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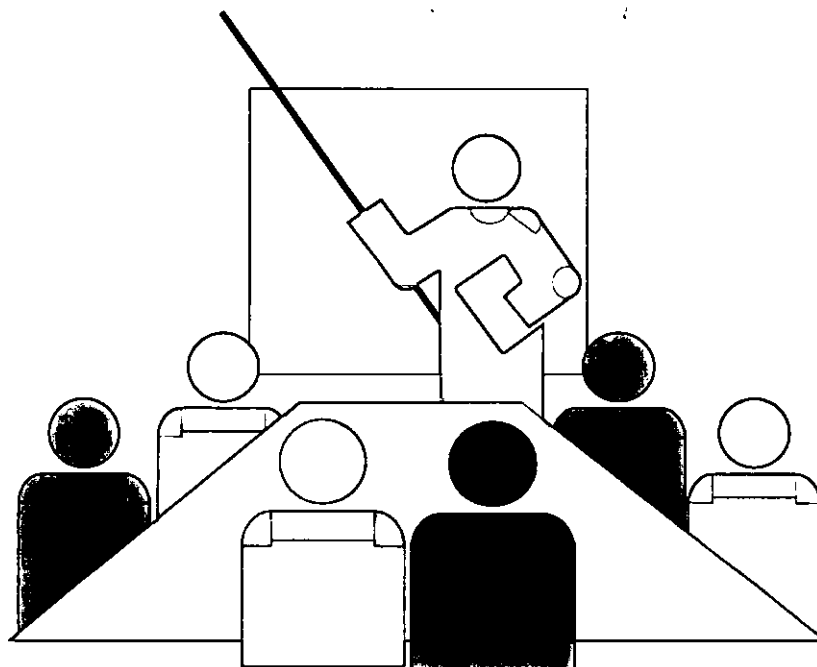
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INTERNATIONAL TRAINER MANUAL ORIENTATION GUIDE



OSCE
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Developed and Produced by
Voter Education and Training
April 1997

F Clifton White Resource Center
International Foundation for Election Systems

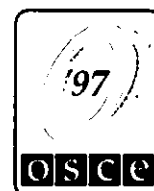


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The Purpose of this Manual



This manual is an orientation guide for Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been designed to help orient International Trainers, who are in BiH for the municipal elections, scheduled for September 97.



The purpose of this manual is to give you a background knowledge of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This manual should be used as a tool in conjunction with the Registration Manual.



In this manual you will find information on:



the OSCE



the Municipal Election process



the Commissions working toward the successful completion of the Municipal Elections

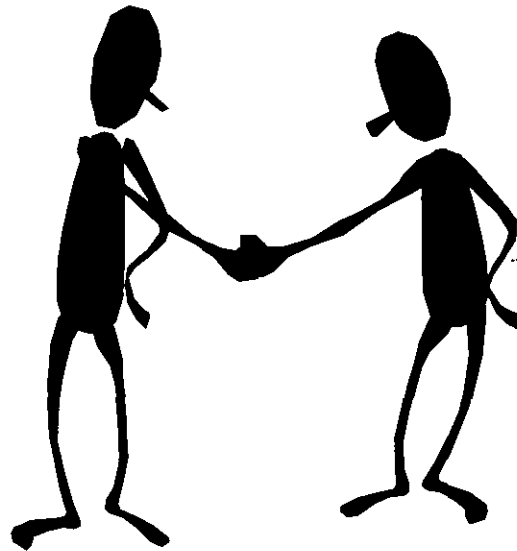


the Stabilisation Forces (SFOR) mission and the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina

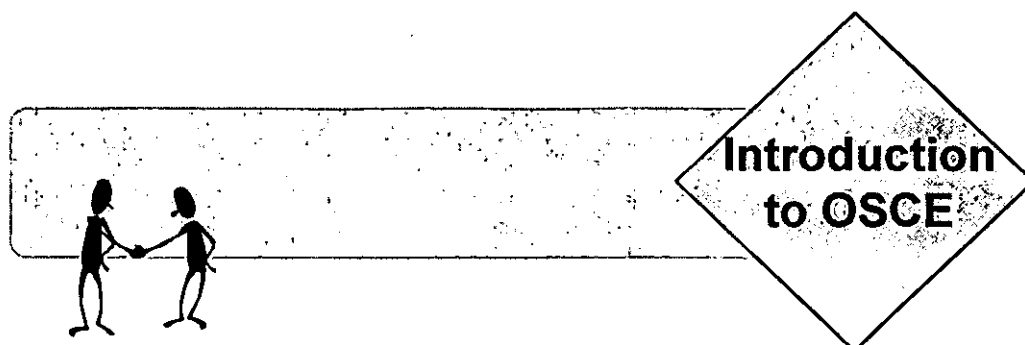


the basic translations for everyday and political use

THE OSCE INTRODUCTION



What is the OSCE
When was the OSCE Created
What is the OSCE Mandate in BiH
Who makes up the OSCE Worldwide



What is the OSCE?

The organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is a pan-European organisation whose **55 participating States** span a geographical area from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

The OSCE takes a **comprehensive view of security**. Its bodies and institutions take a co-operative approach to a wide range of security-related issues including arms control, preventive diplomacy, confidence and security building measures, human rights, election monitoring and economic security.

All states participating in OSCE activities have equal status and decisions are made by consensus.

When was OSCE created?

The OSCE was created in the early 1970's under the name of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) to serve as a **multilateral forum for dialogue and negotiation** between East and West.

In November 1990 an important arms control agreement, the **Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)**, was negotiated within in the CSCE framework.

Further developments came through a series of regular meetings between 1990 and 1994 which established new mechanisms, offices, and principles for addressing the challenges of post-cold war Europe.

At the 1994 Budapest Summit, recognising that it was no longer simply a conference, the CSCE changed its name to the OSCE. This gave the Organisation new political impetus and also reflected its institutional development since the end of the Cold War.

Today the OSCE is taking a **leading role in fostering security through cooperation in Europe**. It works to achieve this goal by cooperating closely with other international and regional organisations and maintaining close links with numerous non-governmental organisations.

What is the OSCE mandate in BiH?

- On 21 November the OSCE Permanent Council agreed to extend the elections mandate of the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina until **December 1997**.

The Permanent Council decision calls on the OSCE to **"continue providing assistance for the preparation and conduct of municipal elections in 1997** and, when appropriate, to provide assistance for the establishment of a permanent election commission with respect to the elections scheduled to close the consolidation period."

Who makes up the OSCE Worldwide?

The OSCE is made up of the following **55 participating states**:

OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES		
1. Albania	25. Italy	49. Turkey
2. Andorra	26. Kazakhstan	50. Turkmenistan
3. Armenia	27. Krgyzstan	51. Ukraine
4. Austria	28. Latvia	52. United Kingdom
5. Azerbaijan	29. Liechtenstein	53. United States of America
6. Belarus	30. Lithuania	54. Uzbekistan
7. Belgium	31. Luxembourg	55. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro [suspended])
8. Bosnia and Herzegovina	32. Malta	
9. Bulgaria	33. Moldova	
10. Canada	34. Monaco	
11. Croatia	35. Netherlands	Partners for co-operation
12. Cyprus	36. Norway	1. Japan
13. Czech Republic	37. Poland	2. Korea
14. Denmark	38. Portugal	
15. Estonia	39. Romania	
16. Finland	40. Russian Federation	
17. France	41. San Marino	Mediterranean partners for co-operation
18. Georgia	42. Slovak Republic	1. Algeria
19. Germany	43. Slovenia	2. Egypt
20. Greece	44. Spain	3. Israel
21. Holy See	45. Sweden	4. Morocco
22. Hungary	46. Switzerland	5. Tunisia
23. Iceland	47. Tajikistan	
24. Ireland	48. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	

Overview

What is the OSCE Mission to BiH



Overview of the General Framework Agreement for Peace
OSCE Mission Organisational Structure in BiH



What is the OSCE Mission to BiH?




Overview

Overview of the General Framework Agreement for Peace

Initialed on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on 14 December 1995, by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, identified an important role for OSCE in:

- 1) **supervising** the electoral process in Bosnia and Herzegovina; for the 1997 Municipal Elections
- 2) **monitoring** Human Rights
- 3) **assisting** the parties in facilitating arms control and confidence security building measures

In Annex 3 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace, Parties undertake to ensure that:

-  conditions exist for the organisation of **free and fair** elections
-  there is protection and enforcement of the **right to vote in secret** without fear or intimidation
-  there is **freedom** of *expression, association and movement*

The Agreement requires the OSCE to ensure whether conditions exist for the effective holding of elections and to **supervise** their preparation and conduct.

OSCE Mission Organisational Structure in BiH

The Mission has its Head Office in Sarajevo and is led by United States Ambassador Robert H. Frowick as Head of Mission (HoM). There are **26 Field Offices, 5 Regional Centres, and 5 Supplemental Election Offices** established throughout the country, with a total number of approximately 200 international staff members.

The Regional Centres are staffed with the following positions:

RC Director	International Staff
RC Deputy Director	International Staff
General Diplomat	International Staff
Senior Election Officer	International Staff
Human Rights Officer	International Staff
Democratisation Officer	International Staff
Core Supervisor	International Staff
International Supervisor	International Staff
International Trainer	International Staff
Local Core Trainer	Local Staff
Logistics Officer	International Staff
Communication Officer	Local Staff
Administrative Officer	Local Staff
Local Staff as required	secretaries, interpreters, drivers, etc.

The Field Office are staffed with the following positions:

Head of Office	International Staff
Democratisation Officer	International Staff
Human Rights Officer	International Staff
Election Officer	International Staff
Core Supervisor	International Staff
International Supervisor	International Staff
International Trainer	International Staff
Local Core Trainer	Local Staff
Local Trainer	Local Staff
Local Staff as required	secretaries, interpreters, drivers, etc.

