



European
Commission
Delegation
to BiH

EU Newsletter


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TöGethé®

SINCE 1957

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TREATY OF ROME
Celebrating Europe!



The European flag was adopted in 1955. The circle of gold stars represents solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe.

Brief History of the EU

Beginnings: War and Peace

For centuries, Europe was the scene of frequent and bloody wars: between 1870 and 1945, France and Germany fought each other three times, with terrible loss of life. A number of European leaders became convinced that the only way to secure a lasting peace between their countries was to unite them economically and politically.

In 1950, Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, proposed integrating the coal and steel industries of Western Europe. In 1951, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was set up, with six members: Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The power to take decisions about the coal and steel industry in these countries was placed in the hands of an independent, supranational body called the "High Authority". Jean Monnet was its first President.

From Three Communities to the EU

The ECSC proved such a success that, within a few years, the six countries decided to go further and integrate other sectors of their economies. In 1957 they signed the Treaties of Rome, creating the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the European Economic Community (EEC). The Member States set about removing trade barriers between them and forming a "common market".

In 1967 the institutions of the three European communities were merged. From this point on, there was a single Commission and a single Council of Ministers as well as the European Parliament.

Originally, the members of the European Parliament were chosen by the national parliaments but, in 1979, the first direct elections were held, allowing the citizens of the Member States to vote for the candidate of their choice. Since then, direct elections have been held every five years.

The 1992 Treaty of Maastricht introduced new forms of co-operation between the Member State governments, for example, regarding defence and in the area of justice and home affairs. By adding this inter-governmental co-operation to the existing "Community" system, the Maastricht Treaty created the European Union (EU).

Integration Means Common Policies

Economic and political integration between the Member States of the EU means that these countries must take joint decisions on many matters. They have developed common policies in a very wide range of fields – from agriculture to culture, from consumer affairs to competition, from the environment and energy to transport and trade. In the early days the focus was on a common commercial policy for coal and steel and a common agricultural policy. Other policies were added over time, as the need arose.

Some key policy aims have changed in the light of changing circumstances. For example, the aim of the agricultural policy is no longer to produce as much food as cheaply as possible but, rather, to support farming methods that produce healthy, high-quality food and protect the environment. The need for environmental protection is now taken into account across the whole range of EU policies.

What we are celebrating



The signature of the Treaty of Rome on 25 March 1957 created our European family and fifty years later, we are coming ever closer together. While remaining diverse in culture, language and traditions, our unity is based on common values: freedom, democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and equality. Fifty years later, we have a lot to celebrate.

The EU has brought peace and stability: for fifty years there has been no war between any of the countries that now make up the Union. Integration and expansion from six to twenty-seven countries has played a major part in this. The EU has at the same time become a force for peace in the world.

Democracy is one of our core shared values. Among these values, the EU has entrenched freedom by adding new freedoms - freedom for people and goods to move across its borders. Citizens can study,

work or live in another EU country, and enjoy health and social benefits everywhere. The EU has also laid the foundations of an area where borders are not an obstacle to justice or security.

Citizens of the EU enjoy some of the world's highest living standards, while enjoying some of its highest social standards. This is the European way: to balance increasing prosperity with the European social model. Combined economic strength has also brought global responsibilities, which the EU reflects in its trade and aid policies.

Working together has brought a single market - the world's largest free trade area, a single currency shared by the majority of the EU's citizens, and common standards of environmental protection and product safety. This has created jobs and growth, and expanded choice among competitively priced goods and services.

All of these unique achievements are worth celebrating, but this celebration is not just about the past. It is a unique opportunity to better understand the present and to look towards the future.

Bosnia and Herzegovina can and should be a part of this future: the EU has repeatedly confirmed the European prospects of the Western Balkan countries. I hope that the achievements and principles of the EU can be a successful model and inspiration for the leaders of this country to carry out the necessary reforms and reap the rewards that all its citizens want and deserve.



Ambassador Dimitris Kourkoulas

The EU's relations with the rest of the world have also become important - it negotiates major trade and aid agreements with other countries and is developing a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

The Single Market

It took some time for the Member States to remove all the barriers to trade and to turn their "common market" into a genuine single market in which goods, services, people and capital could move around freely. The Single Market was formally completed at the end of 1992, though there is still work to be done in some areas, such as creating a genuine single market in financial services.

