

Based on Article IV.4.a) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the session of the House of Representatives on 27th July 2004 and the session of the House of Peoples on 9th September 2004, has adopted the

LAW
ON FOOD

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Aim and Scope

1. This Law provides the basis for the assurance of a high level of protection of human health and consumers' interests in relation to food, taking into account in particular the diversity in the supply of food including traditional products, whilst ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market. It establishes common principles and responsibilities, the means to provide a strong science base, efficient organizational arrangements and procedures to underpin decision-making in matters of health correctness and quality of food and feed.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, this Law lays down the general principles governing food and feed in general, and food and feed health correctness and quality in particular, at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. It lays down procedures for matters with a direct or indirect impact on food and feed health correctness and quality.
4. This Law establishes the Food Safety Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: the Agency).
5. This Law shall apply to all stages of production, processing treatment and distribution of food and feed.
6. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to primary production for private domestic use or to the domestic preparation, handing or storage of food for private domestic consumption.

Article 2

Definition of Food

1. For the purpose of this Law, 'food' (or 'foodstuff') means any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans.
2. 'Food' includes drink, chewing gum, food additives and any substance intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment.
3. 'Food' shall include water, including:
 - a. water that is intended to be used as drinking water for public consumption,
 - b. water that is used in or is incorporated into food during its preparation or treatment,
 - c. water that is bottled as table water, mineral water and spring water.
4. 'Food' shall not include:
 - a. feed for non-food producing animals or animals not used for production of food,
 - b. live animals unless they are prepared for placing on the market for human consumption,
 - c. plants prior to harvesting, picking or gathering

- d. medicines and medicinal products defined in a separate regulation,
- e. cosmetics defined in a separate regulation,
- f. tobacco and tobacco products defined in a separate regulation,
- g. narcotic or psychotropic substances within the meaning of the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and
- h. residues and contaminants, as well as natural ingredients of plant and animal origin that are harmful to human health.

Article 3

Meaning of Certain Terms

The terms used in the Law have the following meaning:

1. **Food Law** means this Law, implementing measures based on this Law and other specific regulations (laws and by-laws) governing food and hygiene, health correctness and quality of food in particular and it covers all stages of production, processing, treatment and distribution of food, and also of feed for food producing animals, or animals used for production of food;

2. **Food Business** means any undertaking, whether for profit or not and whether public or private, carrying out any of the activities related to any stage of production, processing, treatment, storage, transport, and distribution of food;

3. **Food Business Operator** means the natural or legal persons, registered to conduct food related business, responsible for ensuring that the requirements of food law are met within the food business under their control;

4. **Feed (or 'feeding stuff')** means any substance or product, including feed additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for feeding to food producing animals or those used for production of food;

5. **Feed Business** means any undertaking whether for profit or not and whether public or private, carrying out any operation of production, manufacture, processing, treatment, storage, transport or distribution of feed including any producer producing, processing or storing feed for feeding to animals on his own holding;

6. **Feed Business Operator** means the natural or legal persons, registered to conduct feed related business, responsible for ensuring that the requirements of food law are met within the feed business under their control;

7. **Competent Authority**, for the purpose of this Law, means risk management bodies, including: the Agency, Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Administration for the protection of plant health of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: Brcko District),

8. **Retail** means the handling and/or processing of food and its storage at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer, and includes distribution terminals, catering operations, canteens, institutional catering, restaurants and other similar food service operations, shops, supermarket distribution centres and wholesale outlets;

9. **Placing on the Market** means the holding of food or feed for the purpose of sale, including offering for sale or any other form of transfer, whether free of charge or not, and distribution and other forms of transfer themselves on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. **Risk** means the probability of an adverse human health effect and the severity of that effect, consequential to a hazard;

11 **Risk Analysis** means a process consisting of three interconnected components: risk assessment, risk management and risk communication;

12. **Risk Assessment** means a scientifically based process consisting of four steps: hazard identification, hazard characterization, exposure assessment and risk characterization;

13. **Risk Management** means the process of weighing various alternatives of risk related actions of competent authorities, in consultation with interested parties, considering risk assessment and other relevant factors, and, if need be, selecting appropriate prevention and control measures;

14. **Risk Communication** means the interactive exchange of information and opinions throughout the risk analysis process as regards hazards and risks, risk-related factors and risk perceptions, among risk assessors, competent authorities, consumers, feed and food businesses, the academic community and other interested parties, including the explanation of risk assessment findings and the basis of risk management decisions;

15. **Hazard** means a biological, chemical, radiological or physical agent in, or condition of, food or feed with the potential to cause an adverse health effect;

16. **Traceability** means the ability to trace and follow a food, feed, food-producing animal or is used for production of food, raw material or substance intended to be, or expected to be incorporated into a food or feed, through all stages of production, processing and distribution;

17. **Stages of Production, Processing and Distribution** means any stage, including import, from and including the primary production of a food, processing, treatment, storage, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer and, where relevant, the importation, production, manufacture, treatment, storage, transport, distribution, sale and supply of feed;

18. **Primary Production** means the production, rearing or growing of primary agricultural products in plant production, animal production and fishery including harvesting and gathering, milking and farmed animal production prior to slaughter, hunting and fishing and the harvesting of wild products;

19. **Consumer** means the ultimate consumer of a foodstuff who will not use the food as part of any food business operation or activity.

