



icmp
International Commission on Missing Persons

GUIDE FOR CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF WAR

**How to enjoy the right to protection as a
civilian victim of war in the Federation of
Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this guide is to assist all civilian victims of war in exercising their entitlements under the Law on principles of social protection, protection of all civilian victims of war and protection of families with children, as published in the Official Gazette of the FBiH number: 36/99 of 6 September 1999, with amendments published in the Official Gazette of the FBiH, number 54/04 and 39/06.

Compared to the Law on principles of rights of protection of civilian victims of war of the Republika Srpska, in the Federation of BiH, the Law sets forth the principles of the social protection of citizens and their families, basic rights of social protection and beneficiaries of these rights, basic rights of civilian victims of war and members of their families, funding, etc.

Chapter III entitled "The protection of civilian victims of war" is dedicated to the definition of the term, the status and the rights of a civilian victim of war in the Federation of BiH. Following the adoption of the Law on amendments and supplements to the Law on principles of social protection, protection of all civilian victims of war and protection of families with children, this chapter has undergone most changes.

The Law defines the term of the civilian victim of war as a person who has suffered, during the war or immediate threat of war, due to wounding or some other form of war torture, damage to the body, including mental damage or significant deterioration of health, disappearance or death of such a person. However, the Law establishes rights and entitlements for a limited category of persons (Article 54 of the Law).

Following the adoption of the amendments and supplements to the Law, published in the Official Gazette FBiH, number 39/06, persons who have suffered sexual assault and rape are defined as a special category of civilian victims of war.

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The Federation Law does not set forth a deadline for the recognition of the status of a civilian victim of war, which means that such status is recognised to the persons who have suffered a subsequent damage to the body – manifested or deteriorated illness, long period of treatment, deterioration of overall health condition, mental damage, etc.

The amendments and supplements to the Law of September 2006 regulate that the entitlements to family disability allowance may be exercised by the family members of the missing civilian victim of war until such a person is declared dead, and for two years at the longest from the day when this Law enters into force, i.e. until September 2008.

Practically, this means that such entitlements will cease unless families, by September 2008, initiate a procedure to declare a civilian victim of war missing. This provision is in disharmony with Article 27 of the Law on missing persons of BiH, and this is why we draw the attention of families to this fact.

Therefore, we invite all persons who think they meet the requirements to exercise entitlements under the Law on principles of social protection, protection of all civilian victims of war and protection of families with children, published in the Official Gazette of the FBiH number: 36/99, with amendments and supplements published in the Official Gazette of the FBiH, numbers: 54/04 and 39/06, to forward their applications to the competent authorities even in cases when they are unable to provide all relevant evidence at the time of lodging their application. This is because they will be able to supplement the required documentation afterwards, as regulated by the Law on general administrative procedure.

I – Who is considered to be a civilian victim of war in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina?

1. What are the regulations pertaining to the issue of the right to protection of civilian victims of war in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina?

- The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has regulated the means and scope of protection of rights of civilian victims of war, as well as the means and conditions of exercising such rights in the Law on principles of social protection, protection of all civilian victims of war and protection of families with children (hereinafter: the Law) as published in the Official Gazette of the FBiH number: 36/99 of 6 September 1999, with amendments published in the Official Gazette of the FBiH, number 54/04 and 39/06, and 36/99.

Compared to the Law on the right of protection of civilian victims of war of the Republika Srpska, this Law regulates other issues such as:

- the basis of social protection of citizens and their families, basic rights and entitlements of social protection and subjects of rights of social protection;
 - the establishment and activities of social protection institutions and associations of disabled persons;
 - basic rights and entitlements of civilian victims of war and members of their families;
 - the basis of protection of families with children;
 - funding and other issues relevant for the exercising of entitlements and enjoyment of basic rights of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war as well as protection of families with children in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The structure of the Law is such that Chapter III of the Law – the protection of civilian victims of war –

regulates all issues related to the definition of the term, status, and rights of civilian victims of war in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This Chapter of the Law has undergone most amendments following the adoption of the Law on amendments and supplements to the Law on principles of social protection, protection of all civilian victims of war and protection of families with children.

