluorescent vest with the 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed (Article 21, paragraph (6)),
- d) carries weapons or items which may incur injuries, uniform, or parts of uniforms, clothes or other features which call for or incite armed conflict or use of violence, national, racial, religious, or other hatred (Article 21, paragraph 7).

Article 33 (Fines for Physical Persons)

Fine for the offence of a private person shall be from BAM 100 to BAM 300, if he/she:

- a) attends or publicly speaks at the public assembly, even though the private person is, by a court decision, prohibited from attending the public assembly for the duration the measure (Article 5, paragraph (4)),

- b) as a participant at the peaceful assembly and a person in the vicinity of the place of peaceful assembly carries weapons, items which may incur bodily injuries, and alcoholic beverages (Article 19, paragraph (1)),
- c) as a participant at the public assembly wears uniforms, parts of uniforms, clothes or other features which call for or incite armed conflict or use of violence, national, racial, religious, or other hatred (Article 19, paragraph (2)), and
- d) at the public assembly, three hours before and after the public event, as well as during the event, sells and supplies alcoholic beverages (Article 26, paragraph (1)).

PART SIX – (TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS)

Article 34 (Application of the Law on Sports Events)

A provision of this Law shall also be applied to sports events regarding issues which are not regulated by the Act on the Prevention of Violence at Sports Events.

Article 35 (Cessation of Validity)

As of the date this Law enters into force, the previous Law on Public Assembly shall cease to be valid ("Official Gazette of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde", No. 5/03 and 9/14).

Article 36 (Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day after its publication in the 'Official Gazette of the Bosnian-Podrinje Canton Goražde'.

No.: 01-02-859/15
30 November 2015
Goražde

Chairperson of the Assembly
Aida Obuća

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON

20 December 2000

Issue 15

Pursuant to Chapter V, Section B, Article 47 of the Constitution of the Central Bosnia Canton, I hereby issue

A DECREE ON PROMULGATION OF THE LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

I promulgate the Law on public assemblies as adopted by the Assembly of the Central Bosnia Canton at its session held on November 21, 2000.

No: 01-02-105/2000

5 December, 2000

Travnik

Chairperson of the Central Bosnia Canton
Adnan Terzić

Article 1

This Law shall regulate the way of exercising the right to public assembly and other public gatherings as ensured by the Constitution.

The freedom to organise and hold public assemblies shall be limited only in the cases prescribed by this Law.

Article 2

The public assemblies shall be assemblies convened for the purpose of actualisation and expression of public opinion of the citizens in a public space: assembly, rally, street procession, political parties and other organisations' protests in an open space (election and other assemblies), various lectures, film screening, comemorating important holidays and other (hereinafter: assemblies), and assemblies organised for the purpose of meeting cultural, entertainment, religious, humanitarian, social, sport and other needs of the citizens (hereinafter: events).

Article 3

The organiser of the public assembly shall submit a notice on intention to hold a public assembly to the police administration of the Ministry of Interior on which territory they intent to hold the public assembly (hereinafter: the Police Administration) not later than 48 hours prior to the start of the public assembly. The application shall contain time, location and purpose of the public assembly and the measures that shall be undertaken by the Organiser for the purpose of maintaining public order.

The public assemblies of pupils and students shall not require submission of the notice if the event is held on the premises of a school or other appropriate institution.

The following assemblies shall not require submission of the notice:

1. Religious rituals held in a room, or religious service and religious rites that are, at the request of believers, done in relation to family or other similar religious rites and customs
2. Usual funeral processions
3. Usual meetings and seminars and other similar meetings which held indoors and to which the access is not allowed to everyone
4. Assemblies held in spaces not open to the public if they refer to trade union organization, or issues of protection of economic and social interests of union organization members
5. Usual assemblies of cultural, entertainment and sports characters that the Organizer, within their regular activities, organises in enclosed spaces designated for this purpose
6. Regular assemblies and round tables by registered political parties, which are held indoors

The Police Administration shall ensure public public order at places of spontaneous public assemblies and act in accordance with this Law in all actions and measures.

Article 4

Foreign natural or legal persons may organize and hold a public assembly only upon the prior approval from the Police Administration.

The Organizer referred to in the previous paragraph shall submit a request for issuing an approval for holding of a public assembly to the competent Police Administration not later than 5 days prior to the start of the public assembly.

The request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be refused for the reasons for which the public assembly may be prohibited.

Article 5

Public assembly shall not be organized by a private person who is, by the court decision, banned from participating at public assemblies or publicly speak at public assemblies for the duration of such measure.

A public assembly shall not be organized by a political organization or association of citizens which work is prohibited. If a public event is organized or a legal entity or a natural person referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article acts at a public assembly, the holding of a public assembly shall be prohibited.

Article 6

Participants of public assembly, as well as persons moving towards the place of holding a public assembly, shall not carry weapons or objects intended or suitable for causing injury or damage to property.

Article 7

It is forbidden to appear at a public assembly that has not been previously registered, i.e. the notice is not submitted duly and in timely manner when the notice is required, or its holding is prohibited, and at a assembly which is suspended under the provisions of this Law, if that appearance is not aimed at de-escalation of the eventual emergent disorder or to dissolve the assembly, and appearance at the spontaneously formed assembly on a public thoroughfare.

Article 8

The Organizer of the public assembly shall also provide to the competent police administration, with the notice on intention to hold a public assembly, a plan to monitor the assembly which will include measures for fire and medical protection as well as to designate a monitoring supervisor and the number of persons involved with the organizer of the assembly, with their personal data (name and surname, date and place of birth, place of residence, etc.). The monitoring supervisor shall organize monitoring activities and designate monitors. The organizer of a public assembly shall suspend a public assembly if there is a disruption that poses a threat to personal safety of people, or public public order, or the safety of traffic, or state or personal property.

The Organizer of the public assembly and the monitoring supervisor shall ensure the maintenance of public order of the announced assembly.

Article 9

A monitor shall be a person of age and during the public assembly he/she wear a visible inscription of the word 'MONITOR'. A monitor shall not wear a uniform, parts of a uniform, a sign or other symbols at a public assembly that incite violence, national, racial or religious hatred. A monitor, while performing monitoring duties, shall not wear weapons or uniform referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 10

Organizer of the public assembly and monitoring supervisor shall be responsible for the establishment of a monitoring service, the maintenance of public order at a public assembly and control of a public assembly.

Article 11

The authorized official of the Police Administration shall instruct the monitoring supervisor to suspend the public assembly and invite participants to disperse if during the public assembly reasons arise for which a public assembly may be prohibited.

If the monitoring supervisor fails to comply with the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the authorized official of the Police Administration shall suspend the public assembly.

Article 12

The Police Administration will interrupt the public assembly and ask the participants to disperse if the notice on public assembly is not submitted or is being held contrary to the notice.

Article 13

The monitoring shall undertake actions to remove persons who disrupt public order.

Article 14

The Organizer of a public assembly shall suspend the public assembly in the case referred to in Article 8, paragraph 2, and inform the competent Police Administration thereof.

Article 15

The Police Administration shall enable the unhindered holding of the public assembly and take care of the maintenance of public public order at the assembly.

Article 16

It shall be forbidden to hold a public assembly if it is organized for the purpose of carrying out an activity or if an activity is focused on:

1. The destruction of the basis of the democratic organization of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: the Federation) established by the Constitution, or the other unlawful change of the socio-political or social economic organization of the Federation

2. The incitement or spread of national, racial or religious hatred or intolerance
3. Compromising the independence or territorial integrity of the Federation or the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federation, or this activity jeopardizes peace and equal international cooperation
4. Committing criminal offences or for such activity to encourage such acts to be performed

It shall be prohibited to hold a public assembly for which a notice is not submitted duly and in timely manner if a notice is required.

A public assembly shall be prohibited if a public order or a public morality is violated at an assembly, and if there is a suspicion that the safety of people and property will be compromised.

The Police Administration shall prohibit a public assembly if it is necessary for the protection of the health of people, at the proposal of the Ministry of Health. A public assembly may be prohibited if it is reasonably expected that a public assembly will disrupt public public order, or endanger the lives or safety of people and property, or that the holding of a public assembly will disrupt public traffic, and the Organizer of the public assembly or the Police Administration fails to ensure public order at a public assembly i.e. normal public transport.

Article 17

The Police Administration shall undertake measures to prevent the holding, or suspend a public assembly which is prohibited, or the notice is not submitted when the notice is required.

Article 18

The Police Administration shall, if all the legal requirements are met, issue a decision on approving the holding of a public assembly at the time and place indicated in the notice on intention to hold a public assembly.

The Police Administration in the area where the public assembly should be held shall issue a decision on the prohibition of the announced public assembly if all the requirements within the meaning of this Law are not met.

The Police Administration shall notify the Organizer on prohibition of holding of the announced public assembly no later than 24 hours before the time at which the assembly is scheduled.

Against the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, an appeal shall be allowed to the Ministry of the Interior of the Central Bosnia Canton within 8 days from the date of the receipt of the decision.

The appeal against the decision shall not delay the execution of the decision. The Organizer of the public assembly shall immediately inform the public on prohibition of holding a public assembly and remove conspicuously placed notices or advertisements on the organization of

the public assembly immediately upon receipt of the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 19

The Organizer of the public assembly shall clean the assembly space within 24 (twenty-four) hours, i.e. bring it into its original state, repair all damages, and eliminate all conspicuously placed advertisements, leaflets, propaganda materials, etc. within three days.

Article 20

A fine in the amount between BAM 100.00 and BAM 600.00 or a prison sentence of up to 30 days shall be imposed for a violation/offence to:

1. The Organizer of a public assembly for holding a public assembly without prior notification if the notice is required, or if it is held contrary to the prohibition (Article 3)
2. A foreign private person for holding a public assembly without authorization (Article 4)
3. A person organizing a public assembly or participating at a public assembly, and to whom a security measure or prohibition of public appearance is pronounced, for duration of such measure (Article 5)
4. A person carrying weapons or items intended or suitable for incurring injuries or causing property damage (Article 6) at a public assembly or on the road to the space where the public assembly is held,
5. The Organizer of the public assembly and the monitoring supervisor if they fail to suspend a public assembly where there was a disturbance and if they fail to immediately inform the Police Administration thereof (Article 8, paragraph 2)
6. The Organizer of the public assembly and the monitoring supervisor if they fail to undertake measures to maintain public order at a public assembly (Article 8 paragraph 3)
7. The person who wears uniform, part of a uniform, clothes, insignia or other symbols at a public assembly, which incite violence, racial or religious hatred (Article 9, paragraph 2)
8. The Organizer of the public assembly and the monitoring supervisor if they act contrary to the provisions of Article 16 paragraph 5 of this Law
9. A monitor who wears a weapon or uniform during a public assembly (Article 9, paragraph 3)
10. A person who is removed from the public assembly, and does not leave the place of the public assembly (Article 13)

11. The monitoring supervisor who fails to suspend the public assembly if the reasons referred to in Article 11 of this Law arise.

Article 21

A fine in the amount of 1,000.00 to 5,000.00 KM shall be imposed for an offence to:

1. The Organizer of a public assembly if they hold a public assembly without submission of a notice a notice is required, or if it is held against the decision on prohibition (Article 3)
2. Foreign legal entity holding a public assembly without prior approval (Article 4)
3. The Organizer of the public assembly if they fail to suspend the public assembly where the disturbances occurred and if they fail to immediately inform the Police Administration thereof (Article 8, paragraph 2)
4. The Organizer of the public assembly if they fail to undertake measures to maintain public order at the assembly (Article 8 paragraph 3)
5. The Organizer of a public assembly if they act contrary to the provisions of Article 16 paragraph 5 of this Law

For the offences referred to in the preceding paragraph, a responsible person in a legal entity shall be fined with a fine in the amount from BAM 500.00 to 1,000 or a prison sentence of up to 30 days.

Article 22

Within 30 days of the entry into force of this Law, the Minister of the Interior shall issue a price list for services for events referred to in Article 2 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Article 23

Upon the entry into force of this Law, the Law on Public Assemblies - consolidated text (Official Gazette of the SR BiH, No. 41/90) and the Law on Public Assemblies (Official Gazette of HR HB, No. 32/94) shall cease to be valid.

Article 24

This Law shall enter into force on the 8th day from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Central Bosnia Canton.

Number: 01-05-296/2000
21 November, 2000
Travnik

Chairperson

Zoran Marić

118

LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Article 1

In the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of the Central Bosnia Canton, No. 15/2000 – hereinafter: the Law), in the whole text of the Law in Croatian Language, the word "Županija" (Croatian variety for Canton) in the specific case shall be substituted by the word "Kanton" (Canton) in the appropriate case.

Article 2

In Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Law, the words "police administration" shall be substituted by the words "police station", in the whole text of the Law in the appropriate case.

Article 3

In Article 16, paragraph 4 of the Law, the full stop at the end of the text shall be deleted and the following words shall be added: "and social policies".

Article 4

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Central Bosnia Canton.

No.: 01-02-117/05
7 March, 2005
Travnik

Chairperson of the Assembly
Velimir Valjan, o.s.

Pursuant to Chapter V, Section B of the Article 15 of the Constitution of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton ("Official Gazette of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton", No. 2/98), I adopt

DECREE ON PROMULGATION OF THE LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

The Law on Public Assembly is promulgated as adopted by the Assembly of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton at its 11th session held on 27 June, 2000.

No: 01-I-071/00

Mostar, 27 June, 2000

Governor
Rade Bošnjak

LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Article 1

Citizen have the right on peaceful assembly and public protest (hereinafter: public assembly) under the conditions prescribed by this Law on public assembly (hereinafter: the Law).

Article 2

For the purposes of this Law, a public assembly of citizens shall be any organized gathering of citizens held in a suitable open or enclosed space for the purpose of pursuing entertainment, cultural, religious, humanitarian, social, sports or other interests of citizens, and protests, rallies, processions and other similar public gatherings organized for the public expression of thoughts or the pursuit of citizens' political interests.

Religious communities may not organize political protests.

Article 3

The Organizer of the public assembly shall submit a notice to the competent police administration (hereinafter: the Police Administration) not later than 72 hours prior to the start of the public assembly.

The following assemblies shall not require submission of a notice:

- a) religious ceremonies held in premises or premises serving religious purposes, as well as religious rituals performed at the request of believers in connection with family or other similar religious rituals and customs;
- b) usual folk festivities;
- c) usual funeral processions;
- d) regular meetings and seminars and other similar gatherings held indoors and not accessible to everyone;

- e) assemblies held in premises not open to the public, if they deal with issues of union organization, i.e. issues of protection of economic and social interests of members of trade union organizations;
- f) usual assemblies of cultural, entertaining and sports character which the Organizer organizes in the course of his regular activity indoors intended for these purposes;
- g) regular meetings and round tables of registered political parties and associations of citizens held indoors.

Local self-government bodies shall determine the space where all public assemblies may be held.

Article 4

The Organizer of the public assembly shall submit a notice on intention to hold a public assembly.

The notice referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is submitted to the police authority based on the place where the public assembly is intended to be held.

If the assembly held outside the jurisdiction of the Police Administration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the notice shall be submitted to the Police Administration on which territory the public assembly is intended to be held. The Police Administration, that has received the notice and is not authorised to act, will delegate it without any delay to the authorised Police Administration and inform the Organizer thereof.

The notice on intention to hold a public assembly shall include:

- a) Information on the Organizer of the public assembly: name and the seat of the legal entity - public assembly organiser, full name and personal ID number of the person responsible within the legal entity or full name, personal ID number, birth date and the place residency of a private person – the Organiser of the public assembly;
- b) Information on public assembly:
 - Purpose of the public assembly
 - date, time and duration of the peaceful assembly,
 - and an estimated number of participants,
 - items that the participants at the assembly might carry - banners, flags, masks, pyrotechnics, vehicles, musical instruments, bells and other,
- c) Security measures
 - Full name, personal ID number, birth date and place of residency of the responsible person – leader of the public assembly (hereinafter: the Leader),
 - Number of monitors, their personal data as well as data on the equipment at their disposal;
 - Data on engagement of other services on public assembly (ER vehicles, fire brigade vehicles, cameramen, photographers etc.)

If the public assembly also covers a public thoroughfare, the Organizer shall enclose with the notice the permit issued by the competent authority as stipulated by the regulations on road traffic safety.