20. **Official Control** means surveillance of hygiene, health correctness and quality of food and feed in order to check compliance with the provisions of the food /feed regulations;

21. **Border Inspector** for the purpose of this law means competent authorities' border inspectors;

22. **Health Correctness** means assurance that the food will not cause harm to human health if prepared and consumed according to its intended use;

23. **Food Hygiene** means measures and requirements necessary for hazard control and assurance that food is fit for human consumption in accordance with its intended use;

24. **Safe Food** means food which cannot have harmful effect on human health and which is appropriate for human consumption;

25. **Health Correctness of Feed** means that feed is not harmful to animal health, and consequently to the health of humans who consume products produced from those animals, considering presence of certain biological, chemical, radiological, or physical substances in feed;

26. **Contaminant** means biological, chemical, radiological or physical substance harmful to human health, that has not been intentionally added to food, and whose presence in food is a result of processes during production (including processes applied during growing of crops or breeding an animal, or taking veterinary medicines), processing, preparation, treatment, packaging, transport or storage of that food, or is a result of pollution.

27. **Residue** means remnants of biological or chemical substances which can be used in certain amounts during certain phases of primary production, as well as remnants of their metabolites and the products of their decomposition; food additives are not considered residues;

28. **Food Additive** means any substance which is normally not consumed, nor is it a typical food ingredient, regardless of its nutritious value, which is added intentionally for technological and sensory characteristics of food in the technological production process, during preparation, processing, formation, packaging, transport and storage;

29. **Feed Additive** means any substance which, when added to feed, can effect characteristics of feed or breeding of food producing animals or are used to produce food for human consumption;

30. **Food Quality** means overall characteristics of food which contribute to its ability to satisfy the needs of the final consumer;

31. **Declaring** means affixation of written markings, sales mark, trademark, brand name, picture or symbol pertaining to food or feed placed on packaging or label, or in a place visible to consumers for unpackaged food;

32. **Objects that Come in Direct Contact with Food** are dishes, utensils, equipment, appliances and containers used when operating with food;

33. **New Food** means food and ingredients that have not been used extensively in the diet of people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

34. **Genetically Modified Organisms (hereinafter: GMO)** means organisms, other than human beings, in which the genetic material has been intentionally altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.

II GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Principles of Risk Analysis

Article 4

General Objectives

1. Food regulation shall pursue one or more of the general objectives of a high level of protection of human life and health and the protection of consumers' interests, including fair practices in food trade, taking account of, where appropriate, the protection of animal health and welfare, plant health and the environment.
2. Where international standards exist or their completion is imminent, they shall be taken into consideration in the development or adaptation of food law, except where such standards or relevant parts would be an ineffective or inappropriate means for the fulfilment of the legitimate objectives of food law or where there is a scientific justification for not taking them into consideration.

Article 5

Risk Assessment

1. In order to achieve the main objective of a high level of protection of human health and life, food law shall be based on risk assessment except where this is not appropriate to the circumstances or the nature of the measure.
2. Risk assessment shall be based on the available scientific evidence and undertaken in an independent, objective and transparent manner.
3. Risk assessment shall be carried out by the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies in the Entities and Brcko District.

Article 6

Risk Communication

Risk communication shall be performed by the Agency in order for

- a) competent bodies,
- b) operators dealing with food and operators dealing with feed,
- c) consumers,
- d) other competent institutions and stakeholders,

to receive timely, reliable, objective and comprehensible information on hazards, in other words risk associated with food and feed.

Article 7

Risk Management

1. Risk management shall ensure that preventive and control measures, undertaken in order to reduce, eliminate or prevent risk to human health from food consumption, be based on the risk assessment results and that they be efficient, unbiased and appropriate.
2. Risk management is carried out by competent bodies.

2. Precautionary Principle

Article 8

Precautionary Principle

1. In specific circumstances where, following an assessment of available information, the possibility of harmful effects on health is identified, in order to clarify scientific uncertainty, the competent bodies may adopt provisional risk management measures necessary to ensure the high level of human health protection, pending further scientific information for a more comprehensive risk assessment.
2. Measures adopted on the basis of paragraph 1 shall be proportionate and no more restrictive of trade than is required to achieve the high level of human health protection, regard being had to technical and economic feasibility and other factors regarded as legitimate in the matter under consideration.
3. The measures shall be reviewed within a reasonable period of time, depending on the nature of the risk to human life or health identified and the type of scientific information needed to clarify the scientific uncertainty and to conduct a more comprehensive risk assessment.