During the 1990s, it became increasingly easy for people to move around in Europe, as passport and customs checks were abolished at most of the EU's internal borders. One consequence is greater mobility for EU citizens. Since 1987, for example, more than a million young Europeans have taken study courses abroad, with support from the EU.

The Single Currency

In 1992, the EU opted for economic and monetary union (EMU), involving the introduction of a single European currency managed by a European Central Bank. The single currency - the Euro - became a reality on 1 January 2002, when euro notes and coins replaced national currencies in twelve of the fifteen Member States: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

On 1 January 2007, Slovenia became the first country among the ten who joined the Union in 2004 to adopt the Euro. To do so, it had to meet strict financial and economic criteria.

The Growing Family

The EU has grown in size with successive waves of accessions. In the beginning, six countries - Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands - founded the EEC, in 1957. Six successful enlargements have followed:

- ★ 1973 - Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom
- ★ 1981 - Greece
- ★ 1986 - Portugal and Spain
- ★ 1995 - Austria, Finland and Sweden
- ★ 2004 - Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- ★ 2007 - Bulgaria and Romania

Croatia and Turkey began membership negotiations in 2005.

Nowadays, the EU comprises 480 million citizens in twenty-seven Member States.

The EU now accounts for 20 % of world trade and 25 % of global GNP. It also provides 55 % of the world's overseas development assistance.

To ensure that the enlarged EU could continue functioning efficiently, it needed a more streamlined system for taking decisions, hence the Treaty of Nice established new rules governing the size of the EU institutions and the way they work. It came into force in February 2003.

What is the meaning of the integration process for BiH?!

Today, fifty years after the signing of the Rome treaties, Europe celebrates its unity based on common values: freedom, democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and equality. Bosnia and Herzegovina is tenaciously determined to join the European family and is on the path towards integration into this society of stability, prosperity and safety, a society that Bosnians and Herzegovinians strive to embrace.

After fulfilling the conditions of the Road Map and the Feasibility Study, Bosnia and Herzegovina has achieved significant progress on the path towards European integration and has entered a new phase in its relations with the European Union, the phase of negotiations on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement. By completing these negotiations and signing the Agreement, we will enter a phase in which we must start to meet the conditions set out in the Agreement, but we will also need to show ourselves as a reliable partner, capable of fulfilling the agreed commitments and having a clear vision of our future within the EU. Apart from contributing to the safety and stability of Europe, the integration of a new member also brings economic benefits to both



sides. In this respect, small countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina have special advantages from integration or membership in the EU, because they gain more importance on the world scene. Open borders - with the free flow of labour, goods and capital - increase national income, foreign investments and the collection of taxes, as well as reducing the extent of the 'grey economy'. Access to EU funds creates new possibilities - the possibility of modernisation and economic development in the short term. On the other hand, borders no longer represent obstacles and travelling throughout

Europe becomes amazingly passport-free.

These are all reasons, the EUROPEAN REASONS, why our country - Bosnia and Herzegovina - wants to become a member of the European Union and have the chance to see a better future, as well as to start discussing what kind of Europe we all wish for.

Osman Topcagic

Director

Directorate of European Integration

Some of the Commemorative Publications and Products

Publications

Taking Europe to the world - 50 years of the European Commission's External Service - A booklet, also available online, describing the development and expansion of the four principal components of the EU's external relations - trade, development, aid, humanitarian aid and foreign policy. (Available only in English).



Statistical portrait of the European Union 2007 - provides a general introduction to the policy areas and objectives listed in the preamble of the EEC Treaty and a set of 50 statistical indicators showing how the areas have been developed and what has been achieved in 50 years.

European Union: the next 50 Years - A collection of 50 articles from leading thinkers and decision-makers

from across Europe and beyond. It has contributions from nationals of every EU Member State, and introductions by Angela Merkel, the German Chancellor, and Jose Manuel Barroso, EU Commission President. (The publication is an initiative of Financial Times Business and Agora Projects, in association with the London School of Economics and Political Science).

50 Years Euratom Treaty - This book gives an overview on the fifty years of the Euratom treaty, historical aspects, how its instruments have been applied over the fifty years of its existence and the main areas it covers: development of research and dissemination of knowledge, protection of health and the environment, nuclear economy, nuclear safeguards and peaceful use of nuclear materials, international relations. (Published in German, English and French).