2. Who is considered to be a civilian victim of war under the Law?

- The civilian victim of war is a person who has suffered, during the war or the immediate threat of war, and due to wounding or some other form of war torture, damage to the body, including mental damage or significant deterioration of health, disappearance or death of such a person.¹
- The Law **makes a distinction between the civilian victim of war and the recognition of the status of the civilian victim of war.** The civilian victim of war is any person who has suffered, during the war or immediate threat of war, due to wounding or some other form of war torture, damage to the body, including mental damage or significant deterioration of health, disappearance or death of such a person.
- The Law simultaneously **recognises the status only to the limited category of the civilian victims of war, including:**
 - persons who have suffered at least 60% damage to the body or whose health has

¹ Article 54 of the Law on basics of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war and the protection of families with children, with regards to Article 6 of the Law on amendments and supplements to the Law on basics of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war and the protection of families with children; the Official Gazette FBiH, number: 36/99, 54/04 and 39/06.

significantly deteriorated as a result of torture, inhumane and degrading treatment, unlawful punishment, unlawful incarceration (prison, concentration camp, internment), forced labour during war, or immediate threat of war;

- persons who have suffered at least 60% damage to the body as a result of war (bombings, street combat, explosion of military munitions, stray bullets);
- persons who have suffered at least 60% damage to the body from the explosion of left-over munitions following the war;
- persons who have suffered at least 60% damage to the body as a result of an act of diversion, or a terrorist act, undermining the safety and constitutional order of the Federation BiH;
- family members of a missing person, if such a person was a civilian, i.e. was not a member of armed forces;
- family members of a missing person who died as a result of war (bombings, street combat, explosion of military munitions, stray bullets).

3. How is the status of persons who have suffered sexual assault and rape defined in the Law?

- Following the amendments and supplements to the Law published in the Official Gazette of the FBiH, no. 39/06, persons who have suffered sexual assault and rape are defined as a special category of civilian victims of war.

4. Is there a deadline for applying for the status of a civilian victim of war in the FBiH?

- The FBiH Law does not set forth a deadline for the recognition of the status of a civilian victim of war. This means that such status is recognised to the persons who have suffered subsequent damages to

the body – manifested or deteriorated illness, long period of incubation, loss of limbs and loss sight of both eyes because of deterioration of overall health condition, mental damage, as well as other damages to the body resulting from the war or the immediate threat of war.

5. What is the status of the members of the "Autonomna pokrajina Zapadna Bosna"?

- The Law on principles of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war and protection of families with children of the FBiH also recognises as civilian victims of war members of the forces of the so-called "Autonomna pokrajina Zapadna Bosna", unless their entitlements are exercised under the Law on the rights of war veterans and members of their families (The Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, number 33/04 and 56/05).
- In order for persons to exercise entitlements to some other benefits, the civilian war victim status is granted under the Law to the person who has suffered **damage to the body below 60% or has suffered significant deterioration of health.**
- These entitlements include:
 - entitlement to financial support for the costs of medical treatment and purchase of orthopaedic supports;
 - entitlement to professional training (skills and competencies training and professional development);
 - entitlement to priority worker employment;
 - entitlement to housing priority;
 - entitlement to psychological assistance and legal aid.

6. What is the status of persons who were already recognised as civilian victims of war under the Law prior to the passage of the Law on principles of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war and protection of families with children of the FBiH?

- This category of civilian victims of war enjoys the same rights as civilian victims of war from the period 1992 to 1995 under the provisions of the Law.

7. Who can enjoy the right to protection as a civilian victim of war?

- This right is exercised by the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

8. Can foreign nationals exercise entitlements under this Law?

- Foreign nationals, who have suffered damage to the body, or whose family member died as a civilian victim of war, can enjoy all rights and exercise all entitlements under this Law provided that they do not claim the same rights in the country of their nationality or in the country of their permanent residence.
- The right of a foreign national is additionally subject to foreign nation reciprocity.

9. Can persons from the Republika Srpska be granted the status of the civilian victim of war and how can persons, who have been granted the status of the civilian victim of war in the FBiH, enjoy their rights and exercise their entitlements following their return to the RS?

- Any national of Bosnia and Herzegovina, holding a citizenship of the Republika Srpska, with permanent residence or temporary residence in the territory of the FBiH, shall enjoy the rights under this Law,

provided that they do not claim the same rights in the Republika Srpska.

