



***Comparative Overview of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Progress Report 2015 by the European Commission and the Alternative Progress Report for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015 by the Initiative for Monitoring the European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina***

As in the previous two years, the Initiative for Monitoring the EU Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina published the 2015 Alternative Progress Report<sup>1</sup> that presents an overview of progress Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) has made in 2015 in completing the *Political Criteria* (Chapter 2 in the Progress Report of the European Commission) from the perspective of almost 30 civil society organizations in BiH that operate in the spheres of human rights, political accountability, and the rule of law. This document presents a comparative overview of the European Commission's Report and the Alternative Report, like the one produced last year. The aim of the comparative overview is to determine to what extent the European Commission, in its conclusions and recommendations, acknowledged the recommendations and conclusions of civil society organizations; and to determine similarities and differences between these two reports.

The *Alternative Progress Report for BiH: Political Criteria* was published at the end of July 2015, while the 2015 Progress Report by the European Commission (hereinafter: EC Report) was published on 11/11/2015. Upon the publication, the Alternative Report was delivered to the EU Delegation in BiH, European Commission, and the European Parliament. The publishing time of the Alternative Report was adjusted, just like in the previous years, to the cycle of consultations and work on the Official Report in order to ensure that the European Commission had enough time to become familiar with the conclusions of the Alternative Report. Since the Report by the European Commission was published later than usual, a bit more than three months passed between the publication and presentation of the Alternative and the Official Report.

This year, the structure and method of assessment in the EC Report are somewhat changed, as well as the name of the report itself (from "The Progress Report" to "Bosnia and Herzegovina Progress Report 2015"). As it was announced by the EC, these changes are part of a new approach within the Enlargement Package which includes:

- Adoption of a comprehensive strategy for the enlargement policy for the duration of the entire EC mandate, instead of annual strategic documents;
- Besides progress, the report also evaluates the readiness of countries to overtake responsibilities of EU membership, in regards to the current situation in countries that are being monitored;
- The Report offers a precise recommendation which is the identification of priorities in all assessed countries for the coming year.

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<sup>1</sup> The 2015 Alternative Progress Report: Political Criteria, URL: <http://eu-monitoring.ba/site/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Alternativni-izvje%C5%A1taj-o-napretku-BiH-2015.pdf>



The main reasons for the introduction of these changes, among other issues, are greater transparency of the process and a better “control of reforms by all stakeholders, including the civil society.”<sup>2</sup>

### **Acknowledgment of the Findings and Recommendations of the Alternative Report in the Official Report by the European Commission**

In comparison to the previous year, there was a higher degree of concurrency between the Official and the Alternative Reports. In the Report for 2014, conclusions of the civil society have been largely ignored, except in a few specific spheres.<sup>3</sup> The 2014 Comparative Overview demonstrated that the Official Report not only ignored the analysis of the civil society, but in some cases, especially in critical points such as human rights violations, had diametrically opposite positions in relation to the Alternative Report and an even apologetic attitude towards the institutions in charge of human rights violations. It is commendable that there were no such examples in this year's Report. However, it is also notable that disagreements about similar issues do exist, which was the case in last year's report as well (compliance with legislation in parliament and government work; assessment of the Census implementation; EC reluctance to explicitly draw attention to the politicians responsible for illegal and/or undemocratic behavior, etc.)

## **1. Democracy and the Rule of Law**

### **1.1 Constitutions**

The EC Report emphasizes that decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in the case of Sejdić - Finci (2009) and Zornić (2014) have not been implemented, namely that the BiH Constitution still does not comply with the European Declaration of Human Rights and thus, must be changed. However, unlike the Alternative Report (and previous EC Reports)<sup>4</sup> a specific connection between the implementation of Sejdić - Finci and BiH accession progress was not highlighted. Furthermore, even though the EC Report mentions the existence of the ethnic-based discrimination in other levels of government in BiH, it does not explicitly mention the decision of

<sup>2</sup> More details about the new reporting approach and structure, including a range of assessment of readiness and progress, can be found in the article “What is new in the Enlargement Package 2015?”, available at <http://europa.ba/?p=37724>

<sup>3</sup> See the *Comparative Overview of the 2014 Progress Report for Bosnia and Herzegovina by the European Commission and the Alternative Progress Report for Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Initiative for Monitoring EU Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Chapter “Findings and Recommendations Included in European Commission’s 2014 Progress Report.” ([http://eu-monitoring.ba/site/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/EC-report-2014.\\_ENG1.pdf](http://eu-monitoring.ba/site/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/EC-report-2014._ENG1.pdf))

<sup>4</sup> The Progress Report on Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015, for example, explicitly states: “Complete implementation of the Sejdić – Finci judgment is a key element for Bosnia and Herzegovina's EU membership request to be accepted as credible.” ([http://europa.ba/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/delegacijaEU\\_2014100811032318bos.pdf](http://europa.ba/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/delegacijaEU_2014100811032318bos.pdf))



the Constitutional Court in relation to discrimination of 'others' in the selection of presidents within the two entities.

