

NEWSLETTER

Delegation of the European Union to BiH

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IN FOCUS

EU Growth, security and openness - priorities of the Polish EU Presidency

“Throughout the years, presidency countries have brought their own unique experience, priorities and approach to the European policymaking ‘kitchen,’” Acting Head of the EU Delegation to BiH Renzo Daviddi said announcing the start of Poland’s EU Council Presidency.

“Poland is no exception,” he said. “Being the largest Central European country to join the EU in 2004 and one of the fastest growing European economies today, it has a special role to play. Poland is also at the heart of the highly successful Višegrad Group for regional co-operation – something we

would like to see copied in the Western Balkans in full.”

“Bosnia and Herzegovina can learn a great deal from Poland in terms of the complex transition process related to EU accession. Therefore, Poland can help this country develop politically and economically,” Daviddi said.

Speaking at the same event, Daviddi and Polish Ambassador to BiH Jerzy Chmielewski restated the EU-related priorities that need to be addressed by the new BiH authorities.

These include: amending the Constitution in order to comply with the ruling of the European Court on Human



Renzo Daviddi and Ambassador Chmielewski

Rights in the Sejdic-Finci case, and adopting the Law on State Aid.

These priorities stem directly from commitments that BiH undertook when it signed the SAA and the Interim Agreement.

In addition, adoption of a BiH Census Law is crucial for Bosnia and Herzegovina’s further progress towards

EU integration. Ambassador Chmielewski said the three main priorities of the Polish Presidency are the overall growth of the EU, security and EU openness.

As part of an exhibition of Polish poster art, posters connected to film, literature and music were presented at the EU Delegation building in Sarajevo.

QUOTE Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk’s

Experience of Europe as a community but also the personal experiences of each of us tell us that the best answer of Europeans, the best invention of Europeans is united Europe. History has shown that when Europeans believed that the answer to threats is growth of nationalism, etatism, protectionism - it always ended with a disaster. The vision that we (Poles) want to propose is a very practical vision because we want more Europe not in Europe alone but also on its outskirts, if we understand Europe to be the same system of values on which we agreed when we were establishing the European Union.



Donald Tusk’s

Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk’s address on Polish Presidency in the EU in the European Parliament

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Judiciary Reforms crucial for EU Integration

Füle and Mirel emphasized that the goal of the dialogue is to “create an independent and impartial judicial system in BiH”

On 7 June the European Commission launched the EU-BiH SAA Structured Dialogue on Justice. The first meeting which took place in Banja Luka and was formally opened by EU Enlargement Commissioner Štefan Füle, represents a concrete example of the EU’s commitment to intensify cooperation with BiH by opening talks on reforms which are crucial for further progress towards the EU.

The Structured dialogue on the BiH judiciary began after the May visit of EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Catherine Ashton to Banja Luka and her meeting with the President of Republika Srpska, who announced that the RS would withdraw a decision to hold a referendum on the State Court and Prosecutor’s Office.

During the two-day event, both EU Enlargement Commissioner Štefan Füle and the Director for the Western Balkans of the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Enlargement, stressed that the objective of the dialogue is to “create an independent

and impartial judicial system in BiH”. Füle highlighted that this would lead to a consolidation of the rule of law and the beginning of a phase in which there would be “more EU in BiH.”

Commissioner Füle also



Commissioner Füle’s launched structured dialogue on judicial reform in Banja Luka

clearly emphasized the EU’s full support for the work of the BiH Court and the Prosecutor’s Office and the HJPC.

These institutions cannot be called into question, as they are key guarantors of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Füle and Mirel reiterated

during their talks in Banja Luka that the EU does not want BiH to lag behind in the EU integration process, compared to other countries in the Western Balkans. The opening of the structured dialogue is important

because it will allow BiH to prepare itself for the negotiations of Chapter 23 - that given its importance can be seen as the “chapter of chapters”. They indicated that the representatives of the BiH authorities at all levels are aware of this.

