



INDEPENDENT BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ISSUES
BUREAU INDEPENDANT POUR LES QUESTIONS HUMANITAIRES

RSP DOCUMENTATION
CENTRE

ANNEX 7 TO THE DAYTON AGREEMENT AND PEACE ACCORDS SIGNED IN
PARIS: A BRIEF COMMENTARY ON TERMINOLOGY RELATING TO THE
PROTECTION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

1. The protection of refugees and displaced persons, and their rights, are addressed in Annex 7 of the Dayton Peace Agreements. While the text is concise and its intent is clear, the refugees and displaced persons as well as those involved in the implementation of Annex 7 will benefit from a clearer understanding of the terminology used. Lack of such understanding and conflicting interpretations can lead to serious problems which should be avoided in order to ensure uniformity of implementation. This is all the more important since many of the terms used in a legal context do not lend themselves easily to universally accepted interpretation. It is therefore essential that all concerned have a common understanding of the terminology used and that the existence of protection problems is neither overlooked nor unnecessarily signalled.

2. Both refugees and displaced persons are people who were compelled to leave their homes for reasons related to persecution and/ or violent disturbance of the public order either directly caused by the authorities in control of their areas of origin or against the consequences of which these authorities were unwilling or unable to protect them. The most practical distinction between the two categories of persons is that refugees are outside their country of origin or habitual residence, while displaced persons have fled to locations away from their homes but within the recognised borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



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3. The definition of the term "refugee" is contained in Article 1.A of the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. The term "displaced persons" is not separately defined in international law but derives its meaning from the fact that the circumstances leading to their flight and their inability or unwillingness to return are analogous to those of refugees. In ensuring the protection of refugees and displaced persons returning to their locations of origin or alternative locations within Bosnia and Herzegovina, the focus must be on ascertaining that the circumstances leading to their flight have in effect ceased to exist. The following paragraphs are specifically keyed to the Dayton text.

Article I, para. 1:

4. " The Parties confirm that they will accept the return of such persons who have left their territory, including those who have been accorded temporary protection by third countries." The terms "accept the return", taken literally, can leave a degree of latitude in the treatment of persons returning equivalent to the degree to which government authorities at all levels are in fact able and willing actively to extend reasonable cooperation to persons in the process of return. The desirability of the highest degree of such cooperation is underwritten by the other components of Annex 7, notably in its Article I, paragraph 3, by the required commitment of the Parties to ensure that the safe and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons occurs unhindered or unimpeded, and to create without delay conditions suitable for their return.

5. The word "voluntary" is used in the Dayton text in connection with the return of refugees and displaced persons because such persons are critically dependent on

and entitled to protection until such time as the circumstances in their country or place of origin which inhibit their return have ceased to exist. It is stated in the UNHCR Statute that the High Commissioner shall, apart from providing international protection to refugees, seek permanent solutions to the problem of refugees, inter alia by facilitating their voluntary repatriation.

6. The element of voluntariness is not only the determining factor in the repatriation process but also a key element of UNHCR's protection role. However, the precise methods by which voluntariness is determined have greatly varied and adapted to the merits of the case and the prevailing circumstances. It is usually easier to determine the voluntary character of repatriation in individual cases or when the number of those repatriating is limited. In the case of repatriation of large groups or "repatriation en masse", such determination is often problematic and recourse is had to more flexible or pragmatic methods. The proof of voluntariness may vary from willingness to avail of transport facilities for return home to filling in and signing papers confirming the desire freely to return. International practice has shown that the "voluntariness" element is normally left to UNHCR to determine. It is usually the subject of negotiations between the High Commissioner, the country of asylum and the country of origin. Tripartite Commissions or other administrative arrangements have often been established to ensure voluntariness and to facilitate the return process.

7. Detailed comments regarding internationally respected principles and practices relating to voluntary repatriation and the different approaches adopted to

ensure voluntariness are beyond the scope of this paper. However, in the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Dayton Agreement, it is important to bear in mind that the same principles apply by analogy to displaced persons in the Dayton text. Even though their choices may be limited, refugees and displaced persons must therefore not be returned against their will to the places and circumstances which gave rise to their need for protection so long as this need continues to exist.

8. In addition, it is important to keep in mind Article 33 of the 1951 Convention concerning non-refoulement which is considered a "generally accepted principle of international law" from which no derogation is possible. ["No Contracting State shall expel or return ('refouler') a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion"].