3. Transparency

Article 9

Public Consultation

The Agency shall have open and transparent consultation, directly or through authorized representative of consumers or other stakeholders, during the preparation, evaluation and revision of risk management measures, except where the urgency of the matter does not allow it.

Article 10

Public Information

Where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a food or feed may present a risk for human or animal health, the Agency shall take steps to inform the general public of the nature of the risk to

health, identifying to the fullest extent possible the food or feed, specifying the type of food or feed, the risk that it may present, and the measures which are taken or about to be taken to prevent, reduce or eliminate that risk.

4. Protection of Consumers' Interests

Article 11

Protection of Consumers' Interest

Food regulations shall aim at the protection of the interests of consumers and shall provide a basis for consumers to make informed choices in relation to the foods they consume. It shall aim at the prevention of:

- a. fraudulent or deceptive practices;
- b. the adulteration of food; and
- c. any other practices which may mislead the consumer.

III HEALTH CORRECTNESS OF FOOD

Article 12

General Provisions

1. Food shall be deemed health correct if it cannot cause harmful effects to human health, if it is produced, prepared and consumed according to its intended use.
2. Food shall not be placed on the market if it is not health correct.
3. Food shall be deemed to be not health correct if is considered to be:
 - a. injurious to health,
 - b. unfit for human consumption.

Article 13

Not health correct Food

1. In determining whether any food is not health correct, regard shall be had:
 - a. to the conditions at each stage of production, processing, treatment and distribution of food, as well as to the condition of storing prior to sale to the final consumer, as well as to the normal conditions of preparation and consumption,
 - b. to the information provided to the final consumer, including information on the declaration, or other information generally available to the final consumer concerning the avoidance of specific adverse health effects from a particular food or category of foods.
2. In determining whether any food is injurious to health, regard shall be had:
 - a. not only to the probable indirect or immediate, short-term or long-term effects of that food on the health of a person consuming it, but also on subsequent generations,
 - b. to the probable cumulative toxic effects,
 - c. to the particular health sensitivities of a specific category of consumers where the food is intended for that category of consumers.
3. In determining whether any food is unfit for human consumption, regard shall be had to whether the food is unacceptable for consumption according to its intended use, for reasons of

contamination, whether by extraneous matter or otherwise through putrefaction, deterioration or decay.

4. Where any food which is determined not to be health correct is part of a batch, lot or consignment of food of the same class or description, it shall be presumed that all the food in that batch, lot or consignment is also not health correct, unless following a laboratory analysis and/or super-analysis it is determined otherwise.

Article 14

Food Harmful and Unfit for Human Health

1. The following food shall be considered harmful to human health:
 - a. if it contains micro-organisms or tissue parasites hazardous to human health, bacterial toxins, micro-toxins, histamine and similar substances or other micro-organisms or tissue parasites in excess of allowed amounts,
 - b. if it contains natural toxins or other natural toxic substances in excess of allowed amounts,
 - c. if it contains residues of pesticides, veterinary medicines, metals and metalloids, as well as other substances harmful to human health in excess of allowed amounts,
 - d. if it contains food additives that may not be used in certain type of food or if the content of the food additives present in food is in excess of allowed amount,
 - e. if it contains radio nuclides exceeding the prescribed limits or if it is irradiated exceeding allowed limits,
 - f. if packaging contains micro-organisms or other substances which could cause the increase in food of substances harmful to human health,
 - g. if it originates from dead animals or animals for which slaughterhouse processing is not permitted for any reason.
2. Unfit for human consumption shall be considered any food if:
 - a. due to physical, chemical, microbiological or other processes, food's sensory characteristics have been changed to such an extent that food is not fit for human consumption,
 - b. it contains substances or products which have not undergone toxicological evaluation, and have been checked and deemed safe for human consumption,
 - c. it contains mechanical impurities and additions which could be harmful to human health,
 - d. the packaging is inappropriate or damaged in such a way that microbiological and chemical changes in food could occur in excess of allowed amounts.

Article 15

Limitation and Withdrawal of Food from the Market

1. The Agency, with the consent of competent bodies, adopts measures to limit placing food on the market and requests withdrawal of food from the market if there is reason to believe that food is not health correct.
2. The Agency has the responsibility to promptly inform the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (hereinafter: the Ministry) and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and

Herzegovina (hereinafter: the Council of Ministers) of measures undertaken pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 16

Implementing Measures in the Area of Hygiene and Health Correctness

The Council of Minister acting on the proposal of the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies shall adopt provisions on the implementation of any process in production, processing, treatment and distribution which could affect food and feed hygiene and health correctness.