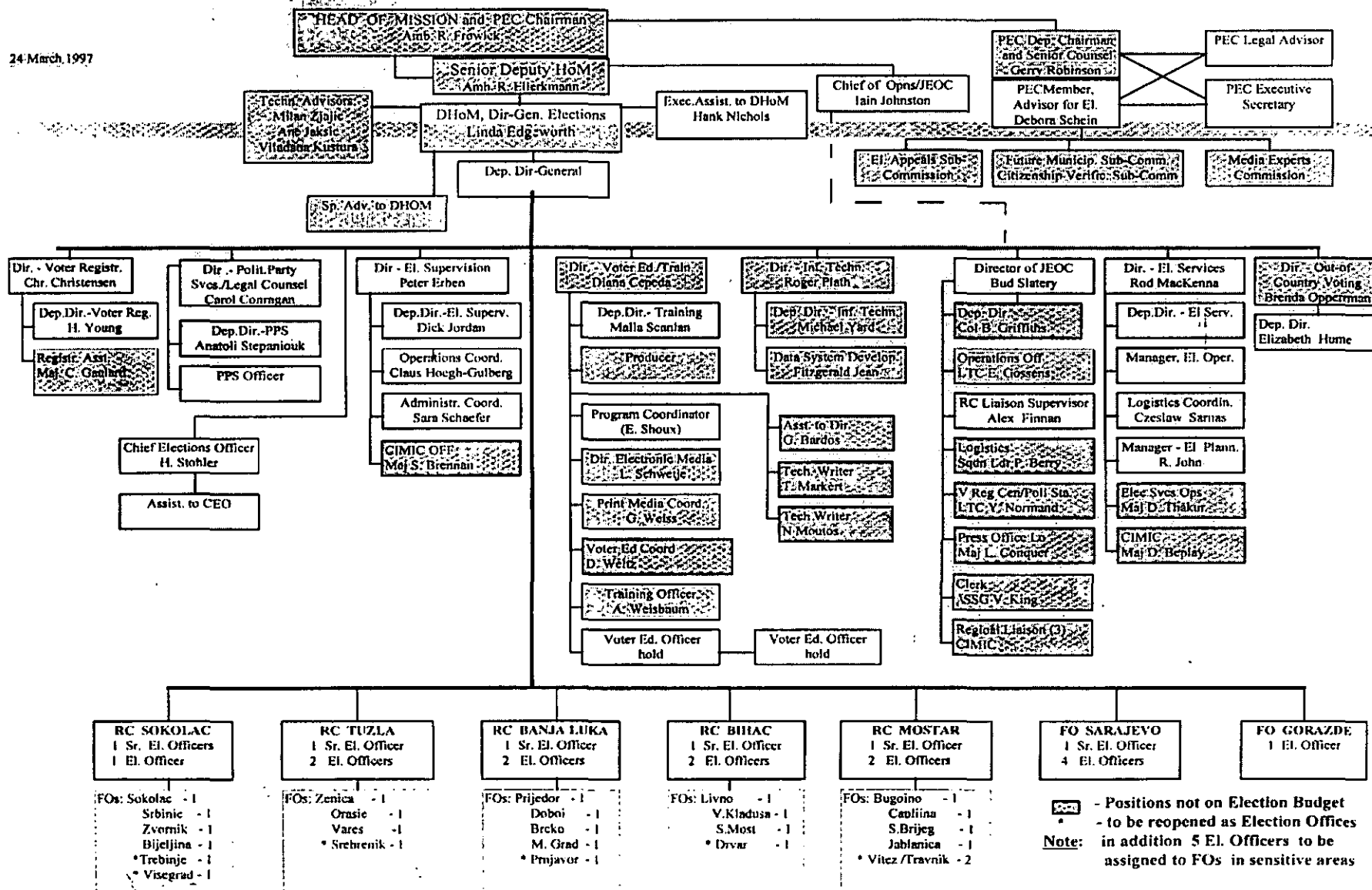
Telephone List

Location	PTT PHONE	PTT FAX	SAT PHONE	SAT FAX	MOBITEL
MISSION HEAD OFFICE Sarajevo					
Election Supervision	+ 387 - 71 / 444 444 EXT 120	+ 387 - 71 / 442 479	M= + 871-682 322 294	M= + 871-682 322 286, A= +871-15 44 310	
	External - country code 387, delete first 0 --				
FO Sarajevo	071/667-933, 071/667-934, 071/444 444 EXT 251	071/665-852	NOT INSTALLED	NOT INSTALLED	
Gorazde	073/224-673	073/224-673	0087+/682-322-411	0087+/682-322-413	
RC/FO Bihać	077/224-929, 077/331-135	077/331-136	00-871-682-322-276	00-871-682-322-277	00-385-99-453-326
Drvar	To be confirmed				
Livno	080/21-855	080/21-610	00-873-682-322-415	00-873-682-322-417	00-385-99-453-327
Sanski Most	079/86-329	079/86-329	00-873-682-322-393	00-87-682-322-395	
Velika Kladusa	077/777-085	077/777-085	00-873-682-322-466	00-873-682-322-468	00-385-99-454-919
RC Sokolac	00381/71-868-469, 00381/71-868-141	00381/71-868-489	00-873-682-322-273	00-873-682-322-274	
FO Sokolac	00381/71-868-159 or ext 11 (RC)	00381/71-868-159	00-873-682-322-273	00-873-682-322-274	
Bijeljina	00381/76-42-785	00381/76-42-785	00-871-682-322-336	00-871-682-322-337	
Zvornik	00381/76-588-296	00381/76-588-296	00-871-682-322-327	00-871-682-322-328	
Trebinje	To be confirmed				
Srbijne/Foca	00381/73-575-978	00381/73-575-978	00-871-682-322-366	00-871-682-322-368	
Visegrad	00381/73-683-143	00381/73-683-143	00-871-682-322-431	00-871-682-322-433	

RC/FO Tuzla	075/250-078, 075/224-415, 075/236-335, 075/224-414, 075/250-079	075/250-564	00-871-682-322-279	00-871-682-322-280
Zenica	072/415-737	072/412-293	00-871-682-322-389	00-871-682-322-391
Vares	071/650-565	071/845-854	00-871-682-322-374	00-871-682-322-376
Orasje	086/713-660	086/713-660	00-871-682-322-362	00-871-682-322-364
Srebrenik	To be confirmed			
RC/FO Mostar	088/317-771	088/317-759	00-871-682-322-458	00-871-682-322-460
Bugojno	070/44-151	070/44-151	00-871-682-322-385	00-871-682-322-387
Jablanica	088/752-200	088/752-200	00-871-682-322-446	00-871-682-322-448
Capljina	085/801-410, 085/804-234	085/801-410	00-871-682-322-462	00-871-682-322-464
Siroki Brijeg	088/705-277	088/705-277	00-871-682-322-442	00-871-682-322-444
Vitez	To be confirmed			
RC/FO Banja Luka	00381/78-17-111	00381/78-48-478	00-873-682-322-397	00-873-682-322-399
Prijedor	00381/79-11-605	00381/79-11-445	00-871-682-322-423	00-871-682-322-425
Prnjavor	To be confirmed			
Doboj	00381/74-41-355	00381/74-41-381	00-871-682-322-333	00-871-682-322-334
Mrkonjic Grad	00381/70-11-446	00381/70-11-419	00-871-682-322-358	00-871-682-322-360
Brcko	00381/76-205-169	00381/76-205-247	00-871-682-322-450	00-871-682-322-452

OSCE Organisational Chart

24 March 1997

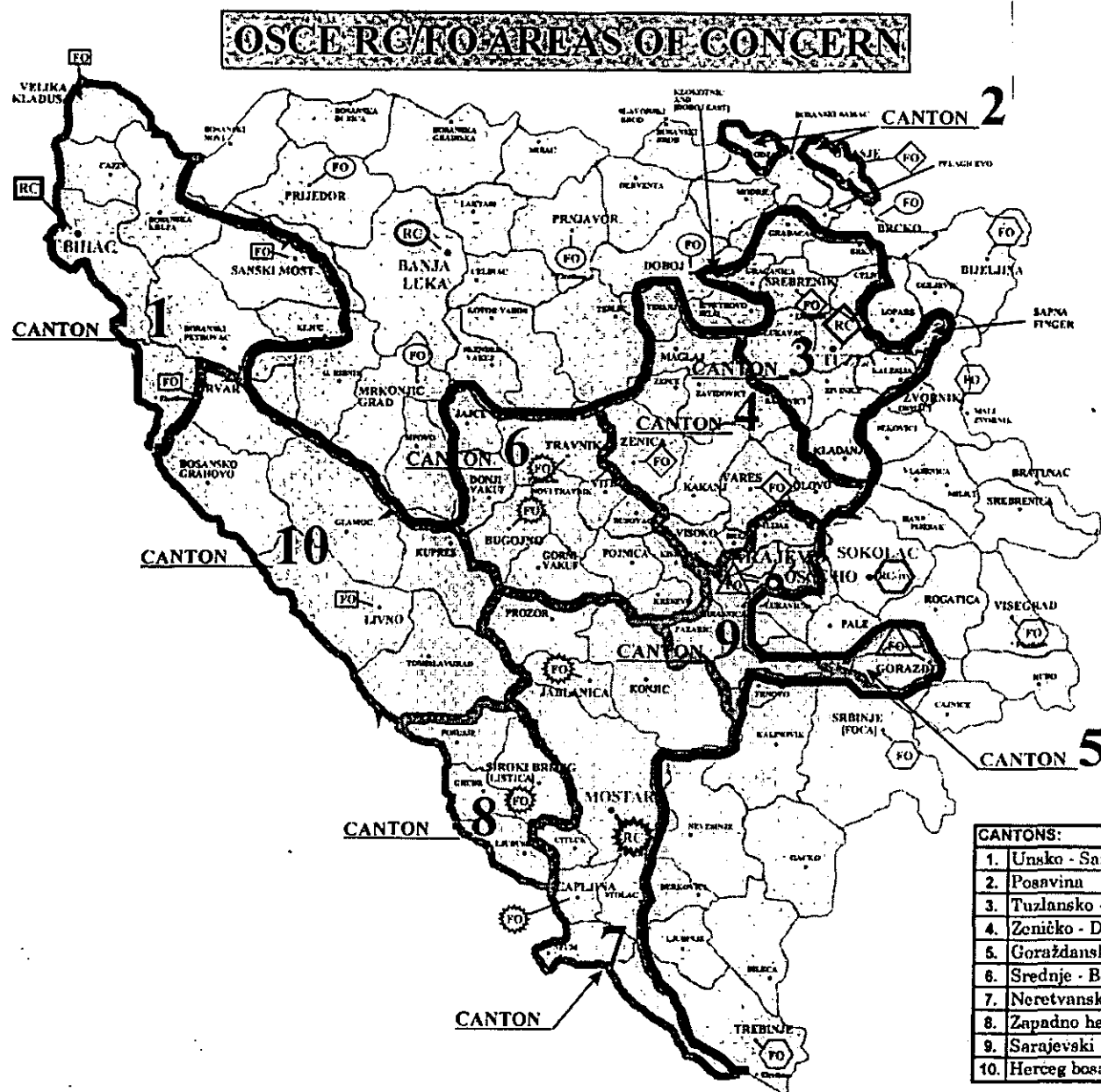


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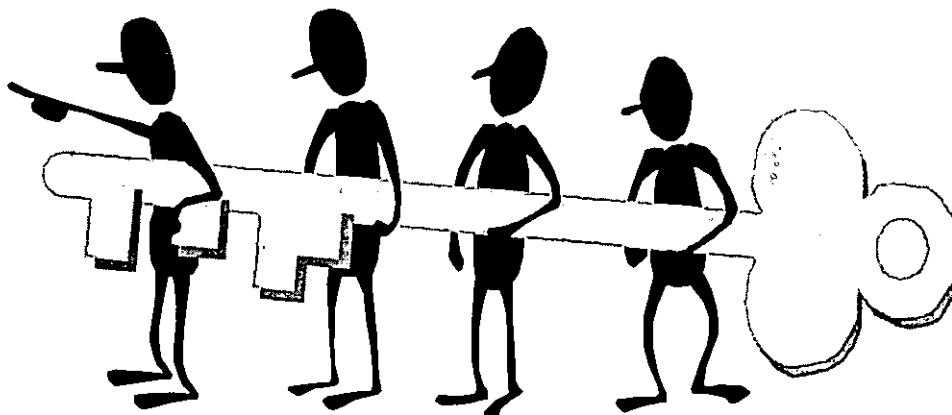
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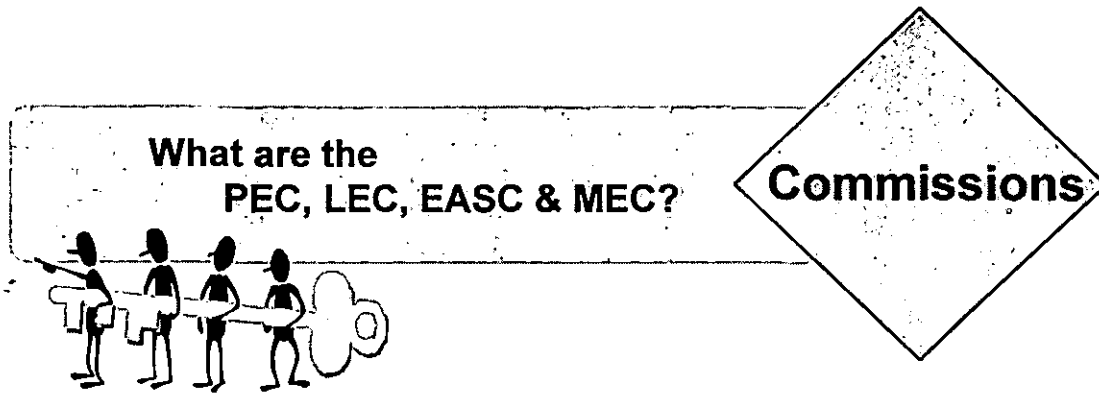
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Commissions

What are the PEC, LEC, EASC & MEC



Provisional Election Commission
Role and Authority of the PEC
Responsibilities of the Local Election Commission
Relationship of the LEC with the PEC
The Election Appeals Sub-Commission
The Media Experts Commission



Provisional Election Commission (PEC)

The Provisional Election Commission (PEC) is composed of one representative from Bosnia and Herzegovina, one representative from Republika Srpska, one from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and four representatives from the international community. Chairman of the Commission is the OSCE Head of Mission. **The PEC adopts electoral rules and regulations regarding such matters as:**

- ✱ the registration of political parties, coalitions and independent candidates
- ✱ the eligibility of candidates and voters
- ✱ the role of domestic and international elections observers
- ✱ the ensuring of an open and fair election campaign
- ✱ the establishment, publication and certification of definitive election results

The Parties shall comply fully with the electoral rules and regulations; internal laws and regulations notwithstanding.

The PEC determined that all eligible citizens must register to vote in order to cast a ballot on election day.

Eligibility to vote will still be based on the 1991 Census as adjusted for use in the 14 September 1996 Elections, as set forth in Annex 3 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace. The 1991 Census will be available at all Voter Registration Centres.

A complete and new voter register is imperative realising the international standards required for the municipal elections.

Elections will be held over two days, 13 and 14 September 1997, with at least one international supervisor present at each of the approximate 2,300 polling stations.



Role and Authority of Provisional Election Commission

Members of the PEC

- ❖ Ambassador Robert H. Frowick, Head of OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina - Chairman of the PEC
- ❖ Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, (No representative at the time of print)
- ❖ Mr. Slobodan Kovac, Representative of the Republika Srpska
- ❖ Mr. Mirko Boskovic, Representative of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ❖ W.G. Robinson, Deputy Chairman and Senior Legal Counsel from OSCE
- ❖ Ms. Deborah Schein, Representative from the OSCE
- ❖ Mr Peter Sorensen, Designee of the Office of the High Representative

The deputies of the Parties are:

Mr Radivoje Duvnjak	Republika Srpska
Ms Lidija Korac	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mr Hilmo Pasic	Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Commission adopts electoral rules and regulations regarding:

- ❖ voters
- ❖ candidates and political parties
- ❖ observers
- ❖ the campaign
- ❖ establishment, publication and certification of the election results

Having adopted the above rules and regulations, the mandate of the Commission includes:

- ❖ supervising the electoral process
- ❖ ensuring the institutional framework
- ❖ determining voter registration provisions
- ❖ ensuring compliance with the rules and regulations
- ❖ ensuring remedying violation against the rules and regulations
- ❖ accrediting observers
- ❖ ensuring that the Parties grant unimpeded access to observers

Responsibilities of the Local Election Commission (LEC)

Local Election Commissions are appointed by the appropriate authorities in each municipality. Membership on the LECs includes representatives of the political parties and independent candidates selected on a lottery system.

