



EU High Representative Catherine Ashton visited BiH

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a great opportunity to move forward to the European Union in 2010, Ms. Ashton stressed during her visit to Sarajevo

Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the European Union (EU) for Foreign and Security Policy and Vice President of the European Commission, visited Bosnia and Herzegovina on 17 and 18 February, where she met with political leaders and civil society representatives as well as with representatives of the EU missions to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Arriving in Sarajevo, the first stop in her tour of the Western Balkans which included Serbia and Kosovo, Ms. Ashton said that Bosnia and Herzegovina had a great opportunity to move forward to the European Union in 2010.

"In October you will elect new governments that will lead the country in the next four years. This will be a crucial period for your country," she emphasized.

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Ashton: The Future of this Country is in the European Union

Following her meeting with Council of Ministers Chairman Špirić, Ms. Ashton told journalists that she had come to Sarajevo with three simple and clear messages: “This is a single country with different communities, the future of this great country is in the European Union and the EU is ready to help Bosnia and Herzegovina achieve this ambition.”

The EU High Representative for Foreign and Security



Catherine Ashton in Sarajevo

Policy explained that she had come to BiH at the very beginning of her five-year term of office to show that this country, as well as the entire Western Balkans, is a priority for the EU.

Ms. Ashton used her visit to Sarajevo to walk through the city, meet ordinary people and talk to the students of the First Grammar School. Summing up her impressions after the meeting with students, Ms. Ashton said it had confirmed her view that Bosnia and Herzegovina could be proud of its young people who are educated and ambitious.

Ahead of her visit to Sarajevo, Ms. Ashton described the Western Balkans as “a major foreign policy priority for the EU”. In a statement issued by office of EU High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy before her arrival she said the EU remains “committed to the European perspective of the entire region. Europe’s door is open to the whole region, when the conditions have been met.”

Last November, a year into her mandate as European



Catherine Ashton in discussion with high school students in Sarajevo

Commissioner for Trade, Catherine Ashton was appointed High Representative and Commission Vice President. She has extensive political experience in the United Kingdom, where she has been a member of the House of Lords since 1999. A key difference between the office held by Ms. Ashton and that of the former Representatives of the European Union for Foreign and Security Policy is that the

High Representative will be able to draw on the expertise of the EU’s new External Service. While answering questions from members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament at the end of last year Ms. Ashton noted that the new position and service represent a new departure. “I intend to make this work as best I can,” she said. “Please work with me to help me get it right.”

39 million Euro Solidarity Package for BiH

This EU assistance is part of the European Economic Recovery Plan and Anti-crisis Package

Ambassador Dimitris Kourkoulas, Head of Delegation of the European Union to BiH and Dragan Vrankić, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of BiH and Minister of Finance and Treasury, signed on 1 December 2009 in Sarajevo the Financing Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Commission for 2009 under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) worth 39 million euro.

“The € 39 million grant finance will support the development of SMEs and contribute to significant infrastructure investments in the transport, environment and energy sectors. Funding will also be granted to

the BiH Deposit Insurance Agency to enable the country to raise the deposit insurance limit from EUR 10,000 to EUR 25,000 and to prevent deposit outflows in case of a financial crisis”, stated Ambassador Kourkoulas after the signing of the Agreement.

Minister Vrankić added that BiH was looking forward to signing the Financing Agreement with the EU Delegation for the second part of the IPA 2009 programme, amounting to 41.5 million euro, in form of assistance to public administration institutions. In 2010, BiH will also benefit from 51-million-euro worth grant from the IPA programme, again by way of anti-crisis package.



Dimitris Kourkoulas and Dragan Vrankić

Reception Centre for Irregular Migrants opened

The European Union provided 1.2 million Euro for this project, as it was one of conditions from the Visa Liberalisation Road Map

The new building of the Reception Centre for Irregular Migrants in BiH was inaugurated on 23 November 2009 in Istočno Sarajevo, as a part of the wider assistance of the EU in support to the migration and asylum sectors in BiH. "The Centre will provide efficient and effective processing of the cases of illegal stay of foreigners in BiH and the lawful detention of such categories of foreign nationals in conformity with international and EU standards and practice", stated Ambassador Dimitris Kourkoulas, Head of the European Union Delegation to BiH. The European Union provided 1.2 million Euro for this project, as it was one of conditions from the Visa Liberalisation Road Map.

Dragan Mektić, Director of the Service for Foreigners'

Affairs said that the Ministry of Security and Service for Foreigners' Affairs "has the capacities to deport the third party nationals, who do not wish to leave BiH voluntarily, to any destination in the world, with the escort provided by our staff, but we also have the capacities to accommodate such persons until their return to the country of origin".