Article 5

The police administration issues a Decision on approval of the public assembly holding after determining that all conditions prescribed by this Law have been met.

The Police administration may prohibit with the Decision holding of the public assembly on a certain location, on specific day or time if the public assembly would threat public peace and order.

The decision on the prohibition of holding a peaceful assembly referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be issued by the police administration, no later than 48 hours after the receipt of the application.

The appeal referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

The Organizer shall notify the public immediately after receiving the final decision on prohibition of the public assembly and remove conspicuously placed notices of convening a public assembly.

Article 6

The Organizer of the public assembly shall designate the leader of the public assembly.

The leader shall organize the monitoring service and designate the monitors who are in charge of maintaining public order. Before the start of the public assembly, the leader shall submit to the Police Administration the information on the way the monitoring service is organised.

If the safety and security measures the leader undertakes are insufficient, the Police Administration will order the leader additional measures or prohibit the holding of the public assembly.

If the safety and security measures the leader undertakes are insufficient, and the public assembly is of importance for the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton (hereinafter: the Canton) or the unit of self-government on which territory the public assembly is planned, the police administration may, in accordance with its competence, additionally secure the public assembly or take over all security measures for the public assembly.

Article 7

The monitor shall be a person of age and during the public assembly shall wear a word 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.

The monitor shall not ,while performing monitoring duties, carry weapons or wear a uniform within the meaning of Article 15 of this Law.

If the monitoring services are performed by the employees of the security agency, they shall wear prescribed items for personal protection and means for mutual communication as well as official uniform of the agency.

Article 8

Organizer of the public assembly and monitoring supervisor shall be responsible for the establishment of a monitoring service, the maintenance of public order at a public assembly and control of a public assembly.

Article 9

The monitoring supervisor shall take actions to exclude persons who disrupt public order.

The monitoring supervisor at a public assembly shall suspend a public assembly if there is a disruption that endangers personal safety of the people and personal property.

The leader may, with the consent of the police officer of the competent police authority, continue the public assembly at the time when it was announced if the public order has been restored.

Article 10

The authorized official of the Police Administration shall instruct the monitoring supervisor to suspend the public assembly and invite participants to disperse if during the public assembly the reasons arise for which a public assembly can be prohibited.

If the monitoring supervisor fails to comply with the order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the authorized official of the Police Administration shall suspend the public assembly.

Article 11

The Police Administration shall suspend the public assembly and ask the participants to disperse if the notice on public assembly is not submitted or it is held contrary to the notice.

Article 12

Foreign private or legal person may organize and hold a public assembly only upon the prior approval from the Police Administration.

The Organizer referred to in the preceding paragraph shall submit a request for issuing an permit for holding of a public assembly to the competent Police Administration not later than 5 days prior to the start of the public assembly.

The request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be refused for the reasons for which a public assembly may be prohibited.

Article 13

A public assembly shall not be organized by, or at a public assembly cannot appear, a person who has been pronounced a security measure of prohibition of public speaking by a final court decision.

A public assembly shall not be organized by a political organization or association of citizens which work is forbidden.

Article 14

Participants of public assembly, as well as persons moving towards the space where the public assembly is held shall not carry weapons or items intended or suitable for causing injury or damage to property.

Article 15

It is forbidden to wear insignia or other symbols at the public assembly which incite violence, racial or religious hatred.

Article 16

The holding of the public assembly shall be prohibited if:

- 1) it is organized by a person has been pronounced a security measure of prohibition of public speaking by a final court decision.
- 2) It is organised by a political organization or association of citizens which work is forbidden
- 3) If the circumstances have been identified from which it arises that at the public assembly there might be threats to the constitutional order, commitment of the criminal offences, disruption of public order or public morality, and that the safety of people and property might be endangered.
- 4) At the request of the Ministry of Health for protection of health of citizens.

Article 17

A fine in the amount between BAM 100 to BAM 500 or a prison sentence of up to 60 days shall be imposed for the offence to:

1. The Organizer of a public assembly holding a public assembly without prior notification if the notice is required (Article 3, paragraph 1)
2. The Organizer acts contrary to the decision of the Police Administration referred to in Article 5 of this Law
3. The Organizer and the monitoring supervisor who fail to undertake the security measures prescribed by this Law (Article 6)

4. The Organizer i.e. the monitoring supervisor if they allow for the public assembly to become violent.
5. The monitoring supervisor if they fail to suspend the public assembly if the reasons referred to in Article 10 of this Law arise,
6. If the Organizer holds the public assembly contrary to the notice (Article 11),
7. A person who has been pronounced a security measure for the prohibition of public speaking and who organises and publicly speak at the public assembly for the duration of the measure (Article 13, paragraph 1)
8. The monitoring supervisor who allows that the participants at the public assembly carry weapons or items intended or suitable for inflicting injuries or damaging property (Article 14)
9. The Organizer who, despite the prohibition to hold the public assembly, holds the public assembly

(Article 16)

Legal entity for the offences described in the paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4, ,6 and 9 shall be fined from BAM 300 to BAM 5000 fine and in particularly severe cases up to BAM 10,000. The responsible person in the legal entity shall be charged with the fine from BAM 300 to BAM 1000 and for particularly serious offences up to BAM 2,000.

The fine of BAM 2000 shall be charged to the legal person organising a public assembly and its activities have been prohibited with the decision of the competent court.

The fee of BAM 500 for the offence shall be charged to the responsible person in the legal entity referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

The fine of BAM 2,000 for the offence shall be charged to the religious community if it organises a political event and the responsible person in the religious community shall be fined with BAM 500 or a prison sentence of up to 60 days (Article 2, paragraph 2).

Article 18

A fine from BAM 20 to BAM 100 for offences shall be imposed on:

1. A monitor who during the public assembly carries weapons or a uniform (Article 7, paragraph 2)
2. The person who is prohibited from participating at a public assembly and does not leave the space of the public assembly (Article 9, paragraph 1)
3. Participants of public assembly, as well as persons moving towards the space of a public assembly, if they carry weapons or items intended or suitable for causing injury or damage to property.
4. Individuals that wear insignia or other symbols at the public assembly which incite violence, national or religious hatred (Article 15).

Article 19

For the offences referred to in Article 7, paragraph 2, Article 14 and 15 of this Law, the measure of confiscation of the items can be imposed on the individual alongside the fine.

Article 20

For the offences stated in articles 17 and 18 of this Law, aside from the fine or prison sentence, the security measure of suspension from the area of the county where the offence was committed in duration from 30 days to 6 months and for the offence referred to in Article 12 of this Law, the foreign national can be issued a security measure of suspension from the foreign national from the area of the Canton in duration from 6 months till 3 years.

The security measure of suspension from the area of the municipality is implemented by suspension on the area of the municipality where the person resides. The costs of suspension are carried by the offender.

No one shall be suspended from the area of the municipality where they reside.

The decision on committed offence shall set a deadline for the offender to leave the area of the municipality where they committed the offence, which may not be less than 12 hours or longer than 3 days. An appeal against the decision shall not delay the enforcement of this security measure.

Anyone who does not depart the area within the period referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article or who during the duration of the protective measure of removal returns to the area from which he or she is removed without any justifiable reason shall be punished by a fine between BAM 50 and BAM 150 or a prison sentence of up to 5 days.

Article 21

On the day this Law enters into force, the laws that regulated this domain in the area of the Canton shall cease to be applied.

Article 22

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of Herzegovina-Neretva Canton.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of BiH
Herzegovina-Neretva Canton
ASSEMBLY

No 02-01-XI-089/00
Mostar, 27 June, 2000

Chairperson
Omer Macic B. SC. Econ.

462

Pursuant to Article 39 of the Constitution of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton-HNK (Official Gazette of HNK, No 2/98, 4/00 and 7/04), the Assembly of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, at its session held on 12 December, 2008, adopted the

Law on Amendments to the Law on Public Assembly

Article 1

In the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of HNK, No. 4/00), in Article 7, paragraph 3 the words "employees of the companies for security services" shall be substituted by the words "security guards for persons and property protection", while the word "company" shall be substituted by the words "security agencies for protection of people and property".

Article 2

In Article 17, paragraph 1 the words "or prison sentence of up to 60 days" shall be deleted.

In Article 17, paragraph 2 shall be changed to read as follows: "For the offences referred to in items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9, a legal entity shall be fined from BAM 500,00 to BAM 10,000.00, while the legal entity's responsible person shall be charged with a fine from BAM 300,00 to 2,000.00".

In Article 17, paragraph 5, the words "or prison sentence of up to 60 days" shall be deleted.

Article 3

Article 20 shall be deleted.

Article 4

The former Articles 21 and 22 shall become Articles 20 and 21.

Article 5

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton'.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Herzegovina-Neretva Canton
ASSEMBLY

No.: 02-01-XVI-198/08
Mostar, December 12, 2008

Chairperson
Ramiz Jelovac, o.s.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE WESTERN HERZEGOVINA CANTON

Year XX – Issue 8

ŠIROKI BRIJEG

24 March 2015

Pursuant to Article 26, Item e) of the Constitution of the West Herzegovina Canton (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton No 1/96, 2/99, 14/00, 17/99, 1/03, 10/04, and 17/00) and Article 96 of the by-laws of the Assembly of the West Herzegovina Canton (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton No. 10/03), the West Herzegovina Canton Assembly, at its 6th session held on 24.03.2015, enacted the following:

LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Subject)

1. Public assembly of citizens, within the meaning of this Law, on the territory of the Posavina Canton for purpose of public expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests, method of organizing peaceful assemblies and public protests, public events and other types of gatherings.
2. Citizens shall have a freedom of public assembly and such assemblies shall be carried out in accordance with this Law.

Article 2 (Definition and Types of Public Assembly)

A public assembly of citizens, within the meaning of this Law, shall mean every organised gathering of citizens held in an appropriate venue.

1. Public assemblies (hereinafter: the public gatherings) shall within the meaning of this Article be:
 - a) peaceful assemblies and public protests,
 - b) public events, and
 - c) pther types of gatherings.

Article 3 (Adequate Location for the Public Gathering)

1. A location suitable for the public assembly shall be a public space accessible and suitable for assembly of persons whose number and identity is not established beforehand and where public assembly would not pose a threat to rights and freedoms of other persons, health and safety of people and property and would not disrupt public traffic.

2. Space suitable for public assemblies shall be a public thoroughfare, when it is possible to ensure temporary modification of traffic mode by means of additional measures, as well as protection of health and safety of persons and property, based on having obtained prior approvals by competent institutions.
3. Within 60 days upon effect date of this Law, a municipal council and/or a city council shall designate a space under its jurisdiction where public assembly may be held in compliance with paragraph (1) hereof.

Article 4 (Moving Assembly)

1. The public assembly may be registered and organized as the motion of participants of public assembly in a specific location (hereinafter: the public moving assembly).
2. The public moving assembly within the area referred to in Article 3, paragraph (2) hereof may only be held in an uninterrupted motion, except for the starting and finishing points.

Article 5 (Limitations)

1. Only this Law may prescribe limitations to the freedom of public assembly that are required in a democratic society in order to ensure protection of constitutional order, rights and freedoms of other people and their health.
2. A freedom of speech and public speaking at a public assembly are limited by prohibition of calling for and inciting to armed conflict or violence or national, racial, religious or other hatred.
3. The public assembly may not be organized by a political organization or association of citizens which activities are prohibited.
4. The public gathering may not be convened and attended by a person imposed with a security measure of prohibited public appearance based on a final court decision.

Article 6 (Liability for Damages)

An organizer of the public gathering shall be held liable for damage caused by participants of the public assembly in line with rules of objective responsibility.

Article 7 (Gender Equality)

A grammatical terminology used in this Law entails both genders.

CHAPTER 2 – PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8

(Definition of Peaceful Assembly and Public Demonstration)

1. A peaceful assembly and a public demonstration (hereinafter: the peaceful assemblies) shall mean every organised assembly of citizens held for purpose of public non-violent expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests.
2. A peaceful assembly entails also every non-organised, spontaneous gathering of citizens held under special, sudden and situations of relevance for the social community, all for purpose of public expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests in a location prescribed in Article 14 hereof.

Article 9 (Organizer of a peaceful assembly)

1. The Organizer of peaceful assembly is a legal or a private person (hereinafter: the Organizer) that, in accordance with provisions stated hereof, prepares, convenes, organizes, monitors and supervises holding of a peaceful assembly.
2. If the peaceful assembly is being prepared by a group of citizens or several legal persons, they shall appoint their representative.

Article 10 (Mandatory notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly)

1. The Organizer, i.e. their representative, shall submit a notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly in manner defined by this Law.
2. The notice referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be submitted not later than five days prior to the start of the peaceful assembly.
3. The notice shall be submitted to the competent police station of the Ministry of Interior of the West Herzegovina Canton (hereinafter: the police station) in which area the peaceful assembly is intended to be held. This application may also be filed with the Police Administration of the Ministry if such peaceful assembly is planned to be organized in a space on the territory under jurisdiction of several police stations.
4. A signed notice shall be submitted in person or via registered mail. A deadline for submitting the application via registered mail starts from the day of its delivery to the post office.

Article 11 (Contents of the notice)

1. The notice referred to in Article 10, paragraph (1) hereof shall include the following:
 - a) Program and objectives of the peaceful assembly,
 - b) Information on location, date and time of holding the peaceful assembly and its duration,
 - c) Name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the person responsible, i.e. representative if the Organizer includes several legal persons or a group of citizens, full name and personal ID number if the Organizer is a private person.

- d) Personal data of the leader of the peaceful assembly,
 - e) List of monitors and their personal data,
 - f) Information on measures undertaken by the Organizer to ensure public order,
 - g) Estimated number of participants, and
 - h) Other information of interest for safe and uninterrupted peaceful assembly.
1. Within the meaning of this Article, the location of the peaceful assembly shall mean a space of the peaceful assembly and access routes and spaces (wide and narrow location) directly adjacent to the public assembly location.
 2. A notice on intention to hold a public moving assembly shall also contain a detailed route of the moving assembly, starting and finishing points, as well as the way of movement (by foot, by vehicle, a combination thereof).
 3. If the peaceful assembly's space would extend to a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH. (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton No. 17/14).
 4. If the application does not contain information or documentation referred to in paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) hereof, the competent police authority shall send a written warning to the Organizer setting therein also a deadline for providing a complete application.
 5. In the event from Article (5) hereof, the public assembly shall be deemed reported upon submission of complete application.
 6. Any change to the contents of already filed application shall be deemed as if the new application has been filed altogether.

Article 12

(Exemptions from mandatory notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly)

1. Notwithstanding Article 10, paragraph (1) hereof, the following the following assemblies shall not require submission of a notice: meetings, public discussions, round table discussions or gatherings of registered political parties, trade union and other organizations or associations held in indoor premises suitable for this purpose, except in cases when the Organizer finds it necessary to report this.
2. Political parties, coalitions, lists of independent candidates and independent candidates organize and hold peaceful assemblies in line with the BiH Election Law.
3. Protests by individuals shall not be reported.
4. For every assembly referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) hereof requiring implementation of special security measures, the Organizer, i.e. its representative, shall notify competent police station thereof.

Article 13

(Space of the peaceful assembly)

The peaceful assembly shall be held in every suitable space in accordance with Article 3 hereof.

Article 14 (Exemptions)

Notwithstanding Article 13 hereof, the peaceful assembly shall not be held:

- a) in the vicinity of hospitals, in a way it obstructs access to ambulance vehicles and disturbs the peace of patients
- b) in the vicinity of kindergartens, primary and secondary schools while attended by children and pupils,
- c) in national parks and protected nature parks, except for peaceful assemblies aimed at improving and promoting protection of nature and environment, as well as commemorating important dates in our history,
- d) near cultural monuments, if it may cause their destruction or damage,
- e) on public roads in a way to disrupt traffic,
- f) on other locations if significantly obstructing movements and activities of considerable number of citizens considering time, number of participants or character of particular assembly.