- ❖ LECs shall be responsible for the conduct of the elections under the supervision of the OSCE and the Rules and Regulations adopted by the PEC.
- ❖ **Local Election Commissions shall provide staff for the:**
 - registration process
 - voting (polling station committees)
 - absentee voting
 - counting
- ❖ **Local Election Commissions shall provide space, furniture, utilities etc for the:**
 - registration offices
 - polling stations
 - absentee voting polling stations
 - counting centres
 - training
- ❖ **The Local Election Commissions, shall provide transport and security for materials from OSCE Field Offices to and from Voter Registration Centres and Polling Stations. Some of these materials include:**
 - 1991 Census as adjusted for use in the 14 September 1996 Elections
 - preliminary voter's register
 - final voter's register
 - voting materials
 - ballot boxes
- ❖ **The Local Election Commission, under secured supervision of the OSCE and the PEC, shall provide warehousing for election materials and supplies as needed.**

- ❖ **The Local Election Commission members attend meetings and training sessions** presented by OSCE trainers for the:
 - registration process
 - absentee voting process
 - voting process
 - counting
- ❖ **The LEC maintains applicable records**
- ❖ **The LEC assists with the distribution of election information** and voter education materials

Relationship of the Local Election Commission (LEC) with the PEC

- ❖ **Authorised agents of the PEC, Election Officers, international supervisors, observers and other members of the international community accredited by the PEC may have access to all documents, records and be permitted to attend working groups, planning meetings and official sessions of the LECs.**
- ❖ **The names of all members of the LECs are submitted to the PEC for approval within 15 days of their appointment.**
- ❖ **Changes in the composition of the LECs also require the approval of the PEC.**



The Election Appeals Sub-Commission

The Election Appeals Sub-Commission (EASC) adjudicates complaints regarding the electoral process referred to it by the PEC, the Media Experts Commission (MEC), political parties, independent candidates and individuals. The EASC has the right to impose appropriate penalties and/or fines against any individual, candidate, party or body that violates the Rules and Regulations established by the PEC.

When it determines that violations of the principles laid down in the General Framework Agreement for Peace or in the rules adopted by the PEC have occurred, the EASC may:

- ✱ prohibit a political party from running in the elections
- ✱ decertify a party listed on the ballot
- ✱ remove candidates from a party list
- ✱ remove an independent candidate from the ballot

The Media Experts Commission

The Media Experts Commission (MEC) and the Media Experts Sub-Commission of each of the OSCE Regional Centres, have among other things the following responsibilities:

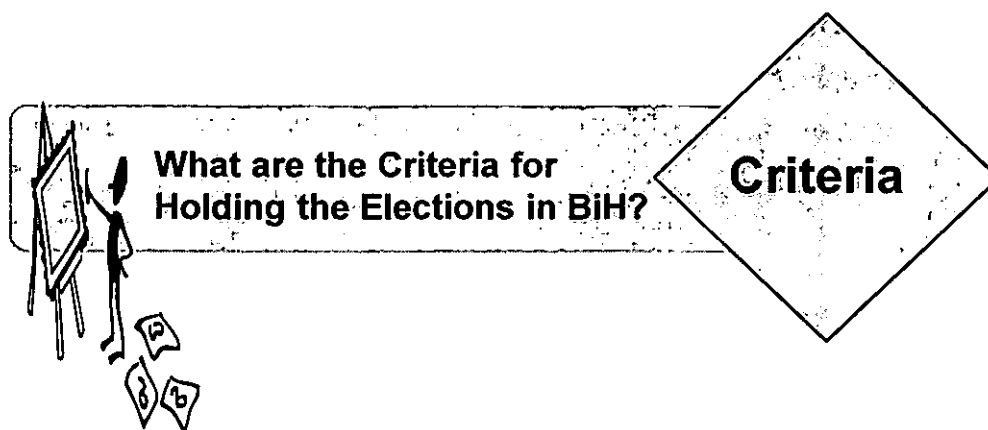
- ✱ to monitor the fulfilment by the parties of their obligations to ensure the security of journalists and their freedom of movement and unhindered pursuits of their professional activities
- ✱ to monitor the compliance of the media in providing equitable access for all political parties and candidates participating in the elections campaign

The Commission has the power to require broadcast or publication of selected materials, to recommend fines to the PEC, and take other appropriate action in cases of breaches of the media regulations by the Government, or a serious failure by any of the media to observe the Standards of Professional Conduct for the Media and journalists.

Criteria



What are the Criteria for Holding the 1997 Municipal Elections in BiH



General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina - *ANNEX 3 ON ELECTIONS: Article I, provides:*

- 1) The Parties: shall ensure that conditions exist for the organisation of free and fair elections, in particular, a politically neutral environment; shall protect and enforce the right to vote in secret without fear or intimidation; shall ensure freedom of expression and of the press; shall allow and encourage freedom of association (including of political parties); and shall ensure freedom of movement.
- 2) The Parties: request the OSCE to certify whether elections can be effective under current social conditions in both Entities and, if necessary, to provide assistance to the Parties in creating these conditions.
- 3) The Parties: shall comply fully with paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Document of the Second Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Copenhagen, 1990.

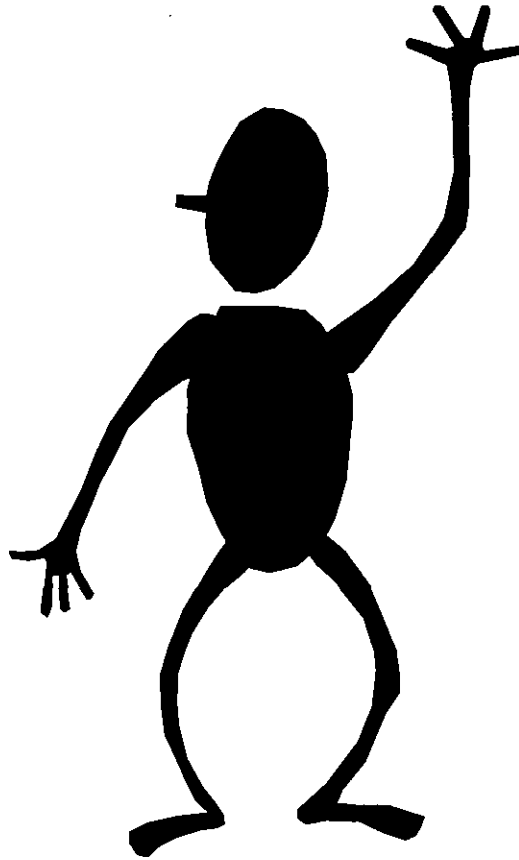
To ensure that the will of the people serves as the basis of the authority of government, the participating states shall:

- ☒ hold free elections at reasonable intervals, as established by law
- ☒ permit all seats in at least one chamber of the national legislature to be freely contested in a popular vote
- ☒ guarantee universal and equal suffrage to adult citizens

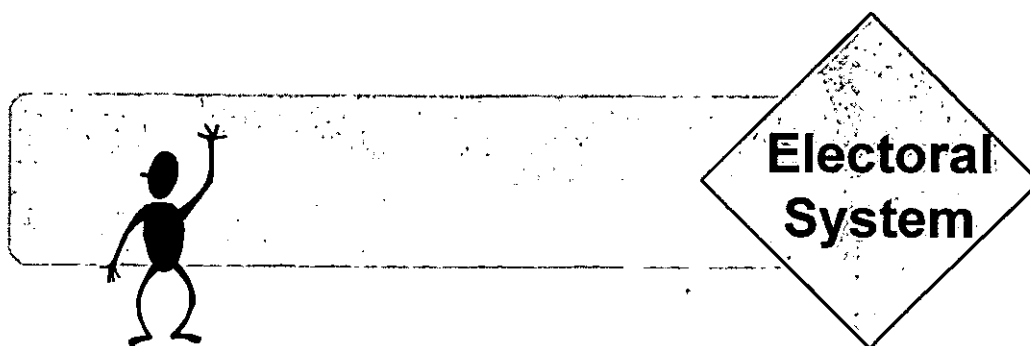
- ✓ ensure that votes are cast by secret ballot or by equivalent free voting procedures, and that they are counted and reported honestly with the official results made public
- ✓ respect the right of individuals and groups to establish, in full freedom, their own political parties or other political organisations and provide such political parties and organisations with the necessary legal guarantees to enable them to compete with each other on a basis of equal treatment before the law and by the authorities
- ✓ ensure that law and public policy work to permit political campaigning to be conducted in a fair and free manner

Electoral System

Including Political Structure and Government



Overview
Political Structures
Government
Who can Vote
Who can Run
Political Structure Charts



Overview



Under the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia **requested** that the **OSCE supervise the preparation and conduct of the elections** in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



The Agreement obliges the Parties to ensure that conditions exists for the organisation of **free and fair elections**, including the **right to vote without fear of intimidation**. The parties shall also ensure **freedom of expression**, and of the press, and **freedom of association** and of **movement**.



Officials elected **directly by the people** will assume their offices no later than 30 days following the elections.

Political Structure



Bosnia and Herzegovina is a legal continuation of the former "Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina." The state consists of two entities: The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, and shall operate under a federal system of government with power sharing provisions and proportional representation in the legislature.

Political Structures

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Institutional Structure and Results of the 14 September 1996 Elections (Excluding Cantonal Election Results):

Tripartite Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Elected - Representing the Muslim, Croat and Serbian Communities)	
<i>Name and Candidate (Name of Party)</i>	<i>Votes Won</i>
Alija Izebegovic (Party of Democratic Action)	730,592
Kresimir Zubak (Croat Democratic Action)	330,477
Momcilo Krajsnik (Serb Democratic Party)	690,646

Parliamentary Assembly Comprising two Chambers House of Representatives and House of Peoples			
House of Representatives 42 seats elected: two-thirds from the Territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and one-third from the Republika Srpska			
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina		Republika Srpska	
Party of Democratic Action	16	Serb Democratic Party	9
Croat Democratic Union	8	Party of Democratic Action	3
Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	People's Union for Peace and Progress	2
United Party List of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SDP BiH, UBSD, HSS MBO, Republikanci)	2		
Total:	28	Total:	14
House of Peoples 15 Seats designated: 5 x Croat, 5 x Bosniacs, i.e., two-thirds from the Territory of the Federation and 5 Serbs from the Republika Srpska, i.e., one-third			

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina		Republika Srpska	
Presidency (Designated by House of Representatives)		Presidency of Republika Srpska (Elected)	
Kresimir Zubak (Croat Democratic Union)		Biljana Plavsic (Serb Democratic Party) 633,654	
Federation Assembly (Comprising House of Representatives and House of Peoples)		National Assembly of Republika Srpska (Elected)	
House of Representatives of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Elected)			
Party of Democratic Action	78	Serb Democratic Party	45
Croat Democratic Union	36	Party of Democratic Action	14
United List of Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNSD, SDP Bih, Repblikanci, HSS MBO)	11	Peoples Union for Peace and Progress	10
Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	Serb Radical Party of Republika Srpska	6
Democratic Peoples Union	3	Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
Croatian Rights Party	2	Democratic Patriotic Block of Republika Srpska	2
		United List (SDP BiH, UBSD, MBO, HSS)	2
		Serb Patriotic Party	1
		Serb Party for Krajina	1
Total:	140	Total:	83
House of Peoples (Selected by Cantonal Assemblies)			
Ten Cantonal Assemblies (Elected)			

Information taken from OSCE Newsletter Vol. 3 no. 9, dated September 1996



Governments

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina are responsible for the following:

- foreign policy
- foreign trade
- customs
- immigration
- monetary policy
- Inter-Entity communications
- transportation
- international and Inter-Entity law enforcement
- financing of government operations

The Four Main Offices:

The Executive Branch consists of a three-person Presidency (one Serb, one Croat and one Bosniac) and a Council of Ministers. The first Presidency will sit for two years, subsequent ones for four.

The Legislative Branch consists of a 15 person House of Peoples, selected by the Entity legislatures and a 42-member House of Representatives, elected directly by the population. Two-thirds of each House are from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Judiciary consists of a constitutional court with nine members; four selected by the Federation, two selected by the Republika Srpska and the last three appointed by the President of the European Court of Human Rights. The Constitutional Court is responsible for upholding the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Monetary Branch consists of a central bank which has the sole authority for issuing currency and for establishing monetary policy throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Governing Board of the bank, for the first six years, consists of a governor appointed by the International Monetary Fund and three members appointed by the Presidency (Bosniac, Croat and Serb).

