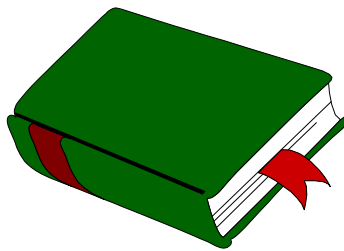




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CONSTITUTION OF ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON

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NOTE: Amendments I-V, published in the “Official Gazette of Zenica-Doboj Canton”, 1/96, Amendment VI, published in the “Official Gazette of Zenica-Doboj Canton”, 10/00, Amendments VII-LII, published in the “Official Gazette of Zenica-Doboj Canton”, 8/04 and Amendments LIII-LXI and Corrigenda, published in the “Official Gazette of Zenica-Doboj Canton”, 10/04 are not included in this translation.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON

I ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CANTON

Article 1.

Zenica-Doboj Canton (in the further text: Canton) is a federal unit of the BH Federation (in the further text: Federation).

Article 2.

The boundaries of the Canton will be established by the federal regulations.

Article 3.

Bosniaks and Croats, as constitutional peoples, together with, others, citizens of the Canton carry out their sovereign rights in the Federation and Canton as well, in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation and this Constitution.

Article 4.

This Constitution has to be in accord with BH Federal Constitution by which the Cantonal institutions or authority and the protection of rights and freedom stipulated by the Federal Constitution.

Article 5.

The composition of the Cantonal bodies and municipal bodies in the Canton has to reflect the national structure of the population, of the Canton and the municipality, if not established otherwise by the Constitution of the Federation.

Article 6.

The official name of the Canton is Zenica - Doboj Canton.

Article 7.

The domicile of the Canton is in Zenica.

Article 8.

The Canton has its own heraldic shield, flag and a seal and other symbols of which the Assembly of the Canton will decide.

The symbols must be accepted by the majority of the Cantonal Assembly.

Article 9.

The official languages of the Canton are Bosnian and Croatian languages and the official writing is the latin alphabet.

Other languages can be used as a mean of communication or education.

II. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Article 10.

In achieving of the authority Canton:

- a) Undertaking all necessary measures of protection of human rights and freedoms, which are established in (Articles II.A. I. to 7. predicted by the instruments in the annex of the Constitution of the Federation and acting in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation and this Constitution law.
- b) Exercise its competence taking care about the national structure of people in every municipality.

Article 11.

The Canton especially undertakes the measures in achieving the rights of all DPs and refugees for their free return to their original residency from which they were expelled, creates the conditions for receiving and accommodating DP's and refugees if they cannot return to their homes, it also undertakes other necessary measures for creating living and work conditions.

Article 12.

In accordance with the Federal and Cantonal laws, the Canton undertakes all measures to achieve the rights and protection for war invalids, soldiers of the foreland war and members of the killed soldiers families.

Article 13.

All tribunals, administrative bodies and other bodies of Cantonal governing, apply and respect the rights and freedoms anticipated in Bills mentioned in the Annex of BH Federal Constitution.

Article 14.

All the Cantonal bodies shall, within the scope of cooperation that the federal bodies are achieving, achieve the cooperation with international monitoring bodies, for human rights, established for BiH, as well as supervising bodies established by instruments mentioned in Federation Constitution Annex.

III. COOPERATION WITH THE OMBUDSMEN

Article 15.

Human rights and freedom stipulated by the Federal Constitution and by this Constitution shall be protected by ombudsmen.

Cantonal and municipal bodies shall provide all conditions for the work of ombudsmen and their deputies.

Article 16.

Cantonal and municipal organs shall enable ombudsmen the inquiry into all activities of any cantonal or municipal institution, as well as any other institution or person that had annulled human dignity, rights and freedom, which includes ethnical cleansing or retaining the results of that cleansing; enable inquest into all official documents, including secret ones, as well as tribunal and administrative records and enable the cooperation of all persons, including all officials, especially in acquisition of the necessary data, documents and records.

The Canton shall enable the ombudsman, for performing his tasks, to be present at legal and administrative procedures as well as at meetings of other bodies, also free access and supervision of all places where the persons are detained, or arrested or where they work.

Cantonal bodies are obliged to studio ombudsmen's reports and to give prompt replay, in a deadline, which he determines.

IV. JURISDICTION OF THE CANTONAL AUTHORITIES

Article 17.