Videos

The EU audiovisual service provides several videos illustrating key events of the European construction process.

Videos on the environment illustrate the 50 years of European Environmental Policy and its achievements. The past, present and future of European environmental action is illustrated on the following themes: air, water, waste, nature & biodiversity, civil protection, chemicals and climate change.

The DVD "**Europe needs your visions**" contains the "best of" of the Representation of the European Commission in Germany's youth creativity contest "Youropean vision", showing young people's visions on Europe. How do young people see the future of "their" Europe?

CDs

50 songs from Europe - the European Commission Representation in Spain will release a CD with 50 European songs, one a year, which once became very popular in Spain.

Commemorative coin

The euro-area Member States will issue a common commemorative 2-euro circulation coin on the 25th of March. The design on the national face will be the same in all countries but some elements will differ from country to country.



Stamps

Irish, German, Spanish, Greek and Portuguese postal authorities will issue commemorating stamps.

Lottery

The Spanish National Blind Organization, editors of a popular lottery, will launch a commemorating lottery ticket with the number 25.03.1957.

The Anniversary Logo



The logo for the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome exists in 23 EU languages and in its original version. The logo was selected as a result of a competition that involved 1,701 designers and design students from all EU Member States.

The logo gives a graphic interpretation to the voice of all Europeans, especially the new generations. These Europeans look for peace, stability and prosperity while maintaining their rights of individuality and diversity. The word **"together"** expresses in a simple and immediate way what was originally bound by the idea of Europe: not only politics, or money, or geographic boundaries, but most of all, co-operation and solidarity. The different letters, using different typefaces, express the diversity in European history and culture and are kept "together" by the meaning of the word itself.



Commemorative Events

A variety of Europe-wide and country-specific activities including cinema, conferences, exhibitions, festivals, music and dance, sport, etc., have been organized to celebrate the 50th anniversary.

Germany, which currently holds the rotating Presidency, will host an informal summit of Heads of State and Government in Berlin on 24 and 25 March, to discuss General Affairs and External Relations.

Young people aged 18-30 from all EU countries will meet in Rome to discuss key issues for the future of Europe, such as globalisation, environmental protection and the European social and economic model. This Youth Summit will be held in parallel to the meeting of Heads of State and Government in Berlin.

An International parliamentary celebration of the 50th anniversary will be hosted by The President of the Italian Senate and the President of

the Chamber of Deputies, who have invited their counterparts - the Presidents of the Parliaments of the EU countries, of the European Parliament and of the Parliaments of the candidate countries - to take part in a series of events in Florence and Rome on 22 and 23 March.

Around the World

Delegations of the European Commission around the world will host events involving the general public, young people, academia, the media and civil society. The celebrations will mark the EU's ever-closer cooperation with its partners and foster dialogue. Citizens and governments in the EU's partner countries will also have the opportunity to consider what this milestone means for them, what the EU has done for their country and what the prospects are for the future.

Events in BiH

A new EU Info Centre (EUIC) will open in Stari Grad Municipality, Sarajevo, on 22 March at 11:00 hrs. The premises have been provided free-of-charge by the Municipality, to support a source of reliable information for all those wanting to find out more about the EU and the integration process.

On behalf of the EU Presidency, the German Embassy will organize an open-air concert outside Sarajevo Cathedral on 24 March and a gala concert at the National Theatre on 25 March, which will be followed by fireworks at around 21:15 hrs.

The newly-designed, interactive EC Delegation website will be launched for the 50th anniversary.

The Centre for Strategic Studies of the International Forum Bosnia will hold a public debate on "The Future of BiH and the EU" on 24 March in the Hotel Holiday Inn, Sarajevo, beginning at 11.00 hrs.

The EUSR will organise a special promotional tram in Sarajevo on March 24, which EU Heads of Mission will ride from the National Library to the Cathedral at 12:00 hrs. It will also organise a radio and television information campaign.

EUPM will transport children from all over BiH to an event which will include a variety of activities, such as face painting and art workshops, quizzes, police workshops which will provide information on self-defence and how to behave in traffic, a play and a birthday celebration. The events will be held on 24 March from 11:00 to 14:00 hrs.

EUFOR will have information stands on 24 March which will distribute promotional material.

