

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

THE FIRST PERIODIC REPORT
OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
PREPARED UNDER REQUEST
OF THE UN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia-Herzegovina, pursuant to Article 12 of the *Law on Ministries and Other Administrative Bodies of Bosnia-Herzegovina*, and pursuant to Article 54 item 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia-Herzegovina, at its 86th session, held in 2005, adopted the Initial Report of Bosnia-Herzegovina on the implementation of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights for the period 1994-2004.

The UN Committee for Human Rights, at its 35th session, held on 18 and 19 October 2006, with participation of the Delegation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, adopted the subject Report, and subsequently passed Conclusions and Recommendations specifying 1 November 2010 as the date for the submission of the Second periodic report of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

By Article 26 of the Conclusions and Recommendations the Committee requested Bosnia-Herzegovina to publicise and widely disseminate the Initial Report in official languages to the public, as well as to judicial, legislative and administrative authorities. The Council of Ministers of B-H, at its 86th session, held on 14 July 2005, took note of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the UN Committee for Human Rights, and pursuant to Article 20 of the Conclusions and Recommendations obligated the competent authorities at all levels to work continuously on their implementation, and to inform the Council of Ministers of B-H at least once a year on undertaken activities, state and achievements, as well as on the problems arising in the area pertaining to the Conclusions and Recommendations of the UN Committee for Human Rights. Moreover, the Council of Ministers of B-H has obligated competent authorities to work within their everyday activities on stimulation of civil sector work, particularly those NGOs dealing with the subject topic more directly.

2. Pursuant to Rule 71 para 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the UN Committee for Human Rights, Bosnia-Herzegovina was requested to submit within a year the information on undertaken activities, as required by the Conclusions and Recommendations of the UN Committee for Human Rights - paras 8, 14, 19 and 23. This means that Bosnia-Herzegovina has obligation and task to inform the competent Committee on the situation of human rights dealt with by the mentioned paragraphs.

Complying with the specified deadline of the UN Committee for Human Rights, Bosnia-Herzegovina is providing the following information as responses to Questions Nos. 8, 14, 19 and 23.

C. Main concerns and recommendations

Question No. 8

The Committee is concerned that after the rejection of the Constitutional Amendments on 26 April 2006, the Constitution of B-H and the Electoral Law of B-H continue to exclude "Others", i.e. persons not belonging to one of the "constituent peoples" of the State Party (Bosniaks, Croats, Serbs), and their election to the House of Peoples and the three-member Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina (Articles 2, 25 and 26).

The State Party has to restart talks on constitutional changes in a transparent manner and to include all stakeholders on wide participatory basis, with a view of adoption of electoral system which guarantees equal enjoyment of rights to all citizens, regardless of their ethnicity, in accordance with Article 25 of the Covenant.

3. Bosnia-Herzegovina appreciates justified concern of the Committee over the failure to adopt relevant constitutional amendments on 26 April 2006, and for the fact that the current Election Law of B-H has not yet solved the issue of citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina belonging to the group of national minorities, treated by the Constitution of B-H as "Others", i.e. persons not belonging to one of the "constituent peoples" of Bosnia-Herzegovina (Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats) in the sense of their exclusion and impossibility to be elected into the House of Peoples and the three-member Presidency of B-H (Articles 2, 25 and 26). Therefore, Bosnia-Herzegovina is asked to reopen the talks on constitutional reforms in a transparent process and on a wide participatory basis, including all interested parties, with a view of adoption of electoral system which guarantees equal enjoyment of rights to all B-H citizens, regardless of their ethnicity, in accordance with Article 25 of the Covenant which reads:
"Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:
 - a) *To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;*
 - b) *To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;*
 - c) *To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country".*
4. Proceeding from the overall structure of population of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the course of conclusion of the Dayton Peace Agreement, particular attention was paid to constitutional-legal organisation of future state union. Creators of the Dayton Constitution of B-H had a serious task – how to design political and legal mechanisms which would guarantee equality of peoples and application on conventions on human rights and freedoms. On that occasion the solution was found in adoption of the principle of non-discrimination and avoidance to get into detailed solution of this problem. Article II item 4 of the Constitution of

B-H reads: "*The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms provided for in this Article or in the international agreements listed in Annex I to this Constitution shall be secured to all persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status*". The fact that 15 international legal documents protecting human rights, among which the 1992 European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and 1994 Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities are an integral part of the Constitution of B-H implies that the Constitution of B-H secures minority rights to minorities under the highest European standards.

5. However, minority peoples have specific political and constitutional-legal status in the practice of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Although there is still no clear definition as regards who are "Others" and how many of them reside in B-H, except that they are not Bosniaks, Serbs or Croats, i.e. that they do not belong to one of the "constituent peoples", it could be expected that Bosnia-Herzegovina in the forthcoming period will put efforts to secure for members of minorities - through practical life activities - rights which belong to them under the Constitution. To this end, with a view of full protection of this category of BH population, the Constitutional Court of B-H in the course of 1998 and 2000 put effort to protect their status with several decisions on constituency of peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Subsequently the High Representative for Bosnia-Herzegovina in April 2002, referring to specific decisions of the Constitutional Court of B-H, has made decisions amending Entity Constitutions with direct provisions on proportional representation of constituent peoples and "Others" in the state authorities and public institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina. According to the High Representative's amendments in Republic Srpska "Serbs, Bosniaks and Croats as constituent peoples, `Others` and citizens participate in execution of power in Republic Srpska". Identical amendments have been imposed on the Constitution of the Federation of B-H. This principle has been worked out through provisions on the structure of representative bodies and executive authorities. In the Federation of B-H at least four members of one constituent people are represented in the House of Representatives, while constituent peoples have 17 delegates each in the House of Peoples, and there are seven "Others". Unfortunately, this principle has not started operating fully in the House of Peoples of the Federation B-H.
6. The practice of "the protection of national interest" has been introduced through constitutional amendments in Republic Srpska, according to which neither law concerning vital national interest can enter into force until adopted by the Council of Peoples, comprising of eight members from each constituent peoples and four members from among "Others". A special Council within the Constitutional Court of Republic Srpska has been introduced as an instrument for vital national interests` protection, with two judges from each of three constituent peoples and one from among "Others".

So, from the legal point of view, legal and political status of minority groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been determined in accordance with the generally

adopted European standards. The problem is that the mentioned provisions have not been implemented consistently in practice.

7. Due to the mentioned and other problems, at the end March 2006, following many month discussions, the actual authorities signed the Agreement on Amendments to the Constitution of B-H, in order to eliminate more successfully certain constitutional provisions which due to their unclearness may present discrimination of those not belonging to constituent peoples. Although under the current Constitution of Bosnia-Herzegovina members of national minorities, i.e. "Others" are not technically prevented to run for and to be elected on the most responsible political functions in the state, it is evident that members from among "Others" are not positioned on the most responsible functions, which is guaranteed to them under the current constitutional arrangement.
8. We emphasise that proposed constitutional solutions even more encourage and guarantee members of national minorities to participate in political life of the state equally and without any discrimination. In order to realise this in the forthcoming period it will be necessary to work out Election Law mechanisms under which guaranteed seats for members of national minorities, called "Others" will be filled up. This issue could be worked out only after the new constitutional amendments reform, which is to be expected soon. It is hoped that a constitutional category "Others" will be equal in all fields of society, both technically and essentially and actually, as well as they will participate equally and without discrimination in the highest political and social functions, from local self-governance to the highest authorities at the State level.
9. Proposals on constitutional amendments were not adopted in parliamentary procedure, and after that at the end 2006 General Parliamentary Elections were held. It was agreed that after the Elections activities would be continued on agreements and on constitutional solutions, containing solutions relating to the rights of "Others". However, this has not been the case yet.
10. As regards amendments to the Election Law of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Interministerial Working Group has been established, tasked with the preparation of the Proposals of Amendments to the Election Law of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Law on Political Parties Financing and the Law on the Conflict of Interests in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Interministerial Working Group is composed of three representatives of the Council of Ministers of B-H, three representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of B-H (both Houses), and four members of the Central Electoral Commission of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Working Group has been working intensively on the set tasks since the beginning July 2007. It has been planned that the Proposal of the draft Law on the Amendments to the Election Law of Bosnia-Herzegovina be prepared by 15 November 2007, and that it be forwarded into parliamentary procedure.

11. The essence of amendments of the Election Law of Bosnia-Herzegovina refers to the three levels:

- the first level is related to the technical informative amendments of the Law, for the purpose of better organising and technical preparations of the next local elections, to be held in October 2008. Hence, its amendments have to be adopted a year before elections are held;
 - the second amendment would relate to enabling members of national minorities to be represented in the legislative bodies of local authorities (municipal assemblies in Republic Srpska and municipal councils in the Federation of B-H), and
 - harmonisation of the whole Election Law with European electoral heritage, i.e. with international standards in the field of elections.
12. As regards national minorities, underway are activities on amendments of Articles 13 and 14 of the Election Law of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In this way, in accordance with the mentioned provisions, members of national minorities will be enabled to be included into electoral process on an equal footing.
13. We inform you that, in accordance with the forthcoming constitutional changes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the issue of the meaning of the term "Others" has been raised more frequently. Upon delegates' questions, the Constitutional-Legal Commission of both Houses of the Parliamentary Assembly of B-H has addressed this question for one of the forthcoming sessions of the Council of Ministers of B-H with a view of defining the term "Others", in order to finally have authentic interpretation of the term "Others", and to carry out in this way certain changes in the Election Law of B-H pertaining to this issue.

