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On the basis of article IV.4.a. of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliamentary assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the session of the House of Representatives held on October 25, 2001 and at the session of the House of Peoples held on October 25, 2001, has adopted

**LAW  
ON PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**

**Chapter I – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1**

This law shall regulate the designation, allocation, registration, storage and use of personal identification number (hereinafter: JMB) of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The processing of data pursuant to this Law shall be carried out in accordance with the Law on Protection of Personal Data and the Law on Central Register and Data Exchange.

**Article 2**

Each BiH citizen and each alien in BiH shall be allocated a JMB in accordance with this Law.

In terms of this Law:

- a. **Citizens** are those persons who have been recognised as citizens of BiH in accordance with relevant legislation.
- b. **Aliens** are those persons who do not hold citizenship of BiH, and who meet the requirements of Article 30 of this Law.
- c. **BiH Refugees** are persons whose refugee status has been recognized under relevant legislation.
- d. **Displaced Persons in BiH** are persons who have been granted the status of a DP under relevant legislation, or who have applied to obtain such a status.
- e. **Evidence of BiH citizenship** shall be provided by a document or other instrument recognized as evidence of BiH citizenship under relevant legislation.
- f. **Returnees** are BiH citizens from abroad, or DPs, who either have returned, or who are in the process of returning to their pre-conflict permanent residence. Such individuals shall be considered returnees until they have obtained an ID Card from the authorities in their pre-conflict permanent residence. A person need not return to his/her pre-conflict home address in order to be considered a returnee.

**Article 3**

The issuance, annulment and replacement of a JMB shall be carried out within their respective jurisdictions by the Police Administration within the Cantonal Ministry of Interior throughout the Federation of BiH, by the public security stations within the RS Ministry of Interior throughout the Republic of Srpska, and by the competent authority which functions as a state institution in Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The JMB shall be issued by the competent authority in line with a citizen's permanent place of residence, with the exception of a JMB issued to a DP, which shall be issued in the DP's place of temporary residence.

The competent authorities of the entities shall act as second-instance authorities in the appellate procedure regarding decisions made by the competent authorities on issuance, annulment and replacement of identity cards.

A person dissatisfied by a decision of the second-instance authority may appeal to the Ministry of civil affairs and communications of BiH (hereinafter referred to as: MCAC).

## **Chapter II – STRUCTURE OF THE JMB**

### **Article 4**

The JMB shall be an individual and unique code of a person's identification data, consisting of 13 figures, categorized under 6 groups, as follows:

I group	day of birth (two figures)
II group	month of birth (two figures)
III group	year of birth (three figures)
IV group	number of JMB registry – registration areas (two figures)
V group	combination of sex and ordinal number for persons born on the same day (three figures) - men 000-499 - women 500-999
VI group	control number (one figure)

### **Article 5**

The ten registration areas (IV Group) for which the registry is kept are as follows:

- (1) Registry number 10 for the registration areas: Banja Luka, Bosanska Gradiska/Gradiska, Celinac, Jajce/Jezero, Jajce, Kljuc/Ribnik, Kljuc, Kotor Varos, Laktasi, Mrkonjic Grad, Prnjavor, Dobretici, Skender Vakuf/ Knezevo, Srbac, Sipovo.
- (2) Registry number 11 for the registration areas: Bihac, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanska Krupa/Krupa na Uni, Bosanski Petrovac, Bosanski Petrovac/Petrovac, Bosansko Grahovo/Grahovo, Cazin, Drvar/Srpski Drvar, Drvar, Velika Kladusa, Buzim.
- (3) Registry number 12 for the registration areas: Doboj – South, Doboj – East, Doboj, Bosanski Brod/Srpski Brod, Bosanski Samac/Samac, Domaljevac/Samac, Derventa, Gracanica, Gracanica/Petrovo, Maglaj, Modrica, Odzak/Vukosavlje, Odzak, Teslic, Tesanj, Usora.
- (4) Registry number 13 for the registration areas: Gorazde, Gorazde/Srpsko Gorazde, Cajnice, Foca, Foca/Srbinje, Rudo, Visegrad.
- (5) Registry number 14 for the registration areas: Livno, Tomislavgrad, Glamoc.
- (6) Registry number 15 for the registration areas: Mostar Central District, Mostar Old Town, Mostar North, Mostar Southeast, Mostar Southwest, Mostar West, Mostar South, Mostar/Srpski Mostar, Bileca, Capljina, Citluk, Gacko, Grude, Jablanica, Konjic, Siroki

Brijeg, Ljubinje, Ljubuski, Neum, Nevesinje, Posusje, Prozor/Prozor-Rama, Stolac/Berkovici, Stolac, Ravno, Trebinje.