Mirel said that opening this dialogue on judicial reform

Čolak: A good move for BiH

BiH Justice Minister Bariša Čolak, who led the BiH delegation on the first day of the meeting in Banja Luka, said it was positive that judicial reform has been placed on the agenda even before Bosnia and Herzegovina has become an EU candidate country.

“We should be realistic and say that a lot has been done, but we should also be aware that what has been done is not even close to what the citizens of BiH expect – and that is full equality before the law, that every citizen has the right to impartial court proceedings under the law and without any discrimination” said Minister Čolak.

also creates an opportunity that BiH must not miss.

“If the reform of the judiciary does not begin very early on in the country, then all the other reforms will not be carried out properly. There will be corruption and there will be dissatisfaction among citizens. It is essential to have credibility in the eyes of citizens. This is one of the lessons we learned during the last enlargement”, said Mirel.

Commissioner Füle concluded the meeting in Banja Luka by making recommendations on justice reform to BiH Justice Minister Bariša Čolak. A document with preliminary requests for technical information on the Justice sector was also submitted and the Justice Ministry undertook to collect the responses from all levels of government, to summarize them and to submit them to the European Commission.

What the European Commission recommended

The European Commission’s recommendations for judicial reform in BiH included an invitation to all domestic stakeholders to focus on identifying flaws in the current justice system through a process of full cooperation at all levels. Noting that the independence and effective operation of the judicial sector cannot be guaranteed without adequate financial support, the European Commission has recommended that legal solutions should be found which facilitate the rapid resolution of pending cases. In this context, it urged discussion of an initiative to relieve the courts of “all cases which could be transferred to other institutions” (for example, public notaries”).

Full support for prosecutors and courts at all levels was expressed during the talks, in the prosecution of war crimes, with a recommendation that efforts to harmonize regulatory frameworks be intensified in order to ensure equality before the law, so that throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina there is uniform practice and uniform legislation on the conduct of war-crimes trials.

The EU recommendations reiterated that regional cooperation is the basis for the European future of all countries in the region, and the EU representatives stressed that, through this kind of cooperation, a situation must be created in which no war criminal can escape justice.



Port means life for Brčko

Sava River system to be completed by 2015. Rehabilitation of Sava waterway will lower the price of the transport and consequently final costs of products

Dorđe Simić was 12 years old when he moved to Brčko. It was during the war and the port was not functioning. Simić does not actually remember a time when the port was fully operational. Now in charge of logistics at Prohema, a large company that produces paints and varnish, Simić knows that Prohema could export its products much more cheaply by river through the port of Brčko than by road.

Prohema is a substantial exporter to neighbouring countries, in particular to Serbia and Macedonia, and the company also imports large quantities of raw materials. None of this is currently done through the port of Brčko. Prohema relies on land transport, which is expensive, and Simić points out that when the river system is fully operational it will be possible to reduce transport costs significantly and thus lower the price of the final product.

Simić explained that it would, for example, be simpler to transport products to Belgrade and from there to wider markets. "Sometimes transport is a severely limiting factor for getting products to market," he said. "Any alternative to road transport is welcome."

In addition to Brčko, on the stretch of the Sava River that flows through Bosnia and Herzegovina the port of Šamac is also active, but the volume of traffic is significantly smaller than before the war. Until 1991, up to nine million tons of cargo was carried on the Sava annually. However, because of damage and disruption arising from the conflict, the river is not fully secure. Although the Sava



Port Brčko

is navigable in Bosnia and Herzegovina throughout the year, ships can only use it during a period of 150 days.

Before the war, the port of Brčko could handle 750,000 tons of cargo annually. In 2006 it was around 81,000 tons, in 2007 it was 52,000 tons, and in 2008 it was around 100,000 tons. The port's infrastructure is in poor condition and equipment is outdated.

Rehabilitation of the waterway will open up the possibility of more traffic on the river, which will increase the need for Brčko port to be modernised in order to cater to the increased demand. In addition to upgrading the port's infrastructure it will be necessary to introduce modern container handling equipment and build new oil storage and pumping facilities.

It will also be necessary to build communications links and access to the main railway line. The World Bank has expressed interest in financing modernisation and access infrastructure upgrade, in the amount of 6.5 million Euros. Modernisation of

the port is projected to be completed by 2014.