Acting BiH Minister of Security Mijo Krešić said that this Project shows how seriously BiH has approached the issue of irregular migrations.

Around 15 irregular migrants pass through the Centre on a daily basis and thus far there have been around 5,500 overnights. The expansion of the Centre's capacities will provide better accommodation conditions for the irregular migrants prior to making decision on their return to the



Dimitris Kourkoulas

countries of origin.

The European Union provided over 7 million euro assistance to strengthen the capacities of BiH Ministry of

Security, its Asylum and Migration sectors, as well as the Service for Foreigners' Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TASED Project Closing Ceremony

European Union will continue its support to the BiH energy sector reform, especially in the use of renewable energy sources

Closing ceremony of the EU funded project "Technical Assistance to Support the Energy Department (TASED)" took place on 16 December 2009 at the BiH Parliament building. The European Union provided 1.4 million euro for this

Project with the objective to create a viable Energy Department within the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH (MOFTER).

"The TASED Project started in February 2006 and it was implemented by the in-

ternational consortium EX-ERGIA S.A. It provided technical assistance to the Energy Department within the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH. As part of the Project, BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations established relations with the International Energy Agency and participated in international meetings on energy statistics", stated Johan Hesse, Head of Operations Section for Economic Development, Trade and Natural Resources within the Delegation of the European Union to BiH.

He announced that the EU will continue its support to the BiH energy reform process, especially in the field of energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources, which has a huge potential.

One of the objectives of the Project was also the strengthening of the human resource capacities in the energy area.

Reuf Hadžibegić, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH stated that as part of the project, three young associates were trained to be able to join the Energy Department within the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.

The final objective of the TASED project was to support the energy sector of the BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in the formulation and promotion of the strategic policy in the energy sector. Upon completion of this Project, new assistance in energy sector was announced as a part of the IPA 2007 Programme.



BH Parliament

News from EU

EU launches 2010 European Year: Stop poverty now!



The European Commission and the Spanish Presidency of the EU launched the 2010 European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion. Under the slogan "Stop Poverty Now!". European Commission President José Manuel Barroso and Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero inaugurated the Year at a launch event in Madrid, January 21. Almost 80 million Europeans – or 17% of people across the EU – currently live below the poverty threshold. The 2010 European Year aims to raise greater awareness of the causes and consequences of poverty in Europe, both among key players such as governments and social partners and among the public at large. The Year's activities will be largely decentralised, with national programmes drawn up by each of the 29 countries taking part (the 27 EU countries plus Norway and Iceland). A €17 million budget will support awareness-raising campaigns at European and national levels and hundreds of national projects linked to the different national priorities.

Unique scholarship database for the Western Balkans S4WB.eu



Scholarshipsforwesternbalkans.eu or S4WB.eu, a search engine for scholarships available for students from the Western Balkans lists a wide range of scholarships offered to Western Balkan students and researchers and provides information on financial aid for Bachelor, Master, Master of Science and Doctorate degrees. The database covers seventeen fields of study in thirty-three countries all over Europe (EU and EFTA countries).

Spanish Presidency of the European Union



The Spanish Presidency's priorities revolve around consolidating Europe's social agenda and overcoming the economic crisis

As of 1 January, Spain assumed the presidency of the EU. Over the next six months, the main task of the country which holds the presidency will be to organise and manage the work of the Council of the European Union where the member states are represented.

Following the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty and its entry into force in early December 2009, for the first time, the European Council has a stable chair, coinciding with the beginning of the Spanish Presidency. Herman Van Rompuy, the former Belgian Prime Minister, who has been appointed for a two-and-a-half-year term of office, will chair the European Council meetings or European summits that bring together all 27 heads of state or government.

Holding the rotating office of Presidency carries support to the permanent presidency, which is responsible for representing the Council in its relations with third countries and international organisations and with the other European institutions, particularly the European Parliament and



Madrid

Commission.

The country that holds the presidency must carry out this work impartially and must not actively promote its own interests, nor those of any other state. In these few months, the government must do everything it can to resolve any differences which may arise among member states when it comes to making decisions, by presenting and negotiating compromise solutions. It must also be prepared to deal with unforeseen situations which require a rapid response from the EU. The Spanish Presidency's priorities revolve around consolidating Europe's social agenda and

overcoming the economic crisis. The fundamental aims are restoring job creation and achieving a more competitive Europe, as stated in the Lisbon Strategy, as well as the European Union's energy security and the fight against climate change. The agenda of the Spanish EU presidency includes around 3,000 meetings, more than 350 of which will be held in Spain.