- (7) Registry number 16 for the registration areas: Prijedor, Bosanska Dubica/Kozarska Dubica, Bosanski Novi/Novi Grad, Sanski Most/Srpski Sanski Most, Sanski Most, Kostajnica.
- (8) Registry number 17 for the registration areas: Sarajevo-Center, Breza, Fojnica, Hadzici, Han Pijesak, Ilidza (FBiH), Ilidza/Srpska Ilidza, Ilijas, Kalinovik, Kiseljak, Kresevo, Sarajevo-Novigrad, Novo Sarajevo, Novo Sarajevo/Srpsko Novo Sarajevo, Olovo, Pale-RS, Pale-FBiH, Rogatica, Sokolac, Sarajevo-Stari Grad/Srpsko Sarajevo, Trnovo-RS, Trnovo-FBiH, Vares, Visoko, Vogosca.
- (9) Registry number 18 for the registration areas: Tuzla, Banovici, Bijeljina, Bratunac, Brcko District, Gradacac, Gradacac/Pelagicevo, Kalesija, Kalesija/Osmaci, Kladanj, Lopare/Celic, Lopare, Lukavac, Orasje, Orasje/Srpsko Orasje, Srebrenica, Srebrenik, Sekovici, Teocak, Ugljevik, Vlasenica, Sapna, Zvornik, Zivinice, Milici.
- (10) Registry number 19 for the registration areas: Zenica, Bugojno, Busovaca, Donji Vakuf, Gornji Vakuf, Kakanj, Kupres, Kupres/Srpski Kupres, Novi Travnik, Travnik, Vitez, Zavidovici, Zepce.

#### **Article 6**

The MCAC shall identify the range of numbers for group V, as referred to in Article 4 of this Law.

#### **Article 7**

The Control Number (group VI) shall be specified by computer module 11 according to the instruction of the MCAC.

### **Chapter III – ALLOCATION OF THE JMB**

#### **Article 8**

The JMB for a citizen born in Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be allocated by the competent authority based on the place of birth where the citizen is registered in a birth registry in BiH.

#### **Article 9**

The competent authority shall ex officio allocate the JMB to citizens born in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the occasion of the registration in the registry of births in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The competent authority shall have to allocate the JMB to a child within 15 days from the day of his/her registration in the registry of births.

#### **Article 10**

The JMB for a citizen of BiH born abroad, shall be allocated by the competent authority in the last place of permanent residence in BiH of the citizen's parents. If only one of the citizen's parents maintained permanent residence in BiH, the citizen shall be allocated a JMB by the competent authority in that place. If the citizen's parents maintained permanent residence in different areas of BiH, the citizen may be allocated a JMB in either place of permanent residence. If neither parent has ever maintained a place of permanent residence in BiH, the citizen shall be registered by the competent authority in an area of BiH with which one parent or both parents can establish an effective link.

Within 30 days from the day of the registration of a citizen in a birth registry in BiH, the child's parents, guardian or legal representative shall submit a request for the allocation of a JMB to the child.

An individual who submits a request for the allocation of a JMB on behalf of a child pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall inform the nearest diplomatic-consular office (hereinafter: DCM) of BiH of the child's birth and provide the DCM with a copy of the child's birth certificate and evidence of BiH citizenship of the child. The DCM shall forward this information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall, in turn, forward this information to the MCAC.

The MCAC shall submit the information on the child's birth, along with relevant documentation, to the competent authority in BiH identified by the individual in the preceding paragraph.