Four Branches of Government

Legislative Branch

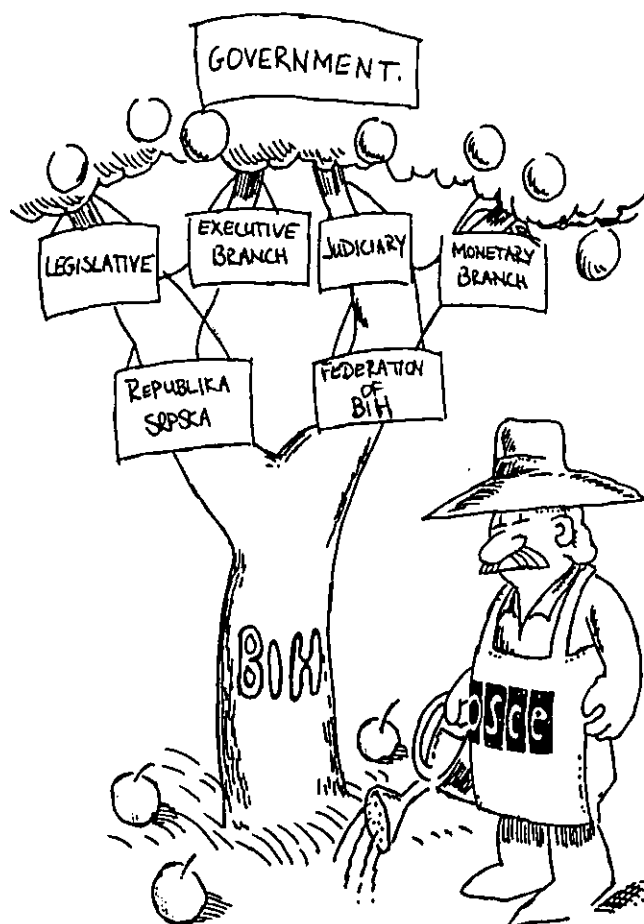
House of Peoples

House of
Representatives

Executive Branch

Judiciary

Monetary Branch



The Republika Srpska

This Entity **comprises 49 percent of the total territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

It has its **own Presidency and National Assembly** and local government at the municipal level. The members are directly-elected.

Its government retains all powers not specifically granted by the Constitution.

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

This Entity **comprises 51 percent of the total territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

Its government comprises a **Presidency, House of Representatives and House of Peoples**, and local government at the cantonal and municipal levels.

Municipal and cantonal authorities and members of the House of Representatives are **elected directly by citizens.** Members of the House of Peoples are elected by the cantons. The Presidency is **elected by the two legislative houses.**

Its government retains all powers not specifically granted by the Constitution.

Who Can Vote:

Annex 3 Article IV of The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina states that:

- ✱ "Any citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina aged 18 or older, whose name appears on the 1991 Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be eligible, in accordance with electoral Rules and Regulations to vote "
- ✱ "A citizen who no longer lives in the municipality in which he or she resided in 1991, shall, as a general rule, be expected to vote in person or by absentee ballot, in that municipality.... Such a citizen may, however, apply to the Commission to cast his or her ballot elsewhere."

Who Can Run

Registration Procedures:

Political Parties, coalitions, and independent candidates (hereinafter, parties and candidates) must register to participate in the 1997 Municipal Elections.

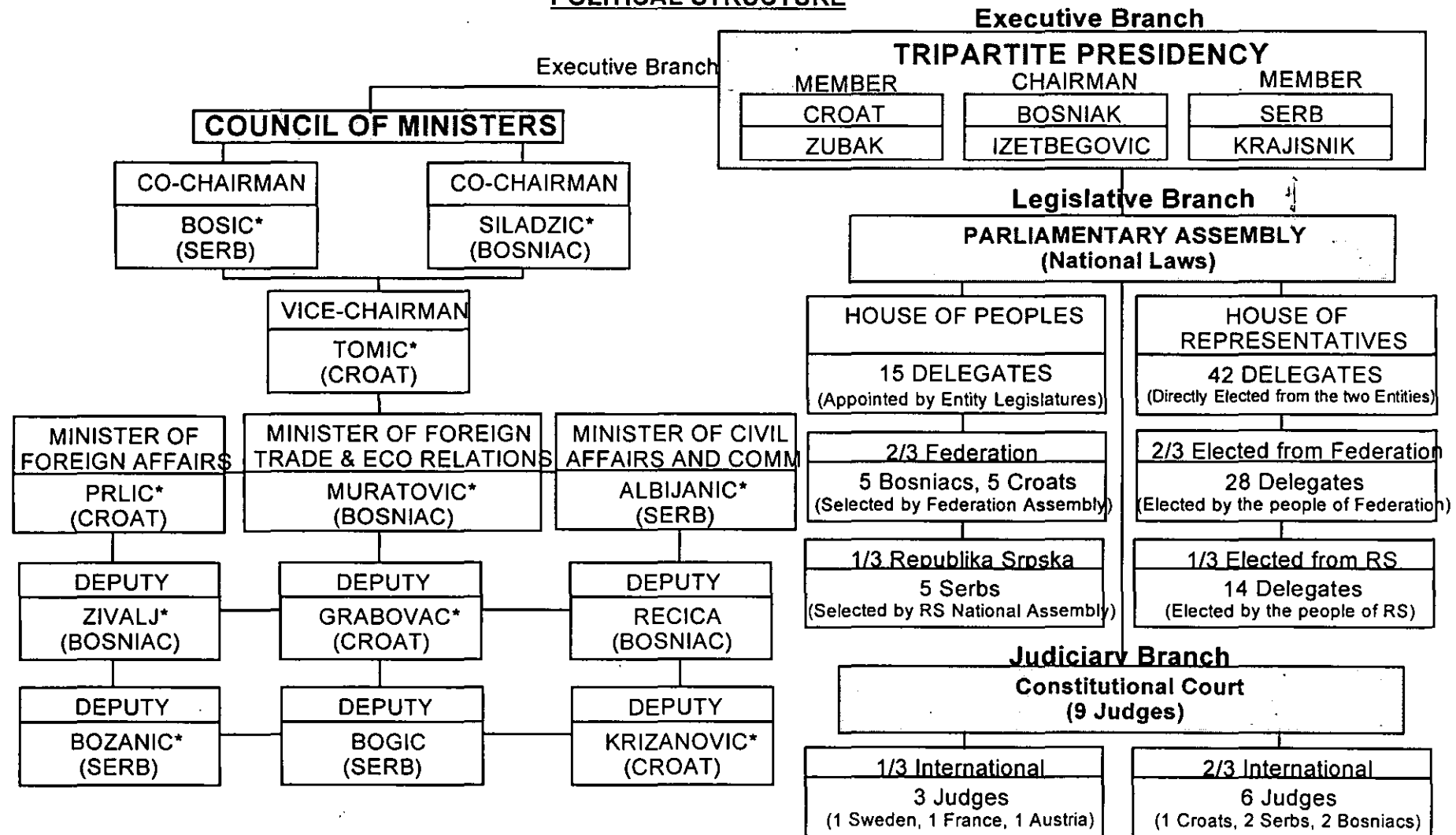
Who registers and when?

This year, parties, coalitions and independent candidates that were registered for the 14 September 1996 Elections do not need to re-register, but must submit a Confirmation Form, confirming their intention to participate in the 1997 Municipal Elections. They also must indicate in which municipalities they intend to participate.

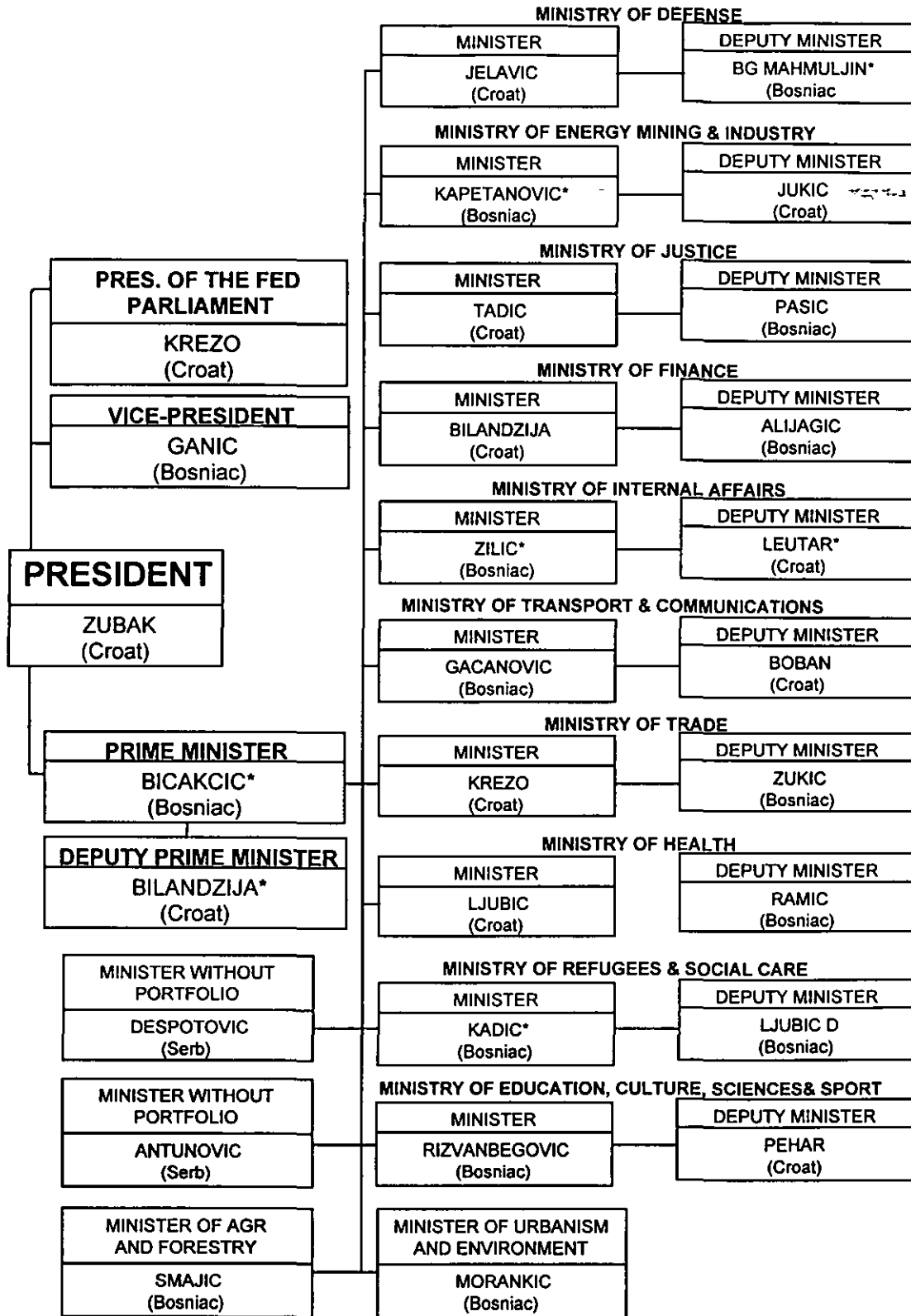
Political parties will register first, and once approved, coalitions, made up of two or more registered political parties, will have the opportunity to register. Independent candidates may also register to run for office.

Independent candidates may only participate in the municipality in which they are registered to vote and they must register to vote from 5 May to 17 May. Any interested candidate that does not register within this time period will not be eligible to participate.