In the second half of 2010, the rotating presidency will be taken over by Belgium. Spain, Belgium and Hungary, which will hold the Presidency in the first half of 2011, make up the combined Presidency trio – a Lisbon Treaty novelty.



José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero



Herman Van Rompuy

Lisabon Treaty Entered into Force

The European Parliament and national parliaments will have a greater say in the decision-making process in the European Union



After almost a decade of efforts toward reaching an agreement on institutional reform in the European Union, the Lisbon Treaty entered into force on the first of December 2009.

The main change brought about by this Treaty in the institutional structure of the EU is the introduction of a permanent office of the President of the European Council and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, also acting as one of the Vice-Presidents of the European Commission. The leaders of EU chose the then Belgian Prime Minister Her-

man van Rompuy to be the first long-term President of the European Council, and British Baroness, Catherine Ashton, to be the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. New changes have abolished the system of rotating presidency of the European Council, while the European Parliament and national parliaments are given a stronger voice in the decision-making process in the EU, particularly in the areas of justice, security and immigration. In addition, with the Lisbon Treaty the European Union will be better equipped to tackle the

new challenges in the areas of energy, climate change or cross-border crime, and play a stronger role on the international scene.

A new system of voting has been introduced, based on the principle of double majority. Decisions in the Council of Ministers will need the support of at least 55 percent of Member States representing a minimum of 65 percent of the EU's population. The Lisbon Treaty envisages the creation of new EU diplomatic missions. As of 1 January 2010, 136 Delegations of European Commission were renamed the "Delegations of the European Union".

New European Commission have taken office

The new European Commission was sworn into office at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg on 10 February. The previous day the new college of 26 commissioners under President Jose Manuel Barroso received the backing of the European Parliament, by 488 votes to 137 with 72 abstentions. The new Commission had been due to enter office on 1

November 2009, but was delayed as a result of uncertainty last autumn over the fate of the Lisbon Treaty and later by the resignation on 19 January of the Bulgarian commissioner-designate, Rumiana Jeleva. One of the changes heralded by the arrival of the Barroso II team is the expansion of the enlargement commissioner's remit to cover EU neighbourhood policy. Štefan

Füle will share responsibility for relations with the EU's southern and eastern neighbours with Catherine Ashton, the new Vice-President of the Commission and High Representative for foreign affairs and security policy. Olli Rehn, the previous enlargement commissioner, remains in the college and assumes responsibility for economic and monetary affairs.

News from EU

Western Balkans Investment Framework



European Commission, the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Council of Europe Development Bank launched, on 9 December 2009, the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF), which aims to provide funding for priority projects in the region. Initially, these projects will relate to infrastructure, but will later be expanded to supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises, energy efficiency and other investment initiatives. At its first meeting, the WBIF steering committee decided to allocate 26 million euro as grants for 26 projects across the region.

EU Grant to the State Court and State Prosecutor's Office

The European Union has recently granted EUR 3 million to the Registry for Section I for War Crimes and Section II for Organised Crime, Economic Crime and Corruption of the Criminal and Appellate Divisions of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the Special Department for War Crimes and the Special Department for Organised Crime, Economic Crime and Corruption of the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The overall objective of the grant is to assist the national authorities in developing an effective, independent and efficient judiciary at state level for the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The grant is the third the EU has provided to the Registry for the operations of the state court and state prosecutor's office, the total support exceeding EUR 8 million.

EU Support to BiH Rural Development

The project 3P BHRD is financed by the European Union with an amount of 1 million euro through IPA 2007 programme

The main objective of the Project “Strengthening the BiH Rural Development Programming Capacities – 3P BHRD” is to provide technical assistance for strengthening the agriculture and rural development programming. The Project, which was officially presented on 5 November 2009 at the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH, is financed by the European Union with an amount of 1 million euro, through IPA 2007



Ethno village in BiH

programme.

The statistical data in BiH indicate that more than 81% of the total land area, 60% of the population and 80% of the municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina are classified as rural. “The European Union considers that the development of this sectors is a significant part of the current and future development of the BiH economy, with the potential to make a very real contribution to improve the quality of life in rural areas throughout the country”, stated Johan Hesse, Head of Section for Economic Development, Trade and Natural Resources within the European Union Delegation to BiH.

Mr Hesse also emphasised that BiH needed to have a state-level rural development programme, applicable throughout the country, as well as defined policies for the rural sector.

“Besides the agriculture and rural development programming and the payment capacities, the Project will also include pilot-schemes for the development of local partnerships. Our consultants will be assisting people in developing, registering and planning activities, so that we can have at least three local action groups by the end of 2010 which will be capable of applying for funds available from different budgets, such as the funds of the World Bank or the European Union’s pilot grants. But both the World Bank and the European Union must see that the programmes are developed and especially that the payment system is introduced in BiH”, stated Mr Jacek Wesierski, Team Leader of the 3P- BHRD Project.

