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ACT ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES
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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:
- a) it is not timely and properly reported,
 - b) the organiser fails to take the measures under Article 22, paragraph (2) of this Act,
 - c) it is reported to take place in a location that is not intended or suitable for a public event and
 - d) 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)

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.