9. In the case of persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina who are now living abroad and are accorded "temporary protection", it should be noted that the "temporary" nature of protection does not in any manner impinge upon or weaken the basic principles of protection universally accepted. It only denotes the expectation or hope of the asylum countries that the phenomenon is of a temporary nature and that the problem would be resolved once peace takes hold in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 1, para. 2:

10. " The Parties shall ensure that refugees and displaced persons are

permitted to return in safety, without risk of harassment, intimidation, persecution, or discrimination, particularly on account of their ethnic origin, religious belief, or political opinion."

Harassment: There is no universally accepted or precise legal definition of the term. There are, however, adequate indications in case law and jurisprudence to form an opinion regarding its constituent elements. Harassment can be caused both by private individuals or groups and by officials. It connotes the deliberate use of various forms of authority, for the purpose of causing people who are its victims anxiety, vexation, difficulties or hardship. Such use of authority by officials is a serious diversion from its original reasonable purpose, since authority stripped of this purpose is reduced to a malevolent use of power over people not able to contest it effectively. Harassment by individuals by means other than the exercise of authority has the same deliberate objective. Its forms are as many as the individuals who harass since the tactics are always to find and concentrate on the victim's areas of greatest vulnerability. Both types of harassment may be of either an incidental or systematic nature, i.e. the harassment may be an end in itself (e.g. arising from hatred, dislike or meanness of spirit) or systematic as a means to serve a particular purpose or promote some "ideological" aberration. In both cases, harassment often takes the form of continual vexing acts at regular or random intervals.

11. **Intimidation** is the deliberate, intentional use of implicit or explicit threats (usually of force) designed to generate a level of fear, overpowerment, and resignation in its victims sufficient to make them behave in the intended manner.

Their resistance is broken down to the level of powerlessness. It is usually a stronger and more direct form of malevolent action than harassment, although it can in itself take relatively innocuous forms. Assessing its seriousness as a human rights violation must focus on the human behaviour it is intended to induce and the intent of the person or group using intimidation as a tool for achieving pre-determined objectives.

12. **Discrimination** is to vary the treatment of persons, usually as groups or categories, primarily according to one or more of their characteristics (e.g. colour, ethnic origin, sex, language, religion, or social status) which cannot easily or quickly be altered. It can be used to accord more favorable treatment to certain categories of persons but is more generally associated with less favorable treatment particularly in terms of people's ability to benefit from upward mobility in their societies. The benchmark for the existence and extent of discrimination is usually the prevailing system of laws and basic values which governs the relationship of an individual to a society, as well as generally accepted standards of fairness in applications of these laws and values. Apart from the unjust deprivation experienced by victims of discrimination, feelings of inferiority and rage are also recognizable parts of their experience of systematic discrimination.

13. **Persecution**: Apart from particularly serious and usually aberrant criminal behaviour, persecution is the most serious form of malevolent treatment of groups or categories of human beings short of genocide. It may include harassment, intimidation and discrimination but its forms of expression range all the way to rape, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, physical or mental torture,

imprisonment and death. Other than such egregious acts, it usually includes depriving its victims of basic rights or access to all or certain types of education, employment, economic activity, property rights, freedom of residence and movement, and freedom of speech, while these are enjoyed by other members of the society. Although it is not explicitly defined in international legal instruments, a great deal of jurisprudence on human rights violations amounting to persecution has developed, particularly since the Second World War, and the concept is well known and understood at both national and international levels.

14. In the Dayton text, reference is made to "risk of harassment, intimidation, persecution or discrimination" on only three grounds: " ethnic origin, religious belief, or political opinion". The human rights violations mentioned in the text are thus more narrowly defined than is the case in relevant international legal instruments and associated jurisprudence. In its definition of the term "refugee" the 1951 United Nations Convention includes the terms " well-founded fear of persecution", thus setting both objective (well-foundedness) and subjective (fear) criteria for the establishment of refugee status in relation to persecution. In the Dayton text, however, only an objective criterion (risk) is mentioned. The 1951 Convention further includes two additional grounds for the establishment of persecution: nationality, and membership of a particular social group. Race, the other ground mentioned in the Convention definition, is roughly parallel to "ethnic origin" in the Dayton text (even though strictu sensu, the use of the term "ethnic" in the Dayton Agreements may be debatable).