**Comment:** It was noted in the Alternative Report that the implementation of ECHR decision in the case of Sejdić and Finci *de facto* stopped being a priority of BiH in the EU integration process by the establishment of the “British-German Initiative” which has evolved into the EU Initiative, and later on into a Reform Agenda – although in meantime an identical decision in the case of Azra Zornić had been formulated. Until 2014 the implementation of this decision was a condition for the activation of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), only to be replaced by the adoption of the Declaration of Commitment to European Integration, and later the Reform Agenda. Afterwards, SAA entered into force even without the implementation of constitutional reforms for elimination of ethnic-based discrimination from the BiH Constitution.

Although the EU representatives have repeated several times that activation of SAA without the realization of ECHR decision did not mean that the EU had given up on the implementation of “Sejdić - Finci” Decision as a condition for considering the application of BiH for the EU membership, in this year's EC Report, the removal of the constitutional discrimination was not found in any of the recommendations for the following year. On the contrary, the Alternative Report provides a clear recommendation for the adoption of amendments to the BiH Constitution in accordance to the ECHR decisions. Moreover, it states that the same action needs to be done at other levels of government that contain similar discriminatory regulations. A recommendation was given for the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH (PABiH) to initiate a process of public consultation in relation to constitutional changes across the entire. Furthermore, the need for stronger pressure to make the process of constitutional reforms inclusive and democratic came precisely from the fact that the past negotiations on constitutional reforms were not led inside institutions, but between the heads of political parties in BiH, and yet facilitated by the European Union.

The Alternative Report also mentions the decision of the BiH Constitutional Court in the case of *U 14/12*, the appeal of Željko Komšić, which confirmed that the provisions of Entity Constitutions and the BiH Election Law that regulate the election of president and vice president in each entity, are discriminatory as they only allow the candidacy of people who belong to the constituent peoples. The EC Report also lacks this information.

*Remark:* In September 2015, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted the *Action Plan for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court for Human Right in the Case of „Zornić against Bosnia and Herzegovina“ and „Sejdić and Finci against Bosnia and Herzegovina”*, which was recognized as a positive step in the EC Report. This data is not included in the Alternative Report, since the Report was published before September.



### 1.2.1. Parliaments

Commenting on the work of BiH Parliaments, the EC Report concludes that the PABiH homes were formed in December and February, but it was not noted that the legal deadline for forming a government after Elections was breached. Furthermore, it was noted that the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH started to achieve results in relation to legislation adoption.

Moreover, FBiH Parliament was criticized for failing to comply with the provisions of the constituent people's representation, which is an insufficient number of Serb delegates in the House of Peoples. The National Assembly of RS (NARS) was criticized for its vote for a referendum on the BiH Court and Prosecutor's Office. It was not specified that the parliamentary majority in NARS was formed after the corruption scandal (affair "Video").

**Comment:** The Report does not mention the main facts concerning the law violation in the Parliament work which were highlighted in the Alternative Report. In particular, both entity Parliaments have adopted budgets without public debate and in violation of legal provisions on the budget calendar. In the Federation BiH, the entire process – from the adoption of the budget proposal, through its referral to a parliamentary procedure, and to the adoption in the parliament – happened in just a few hours, immediately after the vote of Parliamentary majority and the confirmation of the FBiH Government composition. Even though the legal procedures for Budget adoption were violated in this way, the EC Report states that the FBiH Budget was adopted with a delay, and that in 2015 there were recorded negative trends in relation to the budgetary process due to delay in forming a government after elections.

The conclusion about the effectiveness of legislative action in work of Parliaments does not match the facts presented in the Alternative Report, which demonstrate that by the time of the Report completion PABiH has adopted only four laws.