Question No. 14

The Committee notes with concern that fate and burial place of some 15,000 persons missing during the war (1992-1995) has remained unresolved. The Committee reminds the State Party that families of missing persons have the right to know the fate of their relatives, and that the failure to examine causes and circumstances of their death, as well as their burial places increase uncertainty and sufferings for the family members and may present violation of Article 7 of the Covenant (Articles 2(3), 6 and 7).

The State Party has to undertake immediate and efficient actions to investigate all outstanding cases of missing persons and to ensure that the Missing Persons Institute of B-H become fully operational, in accordance with the Decision of the Constitutional Court from 13 August 2005. Moreover, it should provide that the central database of the missing persons be finalised and verified, that the Fund for Support to the Families of Missing Persons be provides, and that payments to families commence as soon as possible.

14. The issue of the missing persons is one of the most urgent issues, both from the aspect of obligation of the State to solve it and to end it, and from the deepest human and moral relation towards families which have not found their relatives yet. Therefore, the Committee reminds Bosnia-Herzegovina to solve the fate of some 13,000 persons found missing during the war 1992-1995, reminds B-H on more transparent and detailed informing the families of missing persons on the fate of their relatives, since the failure to examine causes and circumstances of their death, as well as the burial places increases uncertainty and sufferings for the family members and most often present violation of Article 7 of the Covenant (Articles 2(3), 6 and 7). Bosnia-Herzegovina is required to intensify efforts in undertaking immediate and efficient actions to investigate all outstanding cases of missing persons and to immediately secure that the Missing Persons Institute of B-H become fully operational, in accordance with the Decision of the Constitutional Court from 13 August 2005. The Committee insists on providing the central database of the missing persons, and full operative work of the Fund for Support to the Families of Mission Persons, with a main view to commence payments to families of missing persons as soon as possible.
15. Considering seriousness and severity of the problems pertaining to the missing persons in the previous time, Bosnia-Herzegovina has made great efforts on solving the problem. Moves have been made on preparation and adoption of legal regulations. The Law on Missing Persons B-H has been adopted; the Guide for Families of Missing Persons has been prepared; institutions established under the Law have been established, namely the Missing Persons Institute of B-H and the Fund for Support to the Families of Mission Persons.
16. The Law on Missing Persons, adopted at the end 2004, determines the principles for the improvement the tracing process, definition of a missing person, the manner of central register keeping, realisation of social and other rights of the members of families of missing persons, as well as other issues

pertaining to tracing the missing persons from Bosnia-Herzegovina and in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Law determines and guarantees full rights to the families of the missing persons to find the fate of the missing persons and relatives, their whereabouts, or, in case they are dead, circumstances, cause of death and burial places if it is known, and to get mortal remains. Article 4 of the Law bounds the authorities to offer available information to the families of the missing persons, to the relevant institutions for missing persons tracing, as well as all necessary assistance pertaining to the improvement of the tracing process and solving the cases of missing persons from and in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

17. With a view of improvement of the tracing process and more efficient identification of mortal remains of missing persons at the State level, the Missing Persons Institute of B-H (MPI) has been established, as an independent institution for tracing the missing persons in/from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Co-founders of the Missing Persons Institute of B-H are the Council of Ministers of B-H and the International Commission for Missing Persons (ICMP).

The MPI has commenced its work, however, not in full capacity yet, which is expected to take place in November 2007. Management bodies have been elected, namely: the Steering Board, the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors.

18. In October 2007 the Steering Board of the MPI appointed the Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of associations of missing persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina, two Bosniaks, two Serbs and two Croats. The Advisory Committee exercises the influence of the families of missing persons on the missing persons tracing process. Members of associations of missing persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina participate in work of the Steering Board, without the voting right. The Steering Board has prepared and adopted normative documents of the MPI, namely: the Statute, the Rulebook on Systematisation of Posts, the Rulebook on Salaries and Other Remuneration, and the Rulebook on the Work of the MPI. These are the documents needed for the functioning of the MPI. The mentioned documents have been forwarded to the Council of Ministers of B-H for adoption, and will be considered at the next session of the CoM. Following this legally established procedure, the contracts on work will be signed with employees, who have been taken over in accordance with the Agreement on Assuming the Role of Co-founders of the Missing Persons Institute of Bosnia-Herzegovina (Official Gazette of B-H, International Agreements, No. 13/05), signed by the Council of Ministers and the International Commission for Missing Persons (ICMP). This will allow the MPI to formally begin with its work. Article 5 item c of the Agreement defines that the initial staff of the Institute will be taken over from the staff employed in the Federation Commission on Tracing Missing Persons and the Republic Srpska Office on Detained and Missing Persons (17 Bosniaks, 12 Serbs and 7 Croats).

The MPI Board has prepared and proposed for adoption the budget needed for the work of the MPI for 2008 in the amount of some BAM 8.5 million.

19. Articles 21-23 of the Law on Missing Persons in B-H (Official Gazette of B-H, No. 50/04) stipulate creation of the Central Records (CEN), collection and usage of data and protection of data. Data in the CEN will not present only a list and identification of missing persons, but an obligation to provide all data in a unique place. This will be a comprehensive database containing photos, films and other information pertaining to missing persons. This process will last 1-2 years.
20. The Working Group for Implementation of the State Law on Missing Persons has adopted preliminary design for the CEN in December 2006. The Working Group is composed of representatives of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of B-H, Entity authorities for tracing missing persons, the ICMP, the International Red Cross and representatives of Entity and District Brcko B-H Governments. Preliminary design has not been considered by the MPI Steering Board, since it has not been operational.
21. The Missing Persons Institute of Bosnia-Herzegovina is responsible, *inter alia*: to collect, process and systematise the information on missing persons, as well as individual and mass graves; to establish a central, unified database on missing persons (CEN); to keep records, provide notification to families of missing persons, including the issuance of certificates on disappearance and identity of victims; to find, verify, and mark locations of mass and individual graves; to participate in excavations and exhumations of mass and individual graves, collection of visible surface remains, autopsies, anthropological examinations, etc.
However, the MPI does not work in full capacity yet, although transfer of authority from Entity Commissions has been carried out. This transfer has been a basic condition for the establishment of the MPI. This has been done so as to eliminate possible discriminatory actions accompanying exhumation and identification of missing persons, and to accelerate improvement of missing persons tracing and identification. The importance of the support to the work of the MPI is based on the fact that in Bosnia-Herzegovina there are still activities on solving and tracing 13,000 missing persons.
22. The Guide for Families of Missing Persons has been prepared in order to facilitate the access to information, justice and guaranteed rights to families of missing persons, as well as to allow proper implementation of the Law on Missing Persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Although the Law has stipulated establishment of the Fund for Support to the Families of Missing Persons, this independent administrative organisation has not begun with its work yet. As regards the Fund, provisions of Articles 15-18 of the Law on Missing Persons in B-H have not been applied yet. The Agreement on Financing of the Fund has not been adopted, since the Governments of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Republic Srpska and District Brcko B-H has not agreed on the percent of financing set aside for financing of the Fund. This issue, as well as the issue of the MPI seat has been nominated to Governments. Due to noncoordination of positions, the Fund is not able to provide financial assistance determined in Article 19 of the Law on Missing Persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

23. In spite of all efforts put both by domestic and international institutions and organisations in Bosnia-Herzegovina in ending missing persons tracing, there is still tracing of 13,000 missing persons. This implies that number of missing persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina is still unjustifiably large; and responsibility is on relevant State authorities to solve the issue of missing persons soon, since there are all preconditions for the mentioned.

Question No. 19

The Committee is concerned with poor conditions in detention units in Entity police establishments and prisons, which are often overcrowded, understaffed, under-equipped, and which provide inadequate out-of-prison activities and exercises. Moreover, it is concerned with poor hygienic and material conditions, underqualified staff and inappropriate pharmacotherapy for mentally ill patients and inmates, particularly in the Forensic-Psychiatric Ward of the Zenica Prison, as well the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic (Articles 7 and 10).

The State Party has to improve material and hygienic conditions in detention establishments, prisons and institutions for mentally ill persons in both Entities, and to provide appropriate staffing level, regular exercising and out-of-prison activities for inmates, as well as the appropriate treatment of mentally ill patients. All patients from the Forensic-Psychiatric Ward of the Zenica Prison have to be transferred, and to provide in connection to this that the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic meets all international standards.