The competent authority shall be obliged to allocate the JMB within 15 days from the day of the receipt of the request for allocation of the JMB as referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Article. The competent authority shall immediately inform the individual who submitted the request through the channels described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, as well as the responsible birth registry office.

#### **Article 11**

An individual who acquires BiH citizenship by naturalisation or adoption or by international agreement in accordance with the BiH Law on Citizenship ("Official Gazette of BiH" No. 13/99), who was born outside the territory of BiH and who does not have a JMB, shall have his/her JMB allocated by the competent authority in his/her last place of permanent residence in BiH or by the competent authority in an area of BiH with which s/he can establish an effective link. All such individuals shall register for the allocation of a JMB within 30 days after acquisition of BiH citizenship.

#### **Article 12**

An individual who acquires BiH citizenship pursuant to Article 11 of this Law and who has been allocated a JMB in one of the former Republics of the SFRY shall keep that JMB.

#### **Article 13**

The part of an individual's JMB referring to day of birth (I group), month of birth (II group), year of birth (III group) and sex (V group) shall be designated by the competent authority on the basis of data from the individual's birth certificate.

#### **Article 14**

The Ministry of civil affairs and communications of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall pass a regulation on the manner of designation of the JMB if data on an individual's day, month, or year of birth are unknown.

#### **Article 15**

- (1) The following information shall be collected from the individuals submitting a request for the allocation of a JMB:
- a. Name
  - b. Surname
  - c. Given Name of one Parent
  - d. Family Name of the mentioned Parent
  - e. Sex
  - f. Date of Birth
  - g. Place of Birth
  - h. Municipality of Birth
  - i. Country of Birth
  - j. Post Code
  - k. Address
  - l. Entity
  - m. Canton (if applicable)

- n. Citizenship
- o. Change of Name
- p. Any previous JMB numbers
- q. Change of Sex
- r. Status of JMB (i.e., Citizen or Alien)

#### **Article 16**

An individual shall be allocated only one JMB. A JMB may not be allocated to more than one person.

An individual shall keep his/her JMB in case of a change of his/her permanent or temporary residence.

### **Chapter IV - USE OF THE JMB**

#### **Article 17**

If stipulated by the law, the authorities and other legal persons which, pursuant to law, keep citizens' records and issue public documents based on such official records shall be obliged to use JMBs.

#### **Article 18**

A JMB shall be entered into an individual's ID Card, birth certificate, marriage and death certificates, employment record book, health card, travel document, driving license, firearms license, citizenship records and any other records and public documents of citizens, only if specifically stipulated by law.

Regulations for entering JMBs into the records and public documents referred to in the previous paragraph shall be issued by the authority identified by law to issue regulations on keeping those records.

#### **Article 19**

In case of a change of place of permanent residence, the JMB shall be entered into the certificate of registration i.e. de-registration of the place of permanent residence.

#### **Article 20**

The JMB entered in the ID Card shall serve as a basis for the entry of JMB in all other public documents and records.

### **Chapter V- JMB REGISTER**

#### **Article 21**

In accordance with the Law on Central Register and Data Exchange, the MCAC shall keep and maintain a central register containing JMBs (hereinafter "central register") through electronic data processing.

The Entity ministries of interior may keep and maintain electronic records on JMBs on the territory of the entities.

The competent authority shall, within its jurisdiction, keep and maintain a local register of JMBs (hereinafter "local register") through electronic data processing.

#### **Article 22**

The central, entity and local registers shall contain the personal data referred to in Article 15 of this Law, along with the allocated JMBs.

#### **Article 23**

The competent authorities shall have to deliver the contents of the local registers to the MCAC on a regular basis.

The MCAC shall deliver data kept in the central register to the competent authorities in order for these authorities to carry out the duties stipulated under the law.

#### **Article 24**

The personal data of an individual who, for any reason, has lost BiH citizenship, or an alien who has lost his/her status under Article 30 of this Law shall be deleted from the JMB register, provided that the JMB shall remain in the central and local registers as annulled.

In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the authority that decides on the loss of the BiH citizenship or loss of alien status under Article 30 of this Law shall inform accordingly the competent authority that issued the JMB within 30 days from the effective date of the decision. The competent authority shall, delete the JMB within 15 days after receipt of the decision and, immediately thereafter, inform the authority that issued the decision and the individual whose JMB is to be deleted.