The EU Info Centres in Sarajevo, Mostar, Banja Luka and Brcko will hold workshops for students, such as the lecture by Prof. N. Misita on "The EU from the perspective of a candidate country" and A. Mirascija on "Accession funds for research and initiatives" which will be held at the Mostar Faculty of Law on 26 March.

Europlus Doboj, a Centre for the Promotion of European Values, will hold a public debate on BiH's progress on the road to Europe on 27 March. A competition on presentations on the subject "The EU - the road and expectations" will be held during the event, which will be held at the Hotel Bosna, Doboj, starting at 12:30 hrs.



Commissioner Olli Rehn in Sarajevo

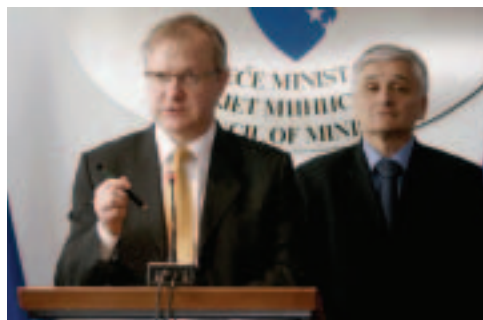
On 15 March 2007, Commissioner for Enlargement Olli Rehn arrived in Sarajevo. He travelled from Montenegro, where he had just initialled that country's Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the European Union.

During his stay, Commissioner Rehn met with the BiH Presidency - Mr. Nebojsa Radmanovic, Mr. Zeljko Komsic and Mr. Haris Silajdzic - for a discussion on BiH's European perspective and the conditions it must fulfil to sign the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. Mr. Rehn advised the Presidency Members to exert political pressure so as to ensure police reform and full co-operation with the ICTY. At the Press Conference, Mr. Radmanovic stressed that there is political consensus on the desire to move towards Europe, but the necessary reforms are outstanding. He welcomed the continued support of the EU.

Commissioner Rehn addressed a plenary session of the BiH State Parliament, where he urged politicians and the leaders of political parties to reach the necessary policy agreements, as the reforms are not needed just to satisfy the EU, but to benefit BiH and all its citizens. He expressed his concern and disappointment that the conditions for signing the SAA are not yet fulfilled. Commissioner Rehn pointed out

the valuable lesson BiH can learn from the European Union itself, which will soon celebrate its 50th anniversary, having begun in 1957, just 12 years after the end of the Second World War. The philosophy of EU Integration is unity in diversity, as Europe includes many cultures, religions and peoples.

The Commissioner also met with Mr. Nikola Spiric, Chairman of the BiH Council of Ministers, and Mr. Sven Alkalaj, BiH Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the joint press conference, Mr. Spiric expressed his regret that he was unable to say that the reforms have been successful and the SAA can be initialled. However, he believes that the internal divisions are temporary and called on all parties to engage in constructive dialogue and compromise, so as to be able to take the first serious step towards the EU. Commissioner Rehn once again underlined the European Union's commitment and BiH's European perspective, expressing his hope that he will soon be able to initial the SAA with BiH, thus ensuring that the country is not left behind its neighbours. He called on political leaders to act together and to do so swiftly, pointing out the paradox of EU integration being a priority, yet the conditions for achieving it are not.



Reform Process Monitoring

On 16 March 2007, the regular Reform Process Monitoring meeting brought together representatives of the BiH government and the EC, headed by Mr. Dirk Lange, Head of Unit for Albania and BiH in the Directorate-General for Enlargement.

They discussed advances, or lack thereof, in police restructuring, public administration, the single economic space, public broadcasting, money laundering, civil society, small and medium enterprise police, fiscal sustainability and control of rules of origin, among others.

Commissioner Rehn's speech to the BiH Parliament

Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2007: a year of opportunities

"Speaker, Your Excellencies, Members of the Parliament,

I am glad to be back in Sarajevo. Let me congratulate all new Ministers and newly elected Parliamentarians. You have a great privilege to serve your country, which brings also great responsibility. I wish you the best of success.

I have just arrived from Montenegro where we initialled the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. It is a major step forward for Montenegro, and a result of country's progress to meet key conditions. I hope we can soon have the same pleasure to initial the SAA agreement with BiH. But that can happen only once the necessary conditions are met.

BiH is part of the EU pre-accession process. Enlargement of the EU over the past decades is a success story. The pre-accession process has transformed applicant countries into functioning democracies and market economies. It has inspired reforms and consolidated democracy, human rights and the rule of law as the foundation of the society.