IV FOOD QUALITY

Article 17

Requirements for Placing on the Market

1. Food business operators shall be allowed to produce, place on the market food of prescribed quality, as well as food for which quality requirements do not exist if the food complies with the health correctness provisions and the claim on the declaration.
2. The Council of Ministers acting on the Agency's proposal and in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District shall adopt implementing measures which regulate food quality in order to:
 - a. protect consumers' interests,
 - b. enable consumers to make choices in relation to the foods they consume,
 - c. protect producers' interests.
3. Implementing measures from paragraph 2 lay down requirements pertaining to:
 - a) quality related obligations of food business operators,
 - b) classification, categorization and terminology of food,
 - c) sensory characteristics and food content,
 - d) type and quantity of raw materials, additives and other substances used in production and processing of food,
 - e) technological processes used in producing and processing food,
 - f) sampling methods and analytical methods for food quality control,
 - g) additional or specific information which should be listed on the food declaration which is of interest to the consumer.

Article 18

Food of Substandard Quality

Food of substandard quality shall mean:

- a) food which does not meet the required quality standards
- b) insufficiently, inappropriately or improperly declared food
- c) unauthorized use of another's trademark, company name or mark.

Article 19

Limitation and Withdrawal of Substandard Quality Food from the Market

The Agency, with the cooperation of competent bodies, adopts measures to limit placing food on the market and requests withdrawal of food from the market if there is reason to believe that food is of substandard quality.

V EXPORT AND IMPORT OF FOOD

Article 20

Import

Food imported into Bosnia and Herzegovina shall comply with the relevant provisions of food law or conditions recognized by Bosnia and Herzegovina to be at least equivalent thereto or, where a specific agreement exists between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the exporting country, with provisions contained therein.

Article 21

Export

1. Food exported from Bosnia and Herzegovina for placing on the market of another country shall comply with the relevant provisions of food law.
2. Food exported from Bosnia and Herzegovina for placing on the market of another country shall comply with the relevant requirements of food law in the country of import.

Article 22

Surveillance of Health Correctness and Quality of Imported Food

1. Food importer shall submit with the border inspector a request for the inspection of shipment of food being imported in order to determine its health correctness and quality.
2. The competencies of border inspectors in terms of competencies for specific types of food and feed shall be set forth by the Council of Ministers acting on the Agency's proposal with the cooperation of competent bodies.
3. Inspection of a shipment with the view of determining food health correctness and quality shall be carried out at border posts or at customs clearing sites.
4. Competent border inspectors shall be entitled to take samples and have them tested at authorized laboratories with the view of determining health correctness and quality of the imported food.

Article 23

International Certificate

1. Food for which international health correctness and quality certificate is required according to the provisions of food law, the shipment shall be accompanied by the prescribed international health correctness and quality certificate.
2. International certificate and other documents shall be also written in one of the official languages and alphabets used in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VI REGISTER AND APPROVAL OF SITES

Article 24

Sites

1. Sites used in primary production, production, processing, treatment and storing of food shall be entered into the Agency Register.
2. The Agency, in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District shall adopt the regulation on the content, form and manner of entry into register.
3. The Agency with in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District shall adopt implementing measures which will set forth the types of sites for which it shall be required to undergo an approval procedure and shall set forth a deadline by which the established food business operators operating on sites subject to the approval shall meet the requirements set forth in a separate regulation.

VII FOOD BUSINESS OPERATORS RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 25

General Responsibility for Health Correctness and Hygiene of Food

1. Food and feed business operators at all stages of production, processing, treatment and distribution shall ensure that food or feed satisfy the provisions of food law which are relevant to their activities and shall verify that such requirements are met.
2. Food business operators at all stages of production, processing, treatment and distribution are liable for all damages to human health resulting from consumption of food that is not health correct.

Article 26

General and Specific Food Hygiene Requirements

1. Food business operators in primary production shall ensure systematic compliance with general or specific food hygiene requirements as set forth by the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies.
2. Food business operators at all stages of production, processing, treatment, storage and transport of food shall ensure systematic compliance with general or specific food hygiene requirements as set forth by the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District.
3. Retail food business operators shall comply with minimum general technical requirements set forth by the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District.
4. Retail food business operators who prepare, treat, process, refrigerate and/or store that food at their retail store shall ensure systematic compliance with specific hygiene requirements set forth by the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District.
5. Food business operators in restaurant and catering businesses shall ensure systematic compliance with general and/or specific hygiene requirements set forth by the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District.