Before the war, Šamac had a capacity to handle one million tons of cargo annually. The figure in 2006 was 17,000 tons, in 2007 60,000 tons, and in 2008 around 100,000 tons. The port has been privatised and is now owned by "Balkan Steel" from Liechtenstein.

The project to modernise the port of Šamac, scheduled to be substantially completed by 2015, could raise the port's cargo-handling capacity to

5,6 million Euros support

Delegation of the European Union to BiH committed approximately 5,6 mil Euros support to rehabilitating Sava transport artery out of which:

- 1,6 million Euros, from European funds is committed for completion of a major project on reconstruction of Sava navigation artery on the Brčko-Belgrade section
- 4 million Euros for demining of Sava waterway

830,000 tons annually, with the figure rising to 1.36 million tons by 2030. However, while 10.7 million Euros were supposed to have been invested in the rehabilitation of the port by 2010 under the original investment plan, only 2.5 million Euros had been invested as of the end of 2009.

The European Union's engagement is crucial since this is seen as a major factor in restoring momentum to the overall project of rehabilitating the Sava and its ports in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The EU's transport strategy cites the Sava River, along with Highway 5C, as the most strategic transport artery in Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the Strategy Framework Agreement on the Sava River, which has been signed by Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia, the river is to be made fully navigable by 2015.

So far, demining has been carried out and the waterways have been marked in order to ensure secure passage. Bosnia and Herzegovina allocated 640,000 KM towards demining on its stretch of the river.

The next phase will involve extensive construction work. Croatia has committed itself to do completing a major project on the Sisak-Brčko section, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia will undertake similar work on the Brčko-Belgrade section

Assistant Minister of Transport and Communications Izet Bajrambašić has indicated that the goal is to start regulating waterways on the Sava by 2013 and complete the work by 2015.

Day against child labour

Child labour is caused by urban and rural poverty, neglect and domestic abuse, and poor education and child care, among other things. Tackling the problem requires coordinated action to improve basic education, provide rudimentary social protection and create employment opportunities for parents.

Child labour has been a major problem since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and has been the subject of legislation in various countries – yet it remains widespread. Today there is a pressing need for a renewed campaign to eradicate child labour.

World Bank statistics show that the number of children employed around

Child Labour Laws and Enforcement in BiH

Although there is no law specifically prohibiting the worst forms of child labour in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the government has worked to combat child trafficking. Neither FBiH nor the RS has developed a list of the worst forms of child labour, but both entities follow the articles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and relevant labour laws. The authorities do not keep statistics on child labour violations, nor are there separate child labour inspectorates. Rather, violations of child labour laws are investigated as part of general labour inspection.

Selected Child Labour Measures Adopted by Governments		
Ratified Convention 138	6/2/1993	●
Ratified Convention 182	10/5/2001	
ILO-IPEC Member		●
National Plan for Children		●
National Child Labour Action Plan		
Sector Action Plan		

There are no social programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina to prevent the engagement of children in exploitative child labour. The Action Plan for Children addresses discrimination in education against Roma children, but there is still concern about school drop-out rates, inadequate teaching staff and facility space.

the world fell from 25 percent in 1960 to 10 percent in 2003 – but the actual numbers are still huge. UNICEF estimates

that 250 million children aged between 5 and 14 are employed worldwide, and that figure does not include child domestic labour.

The United Nations and the International Labour Organization have classified child labour as exploitative, with the UN stipulating, in



The scene from the streets of Sarajevo: Child labor has not been eradicated

Joint statement by High Representative/ Vice-President Catherine Ashton, Vice-President Viviane Reding, Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs and Commissioner for Trade Karel De Gucht on Child Labour Day, 12 June 2011

“We believe that the EU and its Member States should discuss what must be done collectively to reach the 2016 target of a world free of the worst forms of child labour, taking into account the Hague 2010 Roadmap.

In the meantime, we call on our partners to ratify and to implement relevant ILO Conventions as well as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols.