The implementation of the Project started on 1 December 2009. “The primary purpose of this Project is to build a struc-

ture which is required to be in a position to use the funds allocated for the agriculture and rural development”, stated Mr. Dušan Nešković, Assistant Minister for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH.

The Project will be implemented by the Consortium led by NIRAS International Consultants in association with the Foundation of Assistance Programmes for Agriculture (FAPA). The main Project beneficiary is the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH and its Sector for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Rural Development. Both Entities and Brčko District will benefit whilst building their capacities within the national framework for rural development programming under EU IPARD support mechanism guidelines and building LEADER-type action groups at the local level.

Presentation of EU Project “Support to Implementation and Enforcement of BiH Food Legislation”

BiH needs to define a set of priorities in order to achieve competitiveness and better protection of food consumers, stated Maria Farra-Hockley

The main objective of the EU funded project “Support to Implementation and Enforcement of BiH Food Legislation”, which was officially presented at the kick-off Conference held on 29 October 2009 in Sarajevo, is to ensure the implementation of the food safety legislation in BiH through strengthening the human resources in order to achieve a high level of food safety and increase the competitiveness of BiH products both on local and on the EU market. For this project, which will be implemented in period of 24 months, the European Union provided 985,292 euro through IPA 2007 funds.

“Bosnia and Herzegovina must adopt the EU food safety standards on its path towards the European Union”, stated Ms Maria Farrar - Hockley, Head of Operations Section for Justice and Home Affairs, Administra-

tive Reform and Civil Society within the European Union Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, in her opening address.

European Commission, in its 2009 Progress Report for Bosnia and Herzegovina, states that the legislation on food control is not yet fully adopted and that enforcement capacity remains weak and not in line with EU standards. Also, no progress was reported as regards the upgrading of agri-food establishments. BiH needs to define a set of priorities in order to achieve competitiveness and better protection of food consumers. It must have effective and trained official staff checking the harmonisation of the standards. Farmers must be fully aware of requirements that they must comply with and consumers must be well informed.” stated Ms Maria Farrar-Hockley.

She emphasised that BiH

needs to have a coherent and transparent national food control system, with clear designation of tasks between the state institutions and efficient coordination with lower administrative levels, including inspections. Claudio Bompert, Project Manager, emphasised that the “process of harmonisation of BiH with the EU standards represents a possibility for BiH to place its products on a EU market” and therefore it is

important to strengthen the role of the BiH Food Safety Agency.

Krystian Poplawski, Team Leader and EU Expert for Food Safety, emphasised using several examples the importance of meeting the necessary standardisation conditions. “If you look at the products, you will notice that they all have different labels”, stated Poplawski, alluding to one of the necessary requirements, i.e. having a single labelling system.



Maria Farrar-Hockley

Strengthening Civil Society Dialogue in BiH

The first aspect of the project is developing and strengthening the existing legal and institutional framework for the development of cooperation and dialogue between the government institutions and civil society organisations



General objective of the project “Capacity building of civil society to take part in policy dialogue in BiH” is to engage the civil society of Bosnia and Herzegovina in civil dialogue at different levels of government. The project, worth 1.5 million euro, is financed by the EU and will last for two years. A presentation of the project was organised on 14 December 2009 at the hotel “Bosna” Sarajevo, marking the official launch of the Project.

“Based on the analyses of problems we faced by the civil society sector, it was concluded that non-governmental organisations do not operate on the basis of actual needs in the field,

but rather on the basis of donors’ requirements; there is a lack of dialogue between the non-governmental sector and the authorities of the country. Džemal Hodžić, Task Manager for the Civil Society project within the Delegation of the European Union to BiH said that there are attempts to resolve some of these issues within the IPA Programme. “This resulted in a proposal for developing two projects. One of them is this project: “Capacity building of civil society to take part in policy dialogue in Bosnia and Herzegovina”, stated Hodžić.

Zelah Senior, Team Leader of the Project emphasised two aspects of the Project: “The first aspect is developing and strengthening the existing legal and institutional framework for the development of cooperation and dialogue between the government institutions and civil so-



Project presentation

ciety organisations, while the second aspect is focused on strengthening the capacity of civil society to participate in a structured civil dialogue“.

Civil society organisations could participate in the decision-making process and contribute with their specific know-how and specific expertise if they were more directly acquainted with the issues and needs of the citizens. Also, the higher quality

of the contribution of civil society organisations to a well structured civil dialogue will result in more efficient and relevant public policies and laws.