The lack of conviction for "buying MPs" in the NARS is especially worrying. In the EC Report this case is only mentioned in the context of police repression against journalists of the Klix portal that published the footage of Željka Cvijanović talking about bribing the opposition MPs in the NARS. The EC Report presents this event with no details, out of context, and with a very vague explanation that the police raided the newsroom of the portal "about a criminal investigation in relation to the Prime Minister of RS". This kind of description is not only vague and incomplete, but also leaves space for a complete misinterpretation, because based on it one may conclude that the Prime Minister herself was a subject of an investigation for corruption, which was not the case. However, the Alternative Report points out that not a single judicial body has publicly reacted to the publication of this footage, and that there was no investigation against the Prime Minister, although more than solid indications about the committed crime exist. We emphasize, that the National Assembly of RS held a thematic session about the case of bribery of MPs for the creation of



parliamentary majority, which by itself presents sufficient grounds for this case to be recorded in the Chapter covering the work of governments and parliaments.

Cases like this must not remain silent in the Report which simultaneously points out that the fight against corruption in BiH remains weak and inefficient, and identifies the lack of corruption prosecution at the highest levels of government as the key problems in establishing the rule of law.

### 1.2.2 Governments

In regards to work of the executive authorities in BiH, the EC Report praises the adoption of the Reform Agenda, as well as signing the Declaration of Commitment to European Integration by the BiH Presidency, PABiH, and 14 parliamentary parties. It was emphasized that some progress has been made towards achieving the reform priorities by beginning the Reform Agenda implementation, and also that the main challenges – cooperation and coordination between different levels of government – remained the same.

Moreover, it was stated that the coalition which formed the BiH Government fell apart due to disagreements about the appointment of governing bodies within public companies in the Federation BiH. The Labor Law in the Federation BiH designed by the Government of this entity was assessed positively.

**Comment:** The Alternative Report emphasizes that the creation process of the Reform Agenda was not transparent, and that it not only excluded the public and representatives of civil society, but also representatives of legislative power which is the state and entity parliaments. This issue has been completely ignored in the EC Report, while the Alternative Report in particular emphasized that process non-transparency creates room for concern, especially in the field of welfare reform.

*Remark:* Even though the Alternative Report does not mention the Labor Act, as its adoption happened after the Report had already been published, it is on this example that one may notice issues detected by the Report: non-transparent work on the implementation of Reform Agenda guidelines. This attitude is especially problematic in situations as it was the case of the Labor Law whose text was presented to the public only after the Parliament adoption, although it is a document that should have been publicly discussed.

In a review of the government crisis in FBiH the Alternative Report specifies that the dissolution of the ruling coalition in FBiH preceded the ultimatum of HDZ for the removal of directors and supervisory boards of public companies, and a boycott of Government sessions by Ministers from this party. It was highlighted as particularly problematic that this boycott followed the rhetoric aimed at raising national tensions, given that the demands for shift of management boards were



presented as “a struggle for the political rights of Croats”. The EC Report does not condemn such behavior of one of the ruling parties, although it is a repetition of the same negative tendencies which were the main cause for the failure to agree on constitutional reform and the implementation of decisions of the ECHR in the case “Sejdić and Finci”.

### 1.3 Constitutional Courts

The EC Report states that the Constitutional Court's decisions are not being implemented entirely throughout the country, and that it is especially significant to implement the decision of the Constitutional Court related to the Statute of the city of Mostar.

**Comment:** The EC Report deals with the position and structure of the constitutional course in BiH very rudimentary. However, besides the fact that the court decisions are not being implemented, the Alternative Report emphasizes a whole range of additional problems in relation to their action (underrepresentation of “the others” among judges; blackmail and conditioning the implementation of court decisions by NARS; unconstitutional rules in the process of vital national interest in the Constitutional Court RS; the fact that the FBiH Constitutional Court has not been working in the full capacity for six years) that are not recognized by the EC Report.

### 1.4 Public Administration

The EC Report states that no progress was made in reforming the public administration and that the public sector remains politicized, while mechanisms for its efficiency and coordination have not been established yet. Regulations and structures are still uneven at different levels, as the employment is not conducted on the basis of competence but prefers internal transfers instead of public tenders. The Federation of BiH has been criticized for the establishment of ten new agencies, which was rated as a step in the contrary to the efficient human resources management in the public sector. It was noted that neither a new Public Reform Strategy was adopted, nor a progress has been made in the Reform coordination, because a coordinate body that would monitor the reform in the entire country still does not exist. The assessment of financial implication is still being conducted solely for the purpose of legislative but not strategic documentation. Public Policies are still fragmented and poorly coordinated. Only the decision of the Council of Ministers about medium-term planning, monitoring, and reporting was praised.

