

Pursuant to Article 35 item 1 of the Local and Regional Government Act (Official Gazette 33/01, 60/01 - valid interpretation, 129/05, 109/07, 125/08, 36/09, 150/11 and 144/12), on 20th December 2016, at its 48th session, the Zagreb City Assembly adopted the following

STATUTE of the City of Zagreb

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

(1) As the Croatian capital, the City of Zagreb is a special and unitary territorial and administrative unit whose position, scope of self-government and organization are regulated by the Act on the City of Zagreb.

(2) The City of Zagreb is a local government unit which also has the status of a regional government unit - a county.

Article 2

(1) City of Zagreb is a legal entity.

(2) City of Zagreb is represented by the mayor.

Article 3

In accordance with the law, this Statute regulates the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb, its symbols, public recognition awards, organization, powers and manner of operation of its bodies, local government, minority rights, organization of city administrative bodies and public services, forms of direct decision-making by citizens, cooperation with other local and regional government units, and other issues relevant to realizing the rights and obligations of the City of Zagreb.

Article 4

(1) Within its scope of self-government, the City of Zagreb performs activities within the scope of the city and of the county as well as other activities in accordance with the law.

(2) In the City of Zagreb, state administration activities from the scope of state administration offices and other state administration activities set out in special laws are performed by the city administrative bodies, in accordance with the law.

(3) When performing activities as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb shall have the powers and obligations of state administration bodies in accordance with the law regulating the state administration system.

(4) The City of Zagreb is independent in deciding on the affairs from its scope of self-government in accordance with the Constitution, law and this Statute.

(5) The City of Zagreb has the rights and obligations of a city and a county.

Article 5

(1) The City of Zagreb exercises powers and meets obligations arising out of its scope of self-government through bodies of the City of Zagreb, local government bodies, city administrative bodies and public services, all of which constitute the city government.

(2) City of Zagreb has the right and obligation to carry out activities within its scope to the benefit of the citizens of Zagreb.

(3) Directly and through their representatives in the City Assembly and local government bodies, the citizens of the City of Zagreb participate in conducting public affairs of the City by exerting influence and exercise other rights.

(4) Bodies as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and citizens cooperate in exercising the said powers and fulfilling the said obligations.

Article 6

(1) The territory of the City of Zagreb is determined by the law.

(2) The boundaries of the City of Zagreb follow the cadastral borders of marginal settlements which fall within its territory.

(3) The boundaries of the City of Zagreb are drawn in cadastral maps kept in mayor's office.

(4) The boundaries of the City of Zagreb in the natural environment are marked as stipulated by special regulations.

Article 7

City districts and local committees are established in the territory of the City of Zagreb as forms of local government.

Article 8

(1) The City of Zagreb has a coat of arms, a flag and mayor's honorary chain.

(2) The coat of arms is described as follows:

In the blue field on a green hill there is a silver/white castle with three towers and an open gold/yellow door; top right gold/yellow six-pointed star, top left silver/white crescent.

(3) The flag is described as follows:

The flag of ratio is 1: 2 is blue with yellow-bordered city coat of arms in the middle.

(4) mayor's honorary chain consists of an alternate set of 10 slightly elliptical links, in the centre of which a pearl is inlaid, and 9 slightly flattened quatrefoil-shaped links with the municipal coat of arms in their centre. The links are connected to the central link, which contains a bright red ruby around which four brilliants are placed, and from which the city coat of arms is suspended.

Article 9

(1) The coat of arms of the City of Zagreb is used on the seal of the City of Zagreb.

(2) The coat of arms of the City of Zagreb is displayed in official and ceremonial rooms of bodies of the City of Zagreb and on special occasions important for the City of Zagreb.

(3) The coat of arms of the City of Zagreb is used by the mayor, deputy mayors, president of the City Assembly and vice-presidents of the City Assembly in the header of acts within protocol correspondence related to the performance of their duties.

(4) The coat of arms of the City of Zagreb, including its stylization, may be used in the names and symbols of institutions, companies founded by or owned by the City of Zagreb, and those in which the City of Zagreb holds the original capital contribution, and in other legal entities which promote the interests of the City of Zagreb, in accordance with a city's decision.

(5) The coat of arms of the City of Zagreb, including its stylization, may be used in the production of items which promote tourism or other offers of the City of Zagreb or which serves as a token of remembrance of the City of Zagreb, in accordance with a city's decision.

Article 10

(1) The flag of the City of Zagreb is displayed on office buildings, in official and ceremonial rooms of bodies of the City of Zagreb, local government bodies and city administrative bodies.

(2) The flag of the City of Zagreb is displayed:

1. on ceremonial occasions important for the City of Zagreb and Croatia;
2. on national holidays and on the Day of the City of Zagreb;
3. in the days of mourning in the Republic of Croatia, at half-staff;
4. on other occasions in which the reputation of the City of Zagreb is highlighted and its interests are promoted.

(3) The flag of the City of Zagreb may be displayed during public political, scientific, cultural, artistic, sporting and other events which are held in the City of Zagreb in accordance with the rules and customs of such meetings and on other occasions, in accordance with a city's decision.

(4) The flag of the City of Zagreb may be used by other legal entities to promote the interests of the City of Zagreb, in accordance with a city's decision.

Article 11

(1) The City of Zagreb has a round seal. The coat of arms of the City of Zagreb is located in the middle of the seal, and the following text alongside the lower border: CITY OF ZAGREB.

(2) The seal of the City of Zagreb has a diameter of 40 mm (big seal) and 26 mm (small seal).

(3) The seal of the City of Zagreb is a public seal and may be used only for the purposes set out in this Statute.

(4) The seal of the City of Zagreb is kept in mayor's office.

Article 12

(1) The seal of the City of Zagreb is made of metal, rubber or other suitable material.

(2) The seal is pressed into sealing wax or a similar suitable material on acts regarding public recognition awards and other ceremonial and protocol documents decided upon by the City Assembly or the mayor.

(3) The seal imprint may be placed in an appropriate container which is tied to the document by a blue silk ribbon.

Article 13

The name "City of Zagreb" and its derivatives may be used in the names and symbols of institutions, companies and other legal entities in accordance with a city's decision.

Article 14

(1) The mayor of Zagreb decides on the use of the coat of arms and the flag of the City of Zagreb and their derivatives, including their stylization and the title "City of Zagreb" and its derivatives.

(2) The criteria for approving the use of the coat of arms and the flag of the City of Zagreb and its stylization and the name "City of Zagreb" and their derivatives in order to promote the interests of the City of Zagreb as well as the manner of their use and protection, shall be determined by the city's decision.

Article 15

(1) The design of both the coat of arms and the flag are depicted in a separate document annexed to this Statute.

(2) Aside of the State Archives, an approved coat of arms and flag are kept in the mayor's office.

Article 16

The mayor carries the honorary mayor's chain in special ceremonial occasions related to the presenting the City of Zagreb:

1. on the Day of the City of Zagreb;
2. at presenting City of Zagreb public recognition awards;
3. in other special occasions.

Article 17

Day of the City of Zagreb is on 31st May, the day of the feast of Our Lady of the Stone Gate, the patron of the City of Zagreb.

Article 18

(1) Citizens of the City of Zagreb and other persons, their associations, other local communities and institutions, companies and other legal entities, may be presented with public recognition awards for their successful work and activities contributing to the development of the City of Zagreb or some of its activities, to promoting its interests and as a sign of honour and gratitude.

(2) The public recognition awards may be granted to nationals of other countries, sister cities, international organizations and other countries or their bodies.

Article 19

City of Zagreb public recognition awards are:

1. Declaration of Honorary Citizen of the City of Zagreb,
2. City of Zagreb Award,

3. Zagreb Woman of the Year Award,
4. Luka Ritz Award - Violence is not Courage,
5. City of Zagreb Charter,
6. City of Zagreb Plaque,
7. City of Zagreb Medal and
8. sponsorship.

Article 20

(1) As the Honorary Citizen of the City of Zagreb, a person may be declared who is particularly responsible for promoting the values of a democratic society, historical events and traditions of the Croatian people, position and reputation of the City of Zagreb, its relations with other cities in the country and abroad, and for the development of the City of Zagreb or its individual activities, and a statesman or official of another country, a member of the international organization, or organizations of other countries or their bodies who/which are specifically responsible for the City of Zagreb and Croatia in promoting its sovereignty, independence and identity in the generally accepted principles of the modern world.

(2) The City Assembly decides on declaring the honorary citizen of the City of Zagreb.

Article 21

(1) The City of Zagreb Award is awarded to the citizens of the City of Zagreb and others working in the City of Zagreb, working groups, companies, institutions, religious communities, citizens' associations and other legal persons for highest merits and achieved results in theoretical and practical work as well as activities in promoting science, the economy, education, culture, arts, sports, health, social welfare and other areas of social life in the City of Zagreb.

(2) The City Assembly decides on awarding the City of Zagreb Award.

Article 22

(1) The Zagreb Woman of the Year Award is awarded to female citizens of the City of Zagreb who, in their activities, significantly contributed to the affirmation of women in the society and in public, affirmation of women's human rights and gender equality and who achieved identifiable results to improve the quality of life of women in the City of Zagreb from the economic, social, humanitarian and another point of view.

(2) The City Assembly decides on awarding the Zagreb Woman of the Year Award.

Article 23

(1) The Luka Ritz Award - Violence is not Courage is awarded to students of 5th thru 8th grade of primary schools in the City of Zagreb and the students of 1st thru 4th grade of secondary schools in the City of Zagreb whose activities significantly contributed to human rights affirmation, pronounced tolerance and promotion of peace, freedom and equality among their peers.

(2) The City Assembly decides on awarding the Luka Ritz Award - Violence is not Courage.

Article 24

(1) The City of Zagreb Charter is awarded to the citizens of Zagreb and other persons, their associations, other local communities, and institutions, companies and other legal persons, on the occasion of their anniversaries and important events in the country and the City, for success in business, credit for the development of the City, improving the quality of life in the City and promoting the reputation of the City of Zagreb in Croatia and abroad.

(2) The mayor of Zagreb decides on awarding the City of Zagreb Charter.

Article 25

(1) City of Zagreb Plaque is awarded to citizens of the City of Zagreb and others working in the City of Zagreb, citizens' associations, companies, institutions and other legal persons, on the occasion of the Day of the City of Zagreb and other anniversaries, for long-lasting and acknowledged activity which significantly contributed to the development of the City Zagreb.

(2) The mayor of Zagreb decides on awarding the City of Zagreb Plaque.

Article 26

(1) City of Zagreb Medal is awarded to citizens of Zagreb and other persons, associations, companies, institutions and other legal entities for exemplary success achieved in their activities.

(2) The mayor of Zagreb awards the City of Zagreb Medal.

Article 27

The City of Zagreb Charter and the City of Zagreb Medal may be awarded to foreign nationals, sister cities, international organizations and organizations of other countries or their bodies in recognition of successful and useful cooperation with the City of Zagreb.

Article 28

(1) Sponsorship can be provided to political, social, scientific, cultural, sport or other events, performances and gatherings important for the City of Zagreb.

(2) Sponsorship can be provided by the City Assembly and the mayor.