15. It is explicitly accepted by the international community that refugees, the

victims of persecution, are in need of and entitled to , international protection since they are, by virtue of their circumstances, unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of the authorities of their own countries. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is specifically charged with providing and ensuring such international protection by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The need for and entitlement to protection of persons who fled from their countries principally due to violent upheavals of the public order is also accepted by the international community. By analogy, the same is considered to be the case for persons displaced from their homes within their own countries on account of persecution or violent upheavals of the public order and who, being unable or unwilling to return, find themselves in "refugee-like situations".

16. In the context of international law and practice it should be recognized that the wider definition of refugees and displaced persons in need of protection from persecution and violent upheaval prevails as a standard of treatment over the narrower definition contained in the Dayton text. This must be taken into account in any monitoring or assessment of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

17. It is also important to recognize the subjective aspect in the experience of people whose human rights are or have been violated. The emotions mentioned in relation to persons subjected to harassment, intimidation, discrimination and persecution- anxiety, fear, vexation, overpowerment, resignation, feelings of inferiority and rage - are real factors in establishing the existence of these human

rights violations. At the same time, these must be combined with an objective assessment of their being well-founded, i.e. reasonably based on the facts of the situation. Harassment and discrimination, being the relatively "milder" forms of malevolent treatment as compared to intimidation and persecution, tend for that reason to encompass the expression of feelings or acts of resistance by their victims more than is possible in the case of the latter two.

18. For purposes of protection, the following steps are essential:

- First, determine whether an alleged or observed act or incident appears to constitute harassment, intimidation, discrimination or persecution;
- Second, ascertain whether the act committed occurred in isolation or is part of a pattern and establish the links between (i) the motivation behind the act or incident, and (ii) the act or incident itself;
- Third, determine the reasons why a particular person or persons became singled out as victims.

Judicious evaluation of these steps in combination will facilitate identification of the appropriate action to be taken.

19. In order to constitute a violation of the rights of refugees and displaced persons as recognised in the Dayton text and related international instruments, these reasons must be the victim's origin, religious belief, political opinion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group. The acts or incidents from which refugees and displaced persons returning to their homes must be protected thus go beyond the common crimes from which citizens are normally entitled to protection by police, and relate to groups or categories of persons. It is their systematic rather than incidental nature which should be the prime concern of those responsible for protection.

20. In the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina after the Dayton Agreement, three comments are in order:

(i) Apart from the contents of Annex 7, the Dayton Agreement contains numerous general and specific provisions relating to human rights, most notably in its Annex 3 (Agreement on Elections); Annex 4 (Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina) which includes 15 Additional Human Rights Agreements To Be Applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Annex 6 (Agreement on Human Rights). There is, therefore, a comprehensive legal framework of which the protection of refugees and displaced persons in the process of return is an important part;

(ii) This comprehensive framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina of which Annex 7 relating to refugees and displaced persons is a part is the benchmark against which alleged or observed human rights violations can be established and their seriousness measured. Consequently, the approach

of those specifically charged to deal with the protection of refugees and displaced persons should be a holistic one since the latter are also more broadly covered as citizens in addition to their specific status.

(iii) There is, in spite of all this or perhaps because of it, a constant need to apply reasonable standards of judgement in the monitoring of human rights and the exercise of protection. It is for this reason that specific hypothetical examples have been avoided in this brief commentary; they would only serve here to place artificial limits, too broad or too narrow, on the standards to be applied. However, the importance of focused discussions and simulation exercises among all those with responsibilities in this area can hardly be over-emphasized.



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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AFTER DAYTON: COHESION VERSUS DIVISION

1. In the process of peace consolidation following the Dayton Agreement and Peace Accords signed in Paris it is important to identify, from the perspective of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, factors influencing cohesion and division in the country. The factors consequently listed in the Annex reflect daily realities in their lives. The imbalance of their number and content speaks for itself, both as a comment on the war and a tribute to hope. Four factors are listed as both cohesive and divisive: return of refugees and displaced persons (places of return); language (common versus distinctions); education (curriculum content); and culture (e.g. music). This singles out these areas for particular attention inasmuch as the manner in which they are approached in the new context of peace may swing them decisively toward cohesive or divisive tendencies. Clearly, concerted action is required to ensure that they move in the former, not the latter direction, but this is in the first instance a matter of collective will.