- Civilian victims of war and family members of the civilian victims of war, with temporary residence in the territory of the FBiH, upon their return to their previous permanent places of residence in the Republika Srpska or the Brčko District, will exercise the same entitlements as they did in their places of temporary residence in the FBiH. Their claim is decided by the competent municipal authority of the last place of temporary residence, prior to their return to the RS and the Brčko District.

II – Basic rights and entitlements of civilian victims of war

10. What are the rights set forth in the FBiH Law on protection of civilian victims of war?

- Civilian victims of war may exercise the following entitlements:
 1. personal disability allowance or a personal monthly allowance;
 2. supplement for aid and assistance by another person;
 3. allowance for orthopaedic supports;
 4. family disability allowance;
 5. financial support for the costs of medical treatment and purchase of orthopaedic supports,
 1. right to professional training (skills and competencies training and professional development);
 2. right to worker employment priority;
 3. right to housing priority;
 4. right to psychological assistance and legal aid.
- It should be emphasised that entitlements under 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are exercised under provisions regulating health care, social protection, protection of families with children and employment.

The right to disability allowance or a personal monthly allowance

11. Are civilian victims of war grouped in subcategories according to the percentage of damages incurred to the body?

- In order to exercise entitlements under this Law, civilian victims of war are grouped in six categories

according to percentage of the damage incurred to the body:

1. group – the disabled with 100% damage who require assistance and care by another person for activities of daily living;
2. group – the disabled with 100% damage to the body;
3. group – the disabled with 90% damage to the body;
4. group – the disabled with 80% damage to the body;
5. group – the disabled with 70% damage to the body;
6. group – the disabled with 60% damage to the body.

12. What is the amount of the disabled allowance by groups?

I group – civilian victim 100% damage, allowance in the amount of 514,00 KM;
II group – civilian victim 100% damage, allowance in the amount of.....375,00 KM;
III group – civilian victim 90% damage, allowance in the amount of.....283,00 KM;
IV group – civilian victim 80% damage allowance in the amount of..... 221,00 KM;
V group – civilian victim 70% damage allowance in the amount of.....164,00 KM;
VI group – civilian victim 60% damage allowance in the amount of..... 92,00 KM.

13. What is the monthly personal allowance for persons who have suffered sexual assault and/or rape?

- The monthly personal allowance for persons who have suffered sexual assault and/or rape is 70% of the basic rate, which is 514,00 KM.

14. Who provides funds for the monthly personal allowance for civilian victims of war?

- Personal monthly allowance is set according to the damage to the body, in the amount of 70% of a monthly disability allowance of disabled war veterans. Under the Law, 50% of funds for the monthly personal allowance comes from the Federal budget, while 20% comes from cantonal budgets, allocated by categories set forth in the Law on rights of war veterans and their family members, except in cases of civilian war victims who got killed, are deceased, or are missing.

Entitlement to allowance for aid and assistance by another person

15. How to exercise the entitlement to the supplement for aid and assistance by another person?

- The entitlement to the benefit for aid and assistance by another person is enjoyed exclusively by the civilian victims of war, categories I to IV, who are incapable of meeting basic needs without the assistance by another person.

16. What is the allowance for aid and assistance by another person?

- The monthly allowance for aid and assistance by another person is set at 70% of the monthly supplement for aid and assistance by another person for the disabled war veterans, under disability categories, as follows:
 - supplement for aid and assistance, I category of disability, in the amount of.....514,00 KM;
 - supplement for aid and assistance, II category of disability, in the amount of.....359,00 KM;
 - supplement for aid and assistance, III category of disability, in the amount of.....257,00 KM.

Entitlement to orthopaedic supports

17. How can civilian victims of war exercise their right to orthopaedic supports?

- The entitlement to orthopaedic supports can be exercised by civilian victims of war whose damage to the body is a direct result of an injury or a wound, leading to limb amputation or severe damage to limb function or loss of sight of both eyes.

18. What is the allowance for orthopaedic supports?

- The monthly supplement for orthopaedic supports is set at 70% of the monthly supplement for orthopaedic for the disabled war veterans, under disability categories, as follows:
 - civilian victims of war I category.....149,00 KM;
 - civilian victims of war II category.....113,00 KM;
 - civilian victims of war III category.....87,00 KM.