Article 29

Terms, procedure and method of awarding the City of Zagreb public recognition awards shall be regulated by the city's decision.

Article 30

(1) City of Zagreb can erect a monument related to historical events and persons of special importance for the City of Zagreb and Croatia.

(2) On erecting the monument, the City Assembly decides by a majority vote of all city representatives.

(3) The city's decision shall also determine the terms and procedures for erecting and removing the monument and the method of its preservation, protection and maintenance.

Article 31

(1) City of Zagreb may determine the days of celebrating and commemorating the events and persons of special significance for the City of Zagreb.

(2) The City Assembly decides on the date of celebrating and commemorating the events and persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the date which these days are marked on by a special decision by a majority vote of all city representatives.

Article 32

(1) City of Zagreb and Zagreb County shall work together to address the issues of common interest.

(2) Objectives, terms and forms of cooperation as well as mutual rights and obligations of the City of Zagreb and the Zagreb County shall be regulated by an agreement between the City of Zagreb and the Zagreb County in accordance with the law.

Article 33

(1) The City of Zagreb cooperates in particular with municipalities and towns directly adjacent to it to promote economic and social development of their communities.

(2) City of Zagreb cooperates with other cities, municipalities and counties in Croatia regarding issues of common interest.

(3) City of Zagreb may establish an association with other cities to promote and achieve common interests.

Article 34

(1) City of Zagreb cooperates with local and regional government units of other countries, respectively, within its scope of self-government under the conditions provided by law and international treaties.

(2) City of Zagreb may establish a lasting friendly cooperation and other forms of cooperation with local and regional units of other countries in accordance with the city's decision.

(3) City Assembly decides on establishing cooperation and on concluding cooperation agreements as well as the content and forms of cooperation.

Article 35

(1) City of Zagreb ensures public availability related to the work of the City of Zagreb bodies and local government bodies, as well as awareness of the citizens on the work of these bodies and on other issues important to the citizens of Zagreb.

(2) City of Zagreb has an official journal - Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb.

II. SCOPE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 36

(1) In its scope of self-government, City of Zagreb performs activities of local importance, which directly address the needs of citizens and activities of regional importance, and which are not constitutionally or legally assigned to government bodies, and in particular these relate to:

1. economic development,
2. utilities management,
3. physical and urban planning,
4. organization of settlements and housing,
5. education,
6. health,
7. social welfare,
8. childcare,
9. culture, physical education and sport,
10. planning and developing a network of educational, health, social and cultural institutions,
11. transport and transport infrastructure,
12. consumer protection,
13. protection and advancement of the environment,
14. fire and civil protection,
15. public road maintenance,
16. issuing building and location permits and other documents related to construction, and implementing physical planning documents,
17. and other activities in accordance with special laws.

(2) City of Zagreb also performs other activities arising from its constitutional and legal position.

(3) Special laws regulating specific activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall determine the activities the performance of which is to be organized by the City of Zagreb, and the activities which may be performed by the City.

Article 37

(1) Activities within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb are performed by bodies of the City of Zagreb and city administrative bodies.

(2) Activities within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb entrusted to them by this Statute or by a city's decision are also performed by local government bodies.

(3) Activities within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb are also performed by institutions, companies and other legal persons established as public services in the City of Zagreb in accordance with the law,

(4) The activities within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb may be assigned or transferred to other legal and natural persons in accordance with the law.

III. CITY OF ZAGREB AUTHORITIES

Article 38

The authorities within the City of Zagreb are:

1. City Assembly,
2. the mayor.

Article 39

(1) The powers and obligations arising from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb are divided between the representative body, i.e. the City Assembly, and the executive body, i.e. the mayor

(2) If the law or another regulation does not clearly define the authority responsible for performing activities within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb, all activities and tasks related to regulating relations within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb (of legislative nature) are in the jurisdiction of the City Assembly, and all executive activities and tasks are in the mayor's jurisdiction.

(3) If the jurisdiction under paragraph 2 of this Article cannot be established from the nature of the activity, it shall be under the jurisdiction of the City Assembly.

City Assembly

Article 40

(1) City Assembly is the representative body of the City of Zagreb citizens and a City of Zagreb authority, elected by general suffrage at direct elections by secret ballot in the manner provided by law.

(2) City Assembly takes general and other acts within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb, and performs other activities in accordance with the law and this Statute.

(3) City Assembly has fifty-one city representatives.

(4) The City Assembly is constituted by electing the president of the City Assembly at the first session attended by the majority of the city representatives.

Article 41

City Assembly:

1. adopts the Statute of the City of Zagreb;
2. adopts decisions and other general acts regulating the issues within the scope of government of the City of Zagreb;
3. adopts the city budget, the decision on budget execution and the decision on temporary financing in accordance with the law;
4. prepares a semi-annual and annual report on budget execution;
5. decides on the acquisition and seizure of real and movable property and on the disposition of other City of Zagreb assets, total value of which exceeds 0.5% of revenue without receipts generated in the year preceding the year in which it is decides on the acquisition and seizure of real and movable property and on the disposition of other City of Zagreb assets, the individual value of which exceeds HRK 1,000,000 (one million);

6. adopts development plans involving certain activities and public needs of importance for the City of Zagreb;

7 adopts physical plans and other documents involving physical planning in the City of Zagreb;

8. declares protected landscapes;

9. elects and recalls the president and vice-presidents of the City Assembly;

10. takes the decision to call a referendum to recall the mayor and his/her deputies in accordance with the law;

11. establishes working bodies of the City Assembly and appoints and dismisses their members;

12. appoints and dismisses the secretary and deputy secretary of the City Assembly;

13. establishes the Administrative Service of the City Assembly;

14. appoints, elects and dismisses other persons defined by law, another regulation, Statute and decisions, and provides endorsements for the appointment, election and dismissal when determined;

15. regulates the local government in accordance with the law and this Statute;

16 adopts decisions and other general acts regulating the issues of significance for national minorities;

17. governs the organisation and competence of the city administrative bodies;

18. establishes institutions, companies and other legal entities to perform municipal, social, economic and other activities of interest to the City of Zagreb and decides on their status changes and transformations, in accordance with the law;

19. decides on the termination of institutions and other legal entities in accordance with the law;

20. decides on the acquisition and transfer (purchase and sale) of stocks and shares in companies, unless otherwise defined under the law, this Statute, or a city's decision;

21. decides on the transfer and takeover of founding rights in accordance with the law and this Statute;

22. grants concessions in cases specified by the law;

23. decides on the City of Zagreb contracting long-term debts, i.e. on borrowing, taking out loans and issuing securities;

24. decides on endorsement for contracting long-term debts by a legal entity, which is in majority ownership or co-ownership of the City of Zagreb, and an institution founded by the City of Zagreb, in accordance with the law;

25. decides on providing performance guarantees to a legal entity, which is in majority ownership or co-ownership of the City of Zagreb, and an institution founded by the City of Zagreb, in accordance with the law;

26. provides endorsement for the draft financial plans drafted by extra-budgetary users, and for semi-annual and annual reports on the execution of the financial plans concerned;

27. discusses the situation in business activities of significance to the City, in the context of the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb;

28. decides on awarding the City of Zagreb Award, the Zagreb Woman of the Year Award, the Luka Ritz Award – Violence is not Courage, proclaims honorary citizens and provides sponsorship;

29. adopts decisions on erecting or removing monuments;

30. calls elections for the members of city district councils and for the members of local committee councils;

31. calls a local referendum for the City of Zagreb area and convenes local assemblies of citizens;

32. decides on establishing associations of local communities and on approach of the City of Zagreb to the associations of local communities;

33. decides on the cooperation with other local and regional government units and on the permanent establishment of friendly and other kind of cooperation with local and regional units of other countries;

34. adopts the Rules of Procedure;

35. adopts individual and other acts from the scope of self-government, in accordance with the law and this Statute;

36. performs other activities defined by this Statute, the law and other regulations.

Article 42

Supervision over the legality of work of the City Assembly is performed by the central state administration body responsible for local and regional government.

Article 43

(1) The lawfulness of general acts taken by the City Council within its scope of self-government is supervised by central state administration authorities, each within its jurisdiction, in accordance with the special law.

(2) The president of the City Assembly shall deliver the Statute, Rules of Procedure, the budget or other general act, in addition to the extract from the minutes relating to the procedure of adopting the general act as prescribed by the Statute and Rules of Procedure, to the head of the central state administration authority within 15 days of adopting the general act.

(3) The president of the City Assembly shall deliver the acts referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to the mayor and other authorities without delay, in accordance with special laws.

Article 44

(1) City Assembly has a president and a maximum of four vice-presidents elected from the pool of city representatives by a majority vote of all the city representatives in the manner established by law and the Rules.

(2) The president of the City Assembly:

1. represents the City Assembly;

2. convenes sessions of the City Assembly, proposes the agenda, chairs the sessions of the City Assembly and signs acts of the City Assembly;

3. is concerned with the execution of decisions and other acts of the City Assembly;

4. coordinates the activities of the working bodies in the City Assembly;

5. collaborates with the mayor and the presidents of city district councils;

6. is concerned with the public availability of the City Assembly activities;

7. performs other activities stipulated by the Rules of Procedure.

(3) If the president is absent, he/she is replaced by one of the vice-presidents of the City Assembly in the manner established by the Rules of Procedure.

(4) The president of the City Assembly and one of the vice-presidents may perform their duty professionally, if the City Assembly decides so.

Article 45

(1) The president and vice-president of the City Assembly may resign. The resignation shall be submitted in writing and cannot be revoked. The resignation is taken note of at the first session of the City Assembly following its submission. The duty of the president or vice president shall cease by taking note of the resignation and dismissal from office.

(2) A minimum of one-fourth of the city representatives may initiate the dismissal procedure with regard to the president or vice president of the City Assembly. A majority vote of all city representatives shall decide on the dismissal motion. The dismissal motion must contain an explanation.

(3) A dismissal motion may be submitted if the president or the vice president:

1. does not convene a session within the period specified in the Rules of Procedure even at the request of the authorized applicants stipulated in the Rules of Procedure;
2. his/her behaviour harms the reputation of the City Assembly;
3. he/she abuses or exceeds his/her authority.

Article 46

(1) City representatives have the right, in particular, to:

1. propose to the City Assembly to take decisions and other documents as well as to discuss issues from its scope;
2. state their opinion on all issues on the agenda of the City Assembly;
3. be elected to the working bodies of the City Assembly;
4. put forward questions to the mayor, to heads of city administrative bodies and to company management boards in which the City of Zagreb has a predominant share in their work or performing activities from their scope;
5. ask for and receive information from the mayor and city administrative bodies, and use their professional and technical services to perform activities of a city representative.

(2) City representatives are not subject to a binding mandate and may not be revoked.

(3) A city representative could not be prosecuted nor responsible in any way for his/her vote, statements or opinions and positions presented at the City Assembly sessions.

Article 47

Other rights and duties of the president and vice president as well as of city representatives shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure.

Article 48

(1) A city representative who, during the term of his/her office, undertakes to perform duties considered incompatible under the provisions of a special law, he/she shall inform the president of the City Assembly within eight days from undertaking these duties and, while performing the incompatible duty, his/her mandate is suspended.