2. The sheer number and kinds of other factors listed indicate the complexity of the task. They include some (e.g. families of mixed origin/religion and the children thereof; personal suffering and grief) which will play their role over time and do not call for specific national or international initiatives. Others, on the contrary, require and can be significantly influenced by sustained and concerted action. Against the backdrop of vast needs across the board, elements of action may each appear obvious in isolation. Linked together on the basis of the factors in the Annex, however, they strongly suggest a holistic approach in which any project or activity, beyond its intrinsic value, can be tested against the extent to which it contributes to cohesion versus division.

A. Peace. Engendering a Well-founded Feeling of Immediate Safety and Longer-term Security

3. The Dayton Agreement, IFOR and other elements of international presence have clearly put in place cornerstones on which a lasting national purpose and identity must be built if peace within a single sovereign state is to be preserved. It is equally clear that this can only be done by the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves, with external assistance as

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required. This process will take considerable time; the most immediate benefits can be derived from all measures which restore aspects of normal peacetime life characterized by people of different origins and religions living together again as they did only a few years ago.

Priorities:

- prompt and just action against those violating the peace (e.g. snipers)
- removal of land mines
- tracing of missing persons and reunification of families
- assurance of freedom and safety of movement
- encouragement of freedom of trade
- assurance of all fundamental human rights
- promoting a climate of confidence for all segments of the national population, inter alia through international presence, including IFOR and the UN.

4. The physical security of the civilian population was disastrously shattered during the war. Beyond the most basic and immediate priorities mentioned, therefore, confidence in politically stable and fully functioning government institutions committed to the peace must be rebuilt. The prosecution of war criminals must proceed impartially and with deliberate speed in order to contain the heated and divisive feelings this subject continues to generate. Surrounded by the ravages of four years of war and the once familiar, now strange sounds of daily life in peace, people frequently ask the question: Why and how did this happen to us? They deserve honest answers.

B. Economic Revival and Reconstruction

5. A good deal has been written by the World Bank, the EBRD and others on the wide-ranging devastation caused by the war and consequent needs for economic revival and reconstruction. The two main categories of required action in this area are:

(i) the rebuilding of economic and financial institutions and systems (including a strong central bank, a single currency, customs, and a system of taxation and interest rates to raise public revenues while regenerating income and stimulating savings and investment); and

(ii) the reconstruction and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure such as water, heating and energy systems, roads, bridges and transport, housing, communications, hospitals and schools.

At the technical level there is little point in adding to existing sectoral needs assessments made by various national and international bodies. It is, however, important to highlight four strategic considerations:

5. • First, a total asset and liability approach encompassing all the country's human, financial, physical and cultural resources is necessary. Social policy should be developed to go hand in hand with economic and reconstruction policy. Provisions must urgently be made for vulnerable groups such as orphans, invalids and families who have lost able-bodied adults. The return from other countries of Bosnians and their resources must be encouraged, though care should be taken to ensure that such returns do not dangerously overburden the already stretched fabric of security, facilities and resources in place. Intangibles such as

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the will and feelings of people can be decisive influences on cohesive and divisive factors. Non-military uses of the military in peacetime must be promoted to the maximum as a national resource in reconstruction. The immediate availability of external assistance funds is critical. This asset can, however, become a liability if the experience of persons in the service of humanitarian agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina before and during the war is now lost in the implementation of the peace. Even though immediate needs are vast, peace and reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be seen in the far broader context of the former Yugoslavia and Europe as a whole; in economic terms this is especially relevant to transport and trade.

6. • **Second**, non-military job creation is absolutely critical to the resumption of normal life and the viability of the peace over time. In this connection demobilized military personnel and returnees are categories of people claiming priority attention. With regard to the latter, every effort must be made to facilitate return to places of origin and to avoid exacerbating urban influxes from rural areas. While certain types of economic activity (such as small-scale animal husbandry) were essential to sustain life during the war, the priority for investment must now go to labor-intensive activities including rehabilitation of agriculture to ensure food self-sufficiency, physical (re)construction, small-scale manufacturing and service industries.