Article 27

Responsibility for Food Non-Compliant with the Prescribed Requirements

1. If a food business operator has knowledge of or has reason to believe that a food which it has imported, produced, processed, placed on the market or distributed is not in compliance with the food health correctness requirements, it shall immediately prevent placing such food on the market, or in case the food has left the immediate control of that initial food business operator it shall immediately inform the competent authorities thereof.
2. Where the product may have reached the consumer, the operator shall effectively and accurately inform the consumers of the reason for its withdrawal, and if necessary, recall from consumers products already supplied to them when other measures are not sufficient to achieve a high level of health protection.
3. A food business operator responsible for retail or distribution activities which do not affect the packaging, declaring, health correctness and quality of the food shall, within the limits of its respective activities, initiate procedures to withdraw from the market products not in compliance with the food health correctness requirements when it is informed of it or when it receives a decision ordering that measures be taken.
4. Food business operators shall collaborate with the competent authorities and shall not prevent any person from cooperating with the competent authorities on measures taken to reduce risks posed by a food which they supply or have supplied.
5. A food business operator shall provide the competent authorities with all information necessary for food traceability.

Article 28

Requirements Pertaining to Traceability of Food

1. The traceability of food, raw materials of plant or animal origin, food-producing animals or animals used for production of food, and any other substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food or feed shall be established at all stages of production, processing, treatment and distribution.
2. Food business operators shall have in place recording systems and data base and ensure procedures allowing them at any time to be able to identify any natural or legal person from whom they have been supplied with a food, a food-producing animal or animal used for production of food, or any substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food.
3. Food and feed business operators shall have in place data base and shall ensure procedures allowing them at any time to identify the other businesses to which their products have been supplied.
4. Food and feed business operators shall have the responsibility to keep information set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 for a period of three years. This information shall be made available to the competent authorities on demand.
5. Food which is placed on the market or is likely to be placed on the market shall be adequately declared or identified in some other way to ensure its traceability, through relevant required documentation or other information..
6. Detailed requirements regarding traceability in this Article shall be laid down by the Council of Ministers upon the Agency's proposal in cooperation with the competent bodies of the Entities and Brcko District.

Article 29

Requirements for System of Self-Control

1. Food business operator at any stage other than primary production shall establish and implement regular control of hygienic and health-technical conditions of production at all sites under its control by implementing a preventive self-control procedure, developed in accordance with the principles of hazard analysis and critical control point system.
2. Food business operator at the stage of primary production shall establish and implement regular control of hygienic and health-technical conditions of production at all sites under its control by implementing a preventive self-control procedure, developed in accordance with the good manufacturing practices.
3. Food being placed on the market shall have the required document on health correctness and quality of food.
4. Conditions for implementation of self-control procedure at sites from paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be determined by implementing measures of the Council of Ministers upon the Agency's proposal in cooperation with the competent bodies in accordance with the competencies set forth in article 26 (2) and 26 (4).
5. The Council of Ministers upon the Agency's proposal in cooperation with the competent bodies may in implementing measures from paragraph 4 determine exceptions to provisions in paragraph 1 for certain food business operators, particularly for small operators, certain categories of retail operators and producers of traditional products, on the condition that the appropriate level of hygiene is ensured through self-control procedure developed in accordance with good manufacturing practices.

VIII NEW FOOD

Article 30

New Food Categories

1. The following types of food shall be considered new food:
 - a. food and food ingredients which contain genetically modified organisms or are made out of them (hereinafter: GMO),
 - b. food and food ingredients, other than food additives (aromas and enzymes), which are produced out of GMO but do not contain GMO,
 - c. food or food ingredients with a new or intentionally modified molecular structure,
 - d. food and food ingredients which are made of micro-organisms, fungi or algae or are isolated from them,
 - e. food or food ingredients which are made of plants or animals, mineral or synthetic substances or are extracted from them, other than food and food ingredients obtained through traditional breeding methods or those for which it is an established fact that they are safe for consumption,
 - f. food and food ingredients on which a production procedure had been used which is not being used any longer, and which causes considerable changes in the make up or structure of food or food ingredients which affect its nutritional value, metabolism or level of undesirable substances.
2. New food categories set forth in paragraph 1 shall not:
 - a. be dangerous to final consumer's health,
 - b. create confusion with the final consumer,

- c. differ from the food or food ingredient they are meant to replace in such a way that their consumption would be undesirable to the final consumer.
3. Provisions from this Law and special regulation apply to new categories of food set forth in paragraph 1 (a) and 1 (b).