(2) If a city representative should not submit a notification referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, his/her mandate shall be suspended by statutory force.

(3) During his/her term of office, a city representative has the right to put his/her mandate on hold for personal reasons by submitting a written request to the president of the City Assembly. Mandate suspension on grounds of a written request shall start from the date

of submitting the written request in accordance with the submission rules stipulated by the General Administrative Procedure Act, and may not last shorter than six months.

(4) During mandate suspension, a city representative is replaced by his/her deputy in accordance with the provisions of the law regulating local elections.

(5) Reactivating a city representative's mandate upon the cessation of mandate suspension may be requested only once during one's term of office.

Article 49

(1) City representatives perform their duties honorarily and do not receive a salary.

(2) City representatives have a right to compensation, in accordance with the city's decision.

(3) City representatives have the right to inspect the register of voters while performing their duties.

Article 50

(1) The City Assembly may discuss and take decisions if the majority of the city representatives are present at the session, and it takes decisions by a majority vote of the present city representatives.

(2) By a majority vote of all the city representatives, the City Assembly adopts the Statute, Rules of Procedure, the city budget, a budget execution decision, semi-annual and annual reports on budget execution, a temporary financing decision, a decision on establishing local committees; it decides on electing and dismissing the president and vice president of the City Assembly; on contracting long-term debts; on secret ballot; on calling a local referendum in accordance with Article 140, paragraph 4 of this Statute and the advisory referendum; on erecting and removing monuments and in the cases stipulated by law, this Statute and the Rules of Procedure.

Article 51

(1) At the City Assembly sessions, the voting is conducted by open ballot unless the City Assembly decides that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure or other general act, voting on an issue should be conducted by secret ballot.

(2) The motion to vote by secret ballot may be submitted by a minimum of one-quarter of the city representatives. City Assembly shall decide on the motion by a majority vote of all city representatives.

Article 52

(1) The City Assembly establishes permanent and temporary working bodies.

(2) The permanent working bodies of the City Assembly consider draft decisions and other acts and other issues on the agenda of the City Assembly, and give their opinions and suggestions. Permanent working bodies may consider other issues within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb and suggest to the City Assembly to discuss those issues and create general and other draft acts within its scope.

(3) Temporary working bodies are established to examine or professionally analyse individual questions and to create a draft of an individual act.

Article 53

(1) Permanent working bodies of the City Assembly are:

1. Credentials Committee;
2. Election and Appointment Committee;
3. Statute, Rules of Procedure and Regulations Committee;
4. Town, Street and Square Naming Committee;
5. Economic Development Committee;
6. Finance Committee;
7. Utilities Management Committee;
8. Physical Planning Committee;
9. Committee for Environmental Protection;
10. Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Committee;
11. Healthcare Committee;
12. Social Welfare Committee;
13. Education and Sports Committee;
14. Culture Committee;
15. Youth Committee;
16. Intercity and International Cooperation Committee;
17. Local Government Committee;
18. Petitions and Appeals Committee.

(2) City Assembly can establish other permanent working bodies under the Ruled of Procedure.

(3) The composition, number of city representatives, scope and work method of the bodies referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure.

Article 54

(1) City Assembly may constitute temporary working bodies by taking a decision.

(2) A decision on establishing a temporary working body shall determine its composition, number of members, tasks and work method.

Article 55

(1) City Assembly may establish commissions - special working bodies to establish facts in matters of public interest relating to the legality of operation regarding city authorities and public city services, or to establish the facts in matters of other public interest for the City of Zagreb.

(2) Commissions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are composed only from city representatives.

(3) Decision on establishing a specific committee shall determine the composition, the number of its members, tasks and work method.

Article 56

(1) In accordance to the law, City Assembly establishes the Youth Council of the City of Zagreb to act as an advisory body to the City of Zagreb and to promote and advocate the rights, needs and interests of young people in the City of Zagreb.

(2) In order to realize the rights, obligations, tasks and objectives in healthcare in the City of Zagreb, the City Assembly establishes the Health Council which has 40 members, in accordance with the law.

Article 57

(1) City Assembly establishes the Administrative Service to perform professional, administrative, technical and other activities related to the operation of the City Assembly.

(2) The Administrative Service is managed by the City Assembly Secretary.

(3) The City Assembly Secretary is responsible before the City Assembly for his/her work and for the work of the Administrative Service.

Article 58

The internal structure and operation of the City Assembly shall be regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the City Assembly, in accordance with the law and this Statute.

Mayor

Article 59

(1) The mayor represents the City of Zagreb and he/she is vested with executive power in the City of Zagreb.

(2) The deputy mayor is also vested with executive power and acts as mayor in cases prescribed by law.

(3) The mayor has two deputies.

(4) The mayor and deputy mayors are elected by direct elections in the manner prescribed by the law regulating local elections.

Article 60

(1) Having executive power within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb, the mayor conducts the following:

1. establishes general and other draft acts brought by the City Assembly;
2. executes acts of the City Assembly or ensures their implementation;
3. manages real and movable property of the City of Zagreb and the revenues and expenditures of the City of Zagreb, in accordance with the law, the Statute and the city's decision;

4. in accordance with the law, this Statute and special regulations, decides on the acquisition and seizure of real and movable property of the City of Zagreb and the disposition of other assets, total value of which does not exceed 0.5% of revenue without receipts generated in the year preceding the year in which it is decided on the acquisition and seizure of real and movable property and on the disposition of other assets, the individual value of which does not exceed HRK 1, 000,000 (one million), if the acquisition and seizure of real and movable property and the disposition of other assets are set out in the budget of the City of Zagreb and executed in accordance with the law;

5. establishes the draft budget and the budget execution decisions and submits them to the City Assembly;

6. he/she is responsible for executing the city budget;

7. decides on the use of budgetary reserves up to the amount set out in the budget execution decision;

8. assumes obligations up to the amount set out in the budget execution decision;

9. takes general and specific acts when authorized by regulations;

10. appoints and dismisses the representatives of the City of Zagreb in bodies of those public institutions, companies and other legal entities established to perform economic, social, utility and other activities of interest to the City of Zagreb, unless a special law provides otherwise;

11. provides operation instructions to city administrative bodies;

12. decides on matters of labour relations, in accordance with the law;

13. supervises administrative activities and coordinates the work of city administrative bodies;

14. minds the legal and timely performance of city administrative bodies and takes measures to ensure the effectiveness of their work;

15. supervises the legality of the work conducted by city administrative bodies which perform activities from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb;

16. submits semi-annual reports relating to his/her work and reports on individual issues within his/her competence at the request of the City Assembly, in accordance with this Statute;

17. awards the City of Zagreb Charter, the City of Zagreb Plaque, the City of Zagreb Medal and provides sponsorship;

18. provides opinions on draft acts submitted to the City Assembly by other authorized proponents set out in the Rules of Procedure;

19. appoints and dismisses persons, in accordance with the law, this Statute and city's decisions;

20. performs activities related to the local government, in accordance with the law and this Statute;

21. enters into contracts and other legal affairs, in accordance with the law, this Statute and other regulations;

22. minds the due and proper use of assets and resources in the operation of city administrative bodies;

23. grants concessions in cases specified by law;

24. establishes working bodies;

25. performs other activities stipulated by law, the Statute and other regulations.

(2) The mayor shall submit the decision on the appointment and dismissal as found in paragraph 1, item 10 of this Article, to the City Assembly within 8 days of its issuing, and publish it in the Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb.

(3) The mayor establishes working bodies for the purpose of more efficient and effective performance of executive powers within the jurisdiction of the City of Zagreb and those found in paragraph 1 of this Article.

(4) The mayor's working bodies handle individual issues professionally, make suggestions and give opinions on particular issues, monitor the situation in certain areas or prepare specific materials.

(5) Working bodies are commissions, councils, boards, working groups and other.

(6) The mayor shall regulate the criteria for establishing compensations, i.e. the compensation to members of the working bodies, by a special act.

(7) The mayor's Rules of Procedure shall regulate the procedure of passing mayor's acts, the establishment and operation of working bodies, the terms for appointing and the number of working body members, the performance of professional, administrative, technical

and other affairs, public availability of operation and other issues of importance for the mayor's work.

Article 61

In performing the activities from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb, the mayor has the right to suspend the application of a general act brought by the City Assembly, and if he/she finds that the act violates the law or other regulation, he/she has the right to take a decision on suspending the general act within 8 days of the adoption of the general act. The mayor has the right to ask the City Assembly to rectify the deficiencies identified in the general act within 8 days of adopting the suspension decision. If the City Assembly does not comply, the mayor shall promptly notify the head of the central state administration body authorized to supervise the legality of operation of local and regional government units, and deliver his/her decision on suspending the general act.

Article 62

(1) The mayor is responsible before the Croatian Government for the performing state administration activities entrusted to the city administrative bodies.

(2) In performing state administration activities, the Croatian Government may give orders to the mayor.

(3) If the mayor fails to comply with the orders referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Croatian Government shall appoint a Zagreb state administration commissioner at the proposal of the head of the central state administration body in charge of local and regional government activities.

Article 63

The mayor is responsible to the central state administration bodies for legal and professional performance of state administration activities transferred to the authority of the City of Zagreb.

Article 64

(1) The mayor and his/her deputies shall decide on whether they would perform the duty they were elected to on a full-time basis.

(2) Within 8 days of taking office, the mayor and his/her deputies shall deliver a written notice indicating how they would perform their duty to the city administrative body responsible for civil service affairs.

(3) If the mayor and deputy mayor fails to act in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, it is considered that the duty is performed on a voluntary basis.

(4) The date of taking office by the mayor and deputy mayor is considered to be the mandate start date set out in the law regulating local elections.

(5) During the term, the mayor and his/her deputies can change the manner of performing their duties by providing a written notice indicating the change in the manner of performing duties to the city administrative body responsible for civil service affairs.

(6) The new manner of performing duties begins on the first day of the following month after delivering the notification referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

Article 65

(1) If prevented or absent for a longer period, the mayor is replaced by a deputy mayor in performing his/her duties.

(2) The mayor shall determine which deputy shall replace him/her in advance.

Article 66

(1) The mayor may entrust his/her deputy to perform certain activities within his/her scope.

(2) In performing entrusted activities, the deputy mayor shall comply to the mayor's instructions.

(3) By entrusting activities to the deputy, the mayor does not cease to be responsible for their execution.

Article 67

The mayor can give a lawyer, law office or other professional person an authorization to represent the City of Zagreb.

Article 68

(1) Mayor's and deputy mayor's term of office shall be terminated by statutory force, as stipulated by law.

(2) Within eight days, the head of the city administration body in charge of civil service affairs shall inform the Croatian Government on the termination of the mayor's term of office.

(3) If the mayor's term of office is terminated before the expiry of two years in office, early election for mayor shall be called. Until the conduct of early elections, the mayor's duties shall be performed by his/her deputy who was elected alongside him/her, and if the deputy's term of office has also terminated, the mayor's duties shall be performed by a commissioner of the Croatian Government until early elections.