Article 15 (Prohibition of a peaceful assembly)

1. A competent police station may issue an order to ban the peaceful assembly if:
directed toward violent changes of the constitutional order,

- a) directed to committing a criminal offense or inciting such criminal offense,
- b) it is not timely and duly reported if such reporting is required,
- c) it was reported to be held on prohibited locations within the meaning of this Law,
- d) aimed at calling for and inciting armed conflict or the use of violence, violation of guaranteed human and civil rights, inciting national, racial, religious or other hatred,
- e) there is a real danger that peaceful assembly would poses a threat to safety of people and property or imminent danger from violence or a significant disruption of public order,
- f) if the Organizer fails to undertakes in timely manner additional measures requested by the competent body,
- g) it is necessary for the purpose of preventing threats to health of people, based on the request by Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Care, and
- h) it is organized by a political organization, i.e. an association of citizens, which activities have been banned by the competent court's decision.

2. An order referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be issued not later than 48 hours, i.e. 24 hours in cases referred to in Article 10, paragraph (4) hereof, prior to the start the peaceful assembly.

Article 16 (Complaints Procedure)

1. A complaint may be filed by the Organizer or its representative against the order from Article 15 hereof within 24 hours since receipt of such order.
2. Competent police station shall immediately forward the complaint and accompanying documents to the police administration.
3. The complaint referred to in paragraph (1) hereof does not postpone execution of the order.
4. A process of deciding on the complaint is urgent and relevant decision must be reached and delivered to the complainant by at least 12 hours prior to holding such peaceful assembly.
5. Immediately upon receipt of the final banning order, the Organizer shall notify the public thereof and remove any publicly displayed notifications on the peaceful assembly.
6. An administrative proceedings may be initiated before the competent court against the order referred to in paragraph (4) hereof.

Article 17

(1)

(2)

(3)

(Maintaining public order at a public assembly)

1. The Organizer shall ensure public order at the peaceful assembly.
2. The Organizer shall undertake all the necessary measures to prevent participants of the peaceful assembly from carrying weapons or causing any damages.
3. It is the duty of the Organizer to ensure sufficient number of monitors (hereinafter: monitors) at the peaceful assembly and to take appropriate measures of medical care and fire protection.
4. The Organizer may entrust security over the peaceful assembly to a security agency.
5. The Organizer shall ensure unobstructed passage to police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and public transport vehicles.
6. Activities of maintaining public public order at the location directly next to the peaceful assembly venue shall be performed by police officers of the Police Administration of the Ministry (hereinafter: the police officers).
7. Competent police station shall prevent obstruction or interruption of the peaceful assembly held in accordance with provisions of this Law.

8. Peaceful assembly participants, as well as persons moving toward the peaceful assembly location, shall not carry weapons, items which may incur bodily injuries and alcoholic beverages.
9. Peaceful assembly participants shall not carry uniforms, parts of uniforms, clothing or other markings used to call for or incite to armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.

Article 18
(Leader of the peaceful assembly)

1. The Organizer shall designate a leader of the peaceful assembly (hereinafter: the leader).
2. The leader shall be an adult person who monitors the public assembly activities and directs the work of monitors.
3. The leader shall take necessary measures to ensure public public order at the peaceful assembly.
4. The leader shall suspend assembly in case any real threat to the safety of people and property occurs.
5. The leader may continue the suspended peaceful assembly if circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) have been eliminated in the meantime and if the period of the assembly is still pending.

Article 19
(Monitor)

1. A monitor is an adult person appointed by the Organizer to maintain public public order at the peaceful assembly.
2. The monitor shall, while performing monitoring duties, protect participants of the peaceful assembly and property located at the location of the public assembly.
3. It is the duty of the monitor to immediately turn over to the police officer any participant to the peaceful assembly moving toward the location of the assembly and carrying weapons or objects that might cause physical injury.
4. The monitor shall provide the police officer with all relevant information on the person in breach of the public public order.
5. During his/her activities, the monitor shall:
 - a) Conduct search of persons entering the peaceful assembly space,
 - b) Ban from entering the space where a peaceful assembly is held a person for whom he/she assesses could disrupt public order, particularly a person under influence of alcohol.
 - c) Direct movement of the peaceful assembly participants,
 - d) Remove any person who disrupts public public order,

- e) Immediately turn over to the police officer any person disrupting public order,
- f) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor shall wear a fluorescent vest with 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.
- g) The monitor shall not carry weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, a uniform, and parts of a uniform, clothing or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.

Article 20

(Assessment and ordering additional safety and security measures by a competent police authority)

1. Based on information contained in the notice on intention to hold a public assembly and other circumstances, the competent police authority shall assess whether conditions have been met for holding the peaceful assembly.
2. Based on the assessment referred to in paragraph (2) hereof, the competent police station shall issue a written order to the Organizer to undertake additional security measures by the deadline that may not be shorter than 24 hours.
3. If the peaceful assembly organizer fails to respond in timely manner regarding the ordered measures referred to in paragraph (2) hereof, the competent police authority shall act in accordance with Article 15, paragraph (1), Item g) of this Law.

Article 21

(Termination of the peaceful assembly)

Police officers are authorized to prevent or terminate the peaceful assembly if:

- a) it is directed toward violent threats to the constitutional order,
- b) participants are called or incited to an armed conflict and violence, breach of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred,
- c) an actual or direct danger occurs related to violence, damage to property or other forms of breach of the public public order to certain larger extent,
- d) an actual or direct threat occurs related to health of the peaceful assembly participants or other people,
- e) holding of the peaceful assembly was not timely and duly reported when required or the assembly was banned,
- f) it is being organized by a political organization or association of citizens which activities are prohibited or if convened and being attended by a person imposed with a security measure of prohibited public appearance based on a final court ruling,
- g) it is held in a space other than the one listed in the notice,
- h) some of the peaceful assembly participants carry weapons, and
- i) monitors fail to maintain public public order.

Article 22

(Measures for the suspension of peaceful assembly)

1. A police officer shall communicate to the leader of peaceful assembly the order for its termination from Article 21 hereof.
2. The leader shall inform the peaceful assembly participants of suspension of public assembly and ask them to disperse peacefully.
3. If the leader or the participants of the peaceful assembly do not act in line with the order referred to in paragraph (1) hereof, police officers shall take necessary measures to ensure participant peacefully disperse.

CHAPTER 3 – PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 23
(Definition of public event)

1. A public event shall mean gathering organized for the purpose of generating revenue within the registered business activity that, considering the expected number of participants and the character of the event, requires additional safety and security measures.
2. Public events may be organized in an open or an enclosed space designated or suitable for such events.

Article 24
(Organizer of a public event)

1. According to this Law, an organizer of the public event is a legal or natural person that organized such an event.
2. If the public event is being prepared by a group of citizens or several legal persons, they are required to appoint a representative.

Article 25
(Notice on intention to hold a public event)

1. The public event Organizer, i.e. their representative, shall a notice on intention to hold a public assembly.
2. The notice on public event shall be submitted not later than five days prior to the beginning of this event.
3. The application referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be filed to the competent police station.
4. The application for the public event shall include the following:
 - a) Information on the objective, location, date, time and duration of the public event,
 - b) Name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the responsible person, i.e. representative if the Organizer includes several legal persons or a group of citizens,

full name and personal ID number of the Organizer if the Organizer is a private person.

- c) Personal data of the leader of a public event,
 - d) List of monitors and their personal data,
 - e) Information on measures undertaken by the Organizer to ensure public order,
 - f) Estimated number of participants, and
 - g) Other information of interest for safe and uninterrupted holding of the public event.
5. The location of the public event within the meaning of this Article shall include the actual space where the public event shall take place and all access roads and areas directly adjacent to the public event location.
6. If the public event's location would extend to a public thoroughfare, thus halting or disruption of public transport, the Organizer shall include a permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Basic Road Traffic Safety in the West Herzegovina Canton.

Article 26

(Prohibition of sale, dispensing and offering alcoholic beverages at a sports event)

1. Three hours before, during and after a sports event, no alcoholic beverages may be sold, dispensed or offered.
2. The sports event's organizer shall take all necessary measures to adhere to this ban referred to in paragraph (1) hereof.
3. Exceptionally referred to in paragraph (1) hereof, high-risk sports events shall be subject to provisions of the Law on Prevention of Riots on Sports Competitions in the West Herzegovina Canton (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton No. 14/04).

Article 27

(Prohibition of a public event)

1. Competent police authority shall issue an order banning the public event under following conditions:
 - a) The notice is not submitted duly and in timely manner,
 - b) The Organizer fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 20, paragraph (2) hereof,
 - c) It was reported at the location that is not intended or suitable for such a public event, and
 - d) There is an actual danger that holding of the public event would jeopardise safety of people and property, breach public public order to larger extent or pose serious threat to health of people and the living environment.
2. The order referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be issued not later than 48 hours prior to the start of the public event.

Article 28
(Costs of additional safety and security measures)

1. The Organizer of the public event of sports, cultural or entertainment character shall bear the costs of additional security measures to be taken by the competent police authorities for purpose of ensuring public public order outside their regular duty.
2. The costs referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be a subject of a decision by Minister of Internal Affairs through a decision on fee level.

Article 29
(Application of this Law to public events)

Provisions of Articles 16 through 22 of this Law shall apply to the public and sports events accordingly.

CHAPTER 4 – OTHER TYPES OF GATHERINGS

Article 30
(Definition of other types of gatherings)

1. Other types of gatherings shall mean gatherings for purpose of achieving commercial, religious, cultural, humanitarian, sports, entertainment and other interests that are not aimed at generating revenue.
2. Other types of public gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall not require submission of a notice.

Article 31
(Notice on intention to hold other types of gatherings)

1. Exceptionally from Article 30, paragraph (2) hereof, the Organizer shall also report other types of gatherings if the character or expected number of participations of other type of gathering requires security measures outside the regular police activities.
2. The notice other types of gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) hereof shall be submitted not later than five days before the beginning of such assembly.
3. The notice shall be submitted to the competent police station.
4. The application shall contain data referred to in Article 11 hereof.

Article 32
(Application of this Law to other types of gatherings)

Provisions of Articles 16 through 22 of this Law shall accordingly apply to other types of gatherings if they are aimed at generating revenue.

CHAPTER 5 – PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 33
(Fines for organizers of public events)

1. A fine ranging from BAM 3,000 to BAM 9,000 shall be imposed for an offense by a legal person organizing a public event, if the Organizer:
 - a) The notice on intention to hold a public event is not submitted when a notice is required (Article 10, paragraph (1), Article 25, paragraph (1) and Article 31, paragraph (1)),
 - b) fails to notify competent police station that, for purpose of peaceful assembly, special safety and security measures need to be undertaken in relation to public roads (Article 12, paragraph (4)),
 - c) holds a peaceful assembly in a space where assemblies are prohibited (Article 14),
 - d) holds a peaceful assembly contrary to the order by the competent police station on prohibition of the assembly (Article 15, paragraph (1)),
 - e) fails to inform the public on suspension of the public assembly (Article 16, paragraph (5)),
 - f) fails to ensure public order at the public assembly (Article 17, paragraph (1)),
 - g) fails to take all the necessary measures to prevent the public assembly participants from carrying weapons and from causing damages (Article 17, paragraph (2)),
 - h) fails to ensure sufficient number of monitors and fails to undertake appropriate measures of medical and fire protection at the public assembly (Article 17, paragraph (3)),
 - i) fails to ensure unobstructed passage to police vehicles and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and public transport vehicles at the public assembly (Article 17, paragraph (5)),
 - j) fails to designate the leader of the public assembly (Article 18, paragraph (1)),
 - k) fails to act in accordance to security measures ordered by competent police authority (Article 20, paragraph (2)),
 - l) fails to undertake all the necessary measures at the sports event to prevent sale, serving and offering of alcoholic beverages 3 hours before, during and 3 hours after such event (Article 26, paragraph (2)), and
 - m) holds the public event contrary to the prohibition order by the competent police authority (Article 27, paragraph 1).
2. A fine ranging from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500 shall be imposed for the offense referred to in paragraph (1) hereof committed by a responsible person of a legal person being organizer of the public event.
3. A fine ranging from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500 shall be imposed against a private person – organizer of public event if the Organizer:
 - a) organizes public assembly on behalf of a political organization or an association of citizens which activities are prohibited,

- b) convenes or participates in the public assembly despite being imposed with a security measure of prohibited public speaking based on the final decision by a final court decision,
- 4. A fine ranging from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500 shall be imposed against the natural person – organizer of public assembly for offenses referred to in paragraph (1) hereof.

Article 34
(Fines for a leader of a public event)

A fine ranging from BAM 750 to BAM 1,500 shall be imposed for an offense against the public assembly leader if the leader:

- a) fails to undertake necessary measures to ensure public order (Article 18, paragraph (3)),
- b) fails to suspend the public assembly in case of an actual threat to participants of the assembly and to property (Article 18, paragraph (4));
- c) continues the suspended public assembly without having eliminated the threat to its participants and to property (Article 18, paragraph (5)),
- d) fails to inform the public assembly participants that the assembly was terminated and fails ask them to disperse peacefully (Article 22, paragraph (2)).

Article 35
(Fines for monitors)

A fine ranging from BAM 200 to BAM 600 shall be imposed for the offense by a monitor at the public assembly if the monitor:

- a) fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 19, paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) hereof.
- b) acts contrary to Article 19, paragraph (5) hereof,
- c) does not wear the fluorescent vest with 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed (Article 21, paragraph (6)),
- d) carries weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries, a uniform, and parts of a uniform, clothing or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 19, paragraph (7)).

Article 36
(Fines for private persons)

A fine ranging from BAM 100 to BAM 300 shall be imposed to a private person committing an offense if:

- a) He/she is a participant at the public assembly and is moving towards the public assembly space, carrying weapons or items which may incur physical injury or carries alcoholic beverages (Article 17, paragraph (8)),

- b) He/she is a participant at the public assembly and wears uniform, parts of uniform, clothing or other features provoking or inciting to armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 17, paragraph (9)), and
- c) He/she sells, dispenses or offers alcoholic beverages 3 hours before, during and 3 hours after a sports event (Article 26, paragraph (1)).

CHAPTER 6 – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 37 (Regulations)

A regulation from Article 28, paragraph (2) hereof shall be enacted by the Ministry of Interior within 30 days since its effect date.

Article 38 (Implementation of the Law on Sports Events)

If certain issues have not been regulated by the Law on Prevention of Riots at Sports Competitions in the West Herzegovina Canton (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton, No. 14/04), provisions of this Law shall also apply to the sports events.

Article 39 (Previous proceedings)

All proceedings that have not been finalized with a final judgment as of the effect date of this Law shall be finalized in line with provisions of the regulation that was in effect at the time of passing the judgment.

Article 40 (Non-implementation of the effective Law)

The effect date of this Law shall render ineffective the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton No. 10/99 and 8/05).

Article 40 (Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day since its publication in the Official Gazette of the West Herzegovina Canton.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON
Assembly

No. 01-02-1- VI-298/15
Domaljevac, 24/03/2015

Chairperson of the Assembly
Ante Misić

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SARAJEVO CANTON

Year XIV – number 32

**Monday, 23rd November, 2009
SARAJEVO**

ISSN 1512-7052

SARAJEVO CANTON ASSEMBLY

On the basis of the Article 18, paragraph (1), item b) of the Sarajevo Canton Constitution („Official gazette of the Sarajevo Canton“ no. 1/96, 2/96, 3/96, 16/97, 14/00, 14/01, 4/01 and 28/04), the Sarajevo Canton Assembly adopted at the session held on 23rd November 2009:

ACT ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Subject)

- (1) This Act shall regulate the public assembly of the citizens in the territory of the Sarajevo Canton for the purpose of expressing political, social and other beliefs and interests, the way of organising peaceful assembly and public protests, public events and other types of gatherings.
- (2) The public assembly shall be free and exercised in the manner prescribed by this Act.

Article 2 (The term and types of public assembly)

- (1) The public gathering of the citizens, within this Act, is understood as any organised assembly of the citizens held in an appropriate place.
- (2) Public gathering (hereinafter: public assembly), within this Act, shall include:
 - a) Peaceful assembly and public protests
 - b) Public events and
 - c) Other types of gatherings

Article 3 (Location suitable for a public assembly)

- (1) Location suitable for a public assembly refers to a public location which is accessible and suitable for gathering of persons whose number and identity are not determined in advance, and in which the assembly of citizens does not cause threat to the rights and

freedom of other persons, health, safety of persons and property and obstruction of public traffic.

- (2) Location suitable for a public assembly also refers to the location in which public transport takes place, when it is possible to ensure temporary alteration of traffic regime by means of additional measures, as well as protection of health and safety of persons and property.