Article 31

Placing New Food on the Market

1. To place new food on the market in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the first time, the applicant shall obtain permission in accordance with the provisions of this Law and special regulation.
2. Permission in paragraph 1 shall be granted by the Agency based on prior consent of the competent bodies.
3. Permission for placing on the market food and food ingredients containing or consisting of GMO, as well as food and food ingredient produced of GMO without containing GMO shall be granted by the Agency based on prior consent of the competent bodies.
4. Requirements and procedures for granting permission in paragraph 1 shall be laid down by the Council of Ministers upon the Agency's proposal, with prior consent of the competent bodies.

Article 32

Register of Permissions Granted for Placing New Food on the Market

1. The Agency shall keep a register of permissions granted for placing new food on the market.
2. Content, form and manner of keeping the register in paragraph 1 shall be laid down by the Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies.

Article 33

Ban on Placing New Food on the Market

1. In circumstances where scientific uncertainty exists about the harmful effects of new food on human health, particularly of food and food ingredients which contain genetically modified organisms or are made of them, the Agency, in cooperation with the competent bodies may temporarily ban placing of such food on the market with the view of preventing to reducing possible negative effects on human health.
2. The Agency, with the prior consent of competent bodies shall permanently ban placing new food on the market, particularly food and food ingredients which contain genetically modified organisms or are made of them, if, following a scientific risk assessment it is determined that such food is harmful to human health.
3. The Council of Ministers, upon the Agency's proposal, in cooperation with the competent bodies, may ban, either temporarily or permanently, import of new food which contains genetically modified organisms, in case there is no sufficient scientific information and perception of the scope of negative effects on human life and health.

Article 34

Harmless Disposal of New Food

New food, particularly food and food ingredients containing genetically modified organisms or those made of them, for which it is determined that are not in compliance with the health correctness requirements set forth in the Law, shall be harmlessly removed in accordance with the separate regulation.

IX OFFICIAL CONTROL OF FOOD HEALTH CORRECTNESS, HYGIENE AND QUALITY

Article 35

Official Food Health Correctness, Hygiene and Quality Control

1. The official food health correctness, hygiene and quality control shall involve one or more of the following activities:
 - a. inspection surveillance,
 - b. review of declarations, documentation and official records,
 - c. sampling and analysis,
 - d. review of records as set forth in article 28 of this Law,
 - e. oversight of enforcement and efficiency of self-control system of sites based on examination of records and documentation as set forth in article 29 of this Law.
2. Manner of enforcement of the official control, general principles and contents in paragraph 1 shall be laid down by the Council of Minister upon the proposal of the competent bodies.

Article 36

Inspection Surveillance

1. Inspection surveillance aimed at the official food health correctness, hygiene and quality control shall be conducted by the competent inspection bodies.
2. Inspection surveillance shall be conducted based on separate regulations if they are not contrary to the provisions of this Law.

Article 37

Sample Taking for Laboratory Analysis

1. With the view of conducting the official food health correctness and quality control samples of raw materials, ingredients, technological aids and other substances used for preparation and production of food, semi-finished products, ready-to-serve food, items which come into direct contact with food, as well as cleaning and maintenance supplies used when operating with food may be used for laboratory analysis.
2. For the purpose of taking samples, food business operators shall make available, free of charge, the required quantities of food, items and devices in paragraph 1.

X AUTHORIZED TESTING AND REFERENCE LABORATORIES

Article 38

Authorized Testing Laboratories

1. Laboratory analysis of samples in articles 22 and 37 of this Law, obtained for the purpose of the official food control shall be conducted by the laboratories authorized by the Council of Ministers.
2. Samples shall be obtained by and provided to the testing laboratory by the authorized inspector.
3. The cost of analysis performed on food produced in Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be borne by the competent body. In case that food does not comply with the requirements prescribed on the basis of this Law and/or the information provided on the declaration, the cost shall be borne by the food business operator producing and/or placing on the market of such food.
4. A list of testing laboratories inclusive of types of laboratories and analyses they are authorized to perform shall be published in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Official Gazettes of the Entities and Brcko District.

Article 39

Testing Laboratories

1. The authorized testing laboratory in article 38 (1) of this Law may be authorized to conduct:
 - a) basic analysis,
 - b) specialized analysis,
 - c) specialized analysis with the possibility of issuing international certificates.
2. Testing laboratories authorized to perform analysis listed in paragraph 1 shall comply with the requirements in the implementing measures based on this Law and adopted by the Council of Ministers upon the Agency's proposal in cooperation with the competent bodies.
3. Testing laboratories authorized to perform analysis shall comply with the requirements set forth in good laboratory practices and shall prove their competence.
4. Testing laboratories authorized to perform specialized analysis and to issue international certificates shall comply with the requirements of applicable norms and shall be accredited by an independent institution.
5. The Council of Ministers may lay down special requirements for testing laboratories in paragraphs 1 (b) and 1 (c) to comply with.
6. The procedure of assessment and authorization of testing laboratories from paragraph 1 is laid down by the Council of Ministers upon the Agency's proposal and with prior opinion of the Institute for Accreditation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
7. Accreditation, assessment and authorization of testing laboratories may pertain to individual analysis, a series of analyses or for certain kind of food.
8. Authorized testing laboratories shall participate in applicable competence testing programs.