24. The Committee shows particular interest for consistent implementation of Articles 7 and 10 of the Covenant, which forbid torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, since all persons deprived of liberty have to be treated in a human way, respecting dignity inherent in a human being. Examples are listed and responses requested on what is being done in the field of improvement of poor detention conditions in Entity police establishments (overcrowding, understaffing, inadequate equipping, poor material and hygienic conditions, lack of professional and trained staff, etc). The Committee particularly stresses the state in the Forensic-Psychiatric Ward of the Zenica Prison and the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic. It considers that Bosnia-Herzegovina should pay more attention to improvement of material and hygienic conditions in detention and prison facilities and mental health institutions in both Entities, and to work faster on international standards fulfilment.
25. In Bosnia-Herzegovina there are four incoherent and incomplete systems for the execution of criminal sanctions. We talk on incomplete systems since none of them function as rounded whole, which would satisfy with its complete infrastructure all aspects of the execution of criminal sanctions (there are no separate female correction institutions for serving sentence of imprisonment nor an institution for execution of correctional measures, inadequate placement and treatment of vulnerable groups: juveniles, mentally ill patients, drug addicts, persons with disabilities, elderly and bed-ridden persons, etc). They are incoherent due to the fact that their legal solutions are different and make horizontal flow of sentenced persons impossible, without violation of human rights of sentenced persons.
 - A) The first system relates to the execution of sentence of imprisonment and measure of detention pronounced, i.e. determined by the Court of B-H. This subject has been regulated by the *Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia-Herzegovina* (Official Gazette B-H, No. 13/05). There is no separate correctional institution for execution of sentence of imprisonment

pronounced by the Court of B-H; that sentence is executed in Entity correctional institutions. The only measure executed in the Detention Unit of the Court of B-H for 20 persons is a detention measure determined by the Court of B-H. Since these capacities are not sufficient for placement of all detainees of the Court of Bosnia-Herzegovina, other detainees are placed in the Entity correctional institutions. Most often there are the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Sarajevo East and the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Sarajevo. There is the plan to widen accommodation capacities for 16 more places through adaptation of the current facility of the Detention Unit. However, this will not be sufficient to meet needs of the Court of B-H. Moreover, underway are plans for the construction of a separate Correctional Institution in Sarajevo East, for the execution of sentences of imprisonment and measures of detention pronounced, i.e. determined by the Court of B-H. The *Law on the Establishment of the Institution for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia-Herzegovina* is in the parliamentary procedure. Underway are preparations on arrangement of construction land for the commencement of construction of the Institution. It has been planned that the Institution has some 340 places.

The Ministry of Justice of B-H has enacted all by-laws stemming from the provisions of the *Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia-Herzegovina*. These by-laws contain European prison rules standards and other international documents dealing with sentenced persons' rights, as well the CPT recommendations. The overall treatment of detainees in the Detention Unit of the Court of Bosnia-Herzegovina meets the high European standards, which is judgement of all international and domestic experts visiting the Detention Unit.

- B) The second system functions in the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Execution of the sentence of imprisonment in the Federation of B-H has been regulated by the *Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions in the Federation of B-H* (Official Gazette of the FB-H, Nos. 44/98 and 42/99). There is one Close-Type Correctional Institution, four Half-Open Type Correctional Institutions and three wards of Half-Open Type Correctional Institutions. Overall placement capacity is: 1052 places for sentenced persons and 361 places for placement of persons serving detention measure.
- C) The third system of execution of criminal sanctions operates in Republic Srpska. Execution of criminal sanctions in Republic Srpska has been regulated by the *Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions in Republic Srpska* (Official Gazette of RS, No. 64/01). The mentioned Law has been harmonised with the *Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Detention and Other Measures of Bosnia-Herzegovina* determined in the *Law on Amendments to the Law on Execution of Criminal and Misdemeanour Sanctions of Republic Srpska* (Official Gazette of RS, No. 68/07). There are two Close-Type Correctional Institutions, one Half-Open Type Correctional Institution and three

District Prisons at the territory of Republic Srpska. The overall placement capacities are 770 places for sentenced persons and 285 places for placement of persons serving detention measure.

- D) The fourth system operates in District Brcko B-H. Execution of criminal sanctions in District Brcko B-H has been regulated by the *Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions of District Brcko B-H* (Official Gazette of District Brcko B-H, Nos. 8/00 and 1/01). There is no separate correctional institution in District Brcko B-H for execution of sentence of imprisonment; imprisonment sentence is executed in Entity correctional institutions. In District Brcko B-H there is the Detention Unit with 45 places for placement of persons for whom measure of detention is pronounced by Courts of District Brcko B-H.
26. All available capacities of the correctional institutions in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been filled. There are free places only in the Ward of the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Mostar and in the Ward of the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Zenica. The most difficult situation is with the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Sarajevo. The capacities in that Institution are overcrowded; not all persons referred to serve imprisonment sentence can be received, but there is a waiting list. A similar situation as regards the reception of sentenced persons is in the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Bihac, in which there is also a waiting list for the reception of new sentenced persons.
27. Regardless the fact that correctional institutions are under the competence of Entity Ministries of Justice, the State Ministry of Justice, with a view of assisting in solving the problem with placement of detainees in the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Sarajevo, has prepared the Information on Overcrowding of Placement Capacities in the Ward of the Half-Open Type Correctional Institution in Sarajevo, with a Proposal of Conclusions. In April 2007 the Information was forwarded to the Council of Ministers of B-H for consideration. The Council of Ministers B-H considered the Information at the beginning of June 2007 and passed a conclusion that, pending adoption of the Law on the State Property, the State Ministry of Justice is tasked to undertake activities and to try to solve the solution for unburdening the capacities, utilising the internal reserves.
28. The problem of adequate placement to treatment of persons currently placed in the special ward for serving of previous measure of obligatory psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical institution with the Closed-Type Correctional Institution in Zenica is under exclusive competence of the authorities of the Federation of B-H. Moreover, the State Ministry of Justice has been actively included in this problem solving. As a result of these activities, there is the Information on rehabilitation of the building for the needs of execution of measure of obligatory psychiatric treatment pronounced in criminal proceedings (the building next to the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic). In August 2007 the Information was submitted to the Council of Minister of B-H on consideration and adoption of the proposed conclusions.

29. Given that the CPT in the course of 2003 set minimum requirements for police establishments, in the course of 2007, under the CPT report, most police stations in Bosnia-Herzegovina have complied with the set criteria; moreover, there have been certain improvements. Taken as a whole, most cells in police stations are still in poor condition: little natural light, poor artificial light, inadequate ventilation, and poor hygienic conditions. Certain police cells have been put out of use, and some have done adaptation and upgrading in the meantime.
30. The situation with police establishments has not changed significantly as compared with the period since the submission of the Initial Report on the Situation of Civil and Political Rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Efforts are made, but due to insufficient funds many 2003 CPT's recommendations have not been applied up to date.
31. A particular problem relates to overcrowding of police establishments, stressing a significant problem with placement of juvenile offenders. As a rule, there is no progress with placement of juvenile offenders. Juveniles still share cells with adults, or are placed in rooms of the same corridor whose doors remain unlocked during the night. The solution is in the construction of new units adjusted to the needs of juveniles. There are some ideas to prepare smaller units with multidisciplinary team (male-female would be the best) selected and specially trained for work with juveniles. Recommendations are that it would be the best if such units have their own management.
32. Given that safety situation in certain prisons (Zenica, Doboј, Foca and Sarajevo) is not at satisfactorily level both for inmates and prison staff due to excesses taking place in the previous period, the CPT has recommended as sooner preparation of integral strategy for dealing with violence in prisons at the level of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Republic Srpska and District Brcko B-H. New criminal legislation has amended the criminal justice system by transforming it with international practice and principles. Investigation functions have been transferred to prosecutors, while the office of an investigation judge has been dissolved. Under the new legislation, a person whom the police has deprived of liberty on the grounds for suspicion that he may have committed a criminal act must be brought to the prosecutor not later than 24 hours. The prosecutor must submit a preliminary hearing judge a request for determination of pre-trial confinement or a release order. So, the longest period spent in police detention is 48 hours.
33. The rule of law, however, requires not only adoption of the adequate legal norms, but also undertaking necessary activities securing their application. Focus has been placed on three fundamental rights of persons deprived of liberty, namely: the right to inform his family or the third party about his deprivation of liberty, the right to a defence attorney of his own choice, and the right to a doctor. It is particularly important that a person deprived of liberty be informed on his rights without delay. Information collected in the course of 2007 implies that there is still a need for improvement of practical application of the mentioned and other rights, given the fact there is incomplete compliance with legal provisions.

34. In accordance with Articles 7 and 10 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnia-Herzegovina has submitted and presented to the UN Committee for Human Rights the Initial Report, presenting, *inter alia*, the situation and position of detainees and inmates in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Subsequently, in accordance with Article 10 para 1 of the European Convention specific activities have been conducted several times, initiated by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT). Since the first CPT's visit in April 2003 in Bosnia-Herzegovina new criminal codes and laws on internal strategies dealing with violence in prisons have entered into force. In order to make them effective it is necessary to employ adequate number of prison staff able to perform their authorities in an adequate manner. It is only the trained staff which is able to react efficiently and to recognise reaction signs of inmates and to react to problems in a resolute and proper manner. Jobs have to be filled in an adequate manner (appropriate number of persons both in day and night shifts, which is not the case at the moment). In this case a critical issue and a critical component are careful assessment, classification and allocation of cells to individual inmates.
35. With a view of prevention of occurrences of violence in prisons in Bosnia-Herzegovina, certain prison establishments plan construction of high security wards. This will certainly contribute to provision of security system as a whole.
36. Since the Committee has expressed particular interest on the state of psychiatric establishments, specifically of the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic and Annexe of Forensic Psychiatry of the Zenica Prison, follows updated estimation of the current situation in the mentioned establishments.