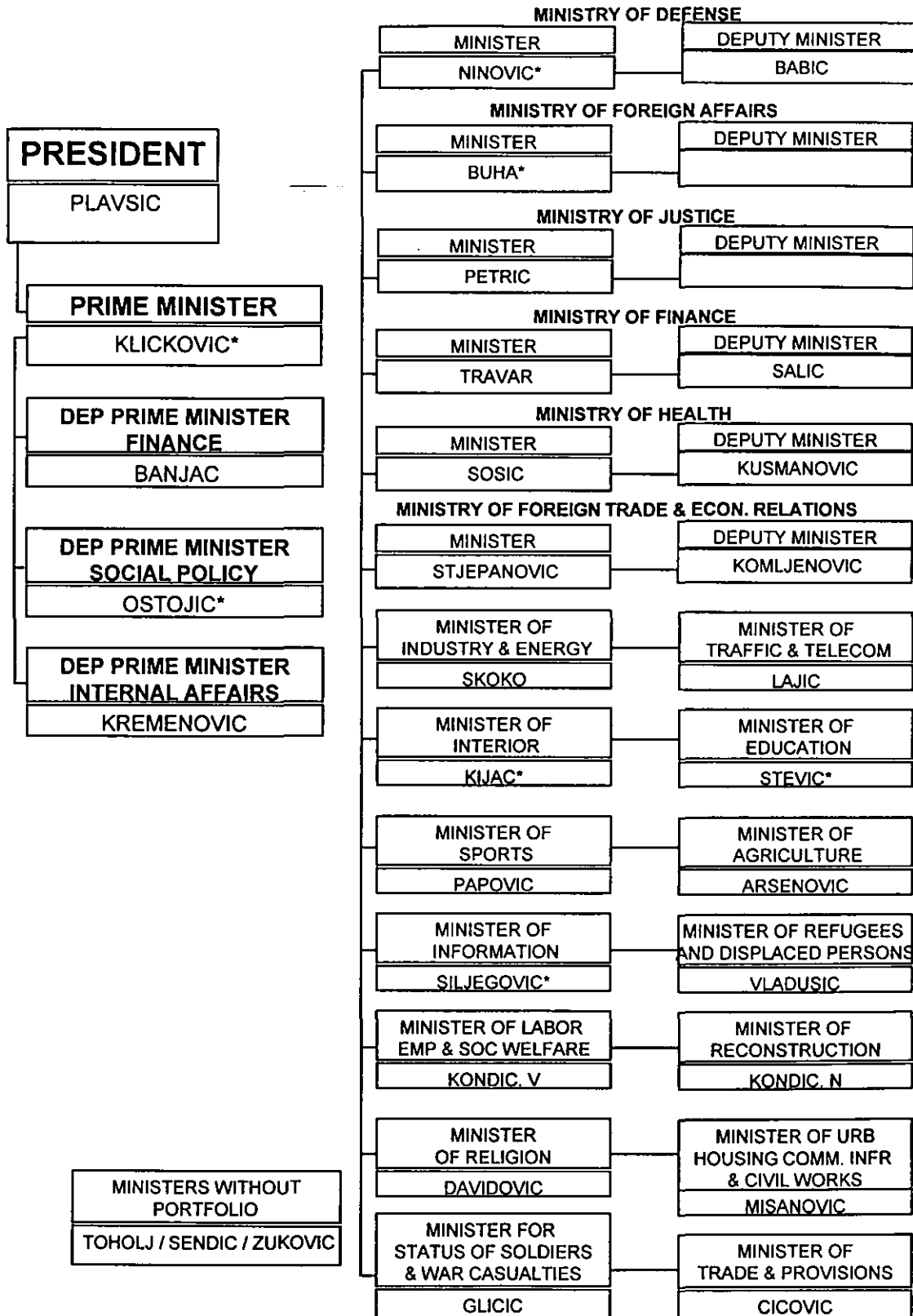
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA **POLITICAL STRUCTURE**



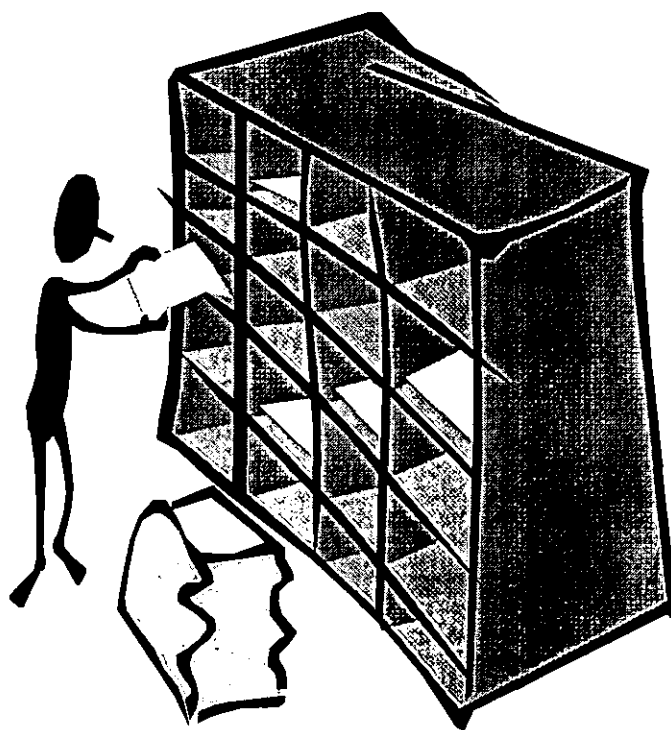
FEDERATION OF BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA **POLITICAL STRUCTURE**



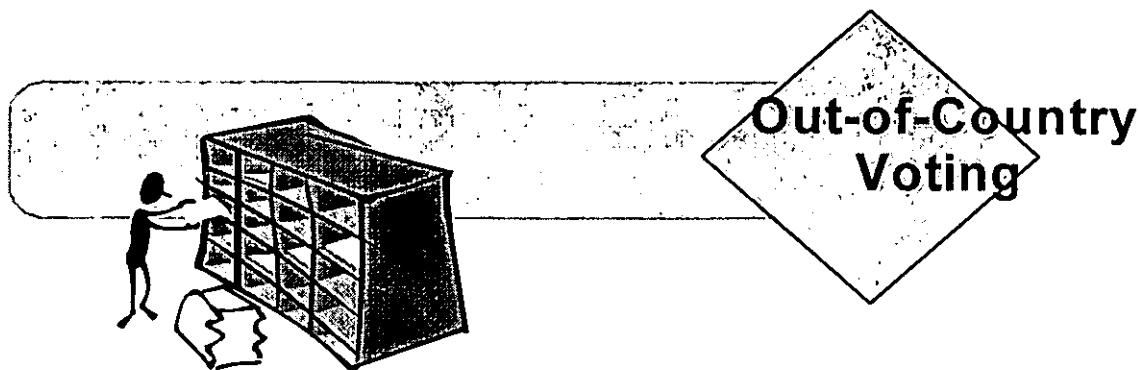
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA **POLITICAL STRUCTURE**



Out-of-Country Voting



Overview
International Organisation for Migration
Municipal Election Phases
Pre-Registration Phase
Registration Phases
Future Municipality
Adjudication and Appeals
Processing of Out-of-Country Voter Registration Forms
Training
Supervision



Voter registration and balloting for BiH citizens living outside of BiH borders will be conducted by the OSCE Out-of-Country Voting Program (OCV). In order to carry out these tasks, OCV works in conjunction with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), an OSCE-contracted international organisation.

To advise OSCE and IOM in implementing the Out-of-Country Voting programme, the **OCV Steering Board** has been established.

The Steering Board is chaired by Dr Jorgen Elklit, a representative of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office. Other members will be representatives from the office of the OSCE Secretary General, OSCE BiH, IOM, as well as other participating organisations.

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

OSCE has signed a **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** with **IOM** to manage the voter registration and balloting programme for BiH citizens living outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

IOM will **provide operational and management expertise**. In general, IOM is responsible for operating OCV offices in Vienna, Austria and Bonn, Germany as well as Voter Registration Centres in Belgrade, The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Zagreb, Croatia and Bonn, Germany.

In addition, IOM manages the **By-Mail Registration and voting programme** for Out-of-Country voters in **other countries**.

Municipal Election Phases

The **administration** of the municipal election and registration process for Out-of-Country Voting is composed of two phases:

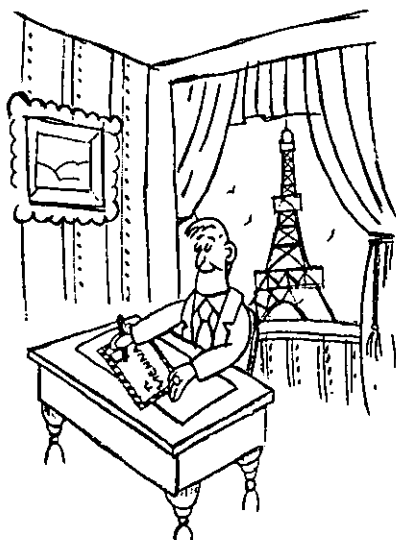
- 1 **Pre-Registration Phase**
- 2 **Registration Phase**

Pre Registration Phase - Key Points:

- ✎ establishment of program infrastructure
- ✎ negotiations with the refugee host governments, concerning their participation
- ✎ establishment of Out-of-Country Voter Registration Centres in Vienna, Bonn, Belgrade and Zagreb (currently planned are 25 Voter Registration Centres in Croatia, 35 Voter Registration Centres in FRY and one Voter Registration Centre each in Austria and Germany)
- ✎ distribution of voter education, training and election information materials; coordination and training of Registration Supervisors
- ✎ recruitment and training of Future Municipality Adjudicators who will determine the eligibility of Out-of-Country voters to vote in municipalities where they intend to reside when they return to BiH

Registration Phase - Key Points:

The purpose of the Out-of-Country Voter Registration Programme is to register citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina currently residing outside the borders of BiH to vote in the 1997 Municipal Elections.



Organisation

OCV registration will occur in-person at Out-of-Country Voter Registration Centres in FRY and Croatia for BiH citizens residing in those countries and by mail through OCV offices in Austria and Germany for all other countries.

Whether stationary or mobile, all **Out-of-Country Voter Registration Centres** will be supervised by international staff.



Mail-In Registration (All Countries, With the Exception of FRY And Croatia)

Any eligible voter wishing to cast a ballot must first register to vote. Voter registration applicants who register by mail can obtain Out-of-Country Voter Registration Forms at various NGO/IO offices and government offices located in their host countries. In many cases, Out - of - County Registration Forms will also be sent, by the host government, directly to BiH citizens residing abroad.

Applicants will fill out the **voter registration forms** and submit them **by mail** with any required identification documentation (**photocopies, not originals**) to the OCV office in Vienna. BiH citizens residing in Germany should mail their registration form and documentation to the OCV office in Bonn. Those who are **deemed ineligible** according to PEC Rules and Regulations will be **informed of this status**. Those who are **deemed eligible**, according to the Rules and Regulations, will be **issued an OCV Registration Receipt by mail**.



In-Person Registration In FRY And Croatia

The voter registration process in FRY and Croatia will essentially **parallel the registration process** conducted within the borders of BiH. Applicants will complete scannable registration forms **in person** at Out-of-Country Voter Registration Centres and Voter Registration Committee staff will verify voter eligibility.

Eligible voters will be issued an **OCV Voter Registration Receipt**. Those who are deemed ineligible according to PEC Rules and Regulations will be informed of this status.

Scannable OCV registration forms will be **tracked and collected** at Out-of-Country Registration Centres in **FRY and Croatia**. These forms will be **bulk-shipped to Sarajevo** on a regular basis for **cross - checking** and eventual compilation for a **Final Voters Register**.



Voter Eligibility For Both Mail-In And In-Person Registration

Out-of-Country Voter Registration Staff working in the Out-of-Country Voter Registration Centres are responsible for **verifying voter registration** applicants' voter eligibility, as well as informing registrants of their eligibility.

Those whose names have been located on the 1991 Census or who have provided other proof of citizenship, will be issued a **OCV Voter Registration Receipt** and instructions concerning the upcoming balloting process.

Those whose names **cannot be verified** as eligible voters will be informed of their ineligibility.

Future Municipality

Only BiH citizens residing outside of BiH are eligible to apply to vote in a Future Municipality. Eligible voters who wish to vote in a **Future Municipality** of intended residence **must first complete** a registration form specifying their **request** to apply to vote in a **municipality of intended residence**, and **submitting the form in person** to an OCV Voter Registration Centre, in **FRY and Croatia** or **by mail**, if residing **outside of FRY and Croatia**.

Applicants whose voter eligibility **has been verified** will be issued a receipt verifying their **status as an Out-of-Country Future Municipality applicant**. These applicants must then submit this receipt and the required documentation in person to a designated Future Municipality Voter Registration Centre located in their municipality of intended residence in BiH.

Adjudication and Appeals

Applications for registering in a municipality of future residence will be reviewed by an Adjudicator.

Eligible voters whose future municipality **application is denied** have the option to appeal this decision to the Future Municipality Sub-Commission and may choose to vote in their 1991 municipality, as designated on their initial registration form.

Processing of Out-of-Country Voter Registration Forms

The OCV office in Vienna **will develop and maintain** computerised records of all registered voters and will forward this information on a regular (weekly) basis to OSCE BiH in order to cross check the out-of-country data with in-country data for double registrations.

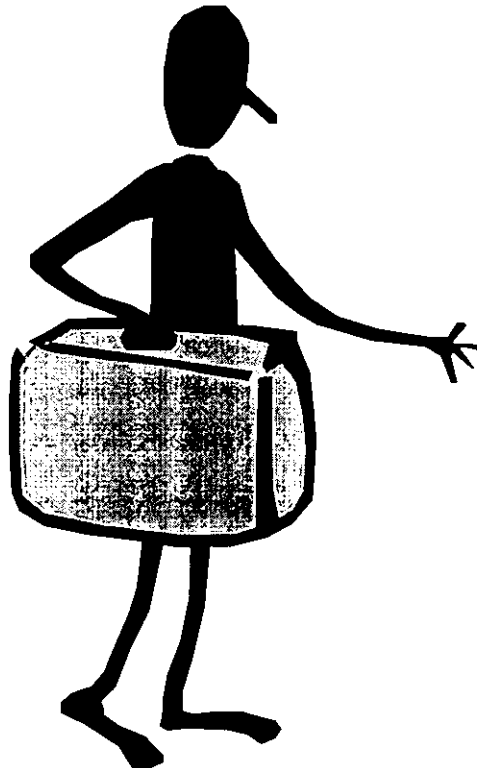
Training

All OCV staff will receive training. Five OCV trainers will be contracted by IOM and formally trained by the OSCE Voter Education and Training Department in Sarajevo. These trainers will then train international supervisors and OCV Voter Registration Centre core and support staff out in the field.