The Canton has all competencies, which are in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation and are not exclusively given to the Federation or are not stipulated in the Federal Constitution as mutual competencies of the Federation and the Canton.

Article 18.

Canton has the competencies, if not otherwise stipulated by this Constitution, for the following:

- a) Establishment of decisions according already established economic policy in order to influence economic and social development.

- b) Establishment and supervision of police forces which shall have unique federal uniforms with the symbol of the Canton.
- c) Establishment of educational policy, including the issuing of regulations about education and ensuring that everybody has access to education.
- d) Establishment and implementation of the cultural policy.
- e) Establishment of the housing policy including the issuing of the regulations which determines interior design and the building of houses and flats.
- f) Establishment for the policy in order to regulate and ensure the public services.
- g) Issuing the regulations about the use of local land Including zoning.
- h) Issuing the regulations about improving local business and humanitarian activities.
- i) Issuing of the regulations about local facilities for production of energy and ensuring of the availability of energy.
- j) Establishment of a policy to insurance radio and TV, including the issuing of regulations about their work and development.
- k) Implementation of the social policy and establishment of the social protection/care services.
- l) Creation and applying of a policy for cantonal tourism, development of touristic resources.
- m) Financing of activities of cantonal authority or activities who are covered by cantonal authorities by taxes, loans and other means.
- n) Issuing of the regulations for self-government for municipalities with appropriate consultation with municipal authorities.

Article 19.

Canton and Federation in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation are in charge for:

- a) guaranteeing and enforcing of human rights
- b) health
- c) environmental policy
- d) infrastructure for communication and transport
- e) social welfare policy
- f) implementing laws and regulations concerning citizenship
- g) emigration and asylum
- h) tourism
- i) use of natural resources

Article 20.

The competencies from Article 19 of this constitutional law may be exercised jointly or separately, or by the Canton as coordinated by the Federation Government, in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation and the law.

Article 21.

Canton can in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation delegate (regulate) with law or give parts of its responsibilities to federal level or municipal level.

The law of the above mentioned paragraph is established with 2/3 majority.

Article 22.

When executing the competencies from Article 19 of this Constitution, Canton shall deal with the Inter-cantonal Council for coordination of inter-cantonal issues and for consistent solving of issues that are of interest out of it's cantonal borders.

Article 23.

Canton shall together with other cantons that have Bosniak majority form a Cantonal Council with the aim of coordinating, policies and activities regarding issues of mutual interest for their communities and for the reason of informing their representatives in Peoples House of the Federal Parliament. The Council can form coordination boards, like commissions and work groups, as to exchange information and coordinate activities of the canton at execution of it's competencies, but they cannot encompass military or political agreements.

The organization and functioning of the Canton Council is arranged in an agreement between the cantons, which are made by ICL.

V. THE STRUCTURE OF THE CANTONAL AUTHORITIES

A. A. Legislative authority of the Canton

1. General provisions

Article 24.

The legislative authority will be carried out by the Cantonal Assembly, which is comprised of one house.

Article 25.

The Cantonal Assembly (in further text: Assembly) comprises 50 representatives.

Article 26.

The national structure of the ICL delegates has to reflect the national structure of the Canton population.

Article 27.

The Assembly representatives have a two-year mandate.

Article 28.

The Assembly Representatives have to be elected on a democratic and direct election by secret ballot on the whole territory of the Canton in accordance with the Federal Constitution and Law.

Article 29.

Prior to all elections every party can publish a list of their candidates.

The chosen Assembly delegates are people who are on the top of the lists according to the positive votes.

The replacements of the representatives are the people who are on the second place of the list.

Article 30.

Every voter can be elected for Cantonal representatives. The functions of an ICL delegate are incompatible to that of a Canton president, member of the cantonal government or a function of a judge at a cantonal court, i.e. with the functions of a mayor and a member of executive municipal authority.

Article 31.

The Assembly can make the first meeting at the latest 10 days after the publishing of the election results.

Article 32.

The Assembly has a chairman.

Article 33.

The Assembly meetings are public except in some occasions, which are anticipated by the ICL Rules of Procedure and publish the results of the meetings and decisions.

Article 34.

Cantonal bills come in effect as stipulated in these bills, but not prior to their publishing in the official gazette of the Canton.

Cantonal bills can be also published in the official gazette of the federation.

Article 35.

The Assembly delegate salary will be brought by the Canton law and will not be changed during the election-mandate except to adopt it to current consuming needs.