As regards the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic situation has been gradually improving. Premises in which patients are placed are cleaner and overall hygienic conditions have been improved. Observation windows have been placed on the doors of rooms, which has not been the case previously. One dormitory room has been turned into a pleasant visiting room. Filling of jobs in the Forensic Psychiatry Unit has been improved, since one more psychiatrist has been employed. He has taken responsibility for patients of Open Ward, with the presence of a psychologist and a social worker, and compulsory presence of two nurses. Number of guards has remained the same: two guards in day shift and one or two in night shifts and during the weekends. Although this is a welcome improvement, number of staff is still unsatisfactory.

Treatment and care of all patients within the Clinic is carried out in the same way through realisation of various types of therapy, namely: pharmacotherapy, group work, individual work, and psychotherapy, working-occupational therapy, etc. The following therapies have been conducted within working occupation: art therapy (painting, modelling, sculpturing, and other activities according to interests), "ART Magazine" published for five years now, music therapy, library therapy (the Library has 1,200 titles).

Court patients are placed in bad conditions. Moreover, there is no sufficient trained staff for work with court patients (vocational-school specialist's training and unskilled workers). Court patients with determined guard service are a particular problem, since a guard service has no status regulated. The Management of the Clinic has emphasised the State Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health Care and Social Welfare of Republic Srpska solving the following issues: to regulate the issues of patients' capacity, procedures, contracts, education, and stable financing (which is very important).

At the moment there are 106 court patients in the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic. They have been placed in accordance with the old Criminal Procedure Code. These persons are on the grant of the Government of Republic Srpska (BAM 58,000 for some 50-60 persons). The second group are persons placed in accordance with provisions of Article 400 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Funding is questionable for some 20-25 persons. These are persons who have medical insurance; however, without stable financing (the Health Insurance Fund does not finance the treatment).

The third group is a combination of treatment and prison, but funding has not been secured for this group. A small group of patients are from the Zenica Correctional Institution. There is one problematic category which is under observation. As regards the mentioned, an Expertise Ward has been stipulated within the system. It works periodically with as many patients for whom there are places provided.

The Clinic has 4,500 sqm of useful space. Some 1,200 sqm is not in function. Although the Clinic was constructed purposefully in 1991, the facility was devastated, and large investments are needed for its usage. It should be stressed that during the war it was used as a military hospital, and it would be good if competent State authorities accelerate activities on facility reconstruction.

Female court patients are placed with other females, without guard service. This issue should be considered, since such practice is not good.

37. Taken as a whole, activities are still needed to strengthen training of professional staff. The current staff without further staffing improvement will establish with difficulties more meaningful therapeutic environment, which in such type of institutions consists in a wide range of physical, psychological, social and occupational activities. However, the Clinic's management is trying to mitigate that problem through training of the current staff, such as work on issues pertaining to appellate procedure, internal and external reporting mechanisms, exchange of impressions, training of medical staff, training of guards, etc. It is presumption that it would be useful not only to employed staff but also for patients, their guardians and representatives.
In contrast to previous use of metal handcuffs, which is unacceptable, usage of magnetic laces has been introduced. One of the innovations is introduction of occupational therapy, since most often the only leisure in free time is watching TV.

38. It should be emphasised that the Forensic Psychiatry Unit was completely destroyed in a fire in April 2006. As per findings, the fire was set by inmates. In this way already poor situation for some 30 or more patients has deteriorated. Dormitories are small. Sometimes two patients are placed in the same bed. There also lack the space for patients` personal belongings. Conditions are also very poor for daily stay and rest of patients. This is practiced in an annexe to the building in which patients stay during nice weather, however, there is no enough place for walking. There are neither benches for sitting no shelter during bad weather.
It will be needed to improve conditions in the dining room, since patients often have to stay and eat meals there. Underway is reconstruction of the restaurant, and it is expected it would be ready for use at the beginning of 2008.
39. As regards involuntarily placement on civil ground, there is the Commission for the Protection of Persons with Mental Disorders within the Clinic. Under provisions of positive legal regulations, the Commission is responsible for monitoring the issues such as: consent to treatment, efficiency of the right to appeal against involuntarily placement, information pertaining to the rights of patients and nature and side effects of the proposed treatment, etc. The Commission is authorised to receive complaints from patients and to act upon them. Unfortunately, the Commission has not been fully operative yet.
The Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic management is putting efforts to implement positive legal regulations and CPT`s recommendations in order to improve living conditions of patients and the staff. Therefore it is planned, in cooperation with competent State and Entity Ministries and with donor assistance, to reconstruct and upgrade the unused space, so that each patient is provided with minimum 4 sqm, conditions for working and leisure activities, locked places (for personal belongings), that conditions and place for outdoor stay are improved, that arrangement of complete area and green areas are particularly conducted, for which there are all presumptions within the Clinic's complex.
Adequate funds are needed for realisation of planned and enumerated items in the foreseeable future. The funds would be secured by competent authorities, one part from the State budget and the other from international donations.
40. As per latest information, there are few noticeable changes and improvement as regards material conditions for patients in the Annexe of Forensic Psychiatry of Zenica Prison. However, noticeable is reduction of number of patients from 69 to 32, which means that two dormitories are less crowded.
If placement in smaller groups were secured, which is the fundamental aspect and plan of the Clinic's management, this would preserve the patient's dignity, and policy for psychological and social rehabilitation of patients would be realised more consistently.
The issue of qualified staff has not been solved yet. There remained the practice that two psychiatrists visit the Annexe three times a week for a couple of hours, which is not sufficient. CPT`s recommendations to provide for contribution of multidisciplinary clinic staff (social worker, working therapist, psychologist) have hardly been implemented. If this and other conditions were

fulfilled, prison guards would not have been present in the field of the Annexe, which is the case at the moment.

41. Having in mind all the mentioned, conscience and understanding of competent authorities of both Entities is maturing on the issue that acute problems may be solved at the State level, which implies uniting of forensic psychiatry with the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic and the Zenica Prison. All this given that at the moment B-H does not have both funds and expertise to manage two separate safe forensic psychiatry units, capable of providing care and treatment of patients which would have been placed in qualified forensic psychiatry units. Bosnia-Herzegovina has to address this problem in a more organised way. It has to work on a clear and realistic plan including all relevant actors so to enable that a new institution provide adequate and safe conditions to patients in a reasonable time. This means that contradictory information as regards "the founder" of the newly proposed institution has to be overcome urgently. Pending solution of this issue, real efforts have to be put to provide assistance to the current managerial structure to enable them to provide minimal conditions for care and treatment of patients. Without certain and adequate assistance of the competent authorities, administrative structure of this and similar institutions will not be able to meet either legal obligations or fundamental rights required by them.
42. For the purpose of improvement of situation and creation of adequate conditions based on European standards and principles, the *Memorandum of Understanding on legal aid and official cooperation in the field of execution of measure of compulsory psychiatric treatment pronounced in criminal procedure* was signed between B-H, Republic Srpska, the Federation of B-H and District Brcko B-H. The Memorandum was published in the "Official Gazette of B-H", No. 44/06. The Memorandum regulates that all measures of compulsory psychiatric treatment pronounced by any court in Bosnia-Herzegovina will be executed in the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic. In the middle 2006 the Council of Ministers of B-H passed the decision on adoption of the Memorandum, and determined to approve special funds for reconstruction and qualification of the Sokolac Psychiatric Clinic, in accordance with the accomplished agreement. A special Unit has been established and the Coordinator for implementation of the Clinic's reconstruction has been appointed. Moreover, the Supervisory Board of the Project has been constituted. The Council of Ministers of B-H has approved initial funds for these purposes in the amount of BAM 15,000.00. The Government of the Swiss Confederation has contributed funds in the amount of CHF 2.8 million (as agreed, managed by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of B-H). The competitive request has been announced for preparation of the project on reconstruction of the Clinic, rehabilitation project has been prepared, and the project's audit has been carried out. Practically all has been ready for announcement of tender for contractors.
43. Delay in realisation of the mentioned has occurred when the Ministry of Justice of B-H has created problem over the status of future institution. B-H Entities have been asked to declare themselves on the mentioned problem, since

diametrically opposed approaches as regards the status of future institution have been proposed at joint meetings.

The Republic Srpska Government is of the opinion it should be the founder of the Sokolac Special Hospital for Forensic Psychiatry; while the Government of the Federation of B-H is of the opinion the founder should be the Council of Ministers of B-H.

It could be expected that this project, which is important for the whole B-H, will be solved by the end of 2007, and that conditions for placement of forensic inmates will finally been created, in accordance with international standards.

44. Construction of prison at the State level is the second very important project. The aim of the Project is improvement of overall conditions for placement of prisoners and detainees in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The capacity of future State-level prison is 300 prisoners and 50 detainees. Its construction has been planned for the end of 2008, but due to lack of funds it is likely that the mentioned period would be prolonged for the next six months. Some € 15 million are needed for construction of this important facility for B-H, which Bosnia-Herzegovina is unable to finance on its own. However, agreement has been reached with international donors, so Bosnia-Herzegovina will participate with 40% funds, while Governments of the USA, the Netherlands and Sweden will participate with 60% of planned funds for realisation of the Project.
45. It could be expected that upon realisation of these two projects there will be significant improvement of general conditions of prisoners and detainees in the forthcoming period. This implies spatial unburdening of prison due to crowded space, improvement of hygienic-material conditions, staffing improvement and training of qualified prison staff, improvement of out-of-prison conditions and contents, respecting human rights of prisoners and providing adequate treatment to mental patients. All mentioned and creation of other presumptions will contribute to general progress and improvement of conditions in prisons in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and more real realisation of generally accepted international standards and norms in this field.