The right to family disability allowance

19. Who and under what conditions is entitled to family disability allowance?

- Family members of the civilian war victim, categories I to IV, are entitled to disability allowance, under the following conditions:
 - that the civilian war victim, prior to his or her death, was entitled to the supplement for aid and assistance by another person;
 - that the civilian war victim died as a result of a wound, an injury, or an illness.
- Furthermore, family members of the civilian war victims, who have suffered sexual assault and/or rape, are entitled to family disability allowance.

20. What are the conditions under which family members of the civilian victim of war may exercise their entitlement to family disability allowance?

- Family members of the civilian victim of war who meet the requirements, shall be entitled to family disability allowance:
 1. **a widow** – who has reached the age of 55 **or a widow** – who has reached the age of 65, and even before the age of 55, and 65, respectively, if they are incapable of earning a livelihood;
 2. **children, adopted children, and step-children** – up to the age of 15, or, if they are in full time education, until the completion of full-time education, and maximum until the age of 25; if they are incapacitated to earn a livelihood, throughout the period of incapacity, provided that the said incapacity started before the age of 15, or while in full-time education, and prior to the age of 25.
- Furthermore, in case when:
 1. full-time study is stopped because of military service or illness, these persons are entitled to family disability allowance during the period of military service or illness, up to the age of 25. After this age limitation, their entitlement may be exercised for the gap period in full-time education during which they served in the military or were ill, provided that full-time education is recommenced prior to the age of 27.

21. How can parents or adoptive parents exercise their entitlement to family disability allowance?

- Parents and adoptive parents are entitled to family disability allowance even in such cases when close family members have exercised such entitlement.

- Furthermore, a stepfather and a stepmother, living in a household with a civilian victim of war for at least three years prior to his or her death or disappearance, are entitled to family disability allowance, provided that the said civilian victim of war does not have parents or adoptive parents.

22. What is the basic rate of family disability allowance?

- The basic rate which is used to calculate family disability allowance is 70% of the basic rate of family disability allowance for the family members of those war veterans who got killed, in the monthly amount of:
 - for one family member, 43% of the basic rate 221,00 KM;
 - for two family members, 55% of the basic rate 283,00 KM;
 - for three family members, 60% of the basic rate..... 308,00 KM;
 - for 4 + family members 65% of the basic rate.....334.00 KM.

23. When is the family disability allowance decreased?

- Family disability allowance is decreased in cases when family members and parents, or adoptive parents who may exercise this right, are salaried employees, enjoy a pension, are self-employed or have any other monthly income, the amount of which is higher than the average monthly net income in the Federation BiH for a previous year.

24. In this case, what is a decrease in the family disability allowance?

- The family disability allowance is decreased by 50% of the set rate.

25. Can family disability allowance be shared if the entitlement to it is granted to two or more family members?

- If the family disability allowance is shared by two or more family members, it will be divided into equal parts.

26. How is disability allowance calculated when a civilian victim of war is also entitled to both personal and family disability allowances?

- The civilian victim of war, who meets the requirements for the entitlement to personal and family disability allowances, based on one or more persons, is entitled to the personal disability allowance and to one half of the family disability allowance for each person based on whom the entitlement is exercised.

27. How is family disability allowance calculated based on several people?

- Family members who meet the requirements for family disability allowance based on two or more persons, are entitled to family disability allowance for one person and to a half of family disability allowance for each subsequent person.

28. How can civilian victims of war exercise the entitlement to accommodation?

- Under this Law, cantons shall draft priority accommodation programmes for civilian victims of war, and particularly those victims who are witnesses in court cases.
- Furthermore, cantons may also regulate other rights under this Law, as per needs of civilian victims of war and the availability of funds.

III – The exercise of entitlements and cessation of entitlements of civilian victims of war

29. What is the start date for the exercise of entitlements as a civilian victim of war?

- The entitlement of the civilian victim of war to personal disability allowance, aid and assistance by another person, orthopaedic supplements, and family disability allowance shall be exercised from the day when the application for entitlement is submitted.
- It should be emphasised that the amendments and supplements to the Law of September 2006 regulate that family members of the civilian victim of war shall be entitled to family disability allowance until such a person is declared dead, and at maximum for the period of two years from the passage of this Law, i.e. until September 2008. The amendments and supplements set forth that this entitlement shall cease unless families start the procedure to declare the civilian victim of war as missing. This provision is not in line with Article 27 of the BiH Law on Missing Persons.