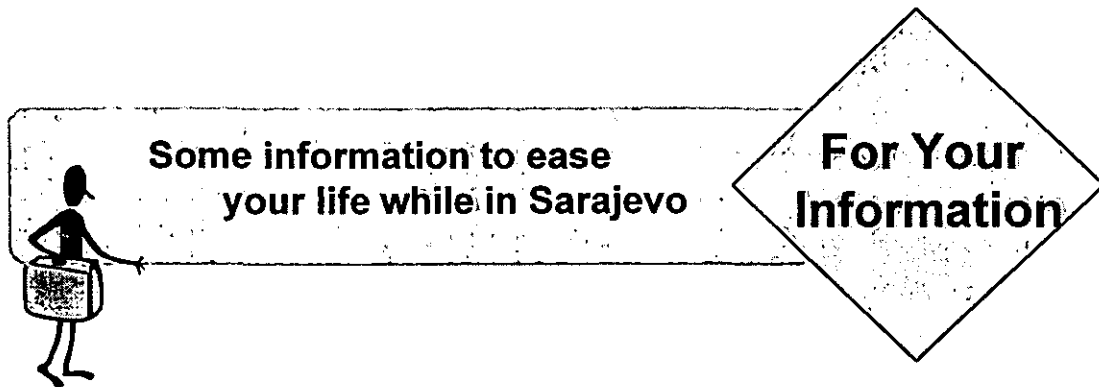
Supervision

There will be 100% international supervision at all Out of Country Voter Registration Centres located in FRY, Croatia, Austria and Germany.

For Your Information



Brief History of the Former Yugoslavia
Places to Eat and Drink
Markets and Shopping
Security
Getting Around Town
Culture and Entertainment
International Telephone Codes
Map of Sarajevo



A Brief History of Yugoslavia

Until 1991, Yugoslavia (the land of the southern Slavs) was a political entity located in southern Europe, in the Balkan peninsula. It was bordered by 7 countries: Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania and the Adriatic Sea.

Yugoslavia was established on 1st December 1918 after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This was affirmed on 19th January 1919 by the Treaty of Paris as the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. According to the first Census in 1921, it had about 13,100,000 inhabitants. From 1929 to the Second World War it was the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The second Yugoslavia was established in 1943 and became the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia.

In 1953 there were a few territories established and the official name became the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was made up of six republics: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Slovenia.

Slovenia separated in June 1991, Croatia in September 1991, Macedonia in February 1992 and Bosnia and Herzegovina in April 1992. By that time Yugoslavia ceased to exist. By the last Census, in 1991, there were 24,100,000 inhabitants. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) consists of Serbia and Montenegro.

Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska.

Places to Eat and Drink



Eating out is not a problem, here in Sarajevo. If you are looking for local and traditional specialities, or home style pizzas and hamburgers, all can be found here.

The local dishes are reasonably priced, and there are many cafes dotted around town. The main local dishes are burek and cevapchechi. For a better choice of meals, there are a number of restaurants to choose from that serve traditional Bosnian style and more Western cuisine.

Pizza places are again not hard to find as the neon signs promote these types of restaurants. There are one or two good hamburger places, which are also take away. You can also get hamburgers and hot sandwiches from the small stalls dotted along the streets.

Places to have Coffee

Take your choice. Drop into any coffee bar that you see that looks good to you and ask for the cappuccino, espresso or caj. Most of these places serve cakes too - so you may have to watch your waistline and teeth.

Markets / Food Shopping

There is an open market, in the center of town, that has most of your fruit, vegetable and dry goods needs. It also has some household item that you may not be able to get in regional areas. There is an indoor market, diagonally opposite the open market, that sells meat, cheese and eggs etc., with various small supermarkets for dry goods.

The stores are now well supplied and all the prices seem to be consistent from one shop to another.

Security



Please note: although Sarajevo is a relatively 'safe' city, the usual precautions pertaining to your own welfare and possessions need to be kept in mind. Also, please be careful when walking on the main roads. Some of the drivers are not as careful as they could be, especially at night.

Getting Around Town



Walking, taking the tram, bus or taxi are the usual way of getting about. Sarajevo is a city of 'one way' streets and paved areas. In certain cases it is easier to walk.

If you want to take a tram, it will cost 1DM. Please do not forget to punch the ticket in the red boxes on the trams.

Taxi's are easy. Hail one, tell them where you are going and ensure the metre is on. They are not very expensive. If you need to call for a taxi the number is **652 131**. Beware!, they are VERY swift, so do not call until you are absolutely ready to leave.

Culture and Entertainment



There are several cinemas in Sarajevo, with their programmes being posted on numerous notice boards around town. There are usually 2 shows per night.

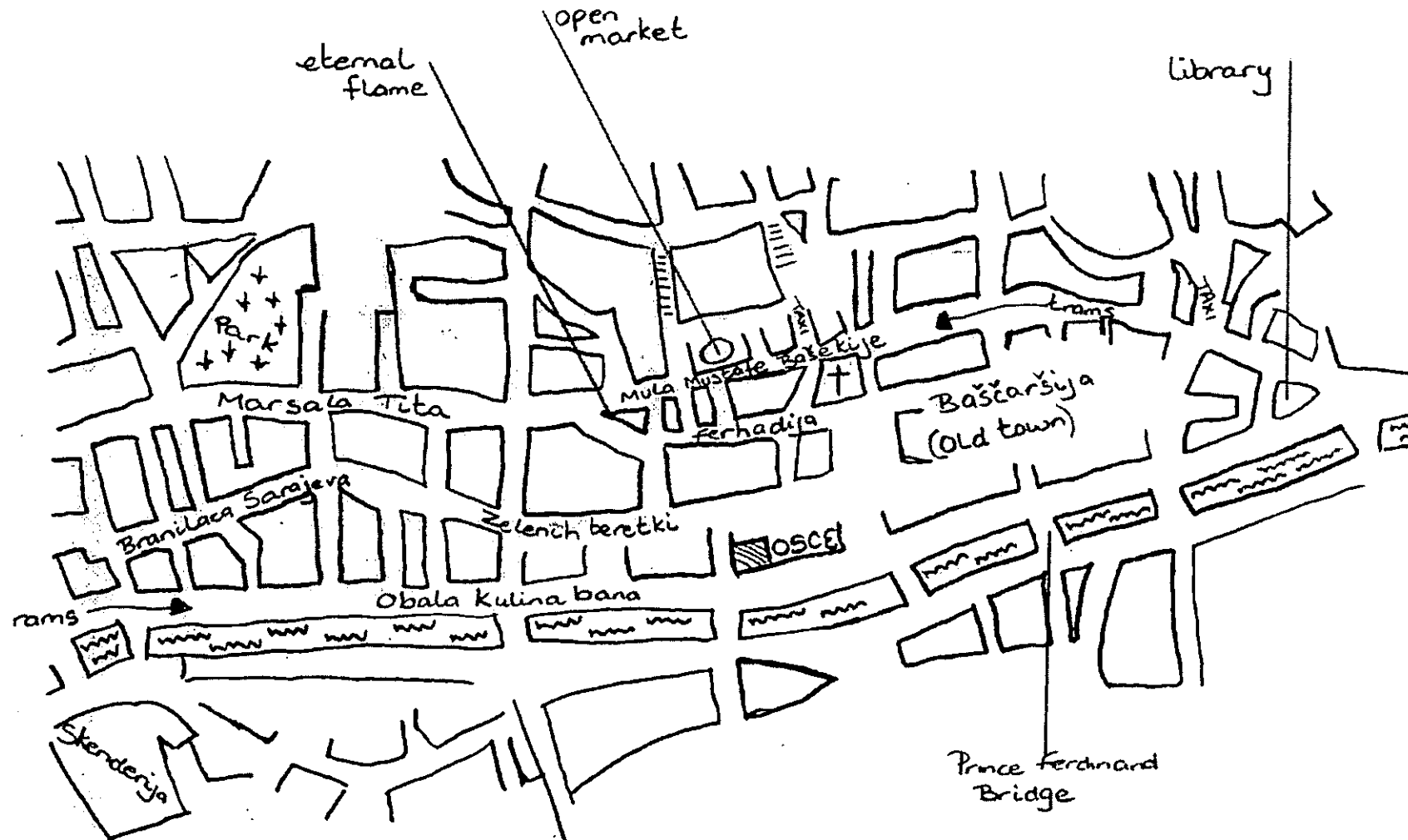
Live music is played in certain bars. Again, the noticeboards around town will state the when and where.

International Telephone Codes

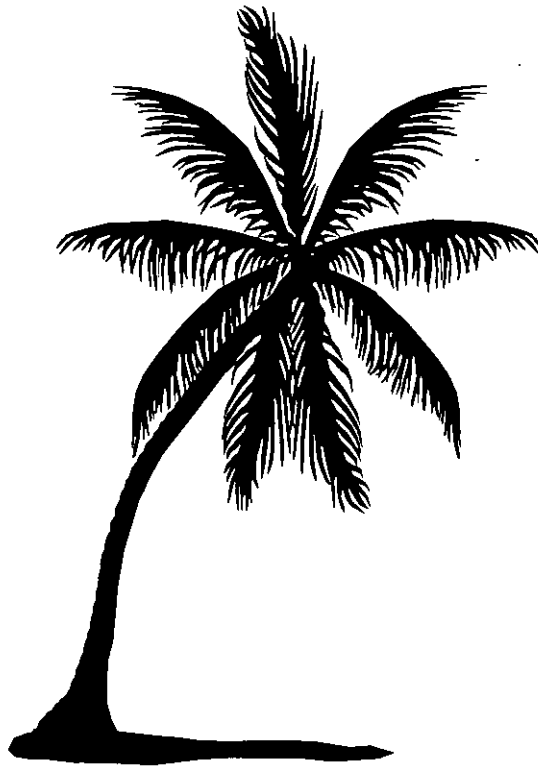


Australia	61	Holland	31	Russia	7
Austria	43	Hungary	36	Slovakia	42
Argentina	54	India	91	Slovenia	386
Belarus	7	Ireland	353	South Africa	27
Belgium	32	Israel	972	Spain	34
Canada	1	Italy	39	SR Yugoslavia	381
China	86	Japan	81	Sweden	46
Croatia	385	Luxembourg	353	Switzerland	41
Czech Rep	42	Macedonia	389	Turkey	90
Denmark	45	Morocco	212	UK	44
Egypt	20	New Zealand	64	Ukraine	380
France	33	Norway	47	USA	1
Finland	358	Poland	48	Bosnia & Herz	387
Germany	49	Portugal	35	Brazil	55
Greece	30	Romania	40	Mexico	52

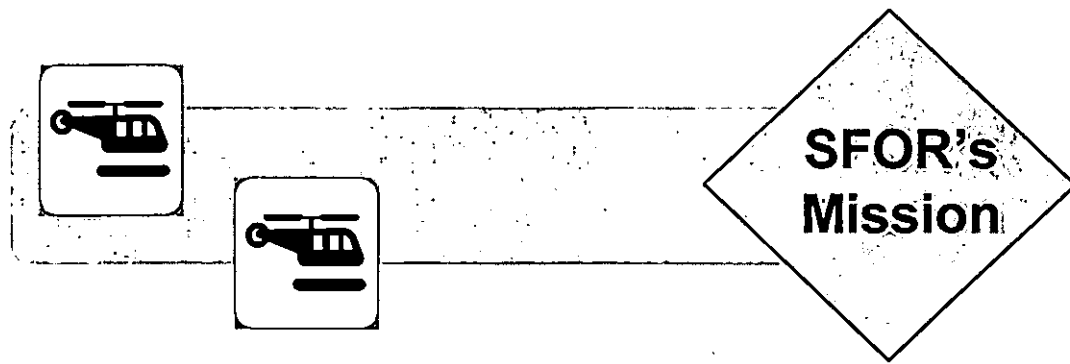
Non-Scaled Map of Sarajevo



Annexes



Summary of the SFOR Mission
Summary of the General Framework Agreement for Peace
Abbreviations / Acronyms
Translations English / Bosnian



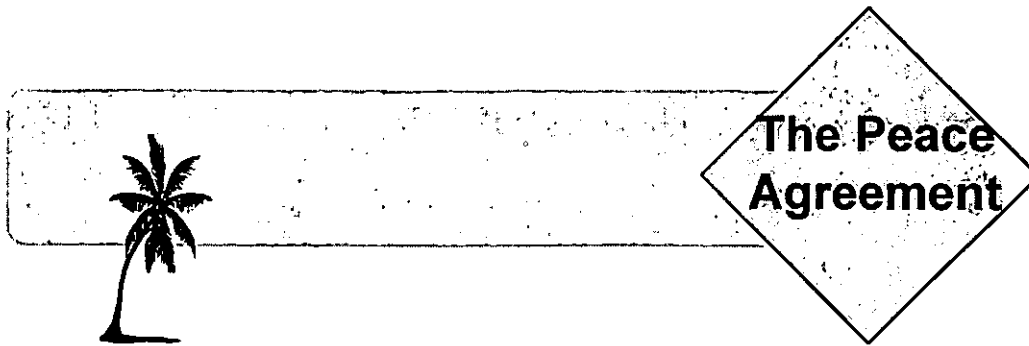
The Mission of the Stabilisation Force

- ✈ To support further implementation of the GFAP and responding to the resolution of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the North Atlantic Council (NAC) has authorised a NATO-led operation for the 18 month period to deter resumption of hostilities and to stabilise the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The operation is dubbed "Joint Guard" and will be conducted by a Stabilisation Force (SFOR)
- ✈ SFOR's mission is to provide continued military presence to deter renewed hostilities and to stabilise and consolidate the peace in BiH in order to contribute to a secure environment for the ongoing civil implementation plans.
- ✈ SFOR will maintain the Zone of Separation (ZOS) and keeping it free from armed groups, ensuring heavy weapons remain in approved storage areas and that freedom of movement exists throughout the country for SFOR and civilian agencies. SFOR will promote freedom of movement across the Inter Entity Boundary Line (IEBL) for all citizens of BiH but cannot be expected to guarantee the movement of individuals throughout BiH or forcibly return refugees.
- ✈ By successfully accomplishing these principal military tasks, SFOR will contribute to a secure environment within which civilian agencies can continue to carry out the process of economic development, reconstruction and development of political institutions.