Question No. 23

The Committee notes with concern that the State Party intends to forcibly dislocate residents of Roma settlement in Butmir, due to lack of necessary infrastructure in order to prevent pollution of water supply, while there is no such plan for non-Roma families living across the street. Moreover, it is concerned that such dislocation plan does not contain any details as to legal remedies and compensation available to Roma families (Articles 2, 17 and 26).

The State Party has to reconsider the dislocation plan of Roma settlement in Butmir, considering rights of residents of settlement existing over 40 years and alternative solutions in order to prevent pollution of water supply. The State Party is reminded that any dislocation has to be carried out in a non-discriminatory way and has to be in accordance with international standards on human rights, including the right of a person to legal remedy, compensation, and allocation of alternative housing units.

46. Given that solving of this significant issue is under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment of the Sarajevo Canton, it has carried out numerous activities on dislocation of Roma settlements from water protection zone of Butmir and Sokolovic-Kolonija.

The subject region, in which a Roma settlement has been established without urban agreement and in unplanned manner, is a water protection area on the border of the first (I) water protection zone. There are following limitations in accordance with the Law on Waters of the Sarajevo Canton, the Rulebook on Conditions for Identification of Sanitary Protection Zones and Protective Measures for Water Sources Used or Intended for Use for Drinking, and the Decision on the Protection of Drinking Water Sources in the Sarajevo Field (Official Gazette of the Sarajevo Canton, No. 16/00):

With a view of preservation of quality of surface underground waters at the territory of the Sarajevo Canton:

1. it is forbidden to construct or reconstruct production capacities, housing and other business and water supply facilities at the land in the zone of influence to the quality of underground waters which may be used for drinking and in areas in which construction of drinking water supply reservoirs for residents and economy in the Sarajevo Canton area has been foreseen in design and other documents;
2. it is forbidden to store materials which may be hazardous and dangerous for the quality of waters in the zones of sanitary protection of drinking water sources;
3. protection of drinking water sources and sources foreseen to be used for drinking by water supply and other documents, as well as protection of waters from pollution in the Canton area, are of particular long-term importance for the Canton, the City of Sarajevo, municipalities, legal entities and residents of the Canton. All activities which are not in direct relation with normal work and maintenance of water supply system are forbidden within the area of the First protection zone, i.e. First A protection zone. Activities carried out with a view of normal maintenance of the water supply system may not harmfully act on sources.

47. Since the beginning of June 2006 the competent Cantonal Ministry has started numerous activities on Roma settlement dislocation. Several meetings have been held and the ground has been visited, with participation of competent authorities and institutions at all levels, aimed at operationalisation of agreement on the need to relocate Roma settlements from the water protection zone as a main precondition for normalisation of situation in that area. Besides representatives of competent institutions and authorities of Canton Sarajevo, representatives of Roma associations, the B-H Roma Council, international organisations and residents of Roma settlement Butmir, have participated in the subject meetings.

Under the current records, a total of 44 families with 236 members reside in Butmir locality, while 6 families with 22 members reside in Sokolovic-Kolonija locality, which means 50 families with 258 members. Out of this number, there are 124 children aged 0-17 (112 in Butmir and 12 in Sokolovic-Kolonija).

It has been decided without a doubt that they be relocated on another locality, due to the abovementioned reasons.

48. Following analyses of several locations, Vlakovo locality has been offered as the only actual location for the Roma settlement establishment. Analysis of the location has determined the ownership over the land by the Ilidza Agricultural Cooperative. A Roma settlement would be of a temporary accommodation character. Accommodation for 250 persons would be secured in container units. A needed land is 5,000-6,000 sqm. It is necessary to plan space within this area for secondary raw material dump. A total of 63 containers are needed for accommodation of the settlement's residents (four persons per a container). 5 containers would be placed for toilet facilities with showers, and 2 containers for secondary raw material dump.

To place containers it is necessary to provide adequate infrastructure, namely: connection to water supply network, biological device for water cleaning, connection to electric system with street lighting, sub-basing of roads, concrete foundations for containers, access roads to settlement and refuse containers. Establishment of a container settlement would cost BAM 640,000.

49. The Protocol on co-financing the Project on dislocation of Roma settlement from Butmir to Vlakovo, Ilidza Municipality was signed on 1 June 2007 between the Ministry of Housing Issues of Canton Sarajevo and Ilidza Municipality. The Protocol was prepared with a view to provide residents of the settlement with long-term better living and working conditions. The Ministry has committed itself to set aside up to BAM 720,000 for these activities. Ilidza Municipality will secure location for dislocation of Roma settlement to Vlakovo; to obtain, with agreement of the Cantonal Ministry of Economy as the owner of the subject land, general design and execution project for the location equipping, which implies all needed infrastructure; select contractor and supervision over works; and submit phase and final reports on realisation dynamics to the Ministry of Housing Issues. According to the Protocol, Ilidza Municipality is obliged, in cooperation with the Roma association "Our Future", to undertake all activities on list and records of number of persons being dislocated, as well on activities on obtaining necessary agreements.

Based on the Protocol, a special Agreement on realisation of the subject Project will be made. The Agreement will regulate mutual rights and duties for the signatories of the Protocol. It has been planned that realisation of the Project be completed by the end of 2007.

50. The position of the OSCE and the UNHCR is to provide a new location for Roma population, under precondition that they may not be dislocated from that location in the next 10 years, so it would be durable solution of the problem.
51. However, at the meeting held in August 2007 new talks were started, since the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) had addressed the Letter of Intention to the Ministry of Housing Issues, in which it guaranteed to set aside in the following year funds for construction of solid facilities for dislocation of this Roma settlement. The SIDA will set aside 5 million SFK (Swedish krana), which significantly had influence on development of further activities in solving of the problem.
52. Activities of the Ministry have been directed to provision of locations for construction of new permanent facilities at localities of nine Municipalities of Canton Sarajevo, stressing that solving of this problem concerning the protection of water protection zone and drinking water is problem of all residents of Canton Sarajevo. To this end engagement of all Sarajevo Municipalities has been requested in a sense that a building with four housing units be constructed in each Municipality. The Government of Canton Sarajevo would direct funds set aside for container units purchasing to provision of land and infrastructure for placement of these buildings. Construction of 11 buildings with 4 housing units each would be adapted to number of household members. These buildings would have ground floor and high attic. External dimensions of a housing unit would be 8x8 m.
53. The Letter of Intent has determined that execution of works will begin in January 2008, and be completed in middle 2008.
In this way residents of Roma settlement would be cared for in the best possible way.
Localities have already been secured, namely Hadzici Municipality 800-900 sqm of land for construction of two buildings and Vogosca Municipality land for one building. The Swedish Caritas would be obliged to implement construction documentation. Municipalities will be owners of the constructed buildings. Residents of housing units will use them under agreement on housing usage, and are obliged to pay utilities. If a family moves or solves its housing issue in some other way, a housing unit would be allocated to a new family as a temporary accommodation.
54. There are some more positive examples of activities carried out in Bosnia-Herzegovina on housing care of Roma families. These are Ilijas Municipality in which two buildings for accommodation of Roma families have been constructed, and Stari Grad Municipality and Roma association "Our Future" which have secured BAM 800,000 set aside for aid to Roma settlement Butmir.

55. Bosnia-Herzegovina is operating dislocation of Roma families without discrimination and in accordance with international standards, as reminded by the competent Committee. Regarding discrimination of families in water protection zone, all activities have been undertaken to dislocate them in accordance with established standards to secure a very significant right of Sarajevo residents to drinking water, simultaneously without any discrimination to residents of Roma settlement as compared to old-time residents who are pre-war occupants and owners of land and buildings in accordance with current legal regulation, and which are not in water protection zone. So, urban and space planning documents are public documents issued by competent authorities and are base for legal usage of private property. We emphasise that non-Roma residents across the street are not in water protection zone and their buildings have been constructed in accordance with town-planning scheme of Ilidza Municipality.
56. Just to remind that the mentioned Roma settlement belongs to a category of illegally constructed settlements. Buildings are unconditional, some of them being constructed from cardboard. All were constructed without appropriate permits and authorisation. Residents do not have legal right to use the land, since this is the State-owned land. It particularly has to have in mind that the subject settlement directly endangers the area of the First water protection zone, from which almost 92% of Sarajevo residents is supplied with water. Compensation to those residents will be done through allocation for use of conditional buildings with all conveniences.
57. We emphasise that Bosnia-Herzegovina still has not acceded to the “Decade for Roma Inclusion”, an initiative adopted by nine Central and South-eastern Europe countries, supported by international community. The Decade represents political determination of the countries to reduce Roma inequality as regards economic and overall development through implementation of reforms and programmes devised to break that vicious circle of poverty and active exclusion of Roma from social flows. In the course of preparations for the Decade each country has identified limited numbers of national tasks whose fulfilment may be changed, including three mutually interwoven topics. Each country has prepared action plans containing goals and indicators in all areas.
58. As a compensation to the mentioned we emphasise that Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted in 2005 the Strategy for Solving Roma Problems in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which is a great step towards comprehensive national policy for Roma protection. In order to allow the Strategy to be more efficient, B-H has started with elaboration of specific action plans, which will define activities to be undertaken, including the time frame, holders of activities, and detailed budget financing.
59. Bosnia-Herzegovina has already fulfilled conditions to apply for the Decade programme. Besides the current *Action Plan of Education of Roma and Members of Other National Minorities*, underway are activities on preparation of the Action Plan for Employment, the Action Plan for Housing, and the Action Plan for Health Care. Their preparation is in the final phase, and we hope that

Bosnia-Herzegovina will soon fulfil all conditions for joining Decade of Roma programme. Confirmation of the mentioned is the Conference on National Strategy on Roma in Bosnia-Herzegovina, held in Mostar in June 2006. The Conference discussed preparation of Action Plans. This and other undertaken activities confirm the readiness of Bosnia-Herzegovina to solve issues of national minorities, Roma being the most numerous, as a matter of priority and through preparation of action plans, and their subsequent consistent implementation.