Article 36.

No criminal or lawsuits can be taken against Assembly delegate, neither be held in temporary arrest nor punished in any other way for expressed opinion or vote at the Assembly.

Article 37.

The Assembly:

- a) prepares and adopts Cantonal Constitution;
- b) elects and relieves the Cantons president;
- c) elects the ICL chairman and other ICL officials;
- d) confirms the nomination of the cantonal Government;
- e) elects ICT delegates for the House of Nations of the Federal Parliament;
- f) elect cantonal judges;
- g) determines the competencies of the cantonal and municipal courts in accordance to the federal laws;
- h) issues laws and other regulations necessary for the fulfilling of the Cantonal competencies;
- i) adopts the cantonal budget and issues tax laws and ensures other ways of financing;
- j) approves the making of international agreements with other states and international organizations with the approval of the legislative body of the Federation in accordance to the Federation Constitution;
- k) reviews the reports of ombudsmen;
- l) makes investigations and in that case can demand testimonies, proves and documents, with- out questioning the court Jurisdiction;
- m) issues the Rules of Procedure,
- n) performs other duties appointed by the canton.

Article 33.

ICL shall with 2/3 majority:

- a) Adopt the Cantonal Constitution
- b) Pass the law on transferring cantonal competencies to the municipal and federal authorities.
- c) Dismiss/relieves the Cantonal President.

B. B. The Cantonal Executive bodies

1.The President of the Canton

Article 39.

The Canton has a President.

Article 40.

The President of the Canton is elected by the majority of the Cantonal Assembly among candidates nominated by legislators according to the ICL Rules of Procedure.

Article 41.

The President of the Cantons mandate is 2 years and can not be elected more than twice in a row.

Article 42.

The President of the Canton can be replaced by the Assembly if he does not obey his oath or other regulations of his position.

Article 43.

If the position as Cantonal President becomes vacant the Cantonal Assembly will elect a new President within 30 days.

In the event that the Cantonal President is temporary unable to serve the chairman of the Cantonal Assembly will serve in his place.

Article 44.

The President of the Canton is competent for:

- a) to nominate the Cantonal Government,
- b) to propose Cantonal Court judges,
- c) signing and ratification of international agreements on behalf of the Canton which are approved by the ICL, a-reed by the Legislative Body of the Federation in accordance with the federal constitution,
- d) granting amnesty for the act defined by Cantonal laws,
- e) putting requests to the Constitutional Court in order to define whether Cantonal Constitution or Constitutional Law and amendments on Constitution or Constitutional Law, pro- posed law or law adopted by the Assembly are in accordance with the Federal Constitution,
- f) putting requests to the Constitutional Court to define whether proposed or adopted regulation which is passed by cantonal or municipal power is in accordance with the Federal Constitution,
- g) discussing the reports of the Ombudsmen and ensure conditions for their activities
- h) providing the achievement of the cooperation with the federal institutions,
- i) chairing the cantonal government sessions, and in his absence nominates the minister that shall chair the session, and
- j) carrying out other tasks which are given by the Assembly.

Article 45.

The President of the Canton is responsible for:

- a) rendering the policy and executing the cantonal bills, which includes the ensuring of execution of cantonal and federal court decisions,
- b) giving suggestions and recommendations regarding the issues from the cantonal legislature,
- c) preparing the budget proposals to the Assembly, and
- d) other issues determined by this Constitution and the Cantonal Law.

2. The Cantonal Government

Article 46.

The Cantonal Government consists of the ministers whose number is defined by the governmental law.

Article 47.

Ministers are appointed by the Cantonal President, which is confirmed by the Assembly.

Article 48.

Cantonal government can be dismissed by the decision of Canton President or the Assembly can vote out the decision for their relieving the Government by majority vote.

Article 49.

The organization of the Cantonal Government is define by the Cantonal law in accordance with this Constitutional Law, in such away so that the Government reflect the national structure of the population but in any case it has to assure the representation of constitutional peoples.

The organization of the Cantonal administration is to be defined by Cantonal Law, in accordance with organizational principles issued by the Federal Parliament.

Article 50.

The Cantonal Government is competent for:

- a) Executing cantonal policies and proposal and execution of cantonal laws and other regulations
- b) Execution of the decisions of every Federal and Cantonal Court and to carry out other competencies for which the Canton has responsibility given by Federal authority.
- c) Preparing budgetary proposals.
- d) Ensuring the cooperation between the Cantonal Government and the Ombudsmen.