SFOR:

- ✈ maintains control of the airspace over BiH and of the movement of military traffic over key ground routes
- ✈ continues to use Joint Military Commissions
- ✈ gives selective support to international organisations in their humanitarian missions
- ✈ assists in the observation and prevention of interference with the movement of civilian populations, refugees and displaced persons and respond appropriately to deliberate violence to life and person

- ✈ assists in the monitoring of the clearance of the minefields and obstacles
- ✈ SFOR's primary objective is to ensure respect for the cessation of hostilities and the Zone of Separation. It will strictly hold the parties to compliance with the containment of heavy weapons and the demobilisation of forces and will take appropriate actions to prevent any new threats to the peace.
- ✈ It will continue to remove impediments to freedom of movement and project a sense of security throughout the country. As before, all these tasks will be carried out in an even handed manner. SFOR will also remain ready to support the UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia.
- ✈ As the Peace Agreement states, other organisations are responsible for tasks related to nation building. These include conducting humanitarian missions; granting election security; police force duties; moving refugees and implementing arms control and regional stability measures.
- ✈ Contributing to a secure environment and promoting freedom of movement is SFOR's main support to the work of other organisations which are primarily concerned with the civil aspects of the Peace Agreement.
- ✈ SFOR will provide selective support for civil tasks within its existing mandate, so long as this does not detract from its primary military mission.
- ✈ SFOR will work closely with the High Representative, the IPTF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the OSCE and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.
- ✈ SFOR will continue to assist their effort in such areas as the conduct of elections, the return of refugees and displaced persons, the maintenance of law and order and the investigation of war crimes. All these tasks are essential to the long term consolidation of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Summary of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- ✍ For the first time after four years of fighting in the former Yugoslavia, this Agreement commits the parties to end the war and to start building peace and justice. It represents our best hope for ending the worst atrocities Europe has seen since the Second World and our best opportunity to prevent a wider and more terrible war in this volatile region of Europe.
- ✍ The Agreement enables Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue as a single state, with full respect for its sovereignty by its neighbours. The parties have agreed to a constitution for Bosnia and Herzegovina that created effective federal institutions, including a Presidency, a bicameral legislature and a Constitutional Court. The country will have a central bank with a single currency.
- ✍ The Agreement settles the territorial issues over which the war was fought.
- ✍ The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will administer 51% of the country's territory.
- ✍ Sarajevo will be reunified within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ✍ It will be open to all the people of the country. Checkpoints and closed bridges will no longer divide the city and its families.
- ✍ Gorazde will remain secure, linked to the Federation by land corridor. The status of Brcko will be determined by arbitration within by the end of 1996.
- ✍ Free and democratic elections will be held throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina before 15 September 1996. People displaced by the war will have the right to vote in their original place of residence if they choose so to do.
- ✍ The Agreement commits Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to co-operate fully with the international investigation and prosecution of war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law. The new constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina obligates all authorities, including Republika Srpska, to comply with the orders of the War Crimes Tribunal. The Agreement prohibits

indicted war criminals who refuse the Tribunal's orders to hold appointed or elected office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- 21 The Agreement commits the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to respect the highest level of internationally recognised human rights monitors unrestricted access to their territory, to co-operate with the ICRC in the search for missing persons and to release all persons detained in relation to the conflict. It creates a Human Rights Commission and a Human Rights Ombudsman with the authority to investigate and to act upon human rights violations.
- 21 All people of Bosnia and Herzegovina will have the right to move freely throughout the country without harassment or discrimination. Refugees and displaced persons will have the right to return home or to obtain just compensation.
- 21 The Agreement created a Commission of Refugees and Displaced Persons to adjudicate claims.
- 21 The Agreement obligated the parties to withdraw their forces behind an agreed cease-fire line within 30 days and establish demilitarised zones of separation on both sides of the line. It provides for confidence building measures, including the withdrawal of heavy weapons and forces to barracks and restrictions on military deployment.
- 21 The Agreement provides for the creation of a peace implementation force, or IFOR, under the command of NATO, which is headed by a U.S. General. IFOR will monitor the cease-fire and separation of forces. It will be responsible for implementing the Peace Agreement and of defending itself vigorously under all circumstances. The Agreement commits the parties to co-operate fully with IFOR.
- 21 The Agreement makes possible a comprehensive programme of reconstruction assistance to help Bosnia and Herzegovina rebuild its shattered physical and economic infrastructure. International donors will quickly implement a programme to help people of Bosnia and Herzegovina recover their standard of living.
- 21 The Peace Agreement was signed in Paris on 14 December 1995. A conference on civilian implementation was held in London on 8-9 December 1995.
- 21 Trade sanctions against Serbia are suspended, but may be re-imposed if Serbia or any other Serb authority fail significantly to meet their obligations under the Peace Agreement. An "outer wall" of sanctions will remain in place until Serbia addresses a number of other areas of concern, including Kosovo and co-operation with the War Crimes Tribunal. Sanctions on the Serbian part of Bosnia and Herzegovina will not be suspended until they withdraw their forces in accordance with the Agreement and free elections are held.

Military Aspects of Implementing the Peace Agreement

- 21** The Peace Agreement provides for the creation of an implementation force IFOR under the command of NATO, which is headed by a U.S. general. The Agreement also provides for the withdrawal of UNPROFOR.
- 21** IFOR's mission will be to monitor and enforce compliance with the military aspects of the settlement on a evenhanded manner. Its tasks will include monitoring the cease-fire and separation of forces as well as controlling the airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina. It would be an active, robust force capable not only of implementing a Peace Agreement but also, of defending itself vigorously under all circumstances.
- 21** The Agreement provides for the withdrawal of all other foreign forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina within 30 days. It obliges the parties to complete withdrawal of all their forces behind the agreed cease-fire line within 30 days. It establishes demilitarised zones of separation, approximately two kilometres wide, on both sides of the cease-fire line.
- 21** The Agreement commits the parties to co-operate fully with IFOR. It provides for unimpeded freedom on movement for IFOR by ground, air and water, throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. It provides for Status of Forces protection for IFOR forces.
- 21** As a confidence building measure, the Agreement obliges the parties to withdraw all heavy weapons and forces to barrack areas within 120 days. It obliges the parties to demobilise forces which cannot be accommodated in such barrack areas.
- 21** The Agreement obliges the parties to furnish information on mines and other unexploded ordnance.
- 21** The Agreement provides for the establishment of a Joint Military Commission, which includes the IFOR commander and representatives of the forces of the parties. The Commission will serve as a central body for military complaints, questions and problems.
- 21** The Agreement obligates the parties to provide the Joint Military Commission specific data on military personnel, various weaponry and locations of explosive devices.
- 21** The Agreement obligates the parties to release, without delay, all civilian and military prisoners of war and to implement any ICRC plan of release and transfer of prisoners.

Constitution

- ✎ The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (to be known as Bosnia and Herzegovina) will continue as a sovereign state within its present internationally recognised borders.
- ✎ The Constitution provides for the protection of human rights and the free movement of people, goods, capital and services throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ✎ Muslims, Croats, Serbs and other citizens will live in a single state composed of two Entities: The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. Bosnia and Herzegovina will have the following responsibilities: Foreign policy, foreign trade, customs policy, immigration, monetary policy, international and inter-Entity law enforcement, communications, inter-Entity transportation, air traffic control and financing of government operations and obligations.
- ✎ The governmental institution of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be
 - ✎ **Legislative:** a bicameral legislature (a 15 person House of Peoples selected from Entity legislatures and a 42 person House of Representatives directly elected from the Entity) Two thirds of each house will be from the Federation.
 - ✎ **Executive:** a 3 person presidency (direct election of one member in the Republika Srpska, two in the Federation) and a Council of Ministers, responsible for carrying out government policies and decisions.
 - ✎ **Judicial:** a constitutional court, to decide constitutional disputes including on appeal from Entity courts.
 - ✎ **Monetary:** a central bank.
- ✎ In six months, the Entities will begin negotiations on other responsibilities for the central government.
- ✎ In five years, responsibilities of joint commissions on human rights, refugees and national monuments will be transferred to the central government of Bosnia and Herzegovina unless both entities and the central government decide to continue them as independent bodies.
- ✎ All authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be required to co-operate with human rights organisations and with the orders of the War Crimes Tribunal. Persons indicted by the Tribunal may not hold appointed or elected office unless they comply with the Tribunal's orders, including to appear in the Hague.

Territorial Agreement

- ✍ The parties have reached a definitive Agreement that settles the territory issues over which the war was fought. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will administer 51% of the country's territory.
- ✍ Sarajevo will be reunified within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It will be open to all the people in the country. The checkpoints and closed bridges that have divided the city for the last four years will finally be removed.
- ✍ Gorazde will remain secure and accessible, linked to Federation territory by a secure land corridor that will make it a viable element of the Federation.
- ✍ The status of Brčko will be determined by arbitration by the end of 1996.

Elections

- ✍ The Peace Agreement requires that parties to conduct free and fair elections within six to nine months for the Presidency and legislature of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for the presidency and legislatures of the two entities and, if feasible, for local offices.
- ✍ The Agreement obliges the parties to create conditions in which free elections can be held, by protecting the right to vote without fear or intimidation and ensuring the freedom of speech, of the press and of association.
- ✍ The parties have requested the OSCE to supervise the preparation and conduct of these elections. This effort will be carried out in conjunction with a Provisional Election Commission headed by an OSCE representative and comprised of international experts and representatives from both entities.
- ✍ All persons 18 years or older listed on the 1991 census for Bosnia and Herzegovina are eligible to vote. Refugees and persons displaced by the conflict will have the right to vote in their original place of residence, unless they choose to vote elsewhere.




Protection of Human Rights in the Peace Agreement

- ❏ The new Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina guarantees all the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina the highest level of internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms, as set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms. The European Convention will have precedence over Bosnian law in all cases.
- ❏ The Agreement created a Commission on Human Rights to safeguard the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Commission will have two parts: an independent Human Rights Ombudsman and a Human Rights Chamber.
- ❏ The Ombudsman will be appointed by the Organisation for Security and Co Operation in Europe and will have the authority to investigate human rights violations, issue findings and bring proceedings before the Human Rights Chamber.
- ❏ The Human Rights Chamber will hear human rights cases and complaints brought by Bosnian citizens and by the Ombudsman. It will have the authority to order the parties - the Republika Srpska, the Federation and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina - to stop any action it finds to be in violation of their human rights commitments. A majority of the Chamber's members will be appointed by the Council of Europe.
- ❏ Bosnia and Herzegovina's Constitutional Court can hear appeals for entity courts, including on human rights. Three of its nine judges will be appointed by the President of the European Court of Human Rights.
- ❏ The Agreement obligates the parties to release, without delay, all civilians and combatants who have been held in prison or detention in relation to the conflict. It requires them to release all civilians who have been held for forced labour, to close detention camps and to give the ICRC access to all sites of detention.
- ❏ The Agreement commits the parties to co-operate with the ICRC in finding all missing persons and to grant UN human rights agencies, the OSCE and the non-governmental organisations full access to monitor the human rights situation.
- ❏ The Agreement grants Bosnia's people the right to move freely throughout the country without harassment or discrimination. It gives all refugees and displaced persons the right to return home and regain their property, or to obtain just compensation for their losses. It creates a Commission for Refugees and Displaced Persons to determine the lawful ownership of property and to adjudicate claims for compensation.
- ❏ The Agreement gives IFOR, the peace implementation force, the authority and discretion to use military force to prevent interference with the free movement of civilians, refugees and displaced persons and to respond appropriately to violence against civilians. IFOR has





the authority to arrest any indicted war criminals it encounters or who interferes with its mission, but it will not try to track them down.