7. • **Third**, the stakes in the peace after an atrocious war on civilian populations can and should be raised by every possible means, i.e. any thought of resumption of hostilities must be made more and more inconceivable. Powerful symbols of the peace must be erected and rebuilt. One practical possibility which should be quickly explored and developed is the strengthening of links between local towns and villages with towns and villages across Europe ("twins") through existing multi-national mechanisms. The channels thus established should be used for coordination of returns, international assistance, advice (where needed), and fund-raising on a locality-to-locality basis. Another possibility is the highly visible construction of clinics and modern hospitals with staff of diverse origins and religions and fields of specialization dictated by the casualties of war. Other possibilities include student exchanges and high-visibility use of Sarajevo, the capital city, and other locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina as venues for international events.

8. • **Fourth**, peace consolidation and reconstruction efforts should consist of projects and activities linked in a holistic approach, each component reflecting the aim of strengthening cohesive versus divisive forces. The peaceful and productive interaction of people of diverse origins and religions in economic, social and cultural activities is thus an explicit goal in itself. The focus of such interaction may be geographic (or modular), i.e. lie in communities where links among projects and activities can be readily identified and built upon. Successful examples can then be replicated elsewhere. The diverse character of towns presents an obvious challenge and opportunity in this regard. At the same time, certain sectors of economic activity lend themselves particularly well to the strengthening of cohesive forces, such as the rapid rehabilitation of road, rail and air transport with associated job creation. What must be avoided is an approach based on theoretical sectoral distinctions (e.g. agriculture, education, health, housing, industry) which spread across the board and do not take into account complex human and geographic realities on the ground. The depth of divisions created by the war and the urgency of needs in peace consolidation and reconstruction would dictate rapid, high-impact efforts within a holistic framework taking advantage of immediately available funds.

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C. Cultural Reconstruction

9. The totality of the country's culture-artistic, architectural, religious, civil, political, culinary, historic and humoristic- was brutally affected by the war through destruction, transformation and division. Its elements survived, but its restoration as a living whole is crucially dependent on peace consolidation activities in the post-Dayton period. Peace can bring restoration of culture, and culture in all its forms can help (or hinder) a cementing of the peace almost every step along the way. Continuity of culture must be given tangible expression, first and foremost in activities of the groups, associations and organizations which make up civil society, and in daily life where the pre-war culture of friendly neighbours must be resuscitated. While cultural reconstruction cannot easily be assigned a particular priority, cultural activity involving all communities is a potent force of cohesion.

D. A Comment on General Approach

10. Great care must be taken by international humanitarian agencies working in Bosnia and Herzegovina not to waste time and resources trying to promote pre-conceived foreign ideas on what is to be done. Nationals know very well what their most urgent needs are. What they want to know in concrete terms is how to obtain the resources to meet their needs, what and how much will be made available by whom and when. Local people, already coping with enormous problems in the immediate aftermath of war, should not be further burdened by the armchair philosophies and agendas of some unfortunately ever-present "tourists of tragedy". The role of existing and new expressions of the country's civil society is of great importance. The reinforcement of local capacities often comes down to very mundane and practical matters of resources, management language and practices which enable effective interaction between local, national and international bodies. While the shift in emphasis from emergency response to reconstruction is appropriate in the present context, the inherent value of capacities in the former area should not be underestimated.

Annex

The following factors were identified, almost exclusively by citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves, as influencing cohesion and division in the wake of the Dayton Agreement. "Cohesion" in this context is taken to mean favouring a continuation of the peace, encouraging tolerance and helping to regenerate national peacetime culture. "Division" is the opposite of these. The factors are listed in no particular order.

COHESION

1. Respect for fundamental rights and freedoms;
2. Removal of land mines;
3. Return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin;
4. Truly free trade (Serb-produced cream alongside Muslim-produced cheese in the same markets)- it is noted that a remarkable amount of barter and direct trade (including smuggling and black marketeering) directly involving the military took place across front lines throughout the armed conflict;
5. Music and popular performances of arts;
6. Families of different origins and religions and their children;
7. Indictment, apprehension and prosecution of war criminals;
8. The common experience (including different cuisines and cafe life);
9. Re-opening of Sarajevo International Airport and use of other existing airfields;
10. The influence of the international presence embodied in IFOR, NATO, the UN, OSCE and EU;
11. Democratic elections without fear of voting;
12. Jobs, economic revival and various reconstruction activities;