#### **Article 25**

The authorities authorized to keep and maintain registers under Article 21 may only collect, process, store and use personal data contained in the register for the purpose of implementation of this Law, unless otherwise stipulated by the law.

Any use of personal data related to aliens shall follow the principles referred to in the Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 23/99).

#### **Article 26**

A citizen or an alien who has been allocated a JMB shall have the right to be informed as to whether personal data relating to him/her is stored in the register and shall have the right to have such data communicated to him/her in an intelligible form.

In case such data is found to have been processed illegally or incorrectly, the individual referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall have the right to have such data corrected i.e. annulled.

#### **Article 27**

The MCAC and the competent authorities shall have to undertake appropriate security measures for the purpose of protecting all data contained in the central, entity and local registers and all data transmitted to other authorised bodies, in accordance with the Law on Central Register and Data Exchange.

### **Chapter VI – ANNULMENT AND REPLACEMENT OF THE JMB**

#### **Article 28**

Where a competent authority has incorrectly allocated a JMB to an individual, that JMB shall be annulled and the authority shall allocate a new JMB to the individual.

Where a competent authority has mistakenly allocated two or more JMBs to an individual, the first allocated JMB shall be valid and the remaining JMBs shall be annulled.

If two or more persons have been allocated the same JMB, the competent authority or authorities shall annul all but the first allocated JMB. In the event that two or more identical JMBs

have been allocated on the same day, the competent authority shall decide which JMB(s) shall be annulled. The competent authority i.e. authorities shall subsequently allocate new JMB(s) to replace those annulled.

If, for reasons outlined in the preceding paragraphs of this Article, an individual has been allocated a new JMB, s/he shall not bear the costs of the application forms and fees charged for issuing the public documents in which the JMB is to be entered.

The annulment i.e. replacement of a JMB pursuant to this Article shall be carried out within 15 days from the date on which the competent authority receives notice that a JMB has been incorrectly or mistakenly allocated.

Upon making a decision to annul a JMB under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, the competent authority shall inform the individual referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the birth registry office where the individual is registered in the birth registry and the body that keeps the register on permanent residence of that individual (or, for a DP, temporary residence), as well as the body that requested annulment of the JMB and other bodies as appropriate.

An annulled JMB may not be allocated to another individual.

#### **Article 29**

The body responsible for issuing decisions on the change of an individual's name or the correction of an individual's registered day, place and year of birth, as well as the body responsible for issuing decisions on entry of an individual's change of sex, shall be obliged to submit one copy of the issued decision to the relevant competent authority, within 30 days after the effective date of the decision.

Within 15 days after receiving a decision referred to in the preceding paragraph, the competent authority shall annul the JMB and issue a new JMB. The competent authority shall contact the individual concerned and the body responsible for issuing the decision, in order to inform them of the new JMB.

In the case of a change of an individual's name due to marriage or adoption, the obligations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply accordingly both to the registrar and the guardianship body. The aforementioned changes will be entered into the JMB register by the competent authority, but will not necessitate annulment or replacement of a JMB due to marriage or adoption.

### **Chapter VII – SPECIAL RULES FOR ALLOCATION OF JMBs to ALIENS**

#### **Article 30**

A JMB shall be allocated to an alien who, according to a decision of the body responsible for determining alien status, has:

1. approved permanent residence status in BiH;
2. recognized refugee status in BiH in accordance with the Law on Immigration and Asylum;
3. recognized status of a stateless person in BiH.

A JMB shall also be allocated to those children whose both parents are aliens and who fall within one of the categories referred to in items 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph, if the children were born in BiH. A child born in BiH and falling within item 3 of the preceding paragraph shall receive a JMB by virtue of his/her citizenship of BiH.

#### **Article 31**

JMBs for aliens shall be designated and allocated by the MCAC.

### **Article 32**

JMBs for aliens shall be allocated upon request of the authority that has established the status of an alien pursuant to Article 30 of this Law.