**Comment:** The conclusions of the EC and the Alternative Reports in relation to the Public Administration Reform, as well as recommendations provided for its further implementation, coincide in all important aspects.





## 1.5 Elections

Evaluating the implementation of 2014 General Elections, the European Commission concluded that the Elections were held in an ordinary and democratic atmosphere, based on the report of OSCE and a Coalition of Civil Society Organizations “Under the Magnifier”. It was noted that the OSCE provided recommendations for the improvement of the electoral legislation, but the development of events in the BiH Parliamentary Assembly, which followed the initiative by the Central Election Commission for amendments of the Election Law, were not mentioned.

**Comment:** The EC did not take into consideration the fact, emphasized in the Alternative Report, about an extremely high number of invalid ballots during the 2014 Elections especially in returnee municipalities such as Prijedor, Srebrenica, Drvar, Glamoč, etc. Moreover, the EC Report ignores the lack of will to work on changes of the Election Law and involvement of civil sector.

## 1.6 The Institution of Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The EC and Alternative Reports recognize similar issues in the work of the Ombudsman primarily those related to financial and personnel institutional providing. It was noted that in April an ad hoc PABiH Committee was formed to be in charge of appointing a new Ombudsman; and that the new rules for the Ombudsman selection process, that are in line with the European standards, were adopted in July.

**Comment:** For much of the Official Report, EC provides an overview of issues related to BiH Institution of Ombudsman that were recognized in the Alternative Report as well. However, what was emphasized in the Alternative Report and was missing in the Official, was the need and a call for the Institution of Ombudsman in the reform process, which includes the amendment of the Law on Ombudsman for Human rights in BiH, to be provided with a clearer and more effective role and structure with a specific emphasis on strengthening the Department for Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination.

## 1.7 Civil Society

The EC Report concludes that there was no progress in ensuring mechanisms for dialogue with civil society, and that some civil society organizations sought to strengthen their capacities and engage in a dialogue on the Reform Agenda, but that civil society has a weak "grassroots" capacity in order to participate in the dialogue on public policies. It was pointed out that Republika Srpska had adopted the initial guidelines for the management of grants, which were mandatory for all Ministries.



**Comment:** This section does not take into account the fact that the process of drafting and adopting the Reform Agenda flowed in a completely non-transparent manner, which was described in the Alternative Report. The executive power in BiH, and the EU Institutions that worked on drafting the Reform Agenda, did not enable any access for civil society organizations to this process. Therefore, the conclusion about the under-capacity of civil society to participate in the dialogue on public policy is inadequate, considering that the opportunity for dialogue in the process of the Reform Agenda in fact was nonexistent.

The Alternative Report emphasizes that the parliamentary club of the ruling parties in Republika Srpska suggested adoption of a repressive and an undemocratic Law on transparency of work on non-profit organizations. Although the bill was rejected by the Commission for European Integration and Regional Cooperation NARS, its submission to the parliamentary procedure was assessed as another manifestation of a long-term civil society intimidation campaign by the authorities in Republika Srpska. Even though the EC Report criticizes the adoption of the Law on Peace and Order RS which also contains repressive provisions, the Report does not mention this move of the ruling parties in Republika Srpska.

## 2. The Rule of Law and Corruption

### 2.1 Judiciary

The EC Report states that BiH has achieved a certain level of readiness of its judicial system, and that a Reform Strategy in the legal sector, within the framework of structured dialogue, was adopted in September 2015. In addition, it was noted that the old problems related to the efficiency of the judiciary, the accumulation of objects and the other had continued. Political influences, as well as political attacks on the judiciary also resumed. Accountability of prosecutors and judges, as well as financing of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council (HJPC) were not ensured, while the procedures of HJPC are still not sufficiently transparent and the legislation for its work still has shortcomings. Procedures for dismissal and sanctions for abuse of official positions exist, but such cases are rare.

**Comment:** Comments of the EC Report largely coincide with the conclusions of the Alternative Report. The recommendations of the EC Report states that within the next year BiH should adopt an action plan with clear indicators and budget activities for the implementation of the judicial reform strategy; strengthen mechanisms to ensure accountability and integrity, with a focus on stronger disciplinary measures and prevention of conflicts of interest. Moreover, it was also recommended to adopt a plan for resolving the backlog of cases, to modernize the training of judges and prosecutors, and to provide public access to judicial decisions. The recommendations of the Alternative Report emphasize the need to adopt a new Law on HJPC and tighten the appointment criteria of judicial





office holders and representatives of HJPC, begin implementation of the Regulations on conflicts of interest in the HJPC, to develop Rule Books for all other levels of the judicial institutions, as well as other measures to ensure the integrity of judicial institutions.