We will continue to promote improved protection of children and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in our initiatives in multilateral bodies, in particular in the UN General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the International Labour Organisation.”

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child that:

...State Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

The International Labour Organization's Inte-

Status of Child Labour Practices in BiH

A UNICEF survey published in 2002 found that less than one percent of children between the ages of five and 14 participated in paid work, about six percent of children did unpaid work for someone who was not a family member, and 15.1 percent of children worked on the family farm or in the family business. This kind of survey, however, may not reveal children working in the worst forms of child labour.

A significant number of children, especially Roma, live or work on the streets, often being forced to do harmful and exploitative work. The majority of these children are under 14; most do not attend school.

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), inaugurated in 1992, aims to eliminate child labour.

It operates in 88 countries and is the largest programme of its kind in the world. IPEC works with international and government agencies, NGOs, the media, and children and their families to end child labour and provide children with education and assistance.

Tackle Project

Last year the European Commission launched a Call for Proposal on Fighting Child Labour, worth €11 million and aimed at non-governmental organisations, the private sector and regional authorities. The Commission has a €14 million project with the ILO called TACKLE, on Child Labour and Education.

„Europe for every child“



Doris Pack, member of the European Parliament visited KID's festival as a first honorary ambassador. Pack opened forum „Europe for every child“.



The Festival was opened with a KID's Parade through the centre of Sarajevo



The 8th KID's Festival gathered about 40000 young people from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina



Around 60 percent of students questioned are interested in becoming entrepreneurs

Our experience tells us that young people are courageous and determined

Vedrana Ajanović, Manager of the BIT Centre in Tuzla, which organized the workshop with the aim of providing support and motivation to young people who might be considering starting their own business.

“How to be an entrepreneur”, is a workshop held in Tuzla as a part of the project to support entrepreneurship among young people, financed by the EU as part of the IPA programme for cross-border cooperation between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the active participation of the Foundation for Innovation and Technology – BIT Centre in Tuzla.

On this occasion we talked with Vedrana Ajanović

● **What is the main goal of the project that is being implemented by your Centre?**

AJANOVIĆ: The project to support entrepreneurial activities among young people is designed to strengthen entrepreneurial activities among young people so as to boost the regional economy and create new employment opportunities by raising the number of small and medium size companies. The project will also link young potential entrepreneurs and existing companies from the northeast region of BiH with one another and with their counterparts in Užice and Zlatibor County in Serbia, with a view to initiating joint activities and developing cooperation between businesses in these regions.

● **What support activities are offered to young entrepreneurs through this project?**

AJANOVIĆ: Support to young potential entrepreneurs includes a training course on entrepreneurship and bu-

siness management, direct consulting services in developing business ideas, and access to funding, as well as mentoring through placement with successful companies, and possibilities for cooperation and networking with companies in Serbia.

● **How did you identify young people who want to become entrepreneurs?**

AJANOVIĆ: Together with our partners from Serbia we developed a questionnaire through which young people can express an interest in entrepreneurship and participate in our project and we distributed this to third and fourth year students through professors at the Faculties of Technology, Mechanics and Economics. We have also given young people who may be interested in entrepreneurship an opportunity to contact us through the Employment Service of Tuzla Canton.

Young people fill in the questionnaire and give answers related to their entrepreneurship interests, ideas on starting their own business and their interests after school and affinities to entrepreneurial training.

The Information we have obtained after analyzing the questionnaire is very positive, since around 60 percent of students and unemployed people showed a general interest in becoming entrepreneurs, although half of them still do not have specific business ideas or haven't yet made a decision to start their own business. The support that is available through our project is designed to help them do that.