DIVISION

1. All things which highlight distinct religions, origins and traditions in ways not common before the war;
2. The media, including the use and abuse of television backdrops and content;
3. Nationalistic politics and rhetoric along lines demarcating Croats, Muslims and Serbs;
4. The particular music associated with the three main groups during the war;
5. Return of refugees and displaced persons, if they cannot or do not wish to return to their places of origin but instead converge on towns;
6. Personal suffering and grief- it was felt that these could not be seen as a cohesive force at present. Perhaps this could occur in due course;
7. Losses of loved ones, loved places and things, hatreds, feelings of vendetta, mistrust - for example expressed in exodus with the exhumed remains of loved ones;
8. Dangers posed by different international relations and links of Croats, Muslims and Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
9. Power of political and military leaders during the war and what they might stand to lose in the peace;
10. Education if content is not objective and comprehensive;
11. Language, if differences are emphasized;
12. Rural areas characterized by poverty and predominantly populated by persons of the same origin and religion.

13. Demobilization, civilian employment for ex-soldiers, and non-military uses of the military in reconstruction;
14. Objective and comprehensive educational curricula;
15. Language, if what was and remains common is emphasized;
16. Freedom of movement and means of transportation;
17. Sports events involving all communities;
18. Geographic proximity and the pre-war culture of friendly neighbours;
19. Raising the stakes of peace through powerful symbols including, for example, reconstruction of cultural monuments, clinics and hospitals with diverse staff and specializing in war casualties, and through "twin" town and village links across Europe;
20. Towns as examples of "melting pots" for people of different origins and religions;
21. Peace consolidation and reconstruction activities with the explicit goal of interaction among people of different origins and religions.

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THE STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FINANCE MINISTRY
DEFENCE MINISTRY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINING AND INDUSTRY
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLITICS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT
MINISTRY OF TRADE
MINISTRY OF URBANISATION AND ENVIRONMENT
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATERPOWER ENGINEERING AND FORESTRY

Prime Minister/Premier: Izudin Kapetanovic
Deputy Prime Minister: Drago Bilandzija

FINANCE MINISTRY:
Minister: Drago Bilandzija
Deputy Minister: Mirsada Curcija-Selimovic

DEFENCE MINISTRY:
Minister: Vladimir Soljic
Deputy Minister: Hasan Cengic

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR:
Minister: Avdo Hebib
Deputy Minister: Jozo Leutar

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE:
Minister: Mato Tadic
Deputy Minister: Zijad Hasic

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINING AND INDUSTRY:
Minister: Enver Kreso
Deputy Minister: Perica Jukic

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:
Minister: Rasim Gacanovic
Deputy Minister: Pavo Boban

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLITICS, DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES:**Minister:** Ferid Alic**Deputy Minister:** Damir Ljubic**MINISTRY OF HEALTH:****Minister:** Bozo Ljubic**Deputy Minister:** Ibrahim Ramic**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND SPORT:****Minister:** Fahrudin Rizvanbegovic**Deputy Minister:** Simun Musa**MINISTRY OF TRADE:****Minister:** Nikola Grabovac**Deputy Minister:** Amir Zukic**MINISTRY OF URBANISATION AND ENVIRONMENT:****Minister:** Ibrahim Morankic**Deputy Minister:****MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER ENGINEERING AND FORESTRY:****Minister:** Ahmet Smajic**Deputy Minister:****Ministers without portfolio:**

Martin Ragiz

Nedeljko Despotovic

STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FINANCE MINISTRY
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
MINISTRY FOR REFUGEES AND DIASPORA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**Prime Minister: Hasan Muratovic
Deputy Prime Minister:**

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:
Minister: Jadranko Prlic
Deputy Minister: Hasan Dervisbegovic**

**FINANCE MINISTRY:
Minister: Mirsad Kikanovic
Deputy Minister:**

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:
Minister: Hilmo Pasic
Deputy Minister: Zoran Perkovic**

**MINISTRY FOR REFUGEES AND DIASPORA:
Minister: Nudzeim Recica
Deputy Minister: Vladislav Pogarcic**

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS:
Minister: Neven Tomic
Deputy Minister: Seadeta Ceric**