The authority referred to in the previous paragraph shall have to submit to the MCAC a request for the allocation of a JMB to an alien.

The request for the allocation of a JMB to an alien shall be submitted within 30 days from the day of the resolution of the status of that alien and shall contain the following data: the name and family name of the alien (and maiden name, if applicable), the name of one of his/her parents, sex, day, month and year of birth, place and state of birth; and citizenship.

The request for the allocation of a JMB to a child of aliens who fall within the category referred to in Article 30, paragraph 1, items 1 or 2 of this Law, and who was born in BiH, shall also contain the names and family names of both parents and their JMBs, if allocated.

The MCAC shall be obliged to issue the JMB to the alien within 15 days after an application is made under the preceding paragraphs of this Article. The competent authority shall immediately inform the individual to whom the JMB is being allocated and the authority that applied for the JMB in terms of paragraph 1 of this Article.

### **Article 33**

The structure of the JMB for aliens shall be identical to the structure of the JMB for BiH citizens, with the exception being that the registry number (IV group) shall contain the number 01.

### **Article 34**

A JMB shall be allocated to an alien on the basis of the data provided by the authority competent to grant alien status under Article 30 of this law.

The JMB of a child whose both parents are aliens shall be allocated on the basis of data contained in the child's birth certificate.

### **Article 35**

An alien who acquires BiH citizenship shall, within 30 days after such acquisition, apply for the allocation of a JMB pursuant to Chapter III of this Law.

Within 15 days after the application is made and before issuance of a new JMB, the competent authority shall notify the MCAC to request annulment of the former JMB.

### **Article 36**

In the absence of specific provisions for aliens in this Chapter, the procedure for allocation, use, annulment and replacement of the JMB for aliens shall be identical to the procedure for BiH citizens.

## **Chapter VIII – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 37**

The authorities in the entities and the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina who performed JMB-related activities pursuant to regulations applicable prior to the entry into force of this law, shall be obliged to submit to the MCAC, on magnetic media, all JMB records that they possess containing data



on JMBs allocated under such regulations no later than 60 days from the date of the entry into force of this Law.

#### **Article 38**

An individual who was allocated a JMB in BiH prior to the entry into force of this Law shall keep the allocated JMB.

#### **Article 39**

An individual who was allocated a JMB in one of the other republics of the former SFRY prior to the entry into force of this Law shall keep the JMB unless s/he was also allocated a JMB in BiH, in which case s/he shall retain the JMB allocated in BiH.

#### **Article 40**

Unless stated otherwise in this Law, a BiH citizen or alien who retains a JMB allocated pursuant to Article 38 and 39 shall report his/her JMB to the competent authority in his/her place of permanent residence within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law.

An individual referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must provide the competent authority with a document containing the JMB (e.g., birth certificate, ID Card).

If the individual referred to in previous paragraphs is unable to provide the competent authority with any document containing his/her JMB and the competent authority does not have any record of the JMB, s/he shall be allocated a JMB in BiH by a competent authority pursuant to the procedure outlined in Article 46 of this Law.

#### **Article 41**

A BiH citizen who is residing abroad, and who has retained a JMB allocated by BiH or one of the other republics of the former SFRY, shall report his/her JMB, and provide a copy of a document containing the JMB, to the MCAC within 6 months after the entry into force of this Law through the nearest DCM and the BiH Foreign Ministry. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall, in turn, forward this information to the MCAC. The MCAC shall then forward the documentation to the competent authority in the citizen's last place of permanent residence or, if not applicable, to the competent authority in an area of BiH with which the citizen can establish an effective link.

If the individual referred to in the preceding paragraphs is unable to provide the competent authority with a copy of a document containing his/her JMB and the competent authority does not have any record of the JMB, s/he shall be allocated a JMB in BiH by a competent authority pursuant to the procedure outlined in Article 47 of this Law.

#### **Article 42**

A BiH Refugee, who has retained a JMB allocated in BiH or one of the other republics of the former SFRY shall report his/her JMB, and provide a copy of a document containing the JMB, to the MCAC within 6 months after the entry into force of this Law, through the nearest DCM and the BiH Foreign Ministry.