Article 40

Reference Laboratories

1. For any analysis conducted with the view of examining the official food health correctness and quality control, the Council of Ministers, acting on the proposal of the Agency authorizes a reference laboratory for certain kinds of analyses. Same laboratory can be a reference for more than one analysis.
2. Reference laboratory shall comply with the requirements laid down in applicable norms and shall be accredited by an independent institution.
3. Reference laboratory in paragraph 1 shall:
 - a) advise the Agency and the competent bodies, depending on the competencies in authorizing laboratories, qualified to conduct analysis for the purpose of the official control.
 - b) coordinate and support, including training and other services, the activities of the laboratories related to technical standards and methodologies of the analyses they perform.
 - c) organize national and international comparative testing of standardized samples and participate in them in order to keep abreast of the competence of testing laboratories.
 - d) ensure that laboratories apply internal quality assurance system (including evaluation of a method, record keeping, storing of reagents, safety and routine calibration of equipment).
4. The cost of running reference laboratories for performing activities set forth in paragraph 3 shall be borne by the competent bodies.
5. A list of reference laboratories inclusive of types of analyses for which they are authorized as reference laboratories shall be published in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Official Gazettes of the Entities and Brcko District.

XI CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCIES

Article 41

Emergency Food Health Correctness Measures

1. When the competent body from the article 15 of this Law identifies that food constitutes a serious risk to human health or the environment, and that such risk cannot be contained satisfactorily, it may, depending on the severity of the situation, order one or more measures from paragraph 3 and 4.
1. The Agency may order measures from paragraphs 3 and 4 without the consent of the competent bodies when urgency does not allow it.
2. If food is of national origin, the measure from paragraph 1 may include:
 - a) temporary ban on placing of food in question on the market or putting it into use,
 - b) prescribing special requirements for food in question,
 - c) prescribing measures for harmless disposal of food in question,
 - d) other appropriate temporary measures.
3. If food comes from import, the measures from paragraph 1 may include:
 - a) temporary ban on import of food from a country or a part of a country of import or a country of transit,
 - b) prescribing special measure for that food from a country or a part of a country of import or a country of transit,

- c) prescribing measures for harmless disposal of food in question,
- d) other appropriate temporary measures.

Article 42

General Plan for Crisis Management

1. The Agency shall draw up, in cooperation with the competent bodies, a general plan for crisis management in the field of the health correctness of food.
2. The plan from paragraph 1, adopted by the Council of Ministers, shall specify the types of risk deriving from food involving direct or indirect hazard to human health which are not likely to be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level by provisions of this Law or cannot adequately be managed by way of the application of provisions from Section VIII of this Law.
3. The plan from paragraph 1 shall also specify the practical procedures necessary to manage a crisis, including setting up a crisis unit within the competent bodies, staffing it, applying the transparency principle and identifying a strategy for communication between the Agency, the competent bodies, other competent authorities of government administration and institutions, the consumers, and the food business operators.

XII FEED

Article 43

Feed Health Correctness and Quality Requirements

1. Feed shall not be placed on the market if it is not health correct.
2. Feed shall be deemed not health correct for use if it has an adverse effect on health of food producing animals or animals used for production of food as well as if it makes the food derived from these animals unsafe for human consumption.
3. Where a feed which has been identified as not satisfying the feed health correctness and quality requirements is part of a batch, lot or consignment of feed of the same class or description, it shall be presumed that all of the feed in that batch, lot or consignment is so affected, unless following a laboratory analysis and super-analysis it is determined otherwise.

Article 44

Unfit Feed

1. If there is reason to believe that a feed is not health correct and does not satisfy the feed health correctness requirements, the Agency shall, in cooperation with the competent bodies, initiate procedures to limit placing feed in question on the market or to withdraw it from the market.
2. The Agency in cooperation with the competent bodies shall adopt implementing measures which shall lay down:
 - a. feed health correctness and quality requirements,
 - b. hygiene requirements when operating with feed,
 - c. establishing a self-control system and its application by feed business operators with the view of ensuring health correctness and quality of feed being placed on the market,

- d. requirements for professional staff, premises and equipment that laboratories must comply with in order to conduct analysis and super-analysis of feed,
- e. a ban or limited use of certain raw materials in feed production which originate from specific sources, whether of animal category, place of origin, its nature, subsequent processing or other characteristics.
- f. other requirements for feed for which it is determined to be necessary to ensure that feed complies with health correctness and quality requirements.