Vedrana Ajanović with Tuzla youngsters which BIT center helped in starting businesses

● **A motivational workshop on entrepreneurship is being held today. Who is participating and what is the goal of this workshop?**

AJANOVIĆ: There are 20 young people at today's workshop, final year students at the Tuzla Faculties of Mechanics and Economics, as well as a small number of unemployed people who expressed an interest in entrepreneurship during interviews. However, due to the large number of students who were interested, we plan to hold an additional workshop next week and all interested students from the Technical Faculty in Tuzla will be able to participate. They are our special target group, considering the fact that the BIT Centre is an incubator for IT companies. For that purpose we need to give them answers to the questions – why should I become an entrepreneur? and how can I become an entrepreneur? – in order to motivate them to think about starting their own businesses. Workshop guests are successful young en-

trepreneurs who have opened their own companies. They speak about their experiences, give advice and point out mistakes that need to be avoided in the first phase of entrepreneurial activities.

● **What are the experiences of the BIT Centre in working with young people so far?**

AJANOVIĆ: Our experience tells us that young people are courageous and determined, but at the same time we do not have a fully developed entrepreneurial culture and because of this most people want to find jobs in state institutions or in companies. The BIT Centre has helped more than 40 companies since it was established and that's not a small number. We are approaching the figure of 200 jobs for young people with higher education, created by our companies, and training courses for more than 3,000 participants given by the BIT Training Centre. We believe that if young people are given space and support they will show their knowledge and skills themselves.

Training for the EU market

The CE logo is the official manufacturer's declaration that a product meets all the requirements prescribed by EU directives and is completely safe to use. It is the product's EU passport

Dragan Savanović is a timber consultant. Demand for his services in Bosnia and Herzegovina has intensified since 1 January this year because since then BiH companies have not been able to export, for example windows, to the European Union unless these products bear the CE logo. More and more companies are seeking the help of consultants in this specialised field to train staff so that the CE logo can be carried by their products. As a result, Savanović decided to take part in a seminar for consultants in order to learn the practices and procedures related to CE markings and to educate his customers. The European Union finances seminars within the project to assistance for small and medium-sized companies, conducted by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and financed by the EU in the amount of two million Euros.

To be able to export to the EU market, export-oriented companies in BiH must carry the CE logo; in other words, their products must comply with European Union dire-

ctives. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has concluded that more consultants are needed to help BiH companies harmonise their products with EU requirements - Zihnija Hasović, BAS Manager of the EBRD project, explains during regular visits to companies.

"If BiH companies want to export to the EU they simply must have a CE logo – the market requires this. Anyone who wants to take a piece of the EU market pie must adapt to market conditions."

Essential to educate companies in BiH

Slovenia's experience shows that, through continued education about the importance of European standards, companies from Bosnia and Herzegovina can be aided in entering the EU market and can be competitive, says the Deputy Director of the Slovenian Institute for Metrology, Leon Kos.

"The CE logo is the official manufacturer's de-



Logo that defines EU market

claration that its product has met all the requirements prescribed by European directives and is completely safe to use," Kos says.

To facilitate and accelerate mutual recognition among EU member states and to harmonise regulations and standards it is necessary to meet requirements related to user safety, consumer and product safety, and environmental protection. The requirements are designed to ensure a high level of protection. They are obligatory, which means that a product that does not meet the basic requirements cannot be sold or used in the EU.

Harmonised standards

Technical specifications of products that meet the basic requirements set out in the directives are given in the harmonised standards. Harmonised standards are European standards accepted by the European standardisation organisations, which have been prepared in accordance with the general guidelines determined by the joint agreement of the European Commission and European organisations for standardisation, and in accordance with the powers given by the Commission

after consultation with the Member States.

How to assess "European harmonisation"

In EU legislation, a consistent modular approach to conformity divides the assessment of conformity into a number of operations: internal control of production (module A), EC-type examination (module B), compliance with type (module C), production quality assurance (module D), product quality assurance (module E), product verification (module F), individual verification (module G), and full quality assurance (module H). In order to standardise the process of conformity assessment and make it effective, European standards related to quality assurance (EN ISO 9001 and 2000) are applied.

If a product is exported, for example, in the machine category, compliance with the Directive must be ensured even during the developing stage. The machine's safety and compliance has to be demonstrated through a conformity assessment process implemented by a recognized body registered with the European Commission. At the end of this process, the manufacturer is entitled to use the CE (Conformity European) logo.

What is the CE logo?