If the refugee referred to in the previous paragraph is unable to provide the MCAC with a copy of a document containing his/her JMB and the MCAC does not have any record of the JMB, s/he shall be allocated a JMB in BiH by the MCAC pursuant to the procedure outlined in Article 48 of this Law.

#### **Article 43**

A DP who has retained a JMB allocated in BiH or one of the other republics of the former SFRY shall report his/her JMB, and provide a copy of a document containing his/her JMB, to the

competent authority in his/her place of temporary residence within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law, or within 60 days from establishing temporary residence in BiH.

If the DP referred to in the previous paragraph is unable to provide a copy of a document containing his/her JMB and the competent authority does not have any record of the JMB, s/he shall be allocated a JMB in BiH by the competent authority pursuant to the procedure outlined in Article 49 of this Law.

#### **Article 44**

A returnee who has retained a JMB allocated in one of the republics of the former SFRY shall report his/her JMB and provide a copy of a document containing his/her JMB, to the competent authority in his/her pre-conflict place of permanent residence within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law, or within 60 days of return to his/her pre-conflict place of permanent residence.

In case that the returnee referred to in the previous paragraph is unable to provide a copy of a document containing his/her JMB and the competent authority does not have any record of the JMB, s/he shall be allocated a JMB in BiH by the competent authority in his/her pre-conflict place of permanent residence pursuant to the procedure outlined in Article 50 of this Law.

#### **Article 45**

An individual, including an alien, refugee, DP or returnee, who has been allocated a JMB under previously applicable regulations and who does not possess any documents containing the JMB, may request that the MCAC inform him/her of the JMB. If the MCAC possesses such information, it shall inform the requesting individual within 15 days from the date it receives the request or within 15 days from the date of receipt of that information.

#### **Article 46**

A BiH citizen or alien who, prior to the entry into force of this Law, has not been allocated a JMB under previously applicable regulations, shall have his/her JMB allocated by the competent authority in his/her place of permanent residence.

Unless otherwise specified in this Law, an individual referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall contact the relevant competent authority within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law, for the purpose of obtaining a JMB, and shall provide the competent authority with a copy of his/her birth certificate and evidence of citizenship.

The competent authority shall be obliged to issue the JMB within 3 months after an application is made under the preceding paragraphs of this Article. The authority shall immediately inform the individual who submitted the application and the responsible birth registry office.

#### **Article 47**

Within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law, a BiH citizen residing abroad who has not been allocated a JMB under previously applicable regulations shall submit a request for the allocation of a JMB to the nearest DCM, along with a copy of his/her birth certificate and evidence of BiH citizenship. The DCM shall forward this information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH, which shall, in turn, forward this information to the MCAC. The MCAC shall then forward the documentation to the competent authority in the citizen's last place of permanent residence or, if not applicable, to the competent authority in area of BiH with which s/he can establish an effective link.

The competent authority shall have to allocate the JMB within 3 months after it receives a request referred to in the preceding paragraph. The competent authority shall immediately inform the individual who submitted the application through the channels outlined in the preceding paragraph, as well as the responsible birth registry office.

#### **Article 48**

A BiH refugee who, prior to the entry into force of this Law, has not been allocated a JMB under previously applicable regulations, shall have his/her JMB allocated by the MCAC.

Within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law, a BiH Refugee who has not been allocated a JMB under previously applicable regulations shall submit a request to the MCAC for the allocation of a JMB. S/he submit such request through the nearest DCM and the Foreign Ministry, along with a copy of his/her birth certificate and evidence of citizenship.

The MCAC shall have to issue the JMB within 3 months after it receives a request made under the preceding paragraphs of this Article. The MCAC shall immediately inform the responsible birth registry office and, through the channels outlined in the preceding paragraph, the refugee.

In the event that a refugee is unable to provide his/her birth certificate or evidence of citizenship, s/he shall have the right to prove the existence of such documents by other means (e.g., by making a statement or by providing a statement in his/her support).

#### **Article 49**

A DP who, prior to the entry into force of this Law, has not been allocated a JMB under previously applicable regulations, shall have his/her JMB allocated by the competent authority in his/her place of temporary residence.