Article 4 (Public assembly on the move)

- (1) Public assembly can be reported and organised as the movement of the public assembly participants in a specific location (hereinafter: public procession)
- (2) Public procession under Article 3, paragraph (2) of this Act, can only be held in an uninterrupted movement, except for the starting and finishing points.

Article 5 (Restrictions)

- (1) Restrictions of the freedom of public assembly, necessary in a democratic society with a view to protect the constitutional system, rights and freedom of other people and health of other people, can be regulated only by this Act.
- (2) Freedom of speech and public addressing at public assembly is restricted by the ban on any agitation and incitement to the armed conflict or use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.
- (3) Public assembly cannot be organised by political organisation or association of citizens whose work is banned.
- (4) Public assembly cannot be convoked by a person, to whom is pronounced the security measure on banning public appearance by effective court decision, nor that person cannot address at the public assembly

Article 6 (Responsibility for damage)

- (1) The organiser is responsible for any damage caused by the participants of the public assembly according to the rules of objective responsibility.

Article 7 (Gender equality)

Grammatical terminology in this Act includes both genders.

PART II – PEACEFUL ASSEMBLIES AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8

(The terms: peaceful assemblies and public protests)

- (1) Peaceful assembly and public protest (hereinafter: peaceful assemblies) are understood as any organised gathering of citizens held for the purpose of the public nonviolent expressing of political, social and other beliefs and interests.
- (2) Peaceful assembly is understood also as any unorganised, spontaneous gathering of the citizens held in special, sudden and relevant to the community situations and for the purpose of public expressing of political, social and other belief and interests at the location prescribed by the Article 14 of this Act.

Article 9

(Organiser of the peaceful assembly)

- (1) The organiser of the peaceful assembly is any legal or physical person (hereinafter: organiser) which, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, prepares, organises, holds, monitors and supervises the peaceful assembly.
- (2) When the peaceful assembly is organised by a group of citizens or more than one legal person, they are obliged to appoint their representative.

Article 10

(Obligation to report the peaceful assembly)

- (1) Organiser, i.e. his representative, is obliged to submit an application to hold a peaceful assembly as stipulated by this Act.
- (2) The application under paragraph (1) of this Article should be submitted at the latest five days before the scheduled beginning of the peaceful assembly.
- (3) The application should be submitted to the Police administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton (hereinafter: Ministry) in whose territory the peaceful assembly is to be held or to the Police administration of the Ministry, if the peaceful assembly is to be held on the territory of two or more Police administrations (hereinafter: the authorised police body)
- (4) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this Article, and due to the particularly valid reasons, the application can be submitted at the latest 48 hours before the beginning of the peaceful assembly with the explanation of registration failure in the period of time under paragraph (2) of this Article.
- (5) The signed application is to be submitted personally or by registered mail. The deadline for the application, submitted by registered letter, starts from the day of delivery of registered mail to the post office.

Article 11
(Application content)

- (1) The application under Article 10, paragraph (1) of this Act shall contain:
 - a) Program and purpose of the peaceful assembly
 - b) Information on location, date and scheduled term and duration of the peaceful assembly
 - c) Name and registered seat of the organiser, personal information of the responsible person, i.e. representative, if the organisers of the assembly are more than one legal persons or a group of citizens, name and surname and personal identification number if the organiser is a physical person.
 - d) Personal data of the leader of the peaceful assembly
 - e) The list of the monitors with personal data
 - f) The information on the measures taken by the organiser for the purpose of maintaining order and peace
 - g) The estimated number of participants and
 - h) Other information of interest for safe and undisturbed holding of the peaceful assembly.
- (2) The location of the peaceful assembly, within this Act, is understood as a location where the peaceful assembly is to be held, as well as the approach roads and places (close and distant locations) next to the peaceful assembly location.
- (3) The application of the peaceful assembly on the move must also contain a detailed route of the movement, starting point and point of termination, as well as the way of movement of the assembly participants (by foot, by cars or combined way).
- (4) If the road surface is to be occupied by the peaceful assembly, whereupon the traffic would be stopped or obstructed, the organiser is obliged to submit the permission of the authorised body along with the application, in accordance with the Law on Basics of Traffic Security on the Roads of Bosnia and Herzegovina („Official Gazette of the Federation of B&H, number 56/06 and 47/07).
- (5) In the case when the application does not contain the information or documentation under paragraph (1), (3) and (4) of this Article, the authorised police body shall warn in writing the organiser and determine the deadline to complete the application.
- (6) In the case under paragraph (5) of this Article, the public assembly is to be considered reported if the complete application is submitted.
- (7) Every change of the content of the submitted application shall be considered as the new application.

Article 12
(Exceptions to the obligation to register the peaceful assembly)

- (1) Notwithstanding provisions of the Article 10, paragraph (1) of this Act, the meetings, forums, round tables or gatherings of the registered political party, union and other organisations or associations held in the closed premises suitable for that purpose, shall not be reported except in the cases when the organiser considers it as necessary.
- (2) The political parties, the coalitions, the lists of the independent candidates and independent candidates organise and hold the peaceful assemblies in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (3) The protests of the individuals should not be reported.

- (4) Regarding every gathering under paragraph (1) and (2) of this Article, which requires undertaking of the special security measures, the organiser i.e. his representative is obliged to inform the authorised police body.

Article 13
(Location of the peaceful assembly)

The peaceful assembly can be held at every suitable location in accordance with the provisions of the Article 3 of this Act.

Article 14
(Peaceful assemblies whose organiser is not known)

- (1) On the proposal of the Sarajevo Canton Government, the Sarajevo Canton Assembly shall adopt, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the document that will determine the location for peaceful assemblies in the case when the organiser is not known.
- (2) The proposition under paragraph (1) of this Article will be based on the recommendations of the municipal councils which shall, after conducting the discussion, propose to the Sarajevo Canton Government at least one location on the territory of its municipality.
- (3) On the proposal of the Ministry of Interior of the Sarajevo Canton, the Sarajevo Canton Government shall, within 30 days after the date of adoption of the document under paragraph (1) of this Article, make a decision to prescribe the way and scope of measures to ensure the location of peaceful assembly in the case when the organiser is not known.

Article 15
(Exceptions)

Notwithstanding Article 13 of this Act, the peaceful assembly cannot be held:

- a) Near hospitals, in the way to obstruct the approach of the ambulances and disturb patients.
- b) Near kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools while the children are inside.
- c) In national parks and protected natural parks, except for peaceful assemblies intended to improve and propagate environmental protection and protection of human environment, as well as celebrating of the important historical dates.
- d) Near the cultural monuments, if it could lead to destruction or damage of the protected value.
- e) In highways, arterial and regional roads as well as roads where the rails traffic flows, in a way that could endanger the undisturbed flow of traffic.
- f) In other places, if regarding the period of a day, the number of participants or the reason of gathering could seriously disturb movement and work of the larger number of citizens.

Article 16
(Ban on holding a peaceful assembly)

- 1) The authorised police body shall make the decision to ban the holding of peaceful assembly if:
 - a) Its objectives are aimed at endangering of the constitutional order
 - b) Its objectives are aimed at perpetration of an offence or encouraging to perpetrate an offence
 - c) It is not timely and properly reported, when application is mandatory
 - d) It is reported to take place in location where, according to this Act, it cannot be held
 - e) Its objectives are aimed at incitement to the armed conflict or use of violence, violation of the guaranteed rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other type of hatred.
 - f) There is an actual danger that by holding the peaceful assembly safety of person or property would be jeopardized or actual danger from violence or breach of peace and order would ensue in major scope.
 - g) At the request of the authorise body, the organiser fails to take timely the ordered measures
 - h) It is necessary in order to prevent the threat to human health and upon demand of the state administration body in charge of public health issues.
 - i) The peaceful assembly is organised by an organisation, i.e. an association of citizens whose work is banned by the decision of the competent court.
- 2) The decision under paragraph (1) of this Article should be made at the latest 48 hours, and in the case under article 10, paragraph (4) of this Act at the latest 24 hours before the scheduled beginning of the peaceful assembly.

Article 17
(Complaints procedure)

- (1) The organiser, i.e., his representative, can lodge a complaint against the decision under Article 16 of this Act, at the latest 24 hours after receiving the decision.
- (2) The authorised police body is obliged to submit immediately the complaint, along with the documentation, to the minister of the Ministry (hereinafter: minister)
- (3) The complaint under paragraph (1) of this Article does not delay the execution of the decision.
- (4) Settlement of a complaint is urgent, and decision on the complaint should be made and submitted to the complainant within at least 24 hours before the peaceful assembly.
- (5) Immediately after receiving the decision which orders the peaceful assembly to be banned, the organiser is obliged to inform the public about it and remove the publicly displayed announcements and advertisements on the peaceful assembly.
- (6) The administrative dispute, against the decision under paragraph (4), can be initiated in front of the competent court.

Article 18

(Foreigners, organisers of the peaceful assembly and participants of the public assembly)

- (1) Foreign physical and legal persons can organise the peaceful assembly, i.e. address to public assembly, only after submission of application and issuing a permit by an authorised police body.
- (2) The application under paragraph (1) of this Article is to be submitted at the latest five days before the beginning of the peaceful assembly, i.e. addressing to public assembly.
- (3) Reasons for refusing to issue a permit, as well as complaints procedure on decision, are applied as prescribed under Article 16 and 17 of this Act.

Article 19

(Maintaining order and peace at peaceful assembly)

- (1) The organiser is obliged to ensure order and peace at the peaceful assembly
- (2) The organiser is particularly obliged to take all necessary measures to ensure that the participants of the peaceful assembly are not armed and causing damage.
- (3) The organiser is obliged to ensure the sufficient number of persons to perform the duties of maintaining peace and order (hereinafter: monitor) and to take the adequate measures of medical and fire protection.
- (4) The organiser can entrust the performance of maintaining peace and order duties to the agency for protection of persons and property.
- (5) The organiser is obliged to enable undisturbed passage of police vehicles, ambulances, fire fighting vehicles and public transport vehicles.
- (6) The activities of maintaining public order and peace in the area in the immediate vicinity of the location of peaceful assembly are conducted by the police officers of the Police Administration of the Ministry (hereinafter: police officers).
- (7) The authorised police body is obliged to prevent any disruption or interruption of the peaceful assembly which is taking place according to the provisions of this Act.
- (8) It is not allowed to the participants, as well as to persons who are approaching to the location of peaceful assembly, to carry the weapons, objects that can be used to cause injuries and alcoholic drinks.
- (9) The participants of the peaceful assembly are not allowed to wear uniforms, parts of uniform, clothes and other markings that call upon or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious and other hatred.

Article 20

(Leader of the peaceful assembly)

- (1) The organiser is obliged to designate the leader of the peaceful assembly (hereinafter: the leader)
- (2) The leader is a person who performs supervision over the peaceful assembly and directs the work of the monitors.
- (3) The leader is obliged to take necessary measures to ensure order and peace in the peaceful assembly.
- (4) The leader is obliged to stop the peaceful assembly in case of real threat to security and safety of the persons and property.

- (5) The leader can continue the peaceful assembly if in the meantime the circumstances under paragraph (4) of this Article are eliminated in the period of time reported to hold the assembly.

Article 21 (Monitor)

- (1) Monitor is a person designated by the organiser to perform duties of maintaining order and peace in the peaceful assembly.
- (2) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor is obliged to protect the participants of the peaceful assembly and property in the area where the assembly is taking place.
- (3) The monitor is obliged to immediately hand over to the police officer any participant of the peaceful assembly, as well as any person moving toward the location of the peaceful assembly who carries arms or objects that can be used to cause bodily injury.
- (4) The monitor is obliged to provide data to the police officer about the person who violated peace and order.
- (5) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor is obliged to:
 - a) search any person who enters the area in which the peaceful assembly is taking place,
 - b) ban the entrance into the area in which the peaceful assembly is taking place to any person he judges that could violate order and peace, especially to persons under the influence of alcohol,
 - c) direct movement of the participants of peaceful assembly,
 - d) remove the person who violates order and peace and
 - e) immediately hand over to the police officer the person who seriously violates order and peace.
- (6) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor is obliged to wear a fluorescent waistcoat with visible title „MONITOR“.
- (7) The monitor is not allowed to carry weapons or objects that can be used to cause injury as well as to wear uniform, parts of uniform, clothes or other markings that can call upon or incite to armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.

Article 22

(Authorized police body assessment and instruction for additional safety measures)

- (1) The authorized police body shall, on the basis of the application to hold the peaceful assembly and other circumstances, assess whether the safety conditions are fulfilled.
- (2) The authorized police body shall, on the basis of the assessment under paragraph (1) of this Article, instruct in writing to the organiser to take additional safety measures in the period of time not shorter than 24 hours.
- (3) If the organiser of the peaceful assembly fails to take timely the measures under paragraph (2) of this Article, the authorized police body shall act in accordance with provisions of Article 16, paragraph (1), item g) of this Act.

Article 23
(Cessation of the peaceful assembly)

The police officers are obliged to stop or ban the peaceful assembly if:

- a) it is directed toward violent changes of the constitutional order,
- b) the participants are called upon or incited to armed conflict or violence, breach of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred,
- c) it comes to a real or direct danger of violence, ruination of goods or other types of major violation of public order and peace,
- d) it comes to a real or direct danger to health of the peaceful assembly participants or other persons,
- e) it is not reported timely and properly when reporting is mandatory or it is banned,
- f) it is organised by a political organization or association of citizens whose work is banned or if a person, to whom is pronounced the security measure banning public appearance by the effective Court decision, convokes the public assembly or appears in public at the assembly.
- g) it is taking place outside the location stated in the application,
- h) any participant of the peaceful assembly is armed and
- i) the monitors are not able to maintain order and peace.

Article 24
(Measures directed to cessation of the peaceful assembly)

- (1) The police officer shall communicate the decision under Article 23 of this Act to the leader of the peaceful assembly,
- (2) The leader is obliged to inform the participants of the peaceful assembly that the assembly is stopped and ask them to disperse peacefully.
- (3) If the leader or participants of the peaceful assembly fail to act in accordance with the order under paragraph (1) of this article, the police officers are obliged to take the necessary and inevitable measures to disperse the participants of the peaceful assembly.

PART III – PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 25
(Term of public events)

- (1) Public events are understood as gatherings organized for the purpose of making profit within registered activity which, considering the expected number of participants and character of the event, require special security measures.
- (2) Public events can be organized in indoor and outdoor locations that are intended or suitable to hold such events.

Article 26
(Organiser of the public event)

- (1) The organiser of the public event is a legal or physical person that organises the public event in accordance with this Act.
- (2) When the public event is organised by a group of citizens or more than one legal person, they are obliged to appoint their representative.

Article 27
(Report of the public event)

- (1) The organiser of the public event or his representative is obliged to submit an application to hold a public event.
- (2) The public event is to be reported at the latest seven days before its scheduled beginning.
- (3) The application under paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted to the authorized police body.
- (4) The application to hold a public event should contain:
 - a) information on purpose, location, date and time of the public event and its duration,
 - b) name and registered seat of the organiser and personal data of the responsible person, i.e. the representative if the organiser is a group of citizens or more than one legal person, name and last name, personal identification number of the citizen in case the organiser is a physical entity,
 - c) personal data of the leader of public event,
 - d) list of the monitors with their personal data,
 - e) information on measures that the organiser shall take to ensure order and peace,
 - f) estimated number of participants and
 - g) other information that is important for holding public event safely and freely.
- (5) The location of the public event, within this Act, is understood as the location in which the public event takes place as well as the approach roads and places (close and distant location) next to the location of the public event.
- (6) If the road surface is to be occupied by the public event, whereupon the traffic would be stopped or obstructed, the organiser is obliged to submit the permission of the authorised body along with the application, in accordance with the Law on Basics of Traffic Security on the Roads of Bosnia and Herzegovina („Official Gazette of the Federation of B&H, number 56/06 and 47/07).

Article 28
(Forbiddance of sale, pouring and offering of alcoholic drinks at the sport event)

- (1) Three hours before and three hours after the sport event as well as during the sport event, it is not allowed to sale, pour and offer alcoholic drinks.
- (2) The organiser of the sport event is obliged to take all necessary measures to implement the forbiddance under paragraph (1) of this Article.

- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this Article, the provisions of the Law on prevention of violence and misconduct of spectators at sport events („Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton no 7/07”) shall be applied to the sport events of higher risk.