The EU leaders have recently renewed their consensus on enlargement. They have kept the EU's doors open to the countries of South Eastern Europe. The EU will stick to our commitment to your European perspective. At the same time, we expect you and the other countries aspiring to join the Union, to fulfil the conditions for closer EU integration.

I am fully aware of the importance that people from the Western Balkans attach to the prospect of a visa free travel. In order to facilitate travelling to Europe and enhance business contacts, the EU is negotiating visa facilitation agreements with all Western Balkan countries. We are entering into the final phases in these negotiations. Once the visa facilitation and readmission agreements are in force, visas for students and researchers will be free of charge. Frequent travellers, such as businessmen and journalists, will be granted multiple entry visas more easily.

The EU will also take other measures to promote citizen-to-citizen contacts between the Western Balkans and the EU. These include scholarships, co-operation in research, education and culture, participation into Community programmes and agencies, and increased support for civil society dialogue.

Another important regional achievement was the Central European Free Trade Agreement signed in December. The agreement transformed the patchwork of 32 bilateral agreements into one single regional trade agreement. This sends a strong positive signal to potential investors. I am pleased that BiH took the necessary steps to join the CEFTA.

The Stability Pact is being transformed towards greater regional ownership. A Regional Co-operation Council will be established, bringing together representatives of South East Europe and the international community. The Commission supports this process, and I am grateful for BiH's offer to host the future secretariat in Sarajevo.

Dear Friends,

After a rather positive year in 2005, the year 2006 saw little progress in your country on key reforms. It was perhaps not an "*annus horribilis*", but not a good year either. Much more could, and should, have been achieved.

As a result of the prolonged election campaign, the reform agenda stagnated. Necessary reforms failed or saw little progress. The political climate changed, with nationalist rhetoric rising to the fore. The current disfunctionality of the government of BiH is detrimental to progress. This is hard to understand. Your country benefits nothing from a return to the 1990s mentality.

Instead, we should make 2007 a year of opportunities for BiH. It is important to change the course - away from nationalist thinking and a zero-sum mentality - and towards restarting the reform agenda and creating a brighter future for the citizens.

BiH has continued to progress, albeit slowly, towards the European Union. The Stabilisation and Association Agreement will be the first contractual relationship between BiH and the EU. It will create a solid base for closer economic and political integration. However, we cannot conclude the SAA negotiations before the necessary conditions have been met. This concerns in particular the police reform and full co-operation with the ICTY.

But I want to be clear on one point. These reforms are not primarily needed

to satisfy the European Union. Reforms are needed for the benefit of your country, and your own citizens. It is a matter of the rule of law, which is the most fundamental European principle.

We need concrete results on police reform to improve the security and law enforcement in the country. It is important that the state and entity authorities, together with the political parties, finally agree on the reform in line with the Police Directorate's proposal and the three EU principles.

I am concerned and disappointed for the lack of agreement on the police reform. Without an agreement there will be no SAA. The politicians who are responsible for delays in the reforms and blockage of the government are preventing BiH to realise its European aspirations. Do you really want to miss the European train by quarrelling endlessly at the station? That is what is now happening. Do not ask for any sympathy from me for that.

Secondly, BiH needs to prove that it is governed by the rule of law and that it respects its international obligations. This is why full cooperation with the ICTY is a condition to sign and conclude the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. In particular, I urge Republika Srpska to further improve its cooperation with the Tribunal. Efforts in tracking the fugitives and dismantling war criminals' support networks should continue with enhanced determination.

The recent judgment of the International Court of Justice has to be accepted and respected. This too is a matter of the rule of law. The Judgment recognises that genocide was committed in Srebrenica and underlines full cooperation with the ICTY.

Thirdly, we also need to see progress on the public broadcasting and public administration reforms. The Federation has still to adopt the outstanding Public Broadcasting law.

Constitutional reform is essential for the future of BiH. It is necessary to make the country more functional, efficient and affordable. This process should be led by BiH, based on consensus, and supported by the entities and peoples. Constitutional changes, including both the process and the content, have to be decided by the political leaders. The Commission is ready to support this work with funding and experts. I encourage you to adopt the April package from last year as an important first step towards more ambitious objectives.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Firm efforts will be required from BiH in these challenging times. But it is in the times like this that the political leaders need to rise above narrow party interests and show real statesmanship.