Enclosure:

- **Table: A list of Roma families**
- **Table: A list of Roma children, elementary school pupils**

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A LIST OF ROMA POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLDS, LOCAL COMMUNITIES (BUTMIR AND SOKOLOVIC-KOLONIJA) AND AGE - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS AND - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS (CHILDREN) (AGED FROM 0 TO 17)

TABLE-ROMA - BUTMIR / S.KOLONIJA					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 01					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
1	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRO) RASEMA	1704933136559	BUTMIR	74
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 02					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
2	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZUHDIJA) SAFET	1512970131544	BUTMIR	36
3	2	SEJDOVIĆ (RAMIZ) MEVLA	1009974196590	BUTMIR	33
4	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) ŠEMSA	1607986175208	BUTMIR	21
5	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) ŠEMSO	0401989	BUTMIR	18
6	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) MIRSADA	1205991175118	BUTMIR	16
7	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) AMBRA	1911995176621	BUTMIR	11
8	7	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) ADIS	1904993171638	BUTMIR	14
9	8	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) SANDRA	2303998176638	BUTMIR	9
10	9	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) SAMIRA	1202003175001	BUTMIR	4
11	10	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) ARMIN	2402005	BUTMIR	2
12	11	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) OLIVER	0407001170044	BUTMIR	6
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 11 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 7					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 03					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
13	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (BAJRO) MEHMED	0503942172178	BUTMIR	65
14	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (DŽEMO) HAFIZA	1801941136539	BUTMIR	66
15	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) JAGODA	0702983176512	BUTMIR	24
16	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) MALENA	0702983176504	BUTMIR	24
17	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) HALIMA	1302987176504	BUTMIR	20
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					

HOUSEHOLD NO. 04					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
18	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RIFET) HAJRUDIN	2511955172177	BUTMIR	51
19	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZUHDIJA) ŠEVALA	3103958136549	BUTMIR	49
20	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) SANJA	0201988176503	BUTMIR	19
21	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) ANDREA	1310993	BUTMIR	14
22	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) NIJAS	2201996171631	BUTMIR	11
23	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) MERDAN	2001989170108	BUTMIR	18
24	7	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) ERMNIN	230199170096	BUTMIR	16
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 7 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 3					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 05					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
25	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) GALIB	0303977171523	BUTMIR	30
26	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RAMIZ) RAMIZA	0605982176505	BUTMIR	25
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 06					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
27	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ČAZIM) HIMZO	0103982135034	BUTMIR	25
28	2	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) VERA	1007982135034	BUTMIR	25
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 07					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
29	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (FEHIM) SANDALA	0105969197800	BUTMIR	38
30	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SANDALA) DŽANA	2601998197806	BUTMIR	9
31	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SANDALA) ĐANI	2601994192826	BUTMIR	13
32	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SANDALA) VALTER	2601994192818	BUTMIR	13
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 4 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 3					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 08					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
33	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) HASENIJA	3009979176501	BUTMIR	28
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					

HOUSEHOLD NO. 09					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
34	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) FERID	2707973171511	BUTMIR	34
35	2	ADŽOVIĆ (MOMČILO) BEBA	1802979155021	BUTMIR	28
36	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (FERID) MARIO	1801999171504	BUTMIR	8
37	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (FERID) KRISTINA	0502998176501	BUTMIR	9
38	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (FERID) ŠABAN	1408005170039	BUTMIR	2
39	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (FERID) LATIFA	0210003176082	BUTMIR	4
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 4					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 10					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
40	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) RATKO	1811979171511	BUTMIR	27
41	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (EDHEM) SNJEŽANA	3008978197800	BUTMIR	29
42	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RATKO) MALENA	1712000175072	BUTMIR	6
43	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RATKO) SANDRA	1009002175054	BUTMIR	5
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 4 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 11					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
44	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) MEHMED	1101976172005	BUTMIR	31
45	2	SEFEROVIĆ (IFET) IZETA	2703980176779	BUTMIR	27
46	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) RUBIN	2004002	BUTMIR	5
47	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) ROMINA	0101995	BUTMIR	12
48	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) AMELA	0101001	BUTMIR	6
49	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMEDA) EDIN	0707998179331	BUTMIR	9
50	7	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) KASANDRA		BUTMIR	
51	8	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) HALIMA		BUTMIR	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 8 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 4					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 12					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
52	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (OMER) MEHMED	1704936172009	BUTMIR	71
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					

HOUSEHOLD NO. 13					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
53	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RIFET) NURA	0605960177036	BUTMIR	47
54	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ČAZIM) LAZAR	2003983	BUTMIR	24
55	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ČAZIM) BEBI	2701992	BUTMIR	15
56	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ČAZIM) MACA	1010994197184	BUTMIR	13
57	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ČAZIM) EJUB	1503977191608	BUTMIR	30
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 14					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
58	1	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) NUSRET	0405958131542	BUTMIR	49
59	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (KASIM) VASVIJA	0504955176551	BUTMIR	52
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 15					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
60	1	SEFEROVIĆ (IBRO) MURADIF	1501961151972	BUTMIR	46
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 16					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
61	1	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) NAZIF	0110953130009	BUTMIR	54
62	2	SEFEROVIĆ (AGO) ESMA	0606957136171	BUTMIR	50
63	3	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) DALIBORKA	0803983135027	BUTMIR	24
64	4	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) SLAĐANA	2504998176501	BUTMIR	9
65	5	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) VIOLETA	0706991179135	BUTMIR	16
66	6	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) NEDŽAD	2710985130005	BUTMIR	22
67	7	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) KENTI	2603989130009	BUTMIR	18
68	8	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) RASEMA	0908994176503	BUTMIR	13
69	9	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) KASANDRA	1011999176505	BUTMIR	8
70	10	SEROVIĆ (NAZIF) FERID	0101995171505	BUTMIR	12
71	11	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) KASANDRO	3012001171509	BUTMIR	5
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 11 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 6					

HOUSEHOLD NO. 17					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
72	1	SEFEROVIĆ (NAZIF) HAMDİJA	1203974130007	BUTMIR	33
73	2	SEFEROVIĆ (LATIF) BEHARA	0104978179134	BUTMIR	29
74	3	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJA) REUF	0309994171519	BUTMIR	13
75	4	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJA) ENES	0203993150000	BUTMIR	14
76	5	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJA) SAMSON	1302999171508	BUTMIR	8
77	6	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJA) DŽEKSON	2110000171503	BUTMIR	7
78	7	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJA) JELENA	1502999176630	BUTMIR	8
79	8	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJAS) SAMANTA	0506004176511	BUTMIR	3
80	9	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJA) SAMIR	1708002171631	BUTMIR	5
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 9 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 7					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 18					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
81	1	SEFEROVIĆ (MEHMED) MUFIK	0702968131537	BUTMIR	39
82	2	SEJDOVIĆ (IBRAHIM) ALEMA	0709971177178	BUTMIR	36
83	3	SEFEROVIĆ (MUFIK) DRAGANA	2112989136534	BUTMIR	17
84	4	SEFEROVIĆ (MUFIK) MUHAREM	2911990	BUTMIR	16
85	5	SEFEROVIĆ (MUFIK) GRANA	2012988136536	BUTMIR	18
86	6	SEFEROVIĆ (MUFIK) SINAN	1501993	BUTMIR	14
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 3					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 19					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
87	1	SEFEROVIĆ (MUFIK) DŽEVAD	0507985130016	BUTMIR	22
88	2	SEFEROVIĆ (HAMDİJA) LENKA	2809989155793	BUTMIR	18
89	3	SEFEROVIĆ (DŽEVAD) EMIN	1608004170077	BUTMIR	3
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 20					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
90	1	SEFEROVIĆ (MEHMED) BEKRIJA	0603970131538	BUTMIR	37
91	2	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) VIŠNJA	2411987	BUTMIR	19
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 BROJ DJECE 0					