30. How to exercise entitlement to aid and assistance by another person?

- The beneficiary of the supplement for aid and assistance by another person, meeting the requirements for such entitlement under other regulations, may, as a matter of personal choice, exercise such entitlement solely under one set of regulations.

31. How are allowances under this Law paid?

- Allowances are paid monthly for the previous month.

32. Who gets allowance payments in case of death of the beneficiary?

- Any due allowance that has not been paid to the civilian victim of war will be paid to the beneficiary's family members who shared the household with him or her until the day of his or her death.

33. Is the beneficiary, who is entitled to the supplement for aid and assistance by another person, eligible for such allowance during the period spent in a health facility?

- The supplement for aid and assistance by another person is not paid for the month which he or she spends in a health facility where aid and assistance by another person is provided.

34. What is the entitlement of the beneficiary who is serving a 6-month prison term or longer?

- The beneficiary serving a six-month prison sentence shall not enjoy entitlements while serving the sentence.
- In cases when the beneficiary is incarcerated, family members supported by him or her shall receive half of the amount of the allowance.
- The other half of the allowance shall be paid to the beneficiary, should a court ruling abort legal proceedings or free the beneficiary from charges, or if the charges against the beneficiary are rejected, for reasons other than non-jurisdiction of the court.

35. Can persons sentenced by a court ruling for war crimes or for the jeopardizing of the constitutional order and safety of BiH or the Federation of BiH exercise entitlements under this Law?

- The Law regulates that in cases when beneficiaries and their family members are sentenced for war

crimes or for jeopardizing the constitutional order and safety of BiH or the FBiH, they shall lose the entitlements, while any person against whom criminal proceedings are led because of allegations of criminal offences shall not receive any benefits until the proceedings are ended.

36. Does a spouse, by entering another marriage or a civil partnership, maintain his or her entitlement?

- By entering another marriage or civil partnership, a spouse shall lose his or her entitlement under this Law on civilian victims of war that he or she enjoyed as a family member.
- Furthermore, under this Law, a spouse or a partner shall lose the entitlement in cases when he or she has left the children with whom entitlement is enjoyed, has neglected their maintenance and upbringing. The entitlement can be reinstated if the spouse or a partner continues parental duties during the time in which children exercise the entitlements under this Law.

37. Can the beneficiary continue exercising using his or her entitlements after leaving BiH?

- The beneficiary's entitlement shall cease on leaving BiH for over three months, starting from the day of leaving BiH. On return to BiH, the beneficiary may submit the request to have his or her benefits reinstated.

38. How to report any changes that could affect the entitlements under this Law?

- The beneficiaries shall report any changes related to the cessation of and decrease in benefits to the competent authority no later than 15 days from the day when changes take place.

IV – Procedures for exercising the entitlements as civilian victims of war

39. What is the competent authority to decide on entitlements under this Law?

- The first instance authority for deciding entitlements to personal disability allowance or any other personal allowance, supplement for care by another person, orthopaedic supports and family disability allowance shall be the Centre for Social Work or the competent municipal administrative agency, by the place of permanent or temporary residence of the applicant.

40. Who decides on appeals against first-instance decisions?

- The competent Cantonal administrative body shall consider appeals against first-instance decisions.

41. What indicators are used in determining the status of a civilian victim of war for a person who has suffered damages to the body?

- The determining of the status of the civilian victim of war for a person who has suffered damages to the body shall be done using written supporting documents issued under the rules on administrative procedure.
- The written supporting documents shall comprise medical records made immediately after damages to the body were incurred, as well as record of proof issued by a competent body specifying circumstances which have led to the damages.
- It should be noted that written supporting documents also comprise documents issued by competent bodies such as associations of citizens, non-governmental organisations or other relevant institutions providing assistance to civilian victims of war.

- All submitted documents are subject to checks and review.

42. What is considered to be proof of evidence for determining the status of the civilian victim of war in cases of incurred damages to the body?