The Peace Agreement and Regional Stabilisation

1. Provisions for Confidence Building:

-  The Peace Agreement obligates the parties to start negotiations within seven days to agree on a series of confidence-building measures to be applied within 45 days inside Bosnia and Herzegovina.
-  These measures may include, for example, restrictions on military deployments and exercises, notification of military activities and exchange of data.
-  The Agreement obligates the parties not to import any arms for 90 days and not to import for 180 days any heavy weapons, heavy weapons ammunition, mines, military aircraft or helicopters.

2. Arms Control Provisions:

-  The Agreement establishes an arms control mechanism for settling numerical limits within 180 days on holding of tanks, artillery, armoured combat vehicles, combat aircraft and attack helicopters. The parties are obligated to begin negotiations on such limits within 30 days.
-  If the parties fail to establish negotiated limits on the above categories of weapons within 180 days, individual limits on these categories automatically come into force for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Croatia and both entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
-  The OSCE will assist the parties with their negotiations and with implementation and verification of resulting Agreements.
-  The Agreement includes a provision that the OSCE will help organise and conduct negotiations, facilitate inspections and help to resolve any disputes.

The Peace Agreement and the War Crimes Tribunal

1. Provisions of the Agreement

- 21** The Peace Agreement obligates the parties to co-operate fully with the international investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law. The obligation binds all parties, including Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska.
- 21** This obligation to co-operate with the orders of the War Crimes Tribunal is enshrined in the new Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The human rights annex obligates each party in Bosnia and Herzegovina to give the Tribunal unrestricted access to all sites and persons. The military annex also requires the parties to co-operate with the Tribunal's investigators and the surrender suspects in detention whenever the Tribunal requests it.
- 21** The Agreement also stipulates that indicted war criminals who do not comply with the Tribunal's orders cannot run for or hold elected or appointed office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Enforcing Compliance.

- 21** The sanctions suspension resolution to be introduced in the Security Council will stipulate that compliance with the Tribunal's orders is an essential aspect of implementing the Peace Agreement. If Serbia or any other Serb authority are found to be "failing significantly" to meet their obligations, sanctions will be reimposed unless the Security Council decides otherwise.
- 21** An "outer wall" of sanctions, which affect membership in international organisations and access to international financial institutions - a key source of assistance for reconstruction - will also remain in place after the Security Council suspends economic sanctions. Retention of the outer wall allows another lever to address such issues as co-operation with the War Crimes Tribunal.
- 21** Finally, UN Security Council resolutions sponsored by the United States make co-operation with the Tribunal a binding and enforceable obligation on all nations.

The Peace Agreement and the International Police Task Force

- AI* The Peace Agreement includes a request by the parties to the United Nations to establish a UN International Police Task Force (IPTF). The Task Force will train and advise local law enforcement personnel and monitor law enforcement activities, facilities and proceedings.
- AI* The Task Force will be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the UN Secretary General and shall report to the UN Secretary General and the civilian High Representative.
- AI* The Agreement obligates the parties to co-operate fully with the IPTF.
- AI* If IPTF personnel learn of credible information concerning human rights violations, they will provide it to the Human Rights Commission that is established in the Peace Agreement, the International Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia, or to other appropriate organisations.
- AI* The Agreement obligates the parties to co-operate with investigations of law enforcement forces and officials by the IPTF.

The Peace Agreement with Civilian Implementation

- AI* The Peace Agreement includes a request by the parties for the designation of a high Representative to facilitate civilian aspects of implementation of the Peace Agreement, such as humanitarian aid, economic reconstruction, promoting human rights and holding free elections.
- AI* The High Representative will mobilise and co-ordinate the activities of the organisations and agencies involved in the civilian aspects of implementation.
- AI* The High Representative chair a Joint Civilian Commission, which includes senior political representatives of the parties, the IFOR commander and representatives of civilian organisations and agencies the High Representative deems necessary.
- AI* The High Representative will have no authority over the IFOR and shall not, in any way, interfere in the conduct of military operations or the IFOR chain of command.

11
11.1
11.2

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACSPV	Assistant Core Supervisor
AITRN	Assistant International Trainer
AJS	Adjudicators
AoR	Area of Responsibility
AP	Associated Press
APP	Advance Party Personnel
ARBIH	Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CA	Civil Affairs
CIM	Co-ordinator of International Monitoring
CIMIC	Civil Military Co-operation
CiO	Chairman in Office
CSPV	Core Supervisor
DEMOS	Democratic Opposition Coalition of Slovenia
DPs	Displaced Persons
EASC	Election Appeals Sub-Commission
ECMM	Monitoring Mission of the European Union
EMG	Election Monitoring Group
FO	Field Office
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
GFAP	General Framework Agreement for Peace
HDZ	Croatian Democratic Union
HO	Head Office (Sarajevo)
HoM	Head of Mission (OSCE) - Ambassador Robert Frowick
HR	High Representative - Mr Carl Bildt
HRC	Human Rights Component
HRTF	Human Rights Task Force
HVO	Croatian Council of Defence - the military organisation set up by the HDZ in Bosnia
IAS	International Assistant Trainer
IES	International Election Supervisor
ICMPD	International Center of Migration Policy Development
ICRC	International Commission Red Cross
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia
IEBL	Inter Entity Boundary Line
IFOR	Implementation Force
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPTF	International Police Task Force
IRS	International Registration Supervisor
ITRN	International Trainer
IWPR	Institute for War and Peace Reporting
JCC	Joint Civilian Commission
JMC	Joint Military Commission
LEC	Local Election Commission
LCT	Local Core Trainer
LT	Local Trainer
LTO	Long Term Observer
MAC	Mine Action Center
MDO	Media Development Office
MEC	Media Experts Commission

MLM	Military Liaison Mission
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OPS	Operation Staff
OSCE	Organisation of Security and Co Operation in Europe
PEC	Provisional Election Commission
PSPV	Polling Supervisor
PVL	Provisional Voter' List
RC	Regional Center
RS	Republika Srpska
SFOR	Stabilisation Force
UN	United Nations
UNCHR	United Nations Commission for Human Rights
US	United States



Some Translations that May be Useful!

Yes	Da	da
No	Ne	ne
Please	Molim	moleem
Thank you	Hvala	hvala
Thank you very much	Hvala Vam mnogo	Hvala vam mnogo

Greetings

Good morning	dobro jutro	dobro yootro
Good afternoon	Dobar dan	dobar dan
Good evening	Dobro veće	dobro veche
Good night	Laku noć	laku noch
Good-bye	Zbogom	zbogom
See you later	Vidimo se	veedimo say
This is Mr...	Ovo je Gospodin	ovo ye gospodeen
This is Mrs...	Ovo je gospođa	ovo ye gospoja
This is Miss...	Ovo je gospođica	ovo ye gospojeecca
I am very pleased to meet you	Drago mi je da sam Vas upoznao	drago mee ye da sam vas oopoznao
How are you?	Kako ste?	Kako ste
Very well, thank you	Hvala, vrlo dobro	hvala, vrlo dobro
And you?	A Vi?	A vee?
Fine	Dobro	dobro
Excuse me.	Izvinite	eezveeneete

Questions

Where?	Gdje?	gdye
Where is...?	Gdje je...?	gdye yee
Where are..?	Gdje su...?	gdye soo
When?	Kad?	kad
What?	Šta?	shta
How?	Kako?	kako
How much?	Koliko?	koleeko
How many?	Koliko?	koleeko
Who?	Ko?	ko
Why?	Zašto?	zashto

Which?	Koji/Koja/Koje?	koyee/koya/koyee
What do you call this?	Kako se zove ovo?	kako se zove ovo
What does this mean?	Šta ovo znači?	sha ovo znači
What does that mean?	Šta ono znači?	sha ono znači
Do you speak English?	Govorite li engleski?	govoreeteli lee engleski
Do you speak German?	Govorite li njemački?	govoreeteli lee njemački
Could you speak more slowly please?	Možete li govoriti sporije molim?	mozhete lee govoreetee sporeeye moleem
I understand	Razumijem	razumeeyem
I do not understand	Ne razumijem	ne razoomiyem

Greetings and Civilities

hello	zdravo
good morning	dobro jutro
good evening	dobro več
goodbye	doviđenja
please	molim
thank you	hvala
excuse me/forgive me	oprostite
I am sorry	žao mi je
yes	da
no	ne

Small talk

Could you write it down?	Možete li napisati?
What is it called?	Kako se zove?
Where do you live?	Gdje živite?
What work do you do?	Gdje ste zaposleni?
I am very happy	Veoma sam sretan
I'm hungry	Gladan sam
I'm thirsty	Žedan sam
It's important	Važno je

Direction

left	lijevo
right	desno
straight ahead	pravo

Time and Days

today	danas
tonight	večeras
tomorrow	sutra
in the morning	ujutro
in the evening	navečer
when	kada
Monday	ponedjeljak
Tuesday	utorak
Wednesday	srijeda
Thursday	četvrtak
Friday	petak
Saturday	subota
Sunday	nedjelja

It is / There is

It is / it's...	to je ...	to ye
Is it...?	Da li je to...?	da lee ye to
It isn't....	To nije...	to neeye
There is / There are..	Ima ...	eema
Is there / Are there..?	Ima li..?	eema lee
There isn't / There aren't..	Nema....	Nema

Numbers

0 nula	noola
1 jedan	yedan
2 dva	dva
3 tri	tree
4 četiri	cheteeree
5 pet	pet
6 šest	shest
7 sedam	sedam
8 osam	osam
9 devet	devet
10 deset	deset
11 jedanaest	yedanaest
12 dvanaest	dvanaest
13 trinaest	trinaest
14 četnaest	četnaest
15 petnaest	petnaest
16 šesnaest	šesnaest
17 sedamnaest	sedamnaest
18 osamnaest	osamnaest
19 devetnaest	devetnaest
20 dvadeset	dvadeset
30 trideset	treedeset
40 četrideset	chetrideset
50 pedeset	pedeset
60 šesdeset	shezdeset
70 sedamdeset	sedamdeset
80 osamdeset	osamdeset
90 devedeset	devedeset
100 sto	sto

first	prvi	prvee
second	drugi	droogee
third	treći	trechee
fourth	četvrti	chetvrtee
fifth	peti	petee

Specific Words and Phrases Relating to Elections

Abstention	uzdržavanje
application form	prijavni obrazac
ballot box controller	kontrolor glasačkih kutija
ballot box	glasačka kutija
Ballot box	glasačka kutija
ballot issuer	lice koje izdaje glasačke listiće
ballot paper	glasački listić
Ballot paper	glasački listić
Campaign	kampanja
Casting one's vote	glasanje
Contesting	takmičiti se
Count	brojati
counting centre	centar za prebrojavanje
Declaration of Secrecy	izjava o tajnosti dokumentaciju
Election (s)	izbori
Election day	dan izbora
Election results	izborni rezultati
Electoral commission	izborna komisija
Electoral law	izborni zakon
Electoral officer	izborni službenik
Electoral procedure	izborna procedura
Electoral register or roll	izborni registar
Electoral system	izborni sistem
Electoral worker	radnik na izborima
Electorate	biračko tijelo
Eligible or entitled	imati pravona glasanje
Eligible to stand for election	imati pravo učešća
Final ballot	konačni glasački listić
Fraud	prevara
House of Representatives of BiH	Zastupnički dom BiH
ID officer	lice koje provjerava ličnu tuš
Indelible	neregularnost
Irregularity	Lokalna Izborna Komisija
Local Election Commission	većina glasova
Majority of votes	manipulacija
Manipulation	posmatrač
Observer	posmatračI
observers	redovno ili biračko mjesto za parlamentarni
ordinary/absentee polling station	član stranke
Parliamentary	biračka knjiga
Party member	biračko mjesto
poll book	glasačka kabina
poll station	dan glasanja
Polling -booth	Predsjednik biračkog odbora
Polling day	Birački odbor
Polling Station Committee Chairman	biračko mjesto
Polling Station Committee	proporcionalna zastupljenost
Polling station	Privremena Izborna Komisija
Proportional representation	
Provisional Election Commission PEC	

queue controller/ink controller	kontrolor reda./kontrolor tinte
Representation	predstavnici
Rules and Regulations	Pravila I Propisi
Secrecy of the ballot	tajnost glasačkih listića
sorting centre	centar za razvrstavanje
Spoilt ballot paper	nevažeći glasački listić
Statutory Declaration Document	izjava
supervisors	nadglednici
Supporter	pristalica
Three Member Presidency of BiH	Tročlano Predsjedništvo BiH
To influence	uticati
To vote	glasati
Training	stručno obučavanje
Valid votes	važeći glasovi
vote by absentee ballot	glasati u odsustvu
vote in person	lično glasati
Voter registration	registracija birača
Voter	blasač
voter's list	birački spisak
Voting age	punoljetstvo
voting screen	glasački paravan
Voting	glasanje
warehouse	skladište