Article 29

(Ban on holding a public event)

- (1) The authorized police body shall make the decision to ban the public event if:
- it is not timely and properly reported,
 - the organiser fails to take the measures under Article 22, paragraph (2) of this Act,
 - it is reported to take place in a location that is not intended or suitable for a public event and
 - there is actual danger that holding the public event would jeopardize safety of persons and property, violate public order and peace in major scope or jeopardize seriously the health of people and physical and social environment.
- (2) The decision under paragraph (1) of this Article should be made not later than 48 hours before the scheduled beginning of the public event.

Article 30

(Costs of additional security measures)

- The organiser of a public event with sport, cultural or entertaining character, is obliged to bear the costs incurred by additional safety measures taken by the authorized police body in order to ensure public order and peace outside the regular police duties.
- The organiser and authorised police body shall conclude contract regarding bearing the costs under paragraph (1) of this Article, not later than 48 hours before the scheduled beginning of the public event.
- On the proposal of the police commissioner, the minister shall adopt a regulation on a type and a price of services of additional engagement of police officers and other services as well as a mode of payment of costs under paragraph (1) of this Article, within period of 30 days from the effective day of this Act.

Article 31

(Implementation of the Act provisions on the public events)

The provisions of Articles 17 to 24 of this Act shall be applied accordingly to the public events as well.

PART IV – OTHER TYPES OF GATHERINGS

Article 32

(Term of other types of gatherings)

- (1) Other types of gatherings are understood as gatherings with the purpose of realisation of economic, religious, cultural, humanitarian, sports, entertaining and other interests that are not organized for the purpose of making profit.
- (2) Other types of gatherings under paragraph (1) of this Article should not be reported.

Article 33

(Registration of other types of gatherings)

- (1) Notwithstanding provisions of Article 32, paragraph (2) of this Act, the organiser is obliged to report other types of gatherings, if their character or the expected number of participants calls for special safety measures to be taken, outside regular police duties.
- (2) The application to hold a gathering under paragraph (1) of this Article is to be submitted at the latest five days before the day of the beginning of gathering.
- (3) The application is to be submitted to the authorized police body.
- (4) The application shall contain the information under article 11 of this Act.

Article 34

(Implementation of the Act provisions on the other types of public gatherings)

Provisions of Articles 17 to 24 of this Act shall be applied accordingly to the other types of public gatherings if their purpose is to make a financial profit.

PART V – PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 35

(Fines for organisers of public assemblies)

- (1) Legal person, the organiser of public assembly, shall be fined for an offence in the amount of 3000 to 9000 convertible marks (KM) if:
 - a) a peaceful assembly is held without application which is mandatory (Article 10, paragraph (1) , Article 27, paragraph (1) and Article 33, paragraph (1)),
 - b) fails to inform the authorized police body that it is necessary to take additional safety measures in the public traffic area, Article 12, paragraph (4),
 - c) holds a peaceful assembly in the locations where it is not allowed, Article 15
 - d) a peaceful assembly is held contrary to the decision on banning the assembly, Article 16, paragraph (1),
 - e) fails to inform the public about the ban on public assembly, Article 17, paragraph (5)

- f) organises a public assembly, or speaks at the public assembly without permission of the authorized police body, Article 18, paragraph (1),
 - g) fails to ensure order and peace in the public assembly, Article 19, paragraph (1)
 - h) fails to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the participants of the public assembly are not armed and causing damage , Article 19, paragraph (2)
 - i) fails to ensure a sufficient number of the monitors and take the appropriate measures of medical and fire protection in the public assembly, Article 19, paragraph (3),
 - j) fails to enable undisturbed passage for the police vehicles, ambulances and fire fighting and public transport vehicles in the public assembly, Article 19, paragraph (5).
 - k) fails to designate a leader of the public assembly, article 20, paragraph (1),
 - l) fails to act in accordance with the security measures instructed by the authorized police body, Article 22, Paragraph (2),
 - m) fails to take all necessary measures in order to prevent sale, pouring and offering of alcoholic drinks three hours before the begging of sport event, during the sport event and three hours after its ending, Article 28, paragraph (2), and
 - n) a public event is held contrary to the decision on banning the event, Article 29, paragraph (1).
- (2) Responsible person, the organiser of the public assembly, shall be fined for the offence under paragraph (1) of this article in the amount of 1000 to 1500 KM.
- (3) Physical person, the organiser of public assembly, shall be fined in the amount of 1000 to 1500 KM if:
- a) organises a public assembly on behalf of a political organization or an association of citizens whose work is banned and
 - b) convokes the public assembly and appears in public at the assembly but she/he is pronounced the effective Court decision on the security measure on banning public appearance.
- (4) Physical person, the organiser of a public assembly, shall be fined for offences under paragraph (1) of this Article in the amount of 1000 to 1500 KM.

Article 36 (Fines for the leader of public assembly)

The leader of the public assembly shall be fined for an offence in the amount of 750 to 1500 KM if:

- a) fails to take the necessary measures to ensure order and peace at the public assembly, Article 20, paragraph (3),
- b) fails to end the public assembly in case of actual danger for the safety of participants of the public assembly and for property, Article 20, paragraph (4),
- c) continues to hold interrupted public assembly when the actual danger to safety of participants of public assembly and property is not eliminated, Article 20, paragraph (5).
- d) fails to inform the participants of the public assembly that the assembly is ended and ask them to disperse peacefully, Article 24, paragraph (2).

Article 37
(Fines for monitors)

The monitor of the public assembly shall be fined for an offence in the amount of 200 to 600 KM if:

- a) fails to take measures determined by the provisions of Article 21, paragraph (2), (3) and (4) of this Act,
- b) acts contrary to the provisions of Article 21, paragraph (5) of this Act,
- c) fails to wear a fluorescent waistcoat with visible title „MONITOR“, Article 21, paragraph (6),
- d) carries arms or objects that can be used to cause injury, wears uniform, parts of uniform, clothes and other markings that call upon or incite armed conflicts or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other types of hatred, Article 21, paragraph (7).

Article 38
(Fines for physical persons)

The physical person shall be fined for an offence in the amount of 100 to 300 KM if:

- a) as participant of the public assembly as well as a person moving toward the location where the public assembly is taking place carries weapons or objects that can be used to cause bodily harm and alcoholic drinks (Article 19, paragraph (8)),
- b) as a participant of the public assembly wears uniforms, parts of uniform, clothes or other markings that call upon and incite armed conflicts or the use of violence national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 19, paragraph (9)) and
- c) three hours before and after the sport event as well as during the sport event, he sales, pours or offers alcoholic drinks (article 28. paragraph (1))

PART VI – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 39
(Application of the Act to sport events)

If certain questions are not regulated by the Law on prevention of violence and misconduct of spectators at sport events („Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton No 7/07), the provisions of this Act shall be applied on sport events as well.

Article 40
(Termination of the actual Law application)

With the effective day of this Act, the Law on public assembly („Official Gazette of Sarajevo Canton“ No 17/01) is no longer valid.

Pursuant to Article 18, paragraph 1, item b) of the Constitution of the Sarajevo Canton (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 1/96, 2/96, 3/96, 16/97, 14/00, 4/01, and 28/04, the Assembly of the Sarajevo Canton, at its session held on 27 April 2011, adopted the

LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Article 1

In the Law on Public Assembly (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 32/09), in Article 30, paragraph 1 the words: "outside its regular activities" shall be deleted, and after the word "peace" a full stop shall be added.

Article 2

In Article 33, paragraph 1 the words: "outside the regular police activities" shall be deleted, and after the word "security" a full stop shall be added.

Article 3

This Law shall enter into force the next day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton.

No: 01-02-15571/11
27 April 2011
Sarajevo

Chairperson of the
Assembly of the Sarajevo Canton
Prof. Mirjana Malić, PhD, o.s.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON

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ŠIROKI BRIJEG

24 March 2015

ASSEMBLY OF HERZEG-BOSNIA CANTON

Pursuant to Article 26, point e. of the Constitution of the Canton 10 ("Official Gazette of Canton 10", No. 3/96, 9/00, 9/04 and 10/05) and Article 98 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Canton 10 (Official Gazette of Herzeg-Bosnia Canton, No 8/03, 14/03 , 1/04 and 6/05), the Assembly of the Herzeg-Bosnia Count , at its session held on May 16, 2014, adopts

LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

I - FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

(Subject of the law)

(1) This Law regulates public assemblies of citizens on the territory of Herceg-Bosna Canton for the public expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests, the manner of organizing peaceful assemblies and public protests, public events and other forms of gathering.

(2) Public assemblies of citizens shall be free and shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by this Law.

Article 2

(Concept and types of public assembly)

(1) For the purposes of this Law, a public assembly of citizens shall be considered any organized gathering of citizens held in a suitable open or closed space for the purpose of pursuing entertainment, cultural, religious, humanitarian, social, sports or other interests of citizens, and protests, rallies, processions and other similar public gatherings organized for the public expression of thoughts or the pursuit of citizens' political interests.

(2) Public gatherings (hereinafter referred to as public assemblies), within the meaning of this Law, are:

- a) peaceful gatherings/assemblies and public protests,
- b) public events, and
- c) other types of gatherings.

Article 3
(Place suitable for public assembly)

- (1) A place suitable for a public assembly is a public place accessible and suitable for the gathering of persons whose number and identity is not determined beforehand and where the gathering of citizens does not endanger rights and freedoms of others, human health, safety of people and property and does not disrupt public traffic.
- (2) A place suitable for a public gathering is also a space where public transport takes place when it is possible to provide for temporary changes in the traffic regime, as well as protection of human health and safety of people and property, through additional measures.
- (3) The bodies of local self-government may designate one place or space where public assemblies may be held without submission of a notice to the competent body.

Article 4
(Public moving assembly)

- (1) A public assembly may be registered and conducted as a movement of participants of a public assembly in a specific space (hereinafter: a public moving assembly).
- (2) A public moving assembly in the area referred to in Article 3, paragraph (2) of this Law may only be uninterrupted movement, excluding starting and finishing points.

Article 5
(Restrictions)

- (1) Only by this Law may the restrictions on the freedom of public assembly necessary in a democratic society be prescribed for the protection of the Constitutional order, the rights and freedoms of others, and the health of the people.
- (2) Freedom of speech and public speaking at a public assembly shall be restricted by a prohibition on any calling for and incitement to armed conflict or the use of force, national, racial, religious or other hatred.
- (3) A public assembly shall not be organized by a political organization or an association of citizens which work is prohibited.
- (4) Public assembly shall not be organized by a private person who is, by the court decision, banned from visiting specific places or areas and participating at public assemblies for the duration of such measure.

Article 6
(Liability for damages)

The Organizer shall be liable for the damage done by the participants of the public assembly according to the principle of strict liability.

Article 7
(Gender equality)

The grammatical terminology in this Law implies the inclusion of both genders.

II - PEACEFUL ASSEMBLIES AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8
(Definitionn of peaceful assemblies and public protests)

- (1) Peaceful assembly and public protest shall mean any organized gathering of citizens held for the public non-violent expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests.
- (2) Peaceful assembly and public protests shall also mean any non-organized, spontaneous gathering of citizens held for the purpose of public non-violent expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests.
- (3) Peaceful assembly and public protest shall also mean any non-organized, spontaneous gathering of citizens held in special, sudden and socially relevant situations, all for the purpose of public expression of political, social and other beliefs and interests, in the area prescribed in Article 14 of this Law.

Article 9
(Organizer of a public assembly)

- (1) The Organizer of a public assembly shall be a legal or natural person (hereinafter: the Organizer) who, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, prepares, convenes, organizes, maintains, monitors and supervises the holding of a public assembly.
- (2) When a public assembly by a group of citizens or legal persons, they are required to designate their representative.

Article 10
(Obligation to attend a public assembly)

- (1) The Organizer or heir representative shall submit a notice on intention to hold a public assembly as stipulated by this Law.
- (2) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted not later than seven days before the start of the public assembly.

(3) The notice shall be submitted to the local competent police department of the Ministry of the Interior of Canton 10 (hereinafter: the Ministry) on which territory it is intended to hold a public assembly or to the Police Administration within the Ministry, if the public assembly is to be held on the territory of two or more police departments or stations (hereinafter: competent police body).

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this Article, on duly justified grounds, the notice may be submitted not later than 48 hours prior to the start of the public assembly, with the explanation for not registering within the time limit referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article.

(5) The signed notice shall be submitted in person or via registered mail. Time frame for the notice via registered mail shall start from the date of the arrival of consignment.

Article 11 (Contents of the notice)

(1) The notice referred to in Article 10, paragraph (1) of this Law shall include:

- a) the program and objectives of the public assembly;
- b) information on the place, date and time of the public assembly;
- c) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the person responsible or representative if the Organizer is more than one legal entity or group of citizens, name and personal ID number of the Organizer if the Organizer is a private person;
- d) personal information of the leader of the public assembly;
- e) a list of monitors with their personal information;
- f) information on the measures undertaken by the Organizer to maintain public order;
- g) an estimated number of participants and
- h) other information of interest for the safe and uninterrupted public assembly,

(2) The space of a public assembly, within the meaning of Article 3 of this Law, shall be understood as the place where the public assembly is held, as well as access roads and spaces (narrower and wider locality) immediately adjacent to the venue of the public assembly.

(3) The registration of a public moving assembly shall also include a detailed route, including starting and finishing points, as well as the way of movement of the participants (on foot, by vehicles, combined).

(4) If peaceful assembly and public protests include a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Road Traffic Safety in Canton 10 (Official Gazette of Herzeg-Bosnia Canton No. 6/13) and Article 68 of the Law on Roads of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 12/10).

(5) Where the notification does not contain the information or documentation referred to in paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this Article, the competent police body shall inform the Organiser with the written thereof and set a deadline for them to complete the notice.

(6) In the case referred to in paragraph (5) of this Article, a public assembly shall be considered a filing-a complete notice.

(7) Any modification of the content of the submitted notice shall be considered as a submission of a new notice.

Article 12

(Exemptions from the obligation to submit a notice on intention to hold a public assembly)

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 10, paragraph (1) of this Law, the following public assemblies shall not require submission of a notice, except in cases where the Organizer deems it necessary:

a) religious ceremonies held in premises or premises serving religious purposes, as well as religious rituals performed at the request of believers in connection with family or other similar religious rituals and customs;

b) usual folk festivities;

c) usual funeral processions;

d) routine meetings and seminars and other similar gatherings held indoors and not accessible to everyone;

e) assemblies held in premises that are not open to the public, if they deal with issues of union organization, that is, issues of protection of economic and social interests of members of trade union organizations;

f) usual assemblies of cultural, entertaining and sporting character which the Organizer organizes in the course of his regular activity indoors intended for these purposes;

g) Regular meetings and round tables of registered political parties held indoors.

(2) Political parties, coalitions, lists of independent candidates and independent candidates shall organize and hold public assemblies in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(3) Individual protests shall not require submission of a notice.

(4) Any assembly referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, the holding of which requires special security measures, shall be notified to the competent police authority.

Article 13

(Space suitable for a public assembly)

A public assembly may be held in a space suitable thereof in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of this Law.

Article 14

(Public assembly which Organizer is unknown)

(1) At the proposal of the Government of the Canton 10, the Assembly of the Canton 10 shall adopt an act on the designation of a space for holding a public assembly when the Organizer of which is not known within 90 days from the date of adoption of this Law.

(2) The proposal referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be based on the recommendations of the municipal councils, which, after having conducted the discussion, shall propose to the Government of the Canton 10 a minimum of one location on the territory of their municipality.

Article 15

(Exemptions)

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13 of this Law, a public assembly may not be held:

- a) in the vicinity of hospitals, in such a way as to obstruct access to ambulance vehicles and disturbs the peace of patients;
- b) in the vicinity of preschools, primary and secondary schools, while children are inside;
- c) in protected nature parks, with the exception of public assemblies aimed at promoting and popularizing nature protection and the environment, as well as commemorating significant historical dates;
- d) in the vicinity of cultural monumenst, if it could cause destruction or damage to the protected valuables;
- e) on main and regional roads and other thoroughfares in such a way as to endanger the uninterrupted and safe flow of traffic;
- f) in other places, if due to the time, and the number of participants or the character of the assembly, the movement and work of more citizens could be significantly disrupted;
- g) at least ten meters from the objects that are specially protected by the Decision of the Government of the Canton 10 (the Government building of the Canton 10 in Livno, the building of the Assembly of the Canton 10 in Tomislavgrad).