The history of European integration has shown that it is possible to achieve unity in diversity. The EU is first and foremost a community of values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law - but it is not about one religion or ethnicity. In a similar vein, diversity is at the heart of BiH. What can be a source of major problems, can also be turned into a strength. In many crucial questions, your entities are competing against the state and/or against each other, instead of cooperating for the common good. This is short-sighted.

Progress towards European integration should not be seen as a zero-sum game between the entities and different nationalities. The philosophy and practice of European integration represents the opposite; it is a matter of creating win-win situations and pooling sovereignties for the common good.

BiH will only be able to move towards the European Union as one country. The leaders and citizens have to work together towards common objectives. This will bring best results.

Consider the origins of the European Union, which celebrates its 50th anniversary next week. In 1957, twelve years after the Second World War, six countries decided to work together to consolidate peace, promote reconciliation and achieve a better life for their citizens. The rest is history: results have been remarkable since then.

Consider BiH, twelve years after the war in your country, it is the moment for all leaders and all people to work together for a brighter European future.

I look forward to working with you for our common goal."

The Next 50 Years

The men and women who founded the EU in 1957 had great vision. But even they could not have imagined what Europe - and the world - would look like 50 years later. It is likewise hard to tell what the next 50 years hold in store. But we do know some of the big challenges we will have to deal with.

Facing globalisation - It will be the EU's role to help Europeans prosper in a globalised world. This means securing jobs and growth, and fostering economic competitiveness, while improving social welfare. EU investment in high technology and scientific research will be a crucial factor in achieving this. Globalisation was once perceived as a way to make rich and poor countries benefit from worldwide economic and financial integration - we see now that it produces winners and losers. Immigration pressures on the EU will come from all sides. As there are no internal frontiers, common rules are needed for the external ones.

Global warming - Associated with the emission of greenhouse gases, global warming is seen as a huge environmental threat by EU governments and citizens as temperatures rise around the world. The EU has pushed hard for international corrective action. It is acting internally to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2012, in line with its obligations under the Kyoto protocol. It is committed to bigger cuts thereafter in a coordinated global effort. Part of the solution is to use energy more efficiently and produce more from low-polluting renewable sources inside the EU. The EU also needs to get more supplies of clean energy from reliable outside sources as its own reserves of oil and gas are depleted. To meet these challenges, the EU promotes renewables such as solar, wind and biomass to meet a growing share of energy needs and aims to save up to 20 % of energy consumption by 2020, by using it more efficiently. To secure future supplies from outside, especially of gas, the Union seeks long-term stable supply relationships with energy-rich countries like Russia.

Europe in the world - How much further can the EU expand? The impact of future enlargements is a cause for concern for some Europeans. The EU will have to define its limits and will do so with the



full involvement and consensus of its citizens. The bigger the Union is, the bigger its responsibilities. In an ever-changing, complex and unstable world, the EU will be called on to spread peace and stability beyond its borders. To do so, it will be more involved in conflict prevention and peace-keeping; exercise its influence to establish better and fairer rules for world trade; and maintain, wherever necessary, its role in humanitarian assistance and development aid.

Encouraging democracy and participation - To master the challenges of the next 50 years, the EU will need better legal and management tools. A first attempt to provide them stalled when voters in France and the Netherlands rejected a draft EU constitution in 2005. EU leaders recognised that part of the reason the vote failed is that EU citizens feel ill-informed about Europe and excluded from its decision-taking. As a response, several initiatives were launched in order to reconnect with citizens and give them a stronger say on upcoming policy matters, including the institutional reforms that will be necessary in the next few years to ensure the efficient functioning of the EU in the 21st century.



25 March 1957, Signing of the Treaty of Rome:

Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs; *Jean-Charles Snoy et d'Oppuers*, Head of the Belgian delegation at the Intergovernmental Conference; **Christian Pineau**, French Minister for Foreign Affairs; *Maurice Faure*, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; *Konrad Adenauer*, German Federal Chancellor; *Walter Hallstein*, Secretary of State at the German Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs; *Antonio Segni*, Italian Prime Minister; *Gaetano Martino*, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs; *Joseph Bech*, President of the Government of Luxembourg and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Wine Growing; *Joseph Luns*, Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs; *Johannes Linthorst Homan*, head of the Dutch delegation at the Intergovernmental Conference (from left to right)

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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

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