*Remark:* Judicial Reform Strategy was adopted after the publication of the Alternative Report, which was one of the Report's recommendations.

## 2.2 The Fight Against Corruption

The EC Report notes that BiH has achieved a certain level of preparedness to fight corruption, but that the legal and institutional frameworks for the fight against corruption remain weak and insufficient. A National Strategy and Action Plan to combat corruption have been developed, and their implementation is yet to be realized. In 2014 the Federation of BiH passed laws to combat corruption, but institutions that should ensure their implementation have not been established yet. Funding of political parties is still not under adequate control in order to prevent misuse of funds and conflict of interest. Sanctions for corruption are insufficient, while the protection of persons who report corruption is only institutionally established at the state level, but not within lower levels of government.

**Comment:** Findings of the EC Report largely coincide with the conclusions of the Alternative Report, with a few exceptions. The Alternative Report points out that the new Law on Public Procurement that has been implemented since November 2014, neither provides minimum standards for the responsible use of budget funds, nor for the prevention and sanctioning of irresponsible participants of public procurement, and that prescribed punishments are lower than they used to be. The fact that the new law added pressure on suppliers, which complicates efforts to fight corruption in public procurement, was highlighted as a problem. In addition, new offices of the Agency for Public Procurement in Banja Luka and Mostar, predicted by the new Law, are still not established.<sup>5</sup> These findings were not considered by the EC Report, and the adoption and entry into force of the new Law on Public Procurement was rated as positive, without emphasizing prominent problems that are discussed in the Alternative Report.

The Alternative Report points out that the new Law on Conflict of Interest (2013) significantly destroyed legal framework in this area, and that the transfer of responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of the law from CIK to the Parliamentary Commission is particularly problematic as it does not set the basis for a transparent and responsible decision making on conflict of interest. Reducing the penalties for a determined conflict of interest is also recognized as a problem. These findings are not taken into account by the EC Report.

<sup>5</sup> The offices have been completely staffed only in November 2015.



## 2.3 War Crimes

In regards to the prosecution of war crimes, the EC Report notes that the implementation of the Strategy for Prosecution of War Crimes has been continued, but that problem of accumulation of cases and lack of effective strategies to meet the objectives still remains despite the fact that the number of solved cases had increased and that the progress was recorded in this respect. It was pointed out that the reluctance of the authorities to provide necessary funds to finance the implementation of the Strategy was problematic. The progress in the prosecution of cases of sexual violence in war was noted, as well as the need to improve the status of victims of sexual violence in war.

**Comment:** The Alternative Report emphasizes several specific issues regarding the prosecution of war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are not explicitly covered in the EC Report. Among them are poor relations of the BiH Court and the Prosecutor's Office, accusing each other for the failure of the process; procrastination of processing the most complex cases; absence of sanctions for illegal actions by judicial officials; and avoidance to prosecute and qualify crimes in indictments as crimes against humanity in cases where the previous judgments of the domestic courts and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia determined such acts to be crimes against humanity.

In relation to the prosecution of war crimes involving sexual violence, it was noted that the transfer of these cases to lower courts was unfavorable by victims and witnesses, and it was pointed out that the victims of sexual violence in war do not have equal status in the Federation of BiH and in Republika Srpska. In RS these individuals neither have the right to legal redress (monthly income), nor the right to psychosocial and legal support. Mono-ethnic approach of NARS towards the status of victims of sexual violence in war (the creation of Studies about the position of Serb women victims of war crimes of sexual violence in BiH) was also found disturbing, however this finding was not considered by the EC Report.

## 3. Human Rights and Protection of Minorities

In chapters related to the protection of human rights, findings presented in the EC Report largely coincide with the conclusions of the Alternative Report, provided that the Alternative Report findings are much more detailed in the presentation of problems about systematic violations of human rights in BiH.

The Chapter about the freedom of expression and media freedom in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be regarded to as a positive example because it is almost identical with the findings of the Alternative



Report. In largely the findings about the rights of LGBTI people in the Alternative Report coincide with the EC Report.