- e) Supervision the investigation and prosecution of crimes against cantonal law as well as the cantonal police.
- f) Ensuring the national structure of the police reflects the national structure of the cantonal population, having in mind that the national structure of the police in each municipality, must reflect the national structure of the municipal population
- g) Supervision over execution of criminal and lawsuit sanctions, if not stipulated otherwise by the Federal Law.
- h) Carrying out other competencies defined by the constitutional law and other regulations.

Article 51.

Each minister is responsible for:

- a) Enforcing of cantonal policy and execution of cantonal laws and other regulations of the ministries competence on which he is appointed as head.
- b) Preparation of regulations of the ministries competencies and giving opinions and proposals about these regulations.
- c) Leading, supervising and coordinating of the ministry activities for which he is responsible.
- d) Giving the instructions, orders and passing the regulations in order to ensure execution of the laws within the competencies of his ministry.
- e) Preparation, explanations and analyze of budgetary proposals of the competencies of his ministry.
- f) Giving the answers to the questions of the representatives of the Assembly within the competencies of his ministry.
- g) Help the Cantonal President in enforcing cantonal policies and executing cantonal laws and other regulations.
- h) Carrying out other tasks of his ministries competencies.

Article 52.

In exceptional cases in the duration of danger of the Country and the Canton, and when it is objectively impossible to call Assembly the Government is authorized to pass regulations of vital significance for the Canton. Everything should be in accordance with the Federal Constitution and this Constitutional law and other regulations.

Regulations passed in accordance with the former paragraph are not valid as soon as a normal situation is reached, but no later than 30 days after publishing.

Article 53.

The Cantonal President and the ministers can not be prosecuted and are not responsible in a civil procedure for any act done during the execution of their function.

C. Judicial Authority of the Canton

Article 54.

Judicial function of the Canton is exercised by Cantonal and municipal court.

Article 55.

All the judicial powers in the Canton shall be exercised independently and autonomously, according the Constitution and the law of the Federation and the Canton.

Article 56.

Courts in the Canton shall insure that all parties at legal proceedings are treated equally.

Article 57.

Unless otherwise provided by legislation for a certain exceptional situation, all court proceedings shall be open to public.

All judgments shall be announced publicly.

Article 58.

Cantonal courts are established by cantonal law.

Article 59.

Cantonal courts shall exercise the following:

- a) Decisions about appeals on decisions made by municipal courts.
- b) Decide about matters that are not under authority of municipal or federal courts.
- c) To decide about cases which are established by this constitutional law.
- d) To carry out other procedures in accordance to the legislation.

Article 60.

Decisions of cantonal courts, which are made after appeal on decisions made by municipal courts are final and obligatory, except when issues regarding the Constitution and legislation of the Federation are in question.

Verdicts, and decisions of the cantonal courts, regarding the appeals put forward in accordance to paragraph 1 of this Article, are especially obligatory for the parties involved in the proceeding as, as well as the court on whose decision the appeal was forwarded.

Article 61.

Uniformity in the making of decisions as well as main principles of justice in procedures on behalf of all courts will be established by federal legislation.

The Assembly has the right, according to the federal legislation; to establish additional rules or procedures concerning the organization and control of cantonal and municipal courts.

According to the rules in above-mentioned paragraph, each court establishes its internal organization and concerning this, issues additional rules.

Article 62.

The number of judges shall be established by cantonal law.

Article 63.

Cantonal judges shall be nominated by the cantonal President among outstanding jurists and elected by majority vote in the Cantonal Assembly in such a way that the composition of the judiciary as a whole shall reflect that of the population of the Canton.

Article 64.

Cantonal and municipal judges shall serve until the age of 70, unless they resign or are relieved, according to the following arrangement:

- a) Judges of cantonal courts by, the consensus of judges of the Supreme Court.
- b) Judges of the municipal courts by the consensus of the judges of the highest cantonal court.

The conditions of service shall be, determined by cantonal legislation.

The salaries and other elements of a judge may not be decreased during the period of his service on cantonal or municipal court.

Article 65.

Each cantonal court shall elect its own President according to the legislation.

Article 66.

All judges of cantonal and municipal courts shall be distinguished law participants of the highest moral characteristics.

VI. MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

1. General Procedures

Article 67.