(4) If the mayor's term of office terminated after the expiry of two years in office, early elections for mayor shall not be called for and, until the conduct of early elections, the mayor's duties shall be performed by his/her deputy elected alongside him/her.

(5) In cases referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, the mayor's duty shall be performed by the deputy who was listed first after the mayoral candidate in the mayoral election.

(6) Acting as mayor, the deputy mayor referred to in paragraph 5 is vested with all the rights and duties of a mayor.

Article 69

(1) The mayor and his/her deputies who were elected alongside the former can be recalled by referendum.

(2) Calling for a recall referendum may be proposed by 20% of the total number of voters registered in the electoral register in the City of Zagreb.

(3) City Assembly shall submit the proposal received to the central state administration body in charge of local and regional government within 8 days of receiving the

proposal. If the central state administration body in charge of local and regional government decides that the proposal is valid, more specifically that it was proposed by the required number of voters registered in the electoral register in the City of Zagreb, the City Assembly shall call a referendum within 30 days of receiving the decision.

(4) A referendum cannot be called only to recall the deputy mayor.

(5) A referendum to recall the mayor and his deputies cannot be called before the expiration of 12 months from the elections or the previously held recall referendum, nor in the year in which regular elections for mayor are held.

(6) The decision to recall the mayor and his deputies who were elected alongside him/her is considered as passed if, in the referendum, the majority of voting voters opted for recall, provided that the majority constitutes at least 1/3 of the total number of voters registered in the electoral register in the City Zagreb.

(7) If the referendum decides on the recall of the mayor and his deputies, their term of office shall cease on the day of announcement of the results of the referendum, and the Government of the Republic of Croatia shall appoint a representative of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to serve as mayor until early elections.

The relationship of the City Assembly and the mayor

Article 70

(1) The mayor is obliged to attend the meetings of the City Assembly.

(2) The mayor has the right and duty to declare himself/herself about any proposal act on the agenda of the City Assembly.

Article 71

Twice a year, the mayor shall submit to the City Assembly a semi-annual report on his/her work: by 1st September for the period January-June of the current year and by 28th February for the period July-December of the previous year.

Article 72

(1) The mayor shall submit a report on particular issues within his/her competence at the request of the City Assembly.

(2) The proposed act under which the mayor is obliged to submit a report on issues as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be submitted by a parent working body for issues within its competence, club of Assembly members or at least one quarter of Assembly members. The proposed act must be explained.

(3) The mayor shall submit a report within 30 days from the day of receipt of the request of the City Assembly. If the report is requested on a number of different issues, the deadline for submitting the report is 60 days from the day of receipt of the request of the City Assembly.

(4) The City Assembly may not require the mayor to submit a report on a substantially corresponding issue pending the expiration of a six-month period from the date of acceptance of a previously submitted report.

(5) The provisions of the Rules of Procedure regulating the procedure of adoption of an act shall be applied to issues not regulated by this Article, .

Article 73

(1) City Assembly members may ask the mayor questions about his work.

(2) Questions may be asked orally at the City Assembly session or in writing, through the president of the City Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the City Assembly.

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 74

(1) City districts and local committees shall be established on the territory of the City of Zagreb as forms of local government through which citizens participate in decision-making on issues that come within the competence of local government and local issues that directly and daily affect their lives and work.

(2) In exercising the right as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, city districts and local committees are obliged to respect the interests of the City as a whole.

Article 75

(1) City districts and local committees are legal entities.

(2) City districts and local committees are represented by the presidents of their respective councils.

(3) City districts and municipal local branches are subject to rules containing provisions on:

1. name and head office;
2. representation;
3. bodies;
4. manner of acquisition and disposal of assets;
5. use of the seal;
6. symbol of city district, or the local committee, and the manner of its use;
7. other issues of importance to the city district or local committee.

(4) The assets of a city district, or local committee, includes: cash assets, movables, immovables as well as the rights and obligations of a city district, or a local committee.

(5) The councils of city districts and local committees shall use the funds that the city districts, and local committees are provided from the city budget in accordance with the decision as referred to in Article 92 paragraph 3 of this Statute.

Article 76

(1) City district is established for the area representing the city, economic and social entity, which is connected by common interests of citizens.

(2) The City of Zagreb established 17 city districts through which the citizens of Zagreb exercise their right to local government.

(3) City districts in the City of Zagreb are as follows:

1. The Lower Town,
2. The Upper Town - Medveščak,
3. Trnje,

4. Maksimir,
5. Peščenica - Žitnjak,
6. Novi Zagreb - East,
7. Novi Zagreb - West,
8. Trešnjevka - North,
9. Trešnjevka - South,
10. Črnomerec,
11. Gornja Dubrava,
12. Donja Dubrava,
13. Stenjevec,
14. Podsused - Vrapče,
15. Podsljeme,
16. Sesvete and
17. Brezovica.

(4) Local committees are established on the territory of a city district.

(5) The boundaries of city districts as well as areas and boundaries of local committees, manner of their modification and seats of particular city districts and local committees shall be determined by a decision of the City.

(6) Professional and administrative tasks for city districts and local committees shall be performed by a city administrative body responsible for local government and other city administrative bodies in accordance with a decision of the City.

City District

Article 77

(1) Bodies of a city district are city district council and president of the council.

(2) Members of a city district council are elected by the citizens eligible to vote, with residence on the territory of a city district.

(3) Any citizen eligible to vote and with residence on the territory of a city district for which a council is elected may be elected as member of the council.

(4) Members of a city district council are elected in direct elections by secret ballot and proportional representation voting. The manner of electing a city district council members and other issues related to the elections are regulated by a city's decision, the appropriate application of the provisions of the law governing the election of members of local government representative bodies.

Article 78

(1) City district councils have 11 to 19 members, depending on the number of inhabitants of a city district.

(2) City district council has:

1. 11 members in a city district with up to 30,000 inhabitants;
2. 15 members in a city district with 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants;
3. 19 members in a city district with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

(3) Members of a city district council are elected to a four-year term.

(4) The number of members of a city district council, bodies for conducting elections and other issues related to elections are regulated by a city's decision.

Article 79

- (1) City district councils independently:
1. adopt city district rules;
 2. adopt a financial plan and an annual report on the execution of a financial plan;
 3. decide on the disposal of city district assets;
 4. adopt a program of maintaining the public utility infrastructure for the area of a city district;
 5. adopt a plan of public utility activities for the area of a city district;
 - 6 may adopt a plan of activities, programs and projects needed to improve the quality of life of citizens of a city districts and local committees that are of interest to two or more local committees or the entire city district and sets priorities in their implementation;
 7. elect the president and vice-president of a council;
 8. convene local meetings of citizens;
 9. participate in the implementation of civil protection in its territory;
 - 10t. coordinate the work of local committees;
 11. adopt a work program and report on activities;
 12. adopt the rules of procedure regarding their work in accordance with this Statute;
 13. cooperate with other city districts in the City of Zagreb, in particular the neighbouring;
 14. cooperate with organizations in its territory in matters of interest to the citizens of a city district;
 15. perform other tasks as stipulated by the law, city's decisions and other regulations.
- (2) The program of maintenance of public utility infrastructure as referred to in paragraph 1, item 4 of this Article includes the maintenance of public utility facilities and equipment in the area of a city district as related to the storm water drainage, cleaning of public areas, maintenance of city parks and other green areas as well as regular maintenance of unclassified roads.
- (3) A city district shall adopt a program of maintenance of public utility infrastructure as referred to in paragraph 1, item 4 of this Article by 31st January of the current year, and failing that, the program shall be adopted by the City Assembly at mayor's proposal.
- (4) The plan of public utility activities as referred to in paragraph 1, item 5 of this Article shall include activities to improve the public utility standard of citizens in a city district, which are not included in other plans or programs.
- (5) The plans of small utility actions of local committees in the territory of a city district, adopted by councils of local committees and submitted to city district councils at the latest by 1st March of the current year are an integral part of the plan of public utility activities as referred to in paragraph 1, item 5 of this Article.
- (6) A city district council shall adopt a plan of public utility activities as referred to in paragraph 1, item 5 of this Article after more than half of councils of local committees in the territory of a city district concerned, submitted a plan of small utility actions of local committees.
- (7) In case a council of a local committee fails to adopt a plan of small utility actions and deliver it to a city district council in due time, a plan of small utility actions of a local committee concerned shall be adopted by a city district council.
- (8) The plan of activities, programs and projects needed to improve the quality of life of citizens as referred to in paragraph 1, item 6 of this Article shall include the initiation, organization and implementation of activities, programs and projects in the area of culture and entertainment; sports and recreation; technical culture; health promotion and disease

prevention; environmental protection and sustainable development; care of children and youth and their education; care of senior citizens, who are insufficiently or not at all covered by other programs.

Article 80

A city district council:

1. proposes the concept of development of its area within the framework of the City of Zagreb development plan;
2. proposes solutions of interest for its area in the processes of drafting and adopting spatial and other planning documents and their realization;
3. monitors the state of the public utility infrastructure in its area and proposes programs of development of public utility infrastructure;
4. takes care of the development of settlements, the quality of housing, public utility facilities, infrastructure as well as of the provision of utility and other services of importance to the city district;
5. takes care of meeting the needs of residents in the area of pre-school education, public health, social welfare, culture, technical culture and sports of importance to the city district;
6. proposes and monitors measures and actions for the protection and improvement of the environment as well as for the improvement of living conditions;
7. proposes measures upon reviewing the state of security and protection of persons, property and goods in its territory;
8. proposes measures for more efficient operation of public utility services;
9. considers matters that come within the competence of the City, related to the city district, its area and population, and gives opinions and proposals to competent authorities;
10. submits to the mayor initiatives and proposals for adopting decisions and other general acts directly related to the scope of work of a city district;
11. considers proposals of citizens and legal persons from a city district and, if it finds that a proposal is well-grounded, forwards it to bodies responsible for addressing them;
12. proposes the establishment of institutions engaged in pre-school care, education, public health, social welfare, culture, technical culture and sports, monitors the work of institutions in these activities established to meet the needs of residents in its areas and proposes measures for improvement of their work;
13. proposes naming streets, public traffic areas, parks, sports fields, schools, kindergartens, cultural institutions and other facilities in its territory;
14. may propose areas of local committees in its territory;
15. proposes the change of area of a city district, or local committees in its territory;
16. suggests candidates for lay judges.

Article 81

A city district council performs other duties from the scope of activities of the City of Zagreb as assigned by the Zagreb City Assembly that are of importance to the city district.

Article 82

(1) A city district council may hold a meeting if the majority of council members is present, and decides by the majority of votes of the members present.

(2) The rules of a city district, rules of procedure of a city district council, financial plan, annual report on the execution of the financial plan, decisions on the disposal of assets, program of maintenance of public utility infrastructure, plan of utility activities and decision on the election of the president and vice-president of the council, shall be adopted by a city district council by the majority of votes of all members.

(3) A city district council may also regulate by the rules of procedure other issues which are decided upon by the majority of votes of all of its members.

Article 83

(1) A city district council shall elect the president of the council and one vice-president from among its members to a four-year term by the majority of votes of all its members.

(2) The positions of the president, vice-president and member of a city district council are honorary.