Furthermore, the issue of the rights of people with disabilities was given very little space in this year's EC Report, like in last year's. The report very broadly states that disability is still not included in the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination, and that the rights of persons with disabilities is still based on the origin of the disability, rather than the status, that is, the degree of disability, and that in this respect no progress was made. It was also suggested that the legislatives and their implementation at different levels of government were not equalized. The obligations BiH has to harmonize its laws and by-laws with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the obligation to provide specific inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects and activities of the society were not mentioned at all.

The EC Report completely ignores the conclusions of the Alternative Report relating to ethnic-based discrimination against children in education in Republika Srpska and the threat to political rights of returnees to RS. This issue was neither covered in this year's report, nor in the previous one. On this issue, the Report provides an even more general statement that "vulnerable groups, including children, Roma, returnees and internally displaced persons and persons with disabilities, are not adequately protected by the state, Entities, Brcko District and Cantons".

## 4. Economic and Social Reforms

### 4.1 Census

In relation to the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in BiH in 2013, the EC Report in multiple instances states that it is necessary to publish the Census results as soon as possible, in accordance with the recommendations of the IMO Mission. It was stated that the publication of the results is delayed because the statistical offices "are not fully agreed on the methodology."

**Comment:** The 2015 Alternative Report refers to the previous report, which outlined registered problems with the Census implementation during the civil monitoring in detail. In this regard, the Report points out that the delay in publication of the results list is a result of the fact that the Census methodology was not completed and coherent at the time of the census, and due to political disputes in establishing the criteria for the treatment of absent and present (resident) population. Once again it was highlighted that the BiH Statistics Agency has not yet announced whether the established criteria and methodologies for the destruction of personal citizen's data, even though that decision was supposed to be made before the beginning of the Census and provided to the public. None of these findings were taken into account by the EC Report and in this respect **the trend of denying obvious problems arising from inadequate 2013 Census implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being continued.**



### 4.3 Labor, Health, and Social Policy

Regarding the situation in the field of social and economic rights, findings of the EC Report and the Alternative Report have major differences, except in respect of workers' rights. The EC Report only mentioned this issue in the context of the adoption of the new Labor Law in the FBiH and the need to “modernize” the overall labor legislation in accordance to this law as an example. The Alternative Report, on the contrary, cites numerous cases of continued violations of workers' rights, from the unresolved workers' statuses in businesses destroyed during the process of privatization, to more frequent accidents that occur as a result of failure to comply with regulations on safety at work. It is worrying that these conclusions have continuously not been taken into account, and that privatization in the EC Report was only mentioned the context of a further need for privatization of privatized enterprises (complete privatization), while the un-prosecuted privatization crime is being completely ignored.



## ABOUT THE INITIATIVE

**The Initiative for Monitoring the European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina** is an informal coalition of civil society organizations, which contributes to monitoring of the reforms and application of policies, EU laws and standards, focusing on issues of democratization, rule of law, human rights, and rights of marginalized groups.

Learn more about the initiative: <http://eu-monitoring.ba/o-inicijativi/>

### *Active member organizations:*

Association for Democratic Initiatives, Sarajevo  
 BH Journalists, Sarajevo  
 The Center for Investigative Reporting, Sarajevo  
 Youth center KVART, Prijedor  
 Centre for Political Studies, Sarajevo  
 CURE Foundation, Sarajevo  
 Foundation 787, Sarajevo  
 Forum ZFD BiH  
 Helsinki Citizen's Assembly, Banja Luka  
 Youth Initiative for Human Rights, Sarajevo  
 MyRight - Empowers People with Disabilities, Sarajevo  
 Oštra nula, Banja Luka  
 Rights for All, Sarajevo  
 Transparency International, Banja Luka/Sarajevo  
 TRIAL – Track Impunity Always, Sarajevo  
 Sarajevo Open Centre  
 Association “Transitional Justice, Responsibility, and Memory”, Sarajevo  
 Association of Citizens for Public Policy Analysis, Banja Luka  
 Vaša prava BiH  
 Why Not, Sarajevo  
 Zemlja djece, Tuzla  
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ACIPS, Sarajevo; Students Association of the Law Faculty of the University of Tuzla; Banjaluka Association of Queer Activists (BUKA), Banja Luka; Center for socio-ecological development, Banja Luka; University of Sarajevo Human Rights Center; Crvena, Sarajevo; European Research Center, Sarajevo; Green Council, Sarajevo; Infohouse, Sarajevo; OKC Abrašević, Mostar; Perpetuum Mobile, Banja Luka; Association PEKS, Živinice; Vesta, Tuzla; Foreign Policy Initiative BiH, Sarajevo; Green Neretva, Konjic