Article 16

(Space for a peaceful assembly without a notice)

The Municipal Council shall adopt a decision on designating a space for peaceful assemblies without a notice.

Article 17
(Prohibition of a public assembly)

- (1) The competent police body shall issue an order on prohibition of a public assembly if:
- a) it is aimed at violently threatening the Constitutional order;
 - b) it is aimed at committing or encouraging the commitment of criminal offenses;
 - c) it has not been duly and duly reported, when reporting is compulsory;
 - d) it has been reported in premises where, pursuant to this Law, it cannot be held;
 - e) the objectives are aimed at invoking and inciting armed conflict and use of force, violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred;
 - f) there is a real danger that a public assembly would pose a threat to the safety of people and property or that there would be a real danger from greater violence or disruption of public order;
 - g) at the request of the competent authority, the Organizer fails to take the additional measures in a timely manner;
 - h) this is necessary in order to prevent endangering human health, at the request of the state administration body competent for healthcare; and
 - i) it is organized by an organization or association of citizens which work is prohibited by a decision of a competent court.
- (2) The decision referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article must be rendered not later than 48 hours after the receipt of the notice, and in the case referred to in Article 10, paragraph (4) of this Law, not later than 24 hours before the announced start of the public assembly.

Article 18
(Appeal)

- (1) The Organizer, or their representative, may appeal against the decision referred to in Article 17 of this Law not later than 24 hours upon receipt of the decision.
- (2) The competent police authority shall immediately submit a complaint with the files to the Minister of the Ministry (hereinafter: the Minister) for deciding on the appeal.
- (3) The appeal referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.
- (4) The appeal procedure shall be expeditious, and the decision on appeal shall be rendered and delivered to the appellant not sooner than twenty-four hours from the receipt of the appeal of the appeal. .

(5) The Organizer shall inform the public immediately after receiving the final decision on prohibition of a public assembly and remove conspicuously placed notices of convening a public assembly.

(6) The decision referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article may be brought before a competent court.

Article 19

(Foreign citizens, Organizers and participants of public assembly)

(1) Foreign private and legal persons may organize a public assembly, or participate at a public assembly, only after the notice and approval of the competent police body have been submitted.

(2) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted not later than five days before the start of the public assembly, or appearance at the public assembly.

(3) The grounds for refusal to issue a permit, as well as the appeal procedure following a decision, shall be conducted in the manner referred to in articles 17 and 18 of this Law.

Article 20

(Maintaining public order at a public assembly)

(1) The Organizer shall ensure public order at a public assembly.

(2) In particular, the Organizer shall undertake all the necessary measures so that the participants at the public assembly are not armed and do no harm.

(3) The Organizer shall provide a sufficient number of persons for performing the duties of maintaining public order (hereinafter: the monitors) at a public assembly and take appropriate measures for medical and fire protection.

(4) The Organizer may entrust the performance of tasks for the maintenance of public order to the Agency for the Protection of Persons and Property.

(5) The Organizer shall enable uninterrupted passage of police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and public transport vehicles.

(6) The activities of maintaining public order in the area immediately adjacent to the space of the public assembly shall be performed by police officers of the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter: police officers).

(7) The competent police body shall prevent suspension or prevention of a public assembly held in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 21

(Prohibition of carrying weapons and other items)

(1) Participants of a public assembly, as well as persons moving to the space of a public assembly, are prohibited from carrying weapons, items which can incur bodily injuries and alcoholic beverages.

(2) Participants of a public assembly shall not wear uniforms, parts of uniforms, clothes or other markings used to call for or incite armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or any form of intolerance.

Article 22 (Leader of a public assembly)

(1) The Organizer shall designate a leader of the public assembly (hereinafter: the leader).

(2) The leader is a person who supervises a public assembly and directs the work of monitors.

(3) The leader shall take the necessary measures to ensure public order at a public meeting.

(4) The leader shall take measures for the removal of persons who disrupt public order during a public meeting.

(5) The leader shall suspend a public assembly if he/she assesses that the public assembly will take a violent course that endangers the safety of people and property or when there is a real danger to the safety of people and property.

(6) The leader may, with the consent of the police officer of the competent police body, continue the suspended public assembly at the time when it was announced if in the meantime the circumstances for which it was terminated have been eliminated.

Article 23 (Monitor)

(1) The monitor shall be a person designated by the Organizer who performs the duties of maintaining public order at a public assembly.

(2) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor shall protect the participants of the public assembly and the property located in the space where the public assembly is held.

(3) The monitor shall promptly hand over to the police officer the participants of the public assembly, as well as the person moving towards the space of the public assembly, who carries weapons or items which may incur bodily injuries.

(4) The monitor shall provide the police officer with information on the person who has violated public order.

(5) while performing monitoring duties, the monitor shall have the right to:

a) inspect the person entering the space where the public assembly is held;

b) ban the entry into the space where the public assembly is held to a person whom he/she assesses may disrupt public order, and in particular to a person under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants;

c) direct the movement of participants of a public assembly;

d) remove a person who disrupts public order from a public assembly space, and

e) promptly hand over to a police officer a person who severely disrupts public order.

(6) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor shall wear a fluorescent vest with 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.

(7) A monitor shall not carry weapons or items which may incur injuries, and a uniform, parts of a uniform, clothes or other insignia calling for or inciting armed conflict or the use of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred.

Article 24

(Assessment and additional safety and security measures by the competent police authority)

(1) The competent police body shall assess based on the information contained in the notice on intention to hold a public assembly and other circumstances whether the requirements for a safe public assembly have been fulfilled.

(2) On the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the competent police body shall instruct the Organizer in writing to take additional safety and security measures within a period which may not be less than 24 hours from the start of the public assembly.

(3) If the Organizer of a public meeting fails to act in a timely manner on the ordered measures referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, the competent police body shall act in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (1), item g) of this Law.

Article 25

(Suspension of public assembly)

Police officers shall be authorized to prevent or suspend a public assembly if:

a) it is aimed at violently threatening the Constitutional order;

b) participants are called for or incited to armed conflict or the use of force, violation of the guaranteed human rights and freedoms, national, racial, religious or other hatred;

c) there is a real or imminent danger from violence, destruction of material goods or other forms of significant disruption of public order;

d) there is a real or imminent danger to the health of the participants of the public assembly or other people;

- e) the notice on public assembly is not submitted duly and in timely manner, when a notice is required, or it is prohibited;
- f) it is organized by a political organization or an association of citizens which work is prohibited, or if convened or made public by a person who is prohibited to attend or publicly speak at public assemblies by a final court decision;
- g) it is held at a location not specified in the application;
- h) a participants at the public assembly is armed, and
- i) the monitors fail to maintain public order.

Article 26

(Measures aimed at suspension of a public assembly)

- (1) A police officer shall notify the leader of the public assembly on the order for suspension of a public assembly referred to in Article 25 of this Law.
- (2) The leader shall inform the participants of the public assembly on suspension of the public assembly and ask them to peacefully disperse.
- (3) If the leader or participants of a public assembly fail to comply with the order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, police officers shall take the necessary measures to disperse the participants of the public assembly.

III - PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 27

(Definition of public events)

- (1) Public events shall mean gatherings organized for the purpose of generating revenue within the registered activity, which, given the expected number of participants and the character of the event, requires special safety and security measures.
- (2) Public events may be organized in open or enclosed spaces designated or suitable for such events.

Article 28

(Public event Organizer)

- (1) The Organizer of a public event shall be a legal or private person who, in accordance with this Law, organizes a public event.
- (2) When a public event is organized by a group of citizens or more legal entities, they shall appoint their representative.

Article 29
(Registration of a public event)

(1) The Organizer of a public event, or their representative, shall submit a notice on intention to hold a public event.

(2) A public event shall be registered not later than seven days before the start of the event.

(3) The notification referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted to the competent police body under which jurisdiction it is held.

(4) The notice on intention to hold a public event shall include:

a) information on the purpose, place, date and time of the event and the duration of the public event;

b) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal data of the person responsible, or the representative if the Organizer is more than one legal entity or group of citizens, name and a personal ID number if the Organizer is a private person;

c) personal information of the host of the public event;

d) a list of monitors with their personal information;

e) information on measures undertaken by the Organizer to maintain public order,

f) an estimated number of participants, and

g) other information of interest for the safe and uninterrupted public event.

(5) A space for a public event within the meaning of this Article shall mean a space where a public event is held, as well as access roads and spaces (narrower and wider locality) adjacent to the venue of the public event.

(6) If a public event is held on the public thoroughfare due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Road Traffic Safety in Canton 10 (Official Gazette of Canton 10). 6/13) and Article 68 of the Law on Roads of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 12/10).

Article 30
(Prohibition of sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages at a sports event)

(1) The sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited at a sports event, three hours before and after the end of the event, as well as during the event.

(2) The Organizer of a sports event shall undertake all the necessary measures and actions for the implementation of the prohibition referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 31

(Prohibition of public events)

(1) The decision of the competent police body shall prohibit the holding of a public event if:

a) it is not duly and duly reported;

b) the Organizer fails to implement the measures referred to in Article 24, paragraph (2) of this Law;

c) is registered in an area which is not designated or is unsuitable for a public event, and

d) there is a real danger that the public event would endanger the safety of persons and property, significantly disrupt public order or pose a serious threat to human health and the environment.

(2) The decision referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article must be rendered not later than 48 hours prior to the start of the public event.

Article 32

(Costs for additional insurance measures)

(1) The Organizer of a public event of a sporting, cultural or entertaining nature shall bear the costs of additional security measures that the competent police authority shall take to ensure public order and peace outside its regular activity.

(2) An agreement on the payment of costs referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be concluded between the Organizer and the competent police authority no later than 48 hours before the start of the public event.

(3) At the proposal of the Police Commissioner, the Minister shall, within 30 days from the day this Law enters into force, issue a regulation on the type and price of services of additional engagement of police officers and other services, as well as the method of payment of costs referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 33

(Application of the provisions of the Law to public events)

The provisions of Articles 9 to 26 of this Law shall also apply to public events.

IV - OTHER TYPES OF GATHERINGS

Article 34

(Definition of other types of gatherings)

(1) Other types of gatherings shall mean gathering for the purpose of pursuing economic, religious, cultural, and humanitarian, sports, entertainment and other interests that do not aim to generate profit.

(2) Other types of gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not require submission of notice.

Article 35

(Notice on intention to hold other type of gathering)

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 34, paragraph (2) of this Law, the Organizer shall submit the notice on other forms of public assembly, if the character or expected number of participants of another form of public assembly requires taking insurance outside the regular police activities.

(2) The notice on other types of gatherings referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be submitted not later than seven days before the beginning of its holding.

(3) The report shall be submitted to the competent police body on which territory other type of gathering will be held.

(4) The notice shall include information referred to in Article 11 of this Law.

Article 36

(Application of the provisions of the Law on other forms of public assembly)

The provisions of Articles 9 to 26 of this Law shall also apply to other forms of public assembly not intended to generate revenue.

V - PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 37

(Fines for Organizers of public assemblies)

(1) A legal person organizing a public assembly shall be fined from BAM 3,000 to BAM 9,000 for:

a) holding a public assembly without prior submission of a notice, when a notice is required (Article 10 (1), Article 29 (1) and Article 35 (1));

b) fails to inform the competent police body on safety and security measures required in order to hold a public assembly on public thoroughfares (Article 12 (4));

c) holding a public assembly in places where it is prohibited (Article 15);

d) holding a public assembly contrary to the decision of the competent police body to prohibit the assembly (Article 17 (1));

e) failing to inform the public on prohibition of holding a public assembly (Article 18, paragraph (5));

f) organizing a public assembly, or appearing at a public assembly without the approval of the competent police authority (Article 19 (1));

g) failing to ensure public order at a public assembly (Article 20 (1));

h) failing to provide a sufficient number of monitors and failing to take appropriate medical and fire protection measures at a public assembly (Article 20 (3));

i) they not allow uninterrupted passage of police and ambulance vehicles, fire engines and public transport vehicles on public roads at the assembly (Article 20 (5));

j) fails to take all the necessary measures to prevent the participants of the public assembly from being armed and doing harm (Article 21);

k) failing to designate a leader pf a public assembly (Article 22, paragraph (1));

l) failing to comply with the ordered security measures by the competent police body (Article 24 (2));

m) failing to take all the necessary measures to prevent the sale, dispensing and supply of alcoholic beverages at the sporting event, three hours before and after the end of the event (Article 30 (2)), and

n) holding a public event contrary to the decision of the competent police body on prohibition of holding a public (Article 31 (1)).

(2) A responsible person in a legal person, the Organizer of a public assembly, shall also be fined from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500 for the offence referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) A natural person organizing a public assembly shall be fined from 1,000 BAM to 1,500 BAM if:

a) organizes a public assembly on behalf of a political organization or association of banned citizens, and

b) convene or publicly speak at a public assemblyed to participate or publicly speak at public assemblies by a final court decision.

(4) A fine ranging from BAM 1,000 to BAM 1,500 shall be imposed on a private person organizing a public assembly for the offenses referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 38 (Fines for public speaker)

Fine for the offence of the Organizer of the public assembly shall be from BAM 750 to BAM 1,500 if they:

- a) fail to take the necessary measures to ensure public order at a public assembly (Article 22 (3));
- b) fail to suspend a public assembly when there is a real danger to the safety of the participants of the public assembly and property (Article 22, paragraph (5));
- c) continue to interrupt the public assembly without eliminating the real danger to the safety of participants and property (Article 22 (6)); and
- d) not inform the participants on suspension of the public assembly and fail ask them to disperse peacefully (Article 26 (2)).

Article 39 (Fines for monitors)

Fine for the offence of a monitor shall be between BAM 200 and BAM 600 for:

- a) failing to undertake measures in accordance with the provisions of Article 23, paragraph (2), (3) and (4) of this Law;
- b) acting contrary to the provisions of Article 23, paragraph (5) of this Law;
- c) not wearing a reflective vest with the inscription "MONITOR" (Article 23 (6));
- d) carrying weapons or items which may incur injuries, a uniform, parts of a uniform, clothes or other insignia used to call for or incite armed conflict or use of force, national, racial, religious or other hatred (Article 23 (7)).

Article 40 (Fines for private persons)

A fine for the offence of a private person shall be from BAM 100 to BAM 300 if:

- a) as a participant in a public assembly, as well as a person moving towards the space of the public assembly, carry weapons, items which may incur bodily injuries, and alcoholic beverages (Article 21 (1));
- b) as a participant in a public assembly, wears uniforms, uniforms, clothing or other features inviting or inciting armed conflict or use of force, national, racial, religious or any form of intolerance (Article 21, paragraph (2)), and
- c) dispensing and offering alcoholic beverages at the sports event, three hours before, during and three hours after the end of the event (Article 30 (1)).

VI - TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 41

(Application of the law to sports events)

The provisions of this Law shall apply to sports events of increased risk until the adoption of a special Law on the prevention of disorder at sporting events.

Article 42

(Law enforcement oversight)

The Ministry of the Interior of the Canton 10 shall oversee the implementation of this Law.

Article 43

(Decision)

The Municipal Council shall adopt the decision referred to in Article 16 of this Law within 60 days from the day this Law enters into force.

Article 44

(Termination of applicable Law)

On the day this Law enters into force, the Law on Public Assembly of Canton 10 (Official Gazette of Canton 10, No. 13/98) shall cease to be valid.

Article 45

(Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Herzeg – Bosnia Canton

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Canton 10
ASSEMBLY
No: 01-02-23.2 / 14
Tomislavgrad, May 16, 2014

President of the Assembly
Stipo Pelivan o.s.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF
THE BRČKO DISTRICT
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Year XIII – Issue 28 | Thursday, 26 July 2012 BRČKO | Translated from Bosnian Language |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|

Pursuant to Article 31 paragraph (1) item n) of the Rules of Procedure of the Brčko District BiH (Official Gazette of the Brčko District BiH, No 17/05 and 20/10), I hereby adopt

DECREE ON PROMULGATION OF THE LAW ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Article 1

I promulgate the Law on public Assembly as adopted by the Assembly of the Brčko District BiH at its 70th session held on 25 July, 2012.