- Proof of evidence for the recognition of the status of the civilian victim of war on grounds of damages to the body incurred during torture, inhumane and degrading treatment, unlawful punishment, unlawful incarceration (prison, concentration camp, internment), forced labour during war etc., shall comprise:
 - a certificate issued by the Association of Camp Inmates in Bosnia and Herzegovina or Croat Association of Camp Inmates of the homeland war in BiH, issued based on evidence in the ICRC register and other available information on the time the victim of torture spent in a camp, internment or incarceration, forced labour etc., as well as the original medical records made immediately after incurring damages to the body.

43. What is considered to be proof of evidence for determining the status of the civilian victim of war in cases of victims of war events, explosions of left-over munitions following the war, acts of diversion and terrorist acts?

- Proof of evidence for the recognition of the status of the civilian victim of war in cases of victims of war events, explosions of lefty-over munitions following the war, acts of diversion and terrorist acts, shall comprise:
 - official record of the competent agency on site visit or a certificate by the local civil defence

office detailing the circumstances of the incurring of damages to the body or death;

- original medical records made immediately after incurring damages to the body.

44. What is considered to be proof of evidence for determining entitlements under this Law as family members of the missing person?

- Proof of evidence for determining entitlements under the Law for families of the missing person shall comprise the required proof under the relevant legislation on the missing persons.

45. What is considered to be proof of evidence for determining the status of a civilian victim of war if a person has suffered sexual assault and rape?

- Proof of evidence for the recognition of the status of the civilian victim of war, if a person is a victim of a sexual assault and rape, shall comprise:
 - certificate issued by the Association "Žena-žrtva rata" -Sarajevo on the status and consequences of sexual assault and rape;
 - appropriate medical records.

46. What are the entitlements for persons who have lost the entitlements to military disability allowances during a review?

- Persons who during a review lose the entitlements under the regulations on military disability allowances may file an application for entitlements regulated in the legislation on the entitlements of the civilian victims of war.

47. How are the following determined: damages to the body of civilian victims of war; allowances for aid and assistance by another person; allowances for orthopaedic supports; and the incapacity to earn a livelihood?

- Damages to the body of civilian victims of war, allowances for aid and assistance by another person, allowances for orthopaedic supports, and the incapacity to earn a livelihood are determined on the basis of assessment by a competent medical committee set up under regulations of the Federal Ministry of work and social policy.

48. Are decisions on entitlements subject to review?

- Decision on entitlements issued by first-instance authorities are subject to review. A review does not postpone the execution of the decision.

49. Can a civilian victim of war apply for re-assessment of damages to the body?

- Should there be any changes in a civilian victim of war related to damages to the body that may affect the entitlements granted by a final decision, such civilian victim of war may, after two years from the day the decision was issued, file a request for re-assessment of the percentage of bodily damage that will take into account any new changes.

50. Who covers the cost of a civilian victim of war/beneficiary in the process of obtaining entitlements?

- Civilian victims of war/beneficiaries will be reimbursed for costs of travel to another place to which they have been sent by a competent authority or to which they have travelled for examination by a medical committee.

- The beneficiary, who qualifies for an escort during the journey, will be reimbursed for the travel costs of the escort.
The reimbursement will be in the amount of a coach ticket or a second class railway ticket.

51. Who pays allowances regulated under law?

- Payments are disbursed by a competent cantonal administrative body, and all monies come from the federal and cantonal budgets.

52. Who keeps records on beneficiaries and payments?

- A competent municipal service keeps records on beneficiaries and payments, and submits monthly reports to a competent cantonal authority.

53. Who covers the costs of a procedure to obtain entitlements as a civilian victim of war?

- All costs of procedure to obtain entitlements as a civilian victim of war under this Law will be covered by the competent authority carrying out the procedure.

54. Who can civilian victims of war and their family members who have temporary residence in the territory of FBiH exercise their entitlements?

- Civilian victims of war and their family members who have temporary residence in the Federation of BiH, upon return to their places of permanent residence in the Republika Srpska or the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will enjoy the same entitlements as in the places of temporary residence.
- The exercise of these entitlements war will be ensured by the competent municipal agency in the last place of temporary residence prior to return to the Republika Srpska or the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.