In carrying out its responsibilities each municipality shall:

- a) take all necessary steps to insure the protection of the human rights and freedoms established in the Federal Constitutions and provided in the instruments listed in the annex to this constitution, and exercise in accordance with the Federal Constitution this constitutional law and municipal statute.
- b) exercise its responsibilities with due regard to the composition of its population.

Article 68.

The municipality shall exercise self-rule on local matters and carry out duties stipulated by this constitutional law and other laws given by the Canton or the Federation.

Local self-rule is exercised by this Constitutional law, cantonal law and municipal statute.

Municipalities are especially to:

- a) create and develop and other conditions of living, labor and to provide satisfying materials of common needs, according to established policy procedures of the Canton and the Federation,
- b) exercise the already established educational policy,
- c) undertake the measures in order to improve local economy and humanitarian activities,
- d) exercise the established housing policy,
- e) exercise procedure of cantonal authorities concerning the use of the local urban and zone-planing,
- f) exercise the social policy and to establish services of social welfare/protection ,
- g) build and maintain roads, water supply systems and other infrastructure of local importance,
- h) undertake measures to insure hygiene and health,
- i) rule the area of public property and property in public use of local importance,
- j) issue regulations concerning taxes and in other ways of securing the necessary financing in cases when not provided by cantonal or federal authorities,
- k) issue regulations concerning the exercising of the municipal competencies in accordance to the legislation,
- l) provide general conditions for goods supplying to citizens and to secure other citizen-serving activities.

Article 69.

The Municipalities where the majority, regarding the national structure, does not respond the majority of the Canton as a whole, are competent for the following: education, culture, tourism, local economy, humanitarian issues and radio-television.

Article 70.

The municipality shall have a statute. The statute and other municipal regulations have to be in accordance with the constitution of the federation, the Constitutional law and cantonal legislation.

2. Municipal Council

Article 71.

Each municipality shall have a municipal council.

Article 72.

The number of municipal council members shall be established by the statute of the municipality.

Article 73.

The term of the members of the municipal council shall be two years, provided that the term of the first members of the municipal council shall be one year.

Article 74.

Municipal councilors shall be elected democratically by the eligible voters in a direct, Municipality wide election. Each voter shall be eligible to cast a single, secret ballot for any registered party. Each party shall be allocated a number of seats proportional to its percentage of the total of valid votes.

Article 75.

The Municipal Council shall:

- a) prepare and by 2/3 majority vote approve the Municipal Statute Charter,
- b) elect and relieve the Municipal Executive (the Mayor),
- c) approve the Municipalities budget and enact regulations and ordinances to levy taxes and otherwise secure the necessary financing insofar as not provided by the Canton or the Federation Government,
- d) issue the own Rules of Procedure,
- e) enact other regulations and ordinances necessary to carry out the Municipalities competencies.

Article 76.

Municipal Councils shall deliberate publicly, other than in exceptional circumstances as provided in their rules, and shall keep a record of their decisions.

Article 77.

Municipal ordinances and regulations shall take effect when specified but not before they are published in the municipal official gazette.

Article 78.

The procedure and election of the chairman of the Municipal Council and Municipal Mayor are established the statues of the municipality.

3. Municipal Mayor

Article 79.

Each municipality shall have a Municipal Mayor.

Article 80.

A Municipal Mayor shall be elected by the Municipal Council. More specified regulations concerning the elections of the Mayor are stipulated in the Municipal Statute.

Article 81.

Functions of Municipal Mayors and Municipal Councilors are not compatible.

Article 82.

The Municipal Mayor is responsible for:

- a) executing and enforcing Municipal policies, ordinances and regulations as well as any responsibilities assigned to the Municipality by the Cantonal and Federation Governments,
- b) ensuring the cooperation of Municipal officials with the Ombudsmen c) taking care of organization of Municipal Administration and its work,
- c) administer the Municipal departments and the work of Municipal clerks,
- d) consultation concerning election of judges of the municipal court,
- e) preparing of proposals which will be considered by the Municipal Council,
- f) exercise other procedures provided by law and the Municipal Statute.

4. Municipal Courts

Article 83.

Municipal Courts shall be established by cantonal authorities. Financing of municipal courts shall he done out of the cantonal budget.

Article 84.

A Municipal Court is established to cover the area of a municipality.
For two or more municipalities just one municipal court can be created.

Article 85.