The obligation of the manufacturer does not end with the use of the CE logo. When the product is placed on the EU internal market it is subject to the market supervision system, which will detect any instance of non-conformity.

The CE logo indicates that the product complies with the essential requirements and is subject to the appropriate conformity assessment procedure. Therefore, Member States are not

allowed to restrict product placement on the market or the use of products bearing the CE logo. The CE logo is not a symbol of the origin of a product, or a symbol of quality. It indicates that a product has been designed and manufactured in accordance with EU directives.

The CE logo is mandatory and must be in place before a product can be sold or used in the EU. The CE logo is applied by the manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorized representative in the EU.



What's in it for me?

The EU brochure entitled "What's in it for me?" has been translated into BiH languages

The brochure contains information on new developments and opportunities in education, training, culture and research in the EU.

"What's in it for me?" gives a comprehensive overview of possibilities that will open up for BiH citizens as the country moves closer to the European Union.

It also provides detailed information on how citizens and organizations can make the most of these opportunities by applying to participate in specific EU programmes.

The European Commission has integrated all its initiatives in the areas of education and training into one programme, "Life Learning Education". The

programme is designed to facilitate lifelong learning and is broken up into four sub-programmes, Comenius (for schools), Erasmus (for higher education), Leonardo da Vinci (for specialisation and training) and Grundtvig (for adult education).

"What's in it for me?" will prove useful to Teachers who want to help their students learn more about EU countries, students who want to attend a semester abroad, young researchers, artists, librarians, apprentices and volunteers looking for opportunities, local education authorities seeking partnerships in other countries, film distributors interested in the European film market, book publishers with



translation rights, and youth and trades union leaders.

The brochure provides introductory information about programmes and then directs those who may be interested in following up to the most appropriate sources of detailed information.

This translation makes all of this information easily

accessible to BiH citizens and represents a step forward in Bosnia and Herzegovina's participation in EU activities.

The brochure „What's in it for me“ is printed and delivered by Boram. The brochure is available at the EU Delegation to BiH and EU Info Centres: <http://www.euroinfocentar.ba/>.

EU earmarks €5.5 billion for reforms in the Western Balkans, Turkey and Iceland

Brussels, 12 July 2011 - The European Commission has finalised its plans for financial support for ongoing reforms in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, as well as Kosovo* for 2011–2013. The plans, called Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Documents (MIPDs), outline a revised strategy for funding under the EU's Instrument for Pre-Accession assistance (IPA).

The funding will focus on areas such as reform of the judiciary and public administration, enhancing regional cooperation in the fight against organised crime and corruption, building up a

vibrant civil society, fostering reforms and regional cooperation in education, as well as underpinning sustainable recovery from the economic crisis through investment in strategic infrastructure projects.

The European Commission has adopted sector-based planning of pre-accession assistance. Sectors given special attention in the different beneficiary countries also include, inter alia, private sector development, transport, environment, climate change and energy, agriculture and rural development.

Around 10% of the available IPA funds will be allocated to strengthen multilateral relations in the Western Balkans and Turkey,

in areas identified as crucial for European integration and stability in the region where there is a clear need for regional co-operation: tackling cross-border problems, seeking greater efficiency through closer cooperation, leveraging existing instruments and facilitating networks of experts. Funds available for this will total around €521 million for the period 2011-2013.

For more information:

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/projects-in-focus/selected-projects/index_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/how-does-it-work/financial-assistance/planning-ipa_en.htm

Indicative IPA financial allocations for the period 2011 - 2013

Country	Planned allocation in mill. of Euros
Croatia	430,00
Iceland	28,00
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	304,76
Turkey	2586,90
Albania	257,73
Bosnia and Herzegovina	314,22
Montenegro	91,28
Serbia	587,00
Kosovo*	203,61
Multi-beneficiary programme	520,97
Cross-Border Cooperation	214,28
T O T A L 2011.-2013.	5538,75

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European Union home page: www.europa.eu

The EU's actions in BiH web page: http://ec.europa.eu/comm/enlargement/bosnia_herzegovina/index.htm

Delegation of the European Union to BiH: www.europa.ba

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