(3) The president, vice-president and members of a city district council are entitled to a compensation as determined by the City Assembly.

Article 84

(1) The president of a city district council:

1. represents the city district and city district council;
2. convenes council meetings, proposes the agenda, presides over the meetings and signs the acts of a council;
3. implements and ensures the implementation of decisions of the council and reports on the implementation of council decisions;
4. cooperates with the mayor and president of the City Assembly;
5. ensures the implementation of acts which regulate the work of city district;
6. participates in the implementation of civil protection measures;
7. informs citizens about issues important to the city district;
8. coordinates the work of presidents of local committees in the territory of a city district;
9. performs other duties as assigned by the council.

(2) President of a city district council is accountable to the city district council.

(3) For performing tasks from the scope of activities of the City of Zagreb which are assigned to a city district council, the president of the council is accountable to the mayor.

Article 85

(1) Members of a city district council have the right and responsibility, in particular, to:

1. attend meetings of the city district council;
2. propose to a city district council for consideration particular issues from its scope;
3. discuss and declare himself/herself about all issues on the agenda of the council.

(2) Members of a city district council have other rights and responsibilities as determined by the rules of procedure of the council.

Article 86

(1) The mayor or another authorized proponent shall seek the opinion of city district councils on any draft decision or other general act passed by the City Assembly at the latest on the day of submitting the proposal to the City Assembly.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, before submitting the proposal to the City Assembly, the mayor or another authorized proponent shall request the opinion of city district councils on a draft decision or other act regulating:

1. financing of local government;
2. physical planning
3. construction and maintenance of facilities and equipment of public utility infrastructure;
4. leasing or granting the use of public spaces in the territory of a city district;
5. change of boundaries of city districts and local committees;
6. compensations for members of city district councils and members of city district councils.

(3) A city district council shall deliver to the City Assembly its opinion on the draft decision or other act no later than the meeting of the City Assembly, and on the proposal as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, it shall deliver its opinion to the proponent within the period as stipulated by the proponent of the act which may not be shorter than 20 days from the day of delivery of the proposal.

(4) A city district shall request the opinion of councils of local committees in its territory with regard to proposed acts as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and consider their opinions before giving its opinion to the proponent of a decision or other act.

(5) In case the opinion is not requested in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or the draft act as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article is submitted to the City Assembly for adoption before the expiration of a time limit for providing an opinion, or in case the received opinions of city district councils have not been enclosed with the draft act as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the proposal will be considered as not submitted in accordance with the Statute, and the president of the City Assembly will not include it in the draft agenda of the City Assembly.

(6) In case a city district council fails to deliver an opinion as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, it shall be deemed to have given a positive opinion.

Article 87

President of a city district council or other representative appointed by a city district council may, at a session of the City Assembly and at meetings of competent working bodies explain the opinion of a city district council regarding the proposed act on the agenda, if it has been delivered no later than the session of the City Assembly, or session of a working body.

Article 88

City administrative bodies shall provide to city district bodies, at their request, a written response to questions and initiatives and deliver data they need to perform activities that come within their competence no later than 30 days from the day of submitting a written request.

Article 89

(1) Before the implementation of certain measures or deciding on issues relevant to a particular city district, the mayor and city administrative bodies are obliged to consult with the city district council, in particular concerning:

1. economic issues;
2. public areas development plan;
3. the organization of traffic;
4. the determination of working hours;
5. events on public roads, streets and pedestrian zones;
6. all other matters relating to the quality of life of citizens in a city district.

(2) Consultations include sending a request to a city district council to provide opinions, comments and suggestions and to include representatives of a city district council in working groups and other bodies that decide on matters important to a city district.

(3) A city district council shall give its opinion to the mayor, and city administrative bodies, within a time limit which may not be shorter than 8 days.

Article 90

(1) The mayor and city administrative bodies are obliged to inform the president of a city district about issues related to:

1. planning the development of the City;
2. city administration programs;
3. environmental protection
4. construction of facilities in the territory of a city district;
5. other issues of importance to a city district.

(2) President of a city district council shall report to the city district council on issues as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 91

(1) The mayor, president of the City Assembly and presidents of city district councils constitute a coordination.

(2) The mayor and president of the City Assembly take turns presiding over the coordination.

(3) Coordination discusses issues important to city districts as well as the conflict of interest of city districts, local committees and the City as a whole at least twice a year.

(4) The head of a city administrative body responsible for local government participates in the work of coordination, without the right to vote.

Article 92

(1) Funds for the work of city district councils, and funds for conducting activities from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb assigned to city district councils, are provided from the city budget.

(2) Funds from the city budget are earmarked separately for each city district, as funds for the work of city district councils and funds to perform tasks from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb assigned to a city district council.

(3) City Assembly shall determine, by a special decision, the criteria for determining the total amount of funds from the city budget earmarked for city districts as well as the criteria for the distribution of the said funds to city districts and the manner and conditions of use and disposal of funds, on the basis of tasks assigned to them from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb.

Local committee

Article 93

(1) A local committee is established for a particular part of a city district, individual settlement or several interconnected smaller settlements, or part of a larger settlement, which in comparison to other parts makes its own, separate whole.

(2) If an individual local committee has not been established in the area of a city district, the rights and responsibilities of bodies of the local committee under the law, this Statute, city's decisions and other regulations shall be fulfilled by city district bodies.

Article 94

(1) Initiative and proposal to establish a local committee may be put forward by citizens and their organizations and associations as well as city district councils.

(2) Citizens and their organizations and associations shall submit their initiative for the establishment of local committees in the area of a city district where they have residence or seat, to a city district council which will consider it and deliver it to the mayor with its opinion.

(3) A city district council shall submit the initiative for the establishment of local committees to the mayor.

(4) Proponents shall submit a proposal for the establishment of a local committee as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to the mayor.

(5) Proposal for the establishment of a local committee must include the area and name of the local committee. If a proposal is submitted by citizens, it must be supported by signatures of at least ten percent of voters from the area where the establishment of a local committee is proposed.

Article 95

(1) The mayor shall submit a draft decision on the establishment of local committees to the City Assembly together with the previously obtained opinion of city district councils.

(2) Draft decision on the establishment of local committees must include the number, area, and names of local committees.

Article 96

(1) Local committee bodies are the local committee council and the president of the council.

(2) Members of the local committee council are elected by citizens eligible to vote and with residence in the territory of a local committee.

(3) Any citizen eligible to vote and with residence in the territory of a local committee for which a council is elected may be elected as member of the local committee council.

(4) Members of the local committee council are elected in direct elections, by secret ballot and proportional representation voting. The manner of election of members of the local committee council shall be regulated by a city's decision as referred to in Article 77 paragraph 4 of this Statute.

Article 97

(1) A local committee council shall elect the president of the council and one Vice-President from among its members to a four-year term by the majority of votes of all its members.

(2) The positions of the president, vice-president and member of the council are honorary.

(3) Members of a local committee are entitled to a compensation as determined by the City Assembly.

Article 98

(1) The local committee council has 5 to 11 members, depending on the number of inhabitants of the local committee.

(2) The local committee council has:

1. 5 members in a local committee with up to 3,000 inhabitants;
2. 7 members in a local committee with 3,001 to 7,000 inhabitants;
3. 9 members in a local committee with 7,001 to 12,000 inhabitants;
4. 11 members in a local committee with more than 12,000 inhabitants.

(3) Members of the local committee council are elected to a four-year term.

Article 99

(1) The local committee council independently:

1. adopts rules of a local committee;
2. adopt a financial plan and an annual report on the execution of a financial plan;
3. decides on the disposal of assets of the local committee;
4. adopts a plan of small utility actions of a local committee, which is an integral part of the plan of utility activities of a city district, in the amount as determined by a decision as referred to in Article 92, paragraph 3 of this Statute;
5. may adopt a plan of activities, programs and projects needed to improve the quality of life of citizens, and that are of interest to a particular part of a local committee or to the entire local committee and sets priorities in its implementation;
6. adopts the rules of procedure regarding its work in accordance with this Statute;
7. adopts a working program and report on activities;
8. elects the president and vice-president of the council;
9. convenes local meetings of citizens;
10. initiates the procedure for changing the area and name of the local committee;
11. participates in the implementation of civil protection in its territory;
12. cooperates with other local committees in the territory of a city district, in particular with the neighbouring ones;
13. collaborates with associations in its territory in matters of interest to the citizens from the territory of the local committee;
14. performs other tasks as stipulated by the law, city's decisions and other regulations.

(2) A plan of small utility actions as referred to in paragraph 1 item 4 of this article includes the activities of maintenance of public areas and facilities in the territory of a local committee which are not covered by other programs.

Article 100

Local committee council:

1. considers issues directly affecting the daily life and work of citizens living in the territory of a particular local committee, particularly regarding the development of settlements, protection and care of children, youth and elderly people, fulfilment of health care, cultural and sporting needs of citizens, and proposes measures for the improvement of life and work to bodies responsible for their adoption;

2. proposes to a city district council activities for the plan of utility activities in its area;

3. organizes cultural, sports, and other events;

4. implements sports, recreational, cultural, social, public health, educational and other programs of local importance, cooperating with formal and informal associations of citizens;

5. conducts programs for keeping the environment clean, cooperating with organized and informal associations of citizens;

6. proposes to a city district council a plan of activities, programs and projects needed to improve the quality of life of citizens, and that are of interest to the entire city district and sets priorities in their realization;

7. monitors the state of public utility infrastructure in its territory and through a city district council proposes programs of development, construction and maintenance of facilities and equipment of public utility infrastructure in its territory;

8. takes care of the development of settlements, quality of housing, public utility facilities, infrastructure as well as of the provision of utility and other services of importance to a local committee;

9. takes care of meeting the needs of inhabitants in the area of pre-school education, public health, social welfare, culture, technical culture and sports of importance to a local committee;

10. through a city district council proposes measures and actions for the protection and improvement of the environment as well as for the improvement of living conditions in its territory and monitors their implementation;

11. proposes measures through a city district council upon examining the state security and protection of people, property and goods in its territory and monitors their implementation;

12. through a city district council proposes measures for a more efficient operation of utilities;

13. through a city district council proposes the establishment of institutions engaged in pre-school care, education, public health, social welfare, culture, technical culture and sports, monitors the work of institutions in these activities established to meet the needs of inhabitants in its territory and proposes measures to improve their work;

14. through a city district council proposes the naming of streets, public traffic areas, parks, sports grounds, schools, kindergartens, cultural institutions and other facilities in its territory.

15. initiates the changes of area of a local committee.

Article 101

(1) A local committee council may hold a meeting if the majority of council members is present, and decides by the majority of votes of the members present.

(2) The rules of a local committee, rules of procedure regarding the work of a local committee, financial plan, annual report on the execution of a financial plan, decisions on the disposal of assets, plan of small utility actions and decision on the election of president and vice-president of the council, shall be adopted by the local committee council by the majority of votes of all members.

(3) A local committee council may also regulate by the rules of procedure other issues which are decided upon by the majority of votes of all its members.