Article 2

This Decree shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Brčko District BiH.

Number: 01.1-02-71/12
Brčko, 25/07/2012

Chairperson of the
Assembly of the Brčko District BiH
Esad Atić, hand-written signature

Pursuant to Article 22 of the Statute of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina - consolidated text (Official Gazette of the Brčko District BiH, No. 2/10), the Assembly of the District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its regular session held on 25 July, 2012, adopts

LAW
ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

PART ONE - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
(Subject)

This Law shall regulate public assemblies of citizens with the aim of publicly expressing their political, social and other beliefs and interests, manner of organizing peaceful assemblies and public protests, public events and other public gatherings, which are free and carried out in compliance with this Law.

Article 2
(Definitions)

The terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

- a) 'proximity to buildings' shall mean the 50m distance from the buildings defined by this Law;
- b) 'additional safety and security measures' shall mean measures taken by the Brčko District BiH Police (hereinafter: the Police) to secure public assemblies which are not part of regular police activities;
- c) 'due cause' shall mean reasons which organizer cannot predict.

Article 3
(Restrictions on the right to public assembly)

Only this Law shall provide restrictions on the right to public assembly with the aim to protect Constitutional Order, public morality and health of people, as well as to protect freedom and rights of other people.

Article 4
(Prohibition of public assembly organization)

Public assembly shall not be organized by a person who is prohibited to publicly speak by the court decision.

Article 5
(Freedom of speech)

Freedom of speech and public speaking at a public assembly is limited by the prohibition of call for and incitement of violence, national, racial, religious or other hatred or intolerance.

PART TWO - PUBLIC ASSEMBLY CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 6
(Public assembly)

- (1) Public assembly of citizens (hereinafter: the Public Assembly) shall be any organized gathering of citizens held in a place designated thereof.
- (2) Public assembly, within the meaning of this Law, shall mean:
 - a) peaceful assembly and public protests,
 - b) public events, and
 - c) other public assemblies.
- (3) Public assembly shall be free and carried out in compliance with this Law.

Article 7

(Space for public assembly)

- (1) Space designated for public assembly shall be:
 - a) Public space accessible and suitable for gathering of people whose number and identity is not determined beforehand and where public assembly does not pose a threat to rights of other people, public morality, safety of people and property, health of people and disruption of public transport.
 - b) Public thoroughfare shall be secured when possible, by ensuring additional measures and temporary change of traffic mode, as well as protection of health and safety of people and property.
- (2) At the proposal of the Police Commissioner the mayor of the Brčko District BiH shall issue a decision on designating the space referred to in paragraph (1) item a) of this Article.

Article 8

(Public moving assembly)

- (1) Public assembly shall be notified for and carried out as a movement of public assembly participants in a designated area (hereinafter: public moving assembly).
- (2) Public moving assembly in the area referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) item b) of this Law shall be carried out only by uninterrupted movement, excluding starting and finishing points.

CHAPTER II PEACEFUL ASSEMBLIES AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 9

(Peaceful assembly and public protests)

Peaceful assembly and public protests (hereinafter: peaceful assembly) shall be any organized gathering of more than 20 people, held for public expression and promotion of political, social and other beliefs and interests.

Article 10

(Organizer)

- (1) Peaceful assembly organizer (hereinafter: the Organizer) shall be any legal or private person who, in accordance with this Law, organizes, holds and supervises the peaceful assembly.
- (2) The Organizer shall designate a representative when a peaceful assembly is organized by a group of citizens or several legal persons/entities.

Article 11

(Duties of the Organizer)

- (1) The Organizer, i.e. their representative, shall submit a notice of intent to hold a public assembly (hereinafter: notice on peaceful assembly) when the notice is required under this Law.

- (2) Notice on peaceful assembly shall be submitted to the Police not later than five days prior the peaceful assembly.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this Article, on duly justified grounds, notice on intention to hold a peaceful assembly shall be filed not later 48 hours prior to the peaceful assembly, with the explanation for not substituting thereof within the time frame referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article.
- (4) The Organizer of peaceful assembly shall act in accordance with the Police order regarding safety and security measures in the process of preparation, organization and holding of peaceful assembly.
- (5) The Organizer of peaceful assembly shall, at the request of the Police, increase the number of monitors when the Police assess that the planned number of monitors does not guarantee safety at the peaceful assembly.
- (6) Individual protests shall not require submission of notice.

Article 12

(Content of the notice on peaceful assembly)

- (1) Notice on peaceful assembly shall contain:
 - a) programme and purpose of the peaceful assembly;
 - b) information on place, time and duration of peaceful assembly;
 - c) estimated number of participants;
 - d) information on the Organizer or their representative;
 - e) personal data of the leader of peaceful assembly;
 - f) information on measures taken by the Organizer for maintaining public order, and
 - g) the list of security staff with their personal data.
- (2) Notice on peaceful moving assembly shall contain a detailed route, starting and finishing points, as well as the way of movement of participants (on foot, by vehicles, combined).
- (3) If a peaceful assembly includes a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 13

(Assemblies which do not require submission of notice)

Notwithstanding provisions of Article 11 of this Law, the following assemblies shall not require submission of notice: meetings, forums, round tables or assemblies of registered political parties, trade unions and other organizations or associations held in enclosed spaces, and in terms of anticipated number of participants additional safety measures are not required.

Article 14

(Spaces where gatherings are prohibited)

Notwithstanding spaces designated by the mayor's decision referred to in Article 7 paragraph (2) of this Law, peaceful assembly shall not be held:

- a) in the vicinity of hospitals, in a way it obstructs access to ambulance vehicles;
- b) in the vicinity of preschools and primary schools, while children are inside;
- c) on motorways, regional and local roads in a way which represents a danger for the traffic safety;
- d) in the vicinity of border crossing;
- e) in the vicinity of specially secured buildings;
- f) in other places, if, considering the time, number of participants or nature of assembly the movement and work of greater number of people would be disrupted.

Article 15

(Prohibition of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Police shall prohibit a peaceful assembly by issuing an order if:
 - a) it poses a threat to the Constitutional order;
 - b) the notice on intention to hold a public assembly is not submitted duly and in timely manner;
 - c) the place listed in the notice is not in compliance with this Law
 - d) its goals are undeniably directed to violation of guaranteed human freedoms and rights, or because of different different national, racial, religious, or cultural feelings and affiliations it may incite violence;
 - e) there is a real danger that holding a peaceful assembly would pose a threat to safety of people and property, or a significant danger of violence would arise, or it would significantly disturb the peace;
 - f) it is necessary in order to prevent endangering human health, at the request of the competent healthcare body;
 - g) the Organizer of the peaceful assembly fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 11 paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Law.
- (2) Order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued not later than 24 hours prior the start of peaceful assembly.

Article 16

(Appeal against the order)

- (1) Order referred to in Article 15 of this Law may be appealed by the Organizer.
- (2) The appeal shall be done to the Appellate Committee.
- (3) Appeal shall not postpone the enforcement of the order.
- (4) Decision on appeal shall be adopted and delivered to the Organizer not later than 24 hours upon the reception of the appeal.
- (5) If the Appellate Committee does not decide on appeal within the set time frame, the peaceful assembly shall be held.
- (6) The Organizer shall immediately upon the reception of the order on prohibition of peaceful assembly inform the public thereof and, if possible, remove conspicuously placed notices on peaceful assembly.

- (7) An administrative dispute may be instituted against the order referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article before the Basic Court of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 17

(Maintaining public order)

- (1) The Organizer shall maintain public order at the peaceful assembly.
- (2) The Organizer shall provide sufficient number of adult persons to maintain public order (hereinafter: monitor) at peaceful assembly and undertake adequate measures for medical and fire protection.
- (3) The Organizer may entrust duties of maintaining public order to an agency for protection of persons and property
- (4) The Organizer shall ensure uninterrupted passage to the police and ambulance vehicles, and fire engines.

Article 18

(Police duties)

- (1) Maintaining public order in the area adjacent to the space where peaceful assembly is held shall be carried out by the police officers.
- (2) The Police shall prevent obstructions or prevention of peaceful assembly held in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 19

(Prohibition of alcoholic beverages and other items)

The peaceful assembly participants, as well as persons moving towards the space of peaceful assembly shall not carry weapons, items which may incur bodily injuries, and alcoholic beverages.

Article 20

(Organizer of peaceful assembly)

- (1) The Organizer shall designate a leader of peaceful assembly.
- (2) The leader of the peaceful assembly shall supervise peaceful assembly and direct activities of monitors.
- (3) The leader of the peaceful assembly shall undertake appropriate measures to maintain public order at the peaceful assembly.
- (4) The leader of the peaceful assembly shall suspend the peaceful assembly if there is a real danger for the safety of peaceful assembly participants and the property.
- (5) The leader of the peaceful assembly shall continue peaceful assembly if the circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article have been eliminated.

Article 21

(Monitors)

- (1) The Organizer shall select monitors to maintain public order at the peaceful assembly.
- (2) The monitor shall while performing monitoring duties protect the peaceful assembly participants and the property in the space where peaceful assembly is held.
- (3) The monitor shall promptly inform a police officer of a peaceful assembly participant carrying weapons or items which may incur injuries.
- (4) The monitor shall provide the police officer with the information on the person who poses a threat for public order.
- (5) While performing monitoring duties, the monitor shall also:
 - a) direct the movement of the peaceful assembly participants, and
 - b) inform a police officer of a peaceful assembly participant who he/she believes is under influence of alcohol, is carrying items which may incur injuries, or may pose a threat to public order at the peaceful assembly.

Article 22

(Insignia of monitors)

- (1) While performing monitoring duties, the monitors shall wear a fluorescent vests, 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed.
- (2) Monitors shall not carry weapons or items which may incur injuries, nor any type of uniforms or parts of uniform.

Article 23

(Prevention and suspension of peaceful assembly)

- (1) Police officers shall be authorized to prevent or suspend a peaceful assembly if:
 - a) it poses a threat to the Constitutional order;
 - b) participants are called for or incited to arm conflict or violence, national, racial, religious or another hatred or intolerance.
 - c) there is a real and imminent threat from violence or another threat to public order,
 - d) there is a real or imminent threat to health of participants or other people,
 - e) the notice on intention to hold a public assembly is not submitted or it is prohibited,
 - f) it is held in a space not listed in the application, and
 - g) monitors fail to maintain public order.
- (2) The order for suspension of peaceful assembly shall be issued by a police officer to the leader of peaceful assembly
- (3) Leader of peaceful assembly shall inform the participants of suspension of the peaceful assembly and ask them to peacefully disperse.

- (4) If the leader of peaceful assembly fails to act in accordance with the order referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, police officers shall undertake take necessary measures to disperse the peaceful assembly participants.

CHAPTER III PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 24

(Public event)

- (1) Public event shall mean an assembly with the purpose of generating revenue within the registered business activity which, in respect to the expected number of participants or the character of public assembly, requires additional safety and security measures.
- (2) Public events may be organized in open or enclosed spaces, designated or suitable thereof.

Article 25

(Public event organizer)

Public event organizer shall be a legal or private person who organizes an event in accordance with this Law.

Article 26

(Notice on intention to hold a public event)

- (1) Organizer of the public event shall submit a notice on intention to hold a public event (hereinafter: notice on public event).
- (2) Notice on intention to hold a public event shall be submitted to the Police not later than seven days prior the start of the event.
- (3) Notice on intention to hold a public event shall include:
 - a) purpose, place and time of event,
 - b) name and the seat of the Organizer and personal information of authorized person, i.e. representative if the organizers are several legal persons/entities or a group of citizens, full name and personal ID number of a person if the Organizer is a private person
 - c) information on the public event coordinator and the list of security staff with their personal data,
 - d) measures for maintaining public order, and
 - e) estimated number of participants;
- (4) If peaceful assembly includes a public thoroughfare, due to which the public transport would be suspended or disrupted, the Organizer shall submit the permit issued by the competent body in accordance with the Law on Fundamentals of the Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 27

(Assessment of conditions for holding assembly)

- (1) The Police shall based on the information from the notice and other circumstances, assess whether all the requirements are met in order to safely hold public event.
- (2) The Police may, based on the assessment referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, order the Organizer to take additional safety and security measures within a minimum of 24 hours.

Article 28

(Prohibition of a public event)

- (1) The Police shall prohibit the public event by issuing an order if:
 - a) the notice on intention to hold a public event is not submitted duly and in timely manner;
 - b) the Organizer fails to implement measures referred to in Article 27 paragraph (2) of this Law,
 - c) the space listed in the notice is not designated or it is unsuitable for public events,
 - d) there is a real risk that the public event would pose a danger for the safety of people and property, significantly disrupt public order, violate public morality or pose a grave threat to health of people and the environment.
- (2) Order referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be issued not later than 24 hours prior to the start of the peaceful assembly.

Article 29

(Compensation)

Public event organizer shall be liable for any damage caused by the public event participants on the building or at the premises referred to in Article 24 paragraph (2) of this Law, in accordance with the strict liability principle.

Article 30

(Application)

Provisions referred to in Article 15 to Article 23 of this Law shall be applied to public events accordingly.

CHAPTER IV OTHER PUBLIC GATHERINGS

Article 31

(Other public gatherings)

- (1) Other public assemblies are assemblies of citizens with a purpose of pursuing national, religious, humanitarian, cultural and artistic, sports and other interests, which do not aim to generate revenue.
- (2) Public assemblies referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article do not require application.

- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this Article, the Organizer shall apply for other public assemblies if the type of assemblies or expected number of participants requires additional safety measures outside regular police activities.
- (4) Application referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article is filed with the Police not later than five days prior to the start of public assembly.
- (5) Application referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article contains information referred to in Article 12 of this Law.
- (6) Provisions under Article 28 and Article 29 of this Law shall be applied to public assemblies referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article if their aim is to generate revenue.

CHAPTER V PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 32

(Penalty for the offence by a legal person)

- (1) Fine for the offence by a legal person shall be BAM 3,000 to BAM 15,000 if the legal person/entity:
 - a) holds a public assembly without prior notice on intent to hold a public assembly when submission of the notice is required (Article 11 paragraph (1));
 - b) fails to act in accordance with the Police order (Article 11 paragraph (4));
 - c) holds a peaceful assembly contrary to Article 14 of this Law;
 - d) holds a peaceful assembly contrary to the Police order on prohibition of assembly (Article 15 paragraph (1));
 - e) fails to inform the public on prohibition of the public assembly (Article 16 paragraph 6);
 - f) fails to maintain public order at the public assembly (Article 17 paragraph (1));
 - g) designates minors as monitors, fails to provide sufficient number of monitors and fails to take appropriate health and fire protection measures (Article 17 paragraph (2));
 - h) fails to secure uninterrupted passage for police and ambulance vehicles, and fire engines (Article 17 paragraph (4));
 - i) fails to act in compliance with Article 26 paragraph (1) of this Law;
 - j) fails to fails to act in compliance with Article 27 paragraph (1) of this Law;
 - k) holds public event contrary to the Police order on prohibition of assembly (Article 28 paragraph (1));
 - l) fails to act in compliance with Article 31 paragraph (3) of this Law;
- (2) Fine for the offence by a person responsible within the legal entity referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be from BAM 500 to BAM 3,000.
- (3) Fine for the offence by a private person referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be from BAM 500 to BAM 1,500.

Article 33

(Penalty for the offence by the leader of the public assembly)

Fine for the offence by the leader of public assembly shall be from BAM 500 to BAM 1,000 if the leader of the public assembly:

- a) fails to undertake necessary measures to maintain public order at the public assembly (Article 20 paragraph (3)),
- b) fails to suspend public assembly when there is a real threat for public assembly participants' safety and property (Article 20 paragraph (4)), and
- c) fails to inform the participants on suspension of the public assembly and fails to tell them to peacefully disperse.

Article 34

(Penalty for the offences by a monitor)

Fine for the offence by a monitor shall be from BAM 150 to BAM 1,500 if the monitor:

- a) fails to undertake measures referred to in Article 12 paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this Law,
- b) acts contrary to Article 21 paragraph (5) of this Law,
- c) does not have 'MONITOR' visibly inscribed (Article 22 paragraph (1)), and
- d) carries weapons or items which may incur injuries, or any type of uniform or parts of a uniform (Article 22 paragraph(2)).