The project is being implemented by a Consortium which consists of Kronauer Consulting (BiH), COWI (Denmark), ATOS Consulting (UK) and the Government of the Republic of Croatia Office for Cooperation with NGOs (Croatia).

Support to the Reform of Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The European Union provided 1.1 million EUR for this Project which is expected to last for 2 years



The official launch of the project “Support to Reform of Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina” took place on 16 December at the premises of the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo.

The European Union provided 1.1 million EUR for this Project which is expected to last for 2 years. The project is implemented by an international consortium led by GOPA Consultants - Germany.

Maria Farrar-Hockley, Head of Operations Section for Justice and Home Affairs, Administrative Reform and Civil

Society within the European Union Delegation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, mentioned the reasons why European Union is intensively focusing on the reform of higher education in BiH through the Instrument for Pre-Accession: “Firstly, the progress of a country can be achieved only if there is a critical mass of well educated people to lead it in the direction of modernisation, successful reforms and economic development. Secondly, highly educated people are the most valuable resources of small countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thirdly, there are statistical data encouraging us to do something urgently in this field: the percentage of highly educated people in BiH is below 7%, the percentage of young people enrolling in universities is 17%, the average duration of university studies is 7 years and there is a big drop-

out rate of students in all universities”, stated Ms Farrar-Hockley.

Through its programmes EU provides support to institutional development of the two state-level agencies for higher education: the Agency for Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education and the Agency for Accreditation and Development of Higher Education. This process is supported by the joint European Union/Council of Europe project “Strengthening of higher education in BiH III (SHE III)” and through this project “Support to the Reform of Higher Education in BiH”. The institutional development of all public universities in BiH is going to be supported through this new project”, stated Ms Farrar-Hockley.

Paul Rinder, Team Leader of the Project, spoke of its two key components: the recogni-

tion of diplomas, and university management.

The first component is to increase academic mobility within BiH and abroad and the mobility of the labour force within the European labour market through the recognition of diplomas according to the Lisbon Recognition Convention.

The second component of the Project will include the institutional development of BiH universities in order to increase the cost effectiveness of their administrative and management operations by introducing a model of integrated university.



Human Rights Day marked in BiH



Marking the Human Rights' Day in Sarajevo

Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”, millions around the globe face discrimination in their daily lives. On the occasion of 10 December-Human Rights Day, Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy recalled that the European Union and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights are united in their desire and efforts to make discrimination a feature of the past.

“The Commission is one of the most important contributors to the voluntary budget of the OHCHR through the Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.

Official launch of the project “Strengthening of the Metrology System in BiH”

The project “Strengthening of the Metrology System in BiH” was presented on 12 January 2010 at the premises of the EU Delegation to BiH. This project is funded by the European Union through IPA 2007 program in the amount of 1 million euro and will be implemented by the consortium led by Hulla & Co. Human Dynamics KG. The main objectives of the project are development of the quality infrastructure in BiH in line with the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the creation of an enabling environment for BiH industry and manufacturers to improve their trade and industrial relations with the EU and international markets. The project is focused on the three main components. „The first component is the improvement of the legislation framework in order to fulfill the obligation of harmonising the legislation with the EU. The second component is the improvement of the national metrology infrastructure and the third is the strengthening of the institutional capacities of the metrology system“ stated in his opening speech Johann Hesse, Head of Operations Section II in the EU Delegation to BiH.

Tempus Info Day in BiH

National Tempus Office in close cooperation with the Delegation of the European Union to BiH organised Tempus Info Day in BiH on 9 December 2009, at the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo. The main purpose of the event was to promote new opportunities in Tempus/Erasmus Mundus Programmes with special emphasis on the Third Call for Proposal under the Tempus IV 2007-2013 Programme. Boris Iarochевич, Head of Operations Section within the Delegation of the European Union to BiH stated that Tempus is the key EU programme in the area of higher education which promotes the modernisation of higher education through co-operation projects between the European Union and partner countries. Since 1997, more than €27 million have been allocated to BiH in the framework of this Programme, with involvement of BiH universities in more than 220 projects.



Miljenko Jergović and Marko Vidojković - the Adventure Called “Yugo”

Two writers, Miljenko Jergović from Croatia and Marko Vidojković from Serbia, set off on a journey across the former Yugoslavia. Their adventures during the journey they took in a “Yugo” from Vardar to Triglav shown in a documentary, produced by SEETV. It addressed the divisions in the interpretation of the recent as well as of more distant history of the former Yugoslavia, and how differing views of the past affect the present and the future of the region.



Marko Vidošević and Miljenko Jergović

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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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