Article 102

(1) President of the local committee council:

1. represents a local committee;
2. convenes council meetings, proposes the agenda, presides over the meetings and signs the acts of a council;
3. implements and ensures the implementation of council decisions and reports on the implementation of council decisions;
4. cooperates with the president of a city district council;
5. ensures the implementation of acts regulating the work of a local committee;
6. participates in the implementation of civil protection measures;
7. informs citizens about issues important to the local committee;
8. performs other tasks as assigned to him/her by the council.

(2) President of a local committee council is accountable to a local committee council.

(3) For tasks from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb which are assigned to a local committee council, the president of a council is accountable to the mayor.

Article 103

(1) Members of a local committee council have the right and responsibility, in particular to:

1. attend meetings of a local committee council;
2. propose to a local committee council to consider particular issues from its scope;
3. discuss and declare himself/herself about all issues on the agenda of the council.

(2) Members of a local committee council have other rights and responsibilities as determined by the rules of procedure of the council.

Article 104

(1) Presidents of local committee councils and president of a city district council constitute a city district coordination.

(2) The coordination is presided by the president of a city district council.

(3) Coordination discusses issues important to local committees and a city district.

(4) President of a city district council convenes the meetings of a city district coordination regularly before the session of a city district council, and at least once a month.

Article 105

(1) Funds for the work of local committee councils are provided from the city budget, from funds earmarked for the work of a city district.

(2) The amount of funds earmarked for local committees by city districts and criteria for distributing the said funds to local committees shall be determined by a decision as referred to in Article 92 paragraph 3 of this Statute.

Article 106

(1) Supervision over the legality of work of city district and local committee bodies is performed by the mayor.

(2) The mayor may dissolve the city district council, or local committee council, if it repeatedly breaches the Statute, rules of a city district, or a local committee, rules of procedure regarding its work, if it fails to adopt a financial plan and an annual report on the execution of a financial plan and if it fails to perform the assigned tasks.

(3) The president of a city district council, or a local committee, shall deliver all acts of the council to the city administrative body responsible for local government within eight days from the day of adoption.

V. EXERCISING THE RIGHTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

National minority councils and representatives of national minorities

Article 107

Members of national minorities in the City of Zagreb have the right to participate in public life and local affairs through the councils of national minorities and representatives of national minorities (hereinafter: councils and representatives of national minorities).

Article 108

(1) Councils and representatives of national minorities in the City of Zagreb have the right to:

1. propose to the bodies of the City of Zagreb measures for improving the status of national minorities in the City of Zagreb, as well as to submit proposals of general acts regulating the issues of importance to a national minority to bodies which adopt them;
2. propose candidates for positions in the bodies of the City of Zagreb;
3. be informed about any issue to be discussed by the City Assembly and the working bodies of the City Assembly, concerning the status of a national minority;
4. provide opinions and proposals regarding the programs of local and regional radio and TV stations in the City of Zagreb intended for national minorities or regarding programs which address minority issues.

(2) The manner, term and procedure of exercising the rights as referred to in paragraph 1, items 1, 2 and 3 shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the Zagreb City Assembly.

Article 109

(1) When preparing proposals of general acts, the mayor is obliged to seek the opinion and suggestions of councils, and representatives of national minorities established in the City of Zagreb, regarding the provisions regulating the rights and freedoms of national minorities.

(2) The manner, term and procedure of giving opinions and suggestions will be regulated by a mayor's enactment.

Article 110

Councils and representatives of national minorities may authorize the coordination of councils and representatives of national minorities, if it is established in the City of Zagreb, to undertake on their behalf certain measures as referred to in Article 108 paragraph 1 of this Statute.

Article 111

(1) Local and regional radio and TV stations in the City of Zagreb are obliged to produce and broadcast programs enhancing and promoting the preservation, development and expression of cultural, religious and other identity of national minorities, preservation and protection of their cultural property and traditions as well as programs through which members of national minorities in the City of Zagreb gain insight into the work and tasks of their councils and representatives.

(2) Local and regional radio and TV stations in the City of Zagreb are obliged to submit to councils and representatives of national minorities their program plans for the purpose of giving an opinion regarding programs intended for national minorities and programs addressing minority issues.

(3) Local and regional radio and TV stations in the City of Zagreb are obliged to consider the opinions and suggestions of councils or representatives of national minorities within an appropriate time limit which may not be longer than 30 days, and provide their opinion thereon.

The official use of signs and symbols of national minorities

Article 112

(1) National minorities are entitled to a free use of signs and symbols of national minorities and celebration of holidays of national minorities.

(2) National minorities may, in addition to the official use of signs and symbols of the Republic of Croatia, display appropriate signs and symbols of national minorities as determined by the coordination of councils and representatives of national minorities established by councils and representatives of national minorities of units of local (regional) government for the territory of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter referred to as the coordination for the Republic of Croatia).

Article 113

(1) The flag of a national minority as determined by the coordination for the Republic of Croatia shall be displayed by a council, or representative of a national minority, at office buildings where it has headquarters, as follows:

1. on ceremonial and other occasions important for a national minority,
2. in the days of mourning in the country with which the members of a national minority share the same ethnic, linguistic, cultural and / or religious characteristics, when the flag is at half-staff.

(2) Councils and representatives of national minorities may display the flag of the City of Zagreb on ceremonial and other occasions important to the City of Zagreb and national minorities.

Article 114

Councils and representatives of national minorities may also use, for official purposes, other symbols and signs of their national minorities as determined by the coordination for the Republic of Croatia, as follows:

1. as part of their seals and stamps,
2. on signboards on office buildings where they have headquarters as well as in formal and ceremonial rooms,
3. in headers of official acts they adopt.

Article 115

(1) An anthem and / or ceremonial song of a national minority as determined by a coordination for the Republic of Croatia may be played on ceremonial occasions important for a national minority.

(2) The national anthem of the Republic of Croatia must be played before playing an anthem and / or ceremonial song of a national minority,

Funds for the work of councils and representatives of national minorities and coordinations of national minorities

Article 116

(1) Funds for the work of councils and representatives of national minorities, including funds for carrying out administrative activities for their needs, shall be provided from the city budget.

(2) Funds for specific activities as determined by the work program of councils and representatives of national minorities may also be provided from the city budget.

(3) Funds obtained by councils and representatives of national minorities from the city budget may be used exclusively for the purposes as determined in the budget, or by a decision on budget execution.

(4) The mayor shall establish the criteria for the allocation of funds from the city budget for the work of councils and representatives of national minorities, including funds for carrying out administrative activities for their needs.

(5) In case, and depending on financial capabilities of the City of Zagreb, funds for specific activities as determined by work programs of councils and representatives of national

minorities are provided from the city budget, the mayor shall determine the criteria for using the said funds.

(6) The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Article shall be appropriately applied to financing the work of coordination of national minorities established for the City of Zagreb and coordination established for the territory of the Republic of Croatia, if councils of national minorities of the City of Zagreb participated in its establishment, or if the representatives of national minorities of the City of Zagreb joined the agreement on the establishment of coordination.

VI. CITY ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, COORDINATOR OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AFFAIRS FOR THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND PUBLIC SERVICES

City administrative bodies

Article 117

(1) City administrative bodies shall be established for the purpose of conducting activities that come within the competence of local government as well as of state administration affairs.

(2) City administrative bodies shall be established and terminated by a decision of the City Assembly. City administrative bodies constitute city administration in the narrow sense.

Article 118

(1) Decision as referred to in Article 117 paragraph 2 of the Statute shall govern the organizational forms of city administrative bodies, their names, scope of activity, jurisdiction, governance and other issues relevant to their work.

(2) To carry out administrative affairs, activities of local government and other tasks related to exercising the rights and interests of citizens, for the territory of one or more city districts established in the City of Zagreb, regional offices of city administration as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be established as regional units of city administration.

Article 119

(1) City administrative bodies established to perform tasks from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb enforce and execute general and other acts adopted by the bodies of the City of Zagreb, monitor the state in administrative areas for which they are established, undertake measures they are authorized for under the law and other regulations and carry out other activities in accordance with law, Statute and decisions of the city.

(2) City administrative bodies as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article directly enforce and supervise the implementation of general acts adopted by the City Assembly.

(3) When performing supervision as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, city administrative bodies may undertake measures as prescribed by that act and the law in case of non-implementation of a general act,

(4) When enforcing general acts of the City Assembly, city administrative bodies adopt individual acts deciding on rights, obligations and legal interests of citizens and legal entities (administrative matters), unless stipulated by the law that such acts are adopted by first instance state administration bodies.

(5) When performing activities as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, city administrative bodies are obliged to work in accordance with the instructions, guidelines and recommendations of the bodies of the City of Zagreb.

(6) City administrative bodies shall ensure the effective performance of activities that come within its competence.

Article 120

City administrative bodies perform state administration activities from the scope of activity of the state administration office and other entrusted state administration activities as stipulated by special laws.

Article 121

(1) City administrative bodies shall be managed by heads appointed by the mayor on the basis of a public competition.

(2) Heads of city administrative bodies which within their scope of activity perform only state administration affairs, shall be appointed by the mayor on the basis of a public competition and with prior consent of the competent head of the central body of state administration.

(3) Heads are appointed to a four-year term and may be reappointed to the same office.

Article 122

(1) For tasks that come within the competence of the City of Zagreb, heads of city administrative bodies are accountable to the mayor.

(2) For state administration affairs, heads are accountable to the mayor who in relation to them has powers of head of state administration office.

(3) In case when the Croatian Government appoints a commissioner, heads of city administrative bodies which within their scope of activity perform only state administration affairs, are accountable to the commissioner.

(4) When performing tasks as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, heads of city administrative bodies shall observe the mayor's work instructions.

Coordinator of state administration affairs for the City of Zagreb

Article 123

(1) Coordinator of state administration affairs for the City of Zagreb coordinates the cooperation between city administrative bodies performing the entrusted state administration affairs and competent central state administration bodies and state administration offices.

(2) The coordinator shall be appointed by the mayor of Zagreb from among the heads of city administrative bodies performing solely state administration affairs.

Public services

Article 124

Within its scope of activity, the City of Zagreb shall ensure the provision of public services which meet the everyday needs of citizens in the field of utility, social, economic and other activities in accordance with the law.

Article 125

(1) Local activities include: waste disposal and cleaning of public areas, waste management, development of facilities, public traffic and green areas, maintenance of city cemeteries, crematories and transport of the deceased, development and work of city markets, public transportation, public lighting and chimney sweeping activities and other activities in accordance with the law.

(2) Other activities which under the conditions as laid down by the law are considered utility services may also be stipulated by a city's decision.

(3) The City of Zagreb as well as legal and natural persons providing utility services are obliged to ensure continuous and high-quality performance of these activities, maintenance of utility facilities and equipment in working order, performance of public utility services in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and publicity of work.

Article 126

Social activities include: education and primary education, secondary education, science, culture, information, sport, physical education, technical education, child care and protection of children and youth, health care, social welfare, care for persons with disabilities and other activities in accordance with the law.

Article 127

City of Zagreb as an entrepreneur may establish companies to engage in economic activities with the purpose of making profit.

Article 128

(1) The City of Zagreb ensures the provision of public water supply and drainage services.