Article 35

(Penalty for the offence by a private person)

Fine for the offence by a private person shall be from BAM 100 to BAM 1,500 if he/she participates at the public assembly and carries items which may incur injuries or brings alcoholic beverages (Article 19).

PART THREE - FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 36

(Repeal)

With the entry into force of this Law, the Law on the Assembly of Citizens shall cease to be valid (Official Gazette of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 26/04).

Article 37

(Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the date of the publication in the Official Gazette of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Brčko, 25/07/2012

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE BRČKO DISTRICT BIH

Esad Atić, hand-written signature

("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", number 118/08)

THE LAW ON PUBLIC GATHERING

I –BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates public gatherings of citizens for the purpose of publicly expressing political, social and other beliefs and interests, and the manner of organizing peaceful gatherings and public protests, public events and other public gatherings that are free and realized as regulated by this Law.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Law, the term 'public gathering' shall refer to every organized gathering of citizens held in any location appropriate for the occasion (hereinafter: public gathering).

Article 3

- 1) Appropriate area for public gathering is a public place which is available and appropriate for gathering of citizens whose number and identity is not determined in advance, and where gathering of citizens shall not threaten the rights of other people, public morals, safety of people and property, and public health, nor disrupt public traffic.
- 2) Appropriate area for public gathering may also be public traffic area when it is possible to secure a temporary change of traffic regime by introducing additional measures, as well as health protection and safety of people and property.
- 3) The area from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by City Act, or Municipality Act.

Article 4

- 1) A public gathering may be registered and performed as a procession of participants of a public gathering on a specified area (hereinafter: public procession).

- 2) Public procession at the location from paragraph 2, Article 3 of this Law may take place only if there is a continuous movement of procession, except at the beginning and end of the procession.

Article 5

Only by this Law limitations of rights on public gathering may be prescribed in order to protect Constitutional order, public morals and public health, as well as protection of freedom and rights of other people.

Article 6

A person on whom a ban on public addressing was imposed as a security measure by the court, may not convene public gathering nor address one.

Article 7

Freedom of speech and addressing a public gathering is restricted by the ban on any agitation and incitement to use violence, or incitement of national, racial, religious and other hatred or intolerance.

II PEACEFUL GATHERINGS AND PUBLIC PROTESTS

Article 8

- 1) Peaceful gathering and public protest means every organized gathering of citizens for the purpose of publicly expressing their political, social and other beliefs and interests.
- 2) Organizer of peaceful gatherings and public protests (hereinafter: peaceful gatherings) is any legal or natural person (hereinafter: organizer) that, in line with this Law, organizes, holds and supervises the peaceful gathering.
- 3) When a peaceful gathering is organized by the group of citizens or more than one legal person, the organizer is obliged to appoint the representative.

Article 9

- 1) Organizer, or his representative, is obliged to submit notification to hold a peaceful gathering in the cases regulated by this Law.
- 2) Organizer is obliged to submit the notification from paragraph 1 of this Article not later than five days before the beginning of the peaceful gathering.
- 3) The notification is submitted to the Republic of Srpska Ministry of the Interior- the organizational unit on whose territory the peaceful gathering is planned (hereinafter: authorized body).

- 4) Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, for particularly justified reasons, the notification may be submitted not less than 48 hours from the beginning of public gathering, with explanation of failure to submit notification before deadline expires, as defined paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 10

- 1) The notification from paragraph 1 of Article 9 of this Law shall contain:
 - a) programme and purpose of peaceful gathering;
 - b) information on location, date, time and duration of peaceful gathering;
 - c) estimated number of participants;
 - d) information on the organizer or his representative;
 - e) personal information on the manager of the peaceful gathering;
 - f) information on measures taken by the organizer for maintaining public order, and
 - g) the list of monitors with their personal data.
- 2) The notification of the peaceful public procession shall contain detailed procession route, place of procession's beginning and ending, as well as the way the participants of the procession are going to move (on foot or by car, bus etc.)
- 3) If the peaceful gathering is organized on traffic area as well, and if the traffic may be interrupted or disrupted for that reason, the organizer is obliged to submit the approval from the authorized body in the line with the Law on the Bases of Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 11

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 of this Law, the following gatherings shall not be reported: meetings, panels, round tables or gatherings of registered political parties, trade unions or other organizations and associations that are held indoors.

Article 12

Notwithstanding the location determined by City Act, or Municipality Act from paragraph 3, Article 3 of this Law, the peaceful gathering may not be held:

- a) near hospitals, in a way that interrupts the access of ambulance vehicles;
- b) near kindergartens and primary schools while the children are inside;
- c) in national parks and protected natural parks, except peaceful gatherings to popularize nature and environmental protection, as well as to mark important historical dates.
- d) near monuments, if that could cause destruction or damaging of protected values;
- e) in highways, regional and local roads in a way that could endanger traffic safety ;
- f) near facilities that are specially secured on a distance of at least 50 meters from them.

Article 13

- 1) The authorized body shall issue a decision to ban the peaceful gathering if:
 - a) it is aimed at threatening the order defined by the Constitution;
 - b) it is not timely and properly reported;
 - c) it is reported to take place where, in the line with this Law, it may not be held;
 - d) its objectives are indisputably aimed at violation of guaranteed human rights and freedoms or may incite violence as a result of different ethnic, racial, religious, and cultural feelings and belonging;
 - e) there is a real danger that by holding peaceful gatherings, safety of people or property would be endangered, or if danger from violence or serious breach of public peace and order would appear;
 - f) it is necessary to prevent the threat to public health, at the request of state administration body competent for public issues.
- 2) The decision from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued not less than 24 hours before the announced beginning of the peaceful gathering.

Article 14

- (1) An appeal against the Decision from Article 13 of this Law may be lodged by the organizer.
- (2) The competent authority from Article 9, paragraph 3 of this Law, shall immediately submit the appeal, together with files, to the Minister of the Republic of Srpska Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter: Minister).
- (3) The appeal shall not defer the execution of the Decision.
- (4) The decision on the appeal shall be adopted and submitted to the organizer not later than 24 hours from the admission of the appeal.
- (5) If Minister does not decide on the appeal within the prescribed period, a peaceful gathering may be held.
- (6) Immediately after the admission of the report with which the peaceful gathering is prohibited, the organizer is obliged to inform the public about it and, if possible, remove the publicly displayed information about convening the peaceful gathering.
- (7) Against the decision from paragraph 4 of this Article, an administrative dispute may be initiated at the competent court.

Article 15

- (1) The organizer shall provide order and peace at the peaceful gathering.
- (2) The organizer shall provide adequate number of persons for performing the duties of maintaining order and peace (hereinafter: monitor) at the peaceful gathering and to take appropriate medical care and fire protection measures.

- (3) The organizer may entrust performing the duties of maintaining order and peace to an agency for securing people and property.
- (4) The organizer shall enable unrestricted passage of police vehicles, ambulance vehicles and firefighting vehicles.

Article 16

- (1) The activities of maintaining public order and peace in the area that is next to the location where the peaceful gathering is going to be held shall be performed by the authorized persons of the competent body.
- (2) The competent body shall prevent any attempt to disrupt or impede the peaceful gathering held in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 17

- (1) It is prohibited for the participants of public gathering to bring alcoholic beverages and carry items that may inflict injuries.
- (2) It is prohibited for the participants of peaceful gathering to wear uniforms, parts of uniforms, clothes or other items that incite or encourage armed conflicts or violence, as well as ethnic, racial, religious, or other type of hatred or intolerance.

Article 18

- (1) Organizer shall appoint the manager of the peaceful gathering.
- (2) The manager of peaceful gathering is the person that supervises the peaceful gathering and manages the activities of monitors.
- (3) The manager of peaceful gathering shall undertake the necessary measures for the purpose of providing order and peace at the peaceful gathering.
- (4) The manager shall interrupt the peaceful gathering if there is a real danger for the security of the participants and property.
- (5) The manager of the peaceful gathering may allow the interrupted gathering to continue if the circumstances from paragraph 4 of this Article were removed in the meantime.

Article 19

- (1) The organizer shall appoint the monitor who performs the activities of maintaining order and peace at the peaceful gathering.
- (2) While performing his duties, the monitor shall protect the participants of public gathering and the property in the area where peaceful gathering is held.

- (3) The monitor shall immediately inform the authorized person of the competent body if there is a participant of the peaceful gathering who is carrying weapons or items that may be used to inflict injuries.
- (4) The monitor shall provide the information to the authorized person about the person who disturbed public order and peace.
- (5) Other activities of the monitor are as follows:
 - a) to perform the search of persons entering the area where peaceful gathering is held,
 - b) to direct the movement of the participants of peaceful gathering, and
 - c) to inform the authorized person of the competent body about the participant of peaceful gathering who, according to him, is under the influence of alcohol, who is carrying items that may be used to inflict injuries, or who may disturb public order and peace at the peaceful gathering.

Article 20

- (1) While performing his duties, the monitor shall wear a fluorescent vest with a visible inscription: 'MONITOR'.
- (2) The monitor shall not wear weapons or items that may be used to inflict injuries, a uniform, parts of a uniform, clothes or other items from Article 17, paragraph 2 of this Law.

Article 21

The authorized persons of the competent body are authorized to prevent or interrupt a peaceful gathering if:

- a) it is directed against the order defined by the Constitution,
- b) the participant incite or encourage armed conflict or violence, ethnic, racial, religious or other type of hatred or intolerance,
- c) there is a real and direct danger of violence or other forms of disturbing public order and peace on a greater degree,
- d) there is a real and direct danger for the health of the participants and other people,
- e) the public gathering was not reported or was prohibited,
- f) the public gathering is held at a location which was not listed in the report,
- g) the monitors are not able to maintain public order and peace.

Article 22

- (1) An authorized officer from the competent body shall communicate the order on terminating the peaceful gathering defined in Article 21 of this Law to the manager of the peaceful gathering.
- (2) The manager of peaceful gathering shall communicate to the participants of peaceful gathering that the peaceful gathering is terminated and ask them to leave the area calmly.
- (3) If the manager or the participants of the peaceful gathering do not act in accordance with the order from paragraph 1 of this Article, authorized officers of the competent body shall undertake the necessary measures to dismiss the participants of the peaceful gathering.

III PUBLIC EVENTS

Article 23

- (1) A public event shall be every gathering organized for the purpose of obtaining income within the registered activity which, when the expected number of participants or the character of public gathering is taken into account, requires the necessary security measures.
- (2) Public events may be organized both outdoors and indoors, on locations intended for such events.

Article 24

The organizer of a public event may be a legal or natural person that organizes a public event in accordance with this Law.

Article 25

- (1) The organizer of a public event shall submit a request for organizing a public event.
- (2) The request for organizing a public event shall be submitted not less than seven days before the beginning of the public event.
- (3) The request from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the competent body as defined in Article 9, paragraph 3 of this Law.
- (4) The request for organizing a public even shall contain:
 - a) the aim, location and time when the event is going to be held,
 - b) name and the headquarters of the organizer and personal information of the responsible person, or the representative, if a few legal persons or citizens are organizing the event together, name and surname and the unique designated number of the person if the organizer is a natural person,

- c) information about the manager of the public event and the list of monitors with their personal information,
 - d) measures for securing public order and peace, and
 - e) the evaluation of the number of participants.
- (5) If the public event is going to be held on a road, as a result of which it may be closed for traffic, or on which the traffic might be interrupted, the organizer shall also enclose the approval of the competent body in accordance with the Law on Bases of Traffic Safety on the Roads in BiH.

Article 26

- (1) Based on the information from the request and other circumstances, the competent body shall estimate whether the security requirements for holding the public event have been met.
- (2) Based on the estimation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent body shall order the organizer to undertake additional security measures within not less than 24 hours.

Article 27

- (1) The competent body shall prohibit the holding of the public event if:
- a) If the request was not timely and properly submitted,
 - b) The organizer does not implement the measures from Article 26, paragraph 2 of this Law,
 - c) it is intended to be held or is not appropriate for organizing a public event, and
 - d) if there is a real danger that the public event would threaten the security of persons and property, disrupt public order and peace on a higher degree, or if there might be more serious violation of public morals or more serious threat to the health of people and environment.
- (2) The Decision from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted not less than 24 hours before the public event begins.

Article 28

The organizer shall be responsible for the damage caused by the participants of the public event on buildings or areas defined in Article 23 of this Law, according to the principle of objective responsibility.

Article 29

Provisions from Article 13 to Article 22 of this Law shall be applied to the public event as well.

IV OTHER PUBLIC GATHERINGS

Article 30

- (1) Other types of public gathering include gathering of citizens for the purpose of realizing state, religious, humanitarian, cultural-artistic, sport and other interests, whose aim is not realizing an income and it is not obligatory for such events to be previously reported.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the organizer shall report the organization of other gatherings as well if their character or the expected number of participants of the public gathering includes undertaking emergency security measures in addition to regular police activities.
- (3) The request for organizing the gathering from paragraph 2 of this Article shall be submitted not less than five days before the public gathering begins.
- (4) The request shall be submitted to the competent body.
- (5) The request shall contain the information from Article 10 of this Law.
- (6) The provision from Article 29 of this Law shall also be applied to the public gatherings from paragraph 2 of this Article if their aim is obtaining material benefit.

V PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 31

- (1) A legal person shall be punished by a fine in the amount from BAM 3,000 to BAM 9,000 if:
 - a) a public gathering is held without previously submitting a request to organize it, in cases when it is mandatory (Article 9, paragraph 1; Article 25, paragraph 1; and Article 30, paragraph 2).
 - b) It organizes a public gathering contrary to the provisions from Article 12 of this Law.
 - c) It organizes a peaceful gathering contrary to the Decision of the competent body on the prohibition of organizing (Article 13, paragraph 1),
 - d) It does not inform the public of the prohibition of the organization of the public gathering (Article 14, paragraph 6),
 - e) It does not provide public order and peace on public gathering (Article 15, paragraph 1),

- f) It does not provide the necessary number of monitors and if it does not undertake the necessary measures of medical protection and fire protections (Article 15, paragraph 2),
 - g) It does not provide the police vehicles, ambulance vehicles and fire protection vehicles to pass without obstructions (Article 15, paragraph 4),
 - h) It does not act in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2 of this Law, and
 - i) It holds a public event contrary to the Decision of it being prohibited (Article 27, paragraph 1).
- (2) The responsible person within the legal person shall also be punished by a fine in the amount from BAM 500 to BAM 1,500 for committing the minor offence from paragraph 1, points a) to i) of this Article.

Article 32

A natural person shall be punished by a fine from BAM 500 to BAM 1,500 for committing a minor offence from Article 31, paragraph 1, points a) to i) of this Law.

Article 33

The manager of public gathering shall be punished by a fine in the amount from BAM 1,000 to BAM 3,000 if:

- a) He does not undertake the necessary measures for providing order and peace on public gathering (Article 18, paragraph 3),
- b) He does not interrupt the public gathering when a real danger for the safety of the participants and property of the gathering appears (Article 18, paragraph 4), and
- c) He does not communicate to the participants of the public gathering that the gathering has been terminated and that they should leave the location calmly (Article 22, point 2).

Article 34

The monitor at public gathering shall be punished by a fine in the amount from BAM 150 to BAM 450 if he:

- a) does not undertake the measures defined in Article 19, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of this Law,
- b) acts contrary to Article 19, paragraph 5 of this Law,
- c) does not wear a visible inscription 'MONITOR' (Article 20, paragraph 1), and
- d) he carries weapons or items that may be used to cause injuries, a uniform, parts of uniforms, clothes or marks from Article 17 of this Law (Article 20, paragraph 2).

Article 35

A natural person shall be punished by a fine in the amount from BAM 100 to BAM 300 if:

- a) he participates in a public gathering and carries items that may be used to cause injuries, or if he brings alcoholic beverages (Article 17, paragraph 1), and
- b) as a participant of a public gathering, he wears a uniform, parts of uniform, clothes or other items that incite or encourage weapons conflicts or the use of violence, or incites ethnic, racial, religious or other type of hatred or intolerance (Article 17, paragraph 2).

VI FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 36

By the entering this Law into force, the Law on public gathering of citizens ('Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, no. 21/96) shall cease to be applied.

Article 37

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the date of being published in the 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska'.

The President
of the National Assembly

Mr. Igor Radojičić, MA

Number: 01-1879/08

Date: 25 November 2008

Banja Luka