HOUSEHOLD NO. 21					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
92	1	SEFEROVIĆ (OMER) HAJRIJA	030394613006	BUTMIR	61
93	2	OSMANOVIĆ (GALIB) ELIZABETA	3110990345008	BUTMIR	17
94	3	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) LJUBO	0110985131538	BUTMIR	22
95	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ČAZIM) SUZANA	0605980	BUTMIR	27
96	5	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) HAJRIJA	2011989	BUTMIR	17
97	6	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) MUNIBA	0505994	BUTMIR	13
98	7	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) GIGAN	2610995	BUTMIR	12
99	8	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) TULJE	2012001176039	BUTMIR	5
100	9	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) SAMIR	2810000170045	BUTMIR	7
101	10	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) TAIBA		BUTMIR	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 10 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 6					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 22					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
102	1	SEFEROVIĆ (MAHMUT) HAJRIJA	0303946135006	BUTMIR	61
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 23					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
103	1	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) ŠEFKIJA	1503949131558	BUTMIR	58
104	2	SEFEROVIĆ (ŠEFKIJA) ZUHDIJA	0101991	BUTMIR	16
105	3	SEFEROVIĆ (ŠEFKIJA) ŠEVKIJA	0101997	BUTMIR	10
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 24					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
106	1	HADŽOVIĆ (BAHTO) BEBA	2409967176500	BUTMIR	40
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 1 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 25					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
107	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) BAJRO	211197112006	BUTMIR	35
108	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RAMIZ) NAZIFA	1211976177007	BUTMIR	31

109	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (BAJRO) ROMANO	0810003171029	BUTMIR	4
110	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (BAJRO) ROMEO	3101006170007	BUTMIR	1
111	5	SEJDOVIĆ (NAZIFA) SANJA	0101989	BUTMIR	18
112	6	SEJDOVIĆ (NAZIFA) DUDIJA	0911992197172	BUTMIR	15
113	7	SEJDOVIĆ (NAZIFA) MAJKON	0101001	BUTMIR	6
114	8	SEJDOVIĆ (NAZIF) GORDANA	0101002	BUTMIR	5
115	9	SEJDOVIĆ (NAZIF) SAMANTA	0101999	BUTMIR	8
116	10	SEJDOVIĆ (NAZIF) MUHAREMA		BUTMIR	

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 10
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 6

HOUSEHOLD NO. 26

NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
117	1	HUSEINOVIĆ (ALAGA) HAJRIJA	0512962196595	BUTMIR	44
118	2	SEJDOVIĆ (RAMIZ) RAMBO	0111990191603	BUTMIR	17
119	3	SEJDOVIĆ (RAMIZ) HAJRUDIN	2011986191592	BUTMIR	20
120	4	SEJDOVIĆ (RAMIZ) ROKI	1510988191592	BUTMIR	19

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 4
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1

HOUSEHOLD NO. 27

NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
121	1	SEJDOVIĆ (RIFET) FATIMA	1306940177001	BUTMIR	67
122	2	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) HALIDA	2311975177028	BUTMIR	31
123	3	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) SAKIB	2608983	BUTMIR	24

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0

HOUSEHOLD NO. 28

NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
124	1	SEJDOVIĆ (MUSTAFA) MEHMED	1009941172009	BUTMIR	66
125	2	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) LIBER	2603989	BUTMIR	18

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0

HOUSEHOLD NO. 29

126	1	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) ENVER	0403979172009	BUTMIR	28
127	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HIMZO) FADILA	0604980198610	BUTMIR	27
128	3	SEJDOVIĆ (ENVER) ALDIN	2207004170017	BUTMIR	3

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1

HOUSEHOLD NO. 30					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
129	1	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) HALID	0507981170009	BUTMIR	26
130	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ĆAZIM) HALIDA	1902985176504	BUTMIR	22
131	3	SEJDOVIĆ (HALID) DENIS	1302002171503	BUTMIR	5
132	4	SEJDOVIĆ (HALID) TAJSON	2510003	BUTMIR	4
133	5	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMEDA) LJUBINKA	2102987175073	BUTMIR	20
134	6	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) ZDRAVKO	2305971172005	BUTMIR	36
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 31					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
135	1	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) JERKO	1502968172009	BUTMIR	39
136	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) BAHRIJA	2111971177008	BUTMIR	35
137	3	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) DALIBOR	0707987170057	BUTMIR	20
138	4	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) DAVOR	3005988170049	BUTMIR	19
139	5	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) MILOŠ	0801991170130	BUTMIR	16
140	6	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) DAVID	2601995	BUTMIR	12
141	7	SEJDOVIĆ (BAHRIJA) ROBERTINA		BUTMIR	
142	8	SEJDOVIĆ (BAHRIJA) ELMA	1004997	BUTMIR	10
143	9	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) ELVEDINA		BUTMIR	
144	10	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) NIHADA	1303001	BUTMIR	6
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 10 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 4					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 32					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
145	1	RAMOVIĆ (ĐEMO) ZURIFA	0610970176775	BUTMIR	37
146	2	SEJDOVIĆ (ZDRAVKO) LJUBICA	2411989175138	BUTMIR	17
147	3	RAMOVIĆ (ZURIFA) JASMINA	2005998	BUTMIR	9
148	4	RAMOVIĆ (ZURIFA) EMIRA	2807993	BUTMIR	14
149	5	RAMOVIĆ (ZURIFA) AMELA	1807993	BUTMIR	14
150	6	RAMOVIĆ (ZURIFA) DŽEMILA	28110001	BUTMIR	6
151	7	RAMOVIĆ (ZURIFA) ZLATA	1412002176092	BUTMIR	4
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 7 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 6					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 33					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
152	1	SEJDOVIĆ (ŠEČO) ISMET	0104942131534	BUTMIR	65

153	2	SEFEROVIĆ (LATIF) FATIMA	0605942176539	BUTMIR	65
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 34					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
154	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) VEHBİJA	2802978171512	BUTMIR	29
155	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) TANJA	0201981176508	BUTMIR	26
156	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (VEHBİJA) SEJDO	0212000170000	BUTMIR	6
157	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (VEHBİJA) MUNİBA	1911002175017	BUTMIR	4
158	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (VEHBİJA) FADIL		BUTMIR	
159	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (VEHBİJA) AHMED		BUTMIR	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 35					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
160	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (HAJRUDIN) NEBOJŠA	0605983171507	BUTMIR	24
161	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) LJILJANA	1602987176508	BUTMIR	20
162	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (NEBOJŠA) AIDA	0603005175018	BUTMIR	2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 36					
163	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHM) SABAHETA	1008969177651	BUTMIR	38
164	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) SENADA	2806989175116	BUTMIR	18
165	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) SAMIRA		BUTMIR	
166	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) BEHKA		BUTMIR	
167	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) BIBICA		BUTMIR	
168	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) NEZMIRA		BUTMIR	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 37					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
169	1	RAMOVIĆ (ŠEVKO) AVDIJA	1305948130016	BUTMIR	59
170	2	RAMOVIĆ (AVDIJA) ALMASA	3110989176502	BUTMIR	18
171	3	RAMOVIĆ (AVDIJA) ANDRIJANA	2407987135026	BUTMIR	20
172	4	RAMOVIĆ (AVDIJA) DALIBOR	0312984	BUTMIR	22
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 4 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					

HOUSEHOLD NO. 38					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
173	1	RAMOVIĆ (AVDIJA) LJUBO	2707981	BUTMIR	26
174	2	KOVIĆ (DRAGAN) DRAGANA	0608986	BUTMIR	21
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 39					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
175	1	RAMOVIĆ (AVDIJA) GRINGO	1007974171501	BUTMIR	33
176	2	OSMANOVIĆ (MIRSO) MIRSADA	1408973176555	BUTMIR	34
177	3	RAMOVIĆ (GRINGO) MIRSO	2004000170057	BUTMIR	7
178	4	RAMOVIĆ (GRINGO) SENA	0105997176509	BUTMIR	10
179	5	RAMOVIĆ (GRINGO) ČAMIL	1701994171501	BUTMIR	13
180	6	RAMOVIĆ (GRINGO) AMIRA	1807003176112	BUTMIR	4
181	7	RAMOVIĆ (GRINGO) AIDA	0109005175005	BUTMIR	2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 7 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 5					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 40					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
182	1	RAMOVIĆ (AVDIJA) SALTAN	1005975171529	BUTMIR	32
183	2	RAMOVIĆ (NAZIF) BEHIJA	2109975135003	BUTMIR	32
184	3	RAMOVIĆ (SALTAN) KRUNO	0105005170008	BUTMIR	2
185	4	RAMOVIĆ (SALTAN) SAMANTO	2905000171506	BUTMIR	7
186	5	RAMOVIĆ (SALTAN) SANJI	2505998171522	BUTMIR	9
187	6	RAMOVIĆ (SALTAN) SERĐO	2509996171512	BUTMIR	11
188	7	RAMOVIĆ (SALTAN) HARIS	0301002170019	BUTMIR	5
189	8	RAMOVIĆ (SALTAN) BRUNO	1110003171101	BUTMIR	4
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 8 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 6					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 41					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
190	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ARIF) SANDRO	1204989170005	BUTMIR	18
191	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ARIF) ZORICA	0303985176518	BUTMIR	22
192	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ARIF) NURIJA	0109995	BUTMIR	12
193	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ARIF) SANDRA	2201992	BUTMIR	15
194	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (GALIB) SANDRO	1009003171117	BUTMIR	4
195	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (GALIB) ELVIRA	2308004175001	BUTMIR	3