(2) Public water supply and drainage activities are carried out in a manner that ensures their sustainable development and constant improvement of water supply services and permanent maintenance of municipal water supply facilities in good working order.

Article 129

(1) The City of Zagreb ensures the performance of public utility, social and economic activities through the establishment of companies, public institutions and own facilities, as follows:

1. companies, institutions and own facilities are established for the purpose of performing public utility services;

2. institutions, and also companies, are established for the purpose of carrying out social activities;

3. public institutions are established for the purpose of performing social activities which are, in accordance with the law, conducted as public services;

4. companies are established for the purpose of performing economic activities;

5. companies and institutions are established for the purpose of performing public water supply and drainage activities.

(2) The City of Zagreb may outsource the performance of certain public activities on the basis of a concession agreement and outsourcing contract to other legal and natural persons in accordance with the procedure established by the law and in accordance with the conditions and criteria established by the City Assembly.

(3) The City of Zagreb is the majority shareholder in companies as referred to in paragraph 1 item 1 of this Article.

(4) Companies and institutions as referred to in paragraph 1, item 5 of this Article are companies in which the City of Zagreb holds all shares in the initial capital or companies in which the City of Zagreb directly holds all shares in the initial capital, or institutions founded by the City of Zagreb.

Article 130

(1) In assemblies of companies in which the City of Zagreb is a 100% shareholder, the City of Zagreb is represented as a company member by person/persons appointed by the mayor.

(2) In assemblies of companies in which the City of Zagreb is not a 100% shareholder, the City of Zagreb is represented as a company member by a person appointed by the mayor.

Article 131

Assemblies of companies and representatives of the City of Zagreb in the assemblies of companies have rights as established by the law and this Statute.

Article 132

(1) Companies founded by the City of Zagreb or companies in which the City of Zagreb is a shareholder, independent in carrying out their activities in accordance with the law, law-based regulation, articles of association or Statute of a company.

(2) Assemblies of companies and representatives of the City of Zagreb in company assemblies are obliged to obtain a consent of the City Assembly before deciding on changes to the company status (merger, consolidation, amalgamation, transformation and termination).

(3) Assemblies of companies and representatives of the City of Zagreb in the assemblies of

companies are obliged to obtain mayor's opinion before deciding on:

1. increase and decrease of the initial capital;
2. withdrawal and division of business shares or stocks;
3. use of profit gained and coverage of loss;
4. establishment of a company and
5. establishing an economic interest group.

Article 133

(1) The institutions founded by the City of Zagreb are independent in carrying out their activities in accordance with law, law-based regulation, founding act and Statute of an institution.

(2) Founding act or Statute of an institution may restrict the acquisition, encumbrance and alienation of real property and other assets of an institution as well as the method of using profit, in accordance with the law.

(3) If in the course of its operation an institution generates profit, that profit shall be used exclusively for the performance and development of activities of the institution, in accordance with the founding act and Statute of the institution.

(4) The City of Zagreb may decide to use the profits of an institution to develop and carry out activities of another institution it is the founder of, unless provided otherwise by a special law.

Article 134

Act on the establishment of an institution ensures the participation of the City in the management of an institution and regulates other issues concerning mutual rights and obligations of an institution and the City as the founder in accordance with the law.

Article 135

(1) The mayor monitors the work, gives recommendations and undertakes measures concerning companies and institutions founded by the City of Zagreb.

(2) The directors or CEOs of companies and directors of institutions are obliged, if necessary, at least once a year, to submit a report to the mayor to be considered and referred to the City Assembly.

Article 136

(1) For the purpose of providing public utility services the City of Zagreb may establish its own facilities, which are not legal persons.

(2) Own facilities established by the City Assembly in accordance with a city's decision and in the manner and under the procedure as stipulated by the law and law-based regulations.

Article 137

The City Assembly shall, by a decision, regulate certain relations, deciding in individual administrative matters, deciding upon the rights, obligations and responsibilities of legal and natural persons and performance of other public duties in certain public utility services, and may delegate this authority to legal entities established to perform these activities in accordance with the law.

Article 138

In performing utility, social, economic and other activities, legal and natural persons are obliged to undertake measures to preserve and protect the environment.

VII. DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING AND CITIZENS' DECLARATION OF OPINION ON ISSUES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 139

The forms of direct participation in decision making and citizens' declaration of opinions on local affairs from the scope of activity of the City of Zagreb are: a local referendum, advisory referendum, local citizens' meetings, petitions, suggestions and citizens' complaints.

Local and advisory referendum

Article 140

(1) Under the conditions prescribed by law and this Statute, the City Assembly may call a local referendum on any issue from the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb, which is of particular and direct interest in the development of the City of Zagreb or for citizens of the City of Zagreb on which the City Council has the right to make decisions.

(2) A local referendum shall be conducted in the legally prescribed manner.

(3) The announcement of a local referendum may be proposed by at least one-third of the City Assembly members, mayor, 20% of the total number of voters registered in the list of voters in the City of Zagreb and the majority of local committee or city district councils the City of Zagreb.

(4) If the announcement of a local referendum was proposed by at least one-third of City Assembly members, the mayor, or the majority of local committee or city district councils in the City of Zagreb, the City Assembly shall declare on the submitted proposal, and if accepted, adopt a decision to call a referendum within 30 days of receipt of the proposal.

(5) If a referendum was proposed by 20% of the total number of voters registered in the list of voters of the City of Zagreb, the City Assembly shall deliver the received proposal to the central government body in charge of local and regional government within 8 days from receipt of the proposal. If the central government body responsible for local and regional government decides that the proposal is valid, the City Assembly shall call a referendum within 30 days of receipt of the decision.

(6) Voters who reside in the City of Zagreb shall have the right to participate in the local referendum.

(7) A decision made on the local referendum shall be binding for the City Assembly.

Article 141

(1) The City Assembly may call a advisory referendum on matters within its competence.

(2) Voters who reside in the area in which the advisory referendum shall take place shall have the right to participate in the advisory referendum.

(3) The decision made at the adoptive referendum shall not be binding for the City Assembly.

Article 142

(1) The decision to call a local referendum shall be published in the Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb, the daily press, other media and in other appropriate ways.

(2) The period from the date of publication of the decision to call a local referendum until the date of the local referendum shall not be less than twenty nor more than forty days.

Local citizens' meetings

Article 143

(1) Local citizens' meetings are convened in order for the citizens to give opinions on specific issues of local importance, discussing the needs and interests of citizens, and giving proposals for addressing issues of local importance.

(2) Voters who reside in the area for which the local citizens' meetings are convened shall have the right to participate in the local citizens' meetings.

Article 144

(1) The local citizens' meetings shall be convened by the local committee council or the city district council, in accordance with this Statute, in order to discuss the needs and interests of the citizens of the area and make proposals for their resolution.

(2) The local citizens' meetings may be convened by the City Assembly in order to discuss and hear the opinions of citizens on matters of importance for the City of Zagreb, and provide opinions on the draft of the general act or another issue within the scope of self-government of the City of Zagreb, as well as other matters specified by law. The opinion obtained from the local citizens' meetings shall not be binding to the City Assembly.

(3) In the event of dissolution of the local committee council, the city district council shall convene local citizens' meetings for that local committee's area.

(4) The opinion of citizens on the local citizens' meetings may be requested by the mayor as well.

Article 145

(1) The local citizens' meeting shall be convened for a part of the local committee's area which constitutes a separate entity (part of the settlement, apartment block etc.)

(2) The local citizens' meeting shall be convened by a public call in a manner appropriate to local conditions.

(3) A public invitation may be made through the press and other mass media, advertising on bulletin boards at local offices of the city administration, on the premises of local government, public facilities, advertising columns and in any other appropriate manner.

(4) An invitation for the local citizens' meeting shall contain the time and venue of the local citizens' meeting and the issues on which citizens shall give opinions.

Article 146

(1) The bodies referred to in Article 144, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Statute shall organize and ensure that the local citizens' meeting is held.

(2) The president of the local committee council or members of the council shall take care that the local citizens' meetings are held.

(3) The local citizens' meeting shall be presided over by the president of the local committee council or a member of the local committee council designated by the council.

(4) In the case of Article 144, Paragraph 3 of this Statute, the local citizens' meeting shall be presided over by the president of the city district council or a member of the city district council designated by the council.

Article 147

(1) A decision made at the local citizens' meeting shall be mandatory for the local committee council or city district council, but shall not be binding to the City Assembly.

(2) The City Assembly or other bodies of the City of Zagreb shall consider the opinions and proposals expressed at the local citizens' meetings during the debate on the issue to which those opinions and suggestions are related.

(3) The local government bodies shall notify the local citizens' meetings on what was undertaken in relation to their opinions and suggestions.

Petitions, suggestions and complaints from citizens

Article 148

(1) Citizens may submit petitions to the bodies of the City of Zagreb.

(2) The application must be signed and must include first and last names of citizens who sign it, along with their personal identification numbers.

(3) The bodies of the City of Zagreb shall respond to the citizens who submitted the complaint within thirty days from the date of submission of the application.

Article 149

(1) Applications may be submitted by citizens who have the right to vote and a place of residence in the City of Zagreb.

(2) Citizens' applications shall not be binding to the body to which they are submitted.

Article 150

(1) Citizens have the right to propose to the City Assembly the adoption of a specific act or addressing a specific issue within its mandate in accordance with the law.

(2) The City Assembly should discuss the proposal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article if it is supported by signatures of at least ten percent of the voters registered in the list of voters of the City of Zagreb and answer the applicants no later than three months from the receipt of the proposal.

Article 151

(1) Citizens and legal persons have the right to submit petitions and complaints to bodies of the City of Zagreb, the city administrative bodies and local government bodies.

(2) The bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall enable citizens and legal persons to file complaints on its work and the improper conduct of employees in these bodies when they address them for the exercise of their rights and interests, or the execution of civil duties.

(3) The petition and complaint must be signed and contain names and addresses of citizens who submit them, or the name and address of the legal person.

(4) The head of the body referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall issue a response to the citizens and legal entities on the submitted petitions and complaints within thirty days of the submission of the petitions and complaints.

(5) The bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, in official premises in a visible place, provide the necessary technical and other means to file petitions and complaints and provide for oral submission of petitions or complaints.

VIII. ASSETS AND FINANCING OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 152

(1) The assets of the City of Zagreb consist of movable and immovable assets and property rights granted to it by law.

(2) The City of Zagreb manages, uses and disposes of its property in accordance with the law and this Statute, carefully and according to the principles of good management.

Article 153

(1) The City Assembly and the mayor have authority to dispose of, manage and use things owned by the City of Zagreb in accordance with the law.

(2) Things owned by the City of Zagreb, intended for immediate execution of the rights and duties of the City of Zagreb, its bodies and institutions (public goods in public use) are used in accordance with that purpose by those bodies and institutions given to them for management, if the City of Zagreb did not keep them in its immediate application and unless otherwise provided by a special law.

(3) Everyone has the right to use things that are the property of the City of Zagreb, i.e. the things managed by the City of Zagreb, which are intended for use by everyone (public goods in general use) according to the purpose specified by law, a city's decision or as determined by the mayor, or a legal person given to them for management and which they directly manage.