Within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law or within 60 days after establishing temporary residence in BiH, a DP referred to in the previous paragraph shall submit a request to the competent authority for allocation of a JMB, along with his/her birth certificate and evidence of citizenship.

The competent authority shall be obliged to allocate the JMB within 3 months after a request is made under the preceding paragraphs of this Article. The competent authority shall immediately inform the affected individual and the responsible birth registry office.

The competent authority shall have to allocate a JMB within 3 months from the day of the submission of the request pursuant to previous paragraphs of this article. The competent authority shall immediately inform the person who submitted the request and the competent birth registry office thereof.

In the event that a DP is unable to provide his/her birth certificate or evidence of citizenship, s/he shall have the right to prove the existence of such documents by other means (e.g., by making a statement or by providing a statement in his/her support).

#### **Article 50**

A returnee who, prior to the entry into force of this Law, has not been allocated a JMB under previously applicable regulations, shall have his/her JMB allocated by the competent authority in his/her pre-conflict place of residence.

Within 6 months from the day of the entry into force of this Law or 60 days after re-establishing permanent residence in BiH, the person referred to in the previous paragraph shall submit a request to the competent authority for allocation of a JMB, along with his/her birth certificate and evidence of citizenship.

The competent authority shall be obliged to allocate the JMB within 3 months from the day of the submission of the request pursuant to the previous paragraphs of this article. The competent authority shall immediately inform the individual who submitted the request and the responsible birth registry office.

In the event that a returnee is unable to provide his/her birth certificate or evidence of citizenship, s/he shall have the right to prove the existence of such documents by other means (e.g., by making a statement or by providing a statement in his/her support).

### **Article 51**

Unless regulated otherwise in this Law, a parent, guardian or legal representative, shall be obliged to report the previously issued JMBs of their minor children in accordance with applicable procedure in Articles 40 through 45 or register their minor children who have not been allocated a JMB, in accordance with applicable procedure in Articles 46 through 50.

## **Chapter IX –PENALTY PROVISIONS**

### **Article 52**

If a responsible official in the competent authority fails to carry out his/her duties under this Law, he/she shall be fined KM 200 – 1,000 for a minor offence.

### **Article 53**

A fine in the amount of KM 10-100 for a minor offence shall be imposed upon:

- a. an individual who fails to submit a request for allocation of a JMB within the stipulated deadline;
- b. a parent, guardian or legal representative who fails to register his/her minor child for the purpose of the allocation of a JMB within the stipulated deadline.

### **Article 54**

Minor offence proceedings for minor offences stipulated by this law shall be conducted in accordance with relevant minor offence legislation of the entities and Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## **Chapter X – FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 55**

The MCAC shall exercise supervision over the implementation of this Law by:

- a. supervising the legality of administrative decisions and activities of competent authorities;
- b. proposing and instituting the evaluation of the legality of administrative decisions issued by the competent authorities;
- c. ordering the competent authorities to enforce the obligations stipulated by this law;
- d. passing guidelines and instructions for actions of the competent authorities.

Within 30 days from the day of the publication of this law in the “Official Gazette of BiH”, the MCAC shall issue by-laws regulating the following:

- a. design of the form and manner of allocation, annulment and replacement of JMBs;
- b. distribution and the manner of defining the range of numbers of group V of the JMB;
- c. the supervision of the enforcement of this Law;
- d. the specification of the JMB control number, as referred to in Article 7 of this Law;
- e. all other matters necessary to implement this Law.

### **Article 56**

As of the day of the entry into force of this law, all legislation and regulations, which were applicable in Bosnia and Herzegovina and which regulated JMB-related issues hitherto, shall be rendered ineffective.

**Article 57**

This Law shall enter into force 90 days from the date of its publication in the “Official Gazette of BiH”, and shall be published in the official gazettes of the entities and Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PS BiHNo.68/01  
October 25, 2001  
Sarajevo

Chairman  
of the House of Peoples  
of the BiH Parliamentary assembly  
Sejfudin Tokic, signed

Chairman  
of the House of Representatives  
of the BiH Parliamentary assembly  
dr. Zeljko Mirjanic, signed