Minister without portfolio: Dragoljub Stojanov

REPUBLIKA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

STRUKTURA

MINISTARSTVO VANJSKIH POSLOVA
MINISTARSTVO FINANSIJA
MINISTARSTVO PRAVDE I OPSTE UPRAVE
MINISTARSTVO ZA IZBJEGLICE I ISELJENISTVO
MINISTARSTVO VANJSKE TRGOVINE I KOMUNIKACIJA

Predsjednik Vlade: Hasan Muratovic

Zamjenik Predsjednika vlade:

MINISTARSTVO VANJSKIH POSLOVA:

Ministar: Jadranko Prlic

Zamjenik Ministra: Hasan Dervisbegovic

MINISTARSTVO FINANSIJA:

Ministar: Mirsad Kikanovic

Zamjenik Ministra:

MINISTARSTVO PRAVDE I OPSTE UPRAVE:

Ministar: Hilmo Pasic

Zamjenik Ministra: Zoran Perkovic

MINISTARSTVO ZA IZBJEGLICE I ISELJENISTVO:

Ministar: Nudzeim Recica

Zamjenik Ministra: Vladislav Pogarcic

MINISTARSTVO VANJSKE TRGOVINE I KOMUNIKACIJA:

Ministar: Neven Tomic

Zamjenik Ministra: Seadeta Cerić

Ministar bez portfelja: Dragoljub Stojanov

FEDERACIJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

STRUKTURA

MINISTARSTVO FINANSIJA
MINISTARSTVO OBRANE
MINISTARSTVO UNUTARNJIH POSLOVA
MINISTARSTVO PRAVDE
MINISTARSTVO ENERGETIKE, RUDARSTVA I INDUSTRIJE
MINISTARSTVO PROMETA I KOMUNIKACIJA
MINISTARSTVO SOCIJALNE POLITIKE, RASELJENIH OSOBA I IZBJEGLICA
MINISTARSTVO ZDRAVSTVA
MINISTARSTVO OBRAZOVANJA, NAUKE, KULTURE I SPORTA
MINISTARSTVO TRGOVINE
MINISTARSTVO PROSTORNOG UREDJENJA I OKOLISA
MINISTARSTVO POLJOPRIVREDE, VODOPRIVREDE I SUMARSTVA

Predsjednik Vlade: Izudin Kapetanovic
Zamjenik Predsjednika vlade: Drago Bilandzija

MINISTARSTVO FINANSIJA:
Ministar: Drago Bilandzija
Zamjenik Ministra: Mirsada Curcija-Selimovic

MINISTARSTVO OBRANE:
Ministar: Vladimir Soljic
Zamjenik Ministra: Hasan Cengic

MINISTARSTVO UNUTARNJIH POSLOVA:
Ministar: Avdo Hebib
Zamjenik Ministra: Jozo Leutar

MINISTARSTVO PRAVDE:
Ministar: Mato Tadic
Zamjenik Ministra: Zijad Hasic

MINISTARSTVO ENERGETIKE, RUDARSTVA I INDUSTRIJE:
Ministar: Enver Kreso
Zamjenik Ministra: Perica Jukic

MINISTARSTVO PROMETA I KOMUNIKACIJA:
Ministar: Rasim Gacanovic
Zamjenik Ministra: Pavo Boban

MINISTARSTVO SOCIJALNE POLITIKE, RASELJENIH OSOBA I IZBJEGLICA:
Ministar: Ferid Alic

Zamjenik Ministra: Damir Ljubic

MINISTARSTVO ZDRAVSTVA:

Ministar: Božo Ljubic

Zamjenik Ministra: Ibrahim Ramic

MINISTARSTVO OBRAZOVANJA, NAUKE, KULTURE I SPORTA:

Ministar: Fahrudin Rizvanbegovic

Zamjenik Ministra: Simun Musa

MINISTARSTVO TRGOVINE:

Ministar: Nikola Grabovac

Zamjenik Ministra: Amir Zukic

MINISTARSTVO PROSTORNOG UREDJENJA I OKOLISA:

Ministar: Ibrahim Morankic

Zamjenik Ministra:

MINISTARSTVO POLJOPRIVREDE, VODOPRIVREDE I SUMARSTVA:

Ministar: Ahmet Smajic

Zamjenik Ministra:

Ministri bez portfelja: Martin Ragiz

Nedeljko Despotovic