Article 154

(1) During the procedure of asset management, the mayor of the City of Zagreb shall adopt individual acts on the basis of the general act of the City Assembly on the conditions, manner and procedure for managing real estate owned by the City.

(2) The City Assembly supervises the work of the mayor in asset management and may give instructions on procedure to the mayor.

(3) The mayor reports to the City Assembly on the state of the assets of the City of Zagreb at least once a year.

Article 155

(1) The City of Zagreb has its revenues with which it freely disposes within its scope.

(2) The revenues of the City of Zagreb are proportionate to the tasks that come within its scope of self-government in accordance with the law.

(3) Revenues and expenditures of the City of Zagreb shall be determined by the budget.

(4) The budgetary funds of the City of Zagreb shall finance the performance of all tasks within the scope of work of the City of Zagreb established by law.

(5) The income and expenditure of the City of Zagreb shall be managed by the mayor in accordance with the law, with a decision on the execution of the city budget and other regulations.

Article 156

(1) City budget proposal shall be submitted by the mayor.

(2) The city budget shall be adopted by the City Assembly at the proposal of the mayor in the procedure and legally established manner.

(3) The mayor shall be responsible to the City Assembly for planning and executing the budget, on which he shall give a report to the City Assembly in the legally prescribed manner.

(4) If the City Assembly does not adopt the city budget before the start of the budget year, the financing shall be done temporarily, but no longer than for the first three months of the budget year.

(5) The decision on temporary financing shall be made by the City Assembly in the manner and procedure prescribed by law and the Rules of Procedure.

(6) If before the start of next year, a decision on temporary financing is not adopted, the regular and necessary expenses shall be funded in accordance with a special law.

Article 157

(1) The Revenues of the City of Zagreb shall be determined by law and other regulations in accordance with the law.

(2) The revenues of the City of Zagreb are:

1. own taxes, surtax, fees, contributions and duties,
2. revenues from items owned by the City and property rights,
3. revenues from trading companies and other legal entities owned by the City, i.e., in which the City owns a share or stocks,
4. revenue from concessions,
5. fines and confiscated assets for misdemeanours stipulated by the City,
6. a share in joint taxes with the Republic of Croatia,
7. other revenues stipulated by law.

Article 158

(1) The City Assembly directly supervises the total material and financial operations of the City of Zagreb.

(2) The mayor oversees the financial, material and accounting operations of budgetary and extra-budgetary users of the budget of the City of Zagreb regarding its purpose, scope and dynamics of use of budgetary funds through competent city municipal administrative bodies.

IX. ACTS OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 159

(1) The City Assembly brings issues within its governmental scope decisions and other general acts.

(2) In carrying out certain rights and obligations of the City Assembly brings individual acts and other acts within their self-governing scope in accordance with the laws and regulations.

(3) Every City Assembly member, working bodies of the City Assembly, the mayor and other proponents established by law and the Rules of Procedure of the City Assembly have the right to submit draft of acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

(4) The Rules of Procedure of the City Assembly shall regulate by the content and manner of adoption of the acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

Article 160

(1) For the implementation and execution of tasks from its government scope, the mayor, in accordance with the law, this Statute, and other regulations, shall issue individual acts: decisions, conclusions, acts of business, other individual acts and internal general acts.

(2) The mayor also issues general acts for the implementation of city's decision, if it is authorized to do so, as well as other general acts when it expressly authorized to do so by law.

Article 161

(1) Decisions and other general acts of the City of Zagreb shall be published in the Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb, the official journal of the City of Zagreb, before coming into force.

(2) Decisions and other general acts come into force at the earliest on the eighth day from the date of publication.

(3) Exceptionally, the general act may, for exceptionally justified reasons, stipulate to come into force on the first day after its publication.

(4) Decisions and other general acts may not have retroactive effect.

Article 162

(1) The Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb, in addition to the city's decisions and other general acts, publishes rulings and decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia and the High Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia related to the constitutionality and legality of such acts, the city budget, general and special part of the semi-annual and annual report on budget execution and general and special part of the semi-annual and annual reports on the execution of the financial plan of the extra-budgetary user, programs and development plans, acts of election and appointment, acts of disposal of city real estate and other acts when it is designated by the authorities of the City of Zagreb which adopt them.

(2) The Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb publishes: the rules of city district councils, rules of procedure of district councils, financial plans and annual reports on the execution of financial plans of city districts, municipal infrastructure maintenance programs for city district areas, municipal activity plans of city districts and acts in connection with the election of members of city district councils.

(3) The Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb publishes the Statutes of national minority councils and financial plans and the annual accounts made by councils and representatives of national minorities in the City of Zagreb.

(4) The Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb may post acts of institutions and companies founded by the City of Zagreb, when it is determined by their bodies.

Article 163

(1) Decisions and other general acts shall be published in the Official Gazette and other public media as specified by law.

(2) Acts of the City of Zagreb, which are of importance for informing citizens of Zagreb, may be published in the daily newspapers or other publications, when decided by the body adopting the act.

Article 164

(1) In the execution of general acts and the monitoring of the implementation of general acts adopted by the Zagreb City Council, the administrative bodies of the City of Zagreb adopt individual administrative acts dealing with the rights, obligations and legal interests of natural and legal persons, i.e. they take measures prescribed in these acts during monitoring.

(2) Exceptionally, the individual administrative acts may be adopted by the City Assembly and the mayor when it is stipulated by law and other regulations.

(3) The provisions of the General Administrative Procedure Act apply to the adoption of individual administrative acts.

(4) A complaint against individual acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be filed with the competent ministry, unless prescribes otherwise by a special law, or an administrative dispute in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Administrative Disputes may be submitted.

(5) The individual acts referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may not be appealed, unless prescribed otherwise by a special law, but an administrative dispute may be submitted.

(6) The provisions of this Article, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 5 of this Article shall also apply to individual acts adopted by legal entities which were entrusted with public authority by a city municipal decision, in accordance with the law.

Article 165

(1) The legality of general non-administrative acts adopted by the City Assembly and the mayor within their governmental scope shall be monitored by central state administration authorities, each within its jurisdiction, in accordance with the special law.

(2) During supervision, the competent authority shall proclaim an individual non-administrative act null and void in cases prescribed by law.

(3) In the case referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article, the competent authority may issue a decision within one year of the adoption of the individual act.

(4) The decision by which the individual non-administrative act is declared null and void may not be appealed, but an administrative dispute may be submitted before the competent administrative court.

X. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CITY OF ZAGREB AND ZAGREB COUNTY

Article 166

(1) The City of Zagreb and Zagreb County shall work together to address issues of common interest.

(2) Objectives, policies and forms of cooperation, as well as mutual rights and obligations in addressing issues of common interest shall be determined by an agreement of the City of Zagreb and Zagreb County, according to the Law on Local and Regional government.

Article 167

(1) In order to address issues of common interest, the Zagreb City Assembly and the Assembly of Zagreb County shall establish a joint council.

(2) The Council shall consist of the mayor of the City of Zagreb and Zagreb County head and two members of both units, selected by the City Assembly and the Zagreb County Assembly among its members.

(3) The Council shall be chaired by the mayor of the City of Zagreb and the Zagreb County head, alternating every three months.

Article 168

(1) The Assemblies of the City of Zagreb and Zagreb County shall entrust the Council the resolution of certain issues within its competence for which they assess are of common interest to both parties.

(2) The decision referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted by a majority vote of all members of the body.

(3) A Decision of the Council adopted on the basis of Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be binding for the City of Zagreb and Zagreb County.

XI. PUBLIC WORK AND INFORMATION

Article 169

(1) The activity of the bodies of the City of Zagreb is public.

(2) The bodies of the City of Zagreb shall be obligated to inform the public on the performance of their duties and report on their work through the media or in another appropriate manner.

Article 170

(1) The sessions of the City Assembly and its working bodies shall allow for the presence of media reporters, citizens and representatives of legal entities in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the City Assembly, in order to provide direct insight to the public into their work.

(2) The City Assembly and its working bodies are not obligated to provide direct insight into their work when it comes to issues that must exclude public by law, or when it comes to information exempt from the right of access to information under the provisions of a special law.

Article 171

(1) The official statements for the mass media are made:

1. on the work of the City Assembly, by the president of the City Assembly;
2. on his/her work and the work of the city administration in general, by the mayor;
3. on the work of the city's administrative bodies, by the heads of these bodies.

(2) Official statements about the work of the bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be given by other persons who are authorized to do this.

Article 172

The City of Zagreb may issue a publication in which to publish accounts of the work of its bodies, reports of discussions and decisions of these bodies, proposals being prepared for discussions and other issues in its governmental scope or which are of direct interest for citizens.

Article 173

The public work of the Zagreb City Assembly shall be further regulated in the Rules of Procedure of the City Assembly.

XII. CHANGE OF THE STATUTE OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB

Article 174

(1) The procedure for changing the Statute of the City of Zagreb shall be initiated by a proposal to change the Statute.

(2) A proposal to change the Statute of the City of Zagreb may be submitted by a working body of the City Assembly, the mayor, a quarter of the City Assembly members and at least half of the district councils.

(3) The proposal to change the Statute shall be addressed to the Committee on the Statute, the Rules of Procedure and Regulations which considers it and submits it to the City Assembly, alongside an opinion.

Article 175

(1) The City Assembly shall decide on a proposal for the amendment of the Statute by a majority vote of all City Assembly members.

(2) If the City Assembly accepts the proposal to change the Statute, it shall conduct the afore-mentioned debate.

(3) If the City Assembly does not accept the proposal to change the Statute, the same proposal may not be put on the agenda before the expiry of six months after the conclusion of its debate.

Article 176

The City Assembly may decide to conduct a public debate on the proposal for the amendment of the Statute before formulating the proposal.

Article 177

(1) The City Assembly shall adopt a statutory decision on the amendments to the Statute in the manner and procedure defined by the Rules of Procedure in accordance with this Statute.

(2) The Statute, Rules of Procedure and Regulations Committee may propose an amendment to the Statute by submitting a proposal of a statutory decision, in order to harmonize the Statute with the law without prior debate.

Article 178

(1) The applicant of the amendment of the Statute and proposal of a statutory decision is the Statute, Rules of Procedure and Regulations Committee.

(2) The Statute and statutory decision are made by the majority of votes of all the City Assembly members.

XIII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 179

The city regulations and acts of the mayor shall be harmonized with this Statute within three months from the date of its entry into force, and the regulations of city districts and local boards shall be harmonized within six months.

Article 180

With the entry into force of this Statute, the Statute of the City of Zagreb shall cease to apply (Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb, 19/99, 19/01, 20/01 - consolidated text, 10/04, 18/05, 2/06, 18/06, 7/09, 16/09, 25/09, 10/10, 4/13, 24/13 and 2/15).

Article 181

This Statute shall enter into force on the eighth day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the City of Zagreb, apart from the provisions of Article 83, paragraphs 4 and 5, which shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the decision on the announcement of the first next general and regular elections for members of city district councils.

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Zagreb, 20th December 2016

**PRESIDENT
OF THE CITY ASSEMBLY**

Andrija Mikulić, Ph. D.