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 4**

HOUSEHOLD NO. 42

NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
196	1	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) DRENKO		BUTMIR	
197	2	SEJDOVIĆ (ZUHDIJA) HATIĐA		BUTMIR	
198	3	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) JASMIN		BUTMIR	
199	4	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) ADELISA		BUTMIR	
200	5	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) GOCA		BUTMIR	
201	6	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) DANIJEL		BUTMIR	

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0**

HOUSEHOLD NO. 43

NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
202	1	SEJDOVIĆ (ALIJA) MUHAREM	0101980172040	BUTMIR	27
203	2	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) HALIDA	2311975	BUTMIR	31
204	3	SEJDOVIĆ (MUHAREM) SAMANTA	0101001	BUTMIR	6
205	4	SEJDOVIĆ (MUHAREM) SEDINA	0101002	BUTMIR	5
206	5	SEJDOVIĆ (MUHAREM) SEDIJA	0101000	BUTMIR	7
207	6	SEJDOVIĆ (MUHAREM) SAMIR	0101004	BUTMIR	3
208	7	SEJDOVIĆ (MUHAREM) SANDALA	0101997	BUTMIR	10
209	8	SULEJMANOVIĆ (NAMKA) MIGO	1107988174141	BUTMIR	19
210	9	HADŽOVIĆ (BEBA) MUNIBA	0505994177170	BUTMIR	13
211	10	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) SAMIR	2810000170045	BUTMIR	7
212	11	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) HARIS	2610004170008	BUTMIR	3

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 11
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 8**

HOUSEHOLD NO. 44

NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
213	1	SEFEROVIĆ (MUNIR) DRENKO	2612984	BUTMIR	22
214	2	SEFEROVIĆ (VIŠNJA) SABASTIJAN	0802006170063	BUTMIR	1
215	3	SEFEROVIĆ (VIŠNJA) ZUMRA	1909004175079	BUTMIR	3
216	4	SEFEROVIĆ (LJUBO) ERVINA	0301005175062	BUTMIR	2
217	5	SEFEROVIĆ (LJUBO) JASMIN	0408999170002	BUTMIR	8
218	6	SEJDOVIĆ (ISMET) VASVIJA	0105983176506	BUTMIR	24
219	7	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) ARIF	0211966171546	BUTMIR	41
220	8	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZUHDIJA) OLGA	3010967176504	BUTMIR	40
221	9	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ARIF) SERĐO	0103986171502	BUTMIR	21
222	10	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ARIF) ZIJAD	0104004171500	BUTMIR	3

223	11	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ARIF) RASIM	1010998171503	BUTMIR	9
224	12	SEJDOVIĆ (ŠERIF) PATRICIJA	0604997176505	BUTMIR	10
225	13	SEJDOVIĆ (ŠERIF) GIULIJANA	2405999176507	BUTMIR	8
226	14	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SANDALA) HAVA	1309989168309	BUTMIR	18
227	15	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SANDALA) LJILJANA	1401986197891	BUTMIR	21
228	16	SULEJMANOVIĆ (SAFET) KEMAL	2411006170029	BUTMIR	0
229	17	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) SENADA	2806989175116	BUTMIR	18
230	18	SEJDOVIĆ (SAKIB) ŽAD	2408006175003	BUTMIR	1
231	19	SULEJMANOVIĆ (TANJA) DŽEVADA	2611995	BUTMIR	11
232	20	SEFEROVIĆ () KEMAL	1505006170062	BUTMIR	1
233	21	RAMOVIĆ (LJUBO) GORAN	2606006	BUTMIR	1
234	22	SULEJMANOVIĆ (GALIB) DAVID	0702007170003	BUTMIR	0
235	23	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) ADIS	2609002170029	BUTMIR	5
236	24	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) KENTI	0606007170001	BUTMIR	0
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 24 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 16					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 45					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
237	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZUHDIJA) AVDIJA	2402960131531	SOKOLOVIĆI	47
238	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJA) BRENDA	0101996	SOKOLOVIĆI	11
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 46					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
239	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJA) IBRAHIM	0604986170114	SOKOLOVIĆI	21
240	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (BAJRO) SANJA	1310989106476	SOKOLOVIĆI	18
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 47					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
241	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (KADRIJA) ZAHIDA	0101955	SOKOLOVIĆI	52
242	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJA) TARZAN	0101990	SOKOLOVIĆI	17
243	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJA) RAMBO	0101993	SOKOLOVIĆI	14
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 2					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 48					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
244	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJA) RENATO	0101980	SOKOLOVIĆI	27

245	2	HADŽOVIĆ (MUHAMED) RUMINA	0101976	SOKOLOVIĆI	31
246	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RENATO) DŽEVAD	0101200	SOKOLOVIĆI	7
247	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RENATO) RIBANA	0101201	SOKOLOVIĆI	6
248	5	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RENATO) DAVID	0101203	SOKOLOVIĆI	4
249	6	SULEJMANOVIĆ (RENATO) BRUSLI	0101205	SOKOLOVIĆI	2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 4					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 49					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
250	1	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJA) DALIBOR	0101983	SOKOLOVIĆI	24
251	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJE) AIŠA	0101980	SOKOLOVIĆI	27
252	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (DALIBOR) ROBERTO	0101001	SOKOLOVIĆI	6
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 3 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1					
HOUSEHOLD NO. 50					
NO.	MEMBER NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LOCAL COMM.	AGE
253	1	JAŠAREVIĆ (SMAIL) HARUN	0101976	SOKOLOVIĆI	31
254	2	SULEJMANOVIĆ (AVDIJA) ESMA	0101979	SOKOLOVIĆI	28
255	3	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MUHAMED) KOBRA	0101998	SOKOLOVIĆI	9
256	4	SULEJMANOVIĆ (EMRAH) TARZAN	0101000	SOKOLOVIĆI	7
257	5	JAŠAREVIĆ (HARUN) ISMAIL	0101004	SOKOLOVIĆI	3
258	6	JAŠAREVIĆ (HARUN) ŠEMSA	0101006	SOKOLOVIĆI	1
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN 4					
TOTAL MEMBERS: 258 (BUTMIR 236, SOKOLOVIC-KOLONIJA 22)					
TOTAL FAMILIES: 50 (BUTMIR 44, SOKOLOVIC- KOLONIJA 6)					
TOTAL CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 17: 124 (BUTMIR 112, SOKOLOVIC-KOLONIJA 12)					

REMARK:

- All members designated as **MEMBER NO. 1** are heads of households.
- There are no data neither on ID number nor on year of birth for 18 members (table below).

NO.	HOUSEHOLD NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LC	AGE
50	11	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) KASANDRA		BUTMIR	
51	11	SULEJMANOVIĆ (MEHMED) HALIMA		BUTMIR	
101	21	SEFEROVIĆ (BEKRIJA) TAIBA		BUTMIR	
116	25	SEJDOVIĆ (NAZIF) MUHAREMA		BUTMIR	
141	31	SEJDOVIĆ (BAHRIJA) ROBERTINA		BUTMIR	
143	31	SEJDOVIĆ (JERKO) ELVEDINA		BUTMIR	
158	34	SULEJMANOVIĆ (VEHBIJA) FADIL		BUTMIR	

NO.	HOUSEHOLD NO.	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER	LC	AGE
159	34	SULEJMANOVIĆ (VEHBIJA) AHMED		BUTMIR	
165	36	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) SAMIRA		BUTMIR	
166	36	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) BEHKA		BUTMIR	
167	36	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) BIBICA		BUTMIR	
168	36	SULEJMANOVIĆ (ZAIM) NEZMIRA		BUTMIR	
196	42	SEJDOVIĆ (MEHMED) DRENKO		BUTMIR	
197	42	SEJDOVIĆ (ZUHDIJA) HATIĐA		BUTMIR	
198	42	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) JASMIN		BUTMIR	
199	42	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) ADELISA		BUTMIR	
200	42	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) GOCA		BUTMIR	
201	42	SEJDOVIĆ (DRENKO) DANIJEL		BUTMIR	

A LIST OF ROMA CHILDREN INCLUDED INTO PRIMARY EDUCATION

I PRIMARY SCHOOL

No.	GRADE	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER
1	III	MUJIĆ MUFIDIN	1701999170031
2	III	HRUSTIĆ FERIDA	2306998175029
3	III	HRUSTIĆ SENAD	2508996110045
4	IV	BERIŠA SABEDINO	1505998172177
5	IV	ALIOSKI DEJVIT	2404998171637
6	VI	ALIOSKI EMRAN	0402995171636

A TOTAL NUMBER OF ROMA PUPILS 6

VIII PRIMARY SCHOOL

No.	GRADE	FAMILY NAME AND NAME	ID NUMBER
1	VI	MUSIĆ ENVER	2808995
2	II	OSMANOVIĆ MEVLUDIN	2212997
3	I	OSMANOVIĆ SAMANTA	3003001175041
4	I	OSMANOVIĆ ADELISA	0812999175001

A TOTAL NUMBER OF ROMA PUPILS 4

A TOTAL NUMBER OF ROMA PUPILS INCLUDED INTO PRIMARY EDUCATION 10