Municipal Courts shall have the basic Jurisdiction for all civilian and criminal matters except in the case where a part of the original jurisdiction is given to another court, according the Constitution of the Federation, this constitutional law, the law of the Federation or Cantonal Law.

Article 86.

The judges of Municipal Courts are appointed by, the President of the highest Cantonal Court after consultations with municipal Mayor.

Article 87.

Each Municipal Court shall elect a President of it according to the law.

VII. THE AMENDMENTS PUT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Article 88.

Amendments put on the constitutional law can be proposed by the Cantonal President, the Cantonal Government, the majority of the delegates in the Assembly.

Proposed amendments on the constitutional law will not undergo final consideration in the Assembly until two weeks after it was first time suggested.

Proposed amendments shall be adopted by 2/3 majority of the representatives of the Assembly.

Article 89.

None of the amendments of the constitutional law can renounce or decrease the rights and freedoms established by the Federal Constitution and by instruments listed in the annex of the Federal Constitution, neither to change this article of the constitutional law.

VIII. ADOPTION AND COMING INTO EFFECT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE TRANSITIONAL SOLUTIONS

Article 90.

The Constitution of the Canton shall be adopted and appointed by the Cantonal Assembly in the transitional period, which consists of five delegates elected by and from the municipal delegates that were elected on 1990 Elections, and whose mandates are still valid, following the way and procedure established in the Federal Constitution.

The Constitutional Law shall be adopted by 2/3-majority vote of delegates in the Cantonal Assembly, in the transitional period.

Article 91.

Until the issue of laws and other cantonal regulations takes place, all laws, procedures and judicial rules which are valid in the Federation shall be applied.

Article 92.

The Cantonal Assembly in the transitional period shall:

- a) Adopt the Constitution of the Canton
- b) Elect a Cantonal President and a Cantonal Government for the transitional period.

Article 93.

Until the Cantonal Assembly take place for the first time, its function is done by this Cantonal Assembly in a transitional period, according to this Constitutional Law.

The Cantonal Assembly in a transitional period shall elect the President of the Canton, as soon as this Constitutional Law comes into effect.

The president of the Canton in a transitional period will immediately, after it appoints ministers in the Cantonal Government in the transitional period, which will be confirmed by a majority of votes in the Cantonal Assembly, and also the president will propose judges of Cantonal courts.

The president of the Canton appoints the Cantonal Government for the transitional period, which is to be confirmed by the Assembly's majority vote.

Article 94.

President of the Canton and members of the Government in a transitional period shall exercise duties instead of appropriate permanent authorities according to the Constitutional Law, until the moment when they will be replaced by, those authorities who shall be elected and appointed according to this Constitutional Law.

Article 95.

The Cantonal Assembly in a transitional period shall, elect all other bodies in a transitional period, according to the Federal Constitution and this Constitutional Law.

Article 96.

The representatives of each municipal assembly, who are elected 1990 and whose mandates are still valid, shall effect municipal bodies in a transitional period, as soon as possible, according to the Constitution of Federation and this Constitutional Law.

Article 97.

In a case that the territory of a municipality is completely under temporary occupation of the aggressor then Municipal council and mayor should be established only, with temporary residence in the region of the Canton.

In this case mentioned in paragraph 1, of this Article, the municipal council and municipal mayor shall exercise only procedures which are closely connected with providing, of conditions of work in that municipality, they are achieving cooperation with appropriate bodies of the Federation, Canton and municipalities concerning the accommodation of DPs of their municipality and achieving conditions for the return of those DPs to their homes.

Article 98.

The Assembly shall elect the Canton President at its first session.

In two weeks time after his being elected, the Canton President shall appoint the Cantonal Government, and the Assembly shall review the appointment in an urgent procedure.

Regulations from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be applied for the election of the Canton President and the Cantonal Government upon the holding of elections from Article IX 4 (1) of the BH Federal Constitution.

Article 99.

Persons who have been convicted for war crimes or Prosecuted because of effected crimes cannot be elected for a public function of the Canton.

Article 100.

Issued results of the census 1991 will be used in estimation, which requires those data.

Article 101.

This Constitution comes in effect immediately upon its endorsement and shall be published on the Canton Notice board, but shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Canton subsequently.

The Republic of BiH
The Federation of BiH
Zenica - Doboje Canton
Number 40/95
Zenica, 1995.

Chairmen of the
Assembly
Ahmet Alicic, personally