Article 45

Import and Export of Feed

The provisions from the articles 20 through 23 of this Law apply to import and export of feed to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 46

Entry into Site Register

The provisions of veterinary regulations shall apply to entry into register (registration and/or approval) of sites for feed production and storage.

Article 47

Responsibilities and Liabilities of Feed Business Operators

Responsibilities and liabilities of feed business operators related to:

- a. feed hygiene, health correctness and quality,
- b. actions undertaken in case of non compliance of feed with prescribed requirements,
- c. introduction of self-control system at sites used for feed business operations,
- d. introduction of feed traceability system,

shall be consistent with the responsibilities and liabilities of food business operators stipulated in Section VI of this Law.

Article 48

Placing on the Market of Feed Made of or Containing GMO

Provisions of Section VII of this Law shall fully apply to placing on the market of feed made of or containing GMO.

Article 49

Official Feed Control

Provisions contained in Section VIII of this Law shall apply to the official feed control.

Article 50

Authorized Testing and Reference Laboratories

Provisions of Section IX of this Law shall fully apply to authorized testing and reference laboratories for feed.

Article 51

Crisis Management and Emergencies

Provisions of the articles 41 and 42 of this Law shall apply to emergency measures for ensuring feed health correctness and for drawing up a general plan for crisis management in the field of the health correctness of feed.

XIII FOOD SAFETY AGENCY

Article 52

General Provisions

1. In order to ensure food and feed health correctness, perform scientific and expert technical tasks from this Law and implementing international conventions and international treaties in the field of food and feed health correctness binding Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Food Safety Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be established.
2. The Council of Ministers shall establish the Agency through a special act in accordance with this Law, and upon the proposal of the Ministry.
3. The Agency shall be considered a legal entity and shall have all the rights and obligations set forth in this Law and the Agency's statute.
4. A Management Board shall adopt the Agency's Statute with the consent of the Council of Ministers.
5. The Agency shall be financed out of state budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
6. The Agency shall generate revenue from other activities it organizes and implements.

Article 53

Mission of the Agency

1. The Agency shall provide scientific advice and scientific and technical support for the legislation and policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina in all fields which have a direct or indirect impact on food and feed health correctness. It shall provide independent information on all matters within these fields and communicate on risks.
2. The Agency shall be a point of contact for the activities within the Codex Alimentarius Commission.
3. The Agency shall contribute to a high level of protection of human life and health, and in this respect take account of animal health and welfare, plant health and the environment on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4. The Agency shall collect and analyze data to allow the characterization and monitoring of risks which have a direct or indirect impact on food and feed health correctness.
5. The mission of the Agency shall also include the provision of:
 - a) scientific advice and scientific and technical support on human nutrition in relation to legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and assistance concerning communication on nutritional issues within the framework of the health program in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
 - b) scientific opinions on other matters relating to animal health and welfare and plant health;

- c) scientific opinions on products including food and feed relating to genetically modified organisms.
6. The Agency shall provide scientific opinions which will serve as the scientific basis for the drafting and adoption of the Council of Ministers' measures in the fields falling within its mission.
 7. The Agency shall carry out its tasks in conditions which enable it to serve as a point of reference by virtue of its independence, the scientific and technical quality of the opinions it issues and the information it disseminates, the transparency of its procedures and methods of operation, and its diligence in performing the tasks assigned to it.
 8. The Agency shall closely cooperate with the competent bodies responsible, within the scope of their competencies, for ensuring accomplishment of Agency's mission.
 9. The Agency and the competent bodies shall cooperate to promote the effective coherence between risk assessment, risk management and risk communication functions.

Article 54

Tasks of the Agency

1. The tasks of the Agency shall be as follows:
 - a) to provide the competent bodies with the best possible scientific opinions in all cases provided for by legislation and on any question within its mission;
 - b) to promote and coordinate the development of uniform risk assessment methodologies in the fields falling within its mission;
 - c) to initiate, prepare and organize drafting of implementing measures from this Law;
 - d) to provide scientific and technical support to the competent bodies in the areas within its mission and, when so requested, in the interpretation and consideration of risk assessment opinions;
 - e) to offer at disposal scientific studies necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;
 - f) to search for, collect, compare, analyze and summarize scientific and technical data in the fields within its mission;
 - g) to undertake action to identify and characterize emerging risks, in the fields within its mission;
 - h) to establish a system of networks of organizations operating in the fields within its mission and be responsible for their operation;
 - i) to provide scientific and technical assistance in the crisis management procedures implemented by the competent bodies with regard to the health correctness of food and feed;
 - j) to ensure that the public bodies and interested parties receive rapid, reliable, objective and comprehensive information in the fields within its mission;
 - k) to express independently its own conclusions and orientations on matters within its mission;
2. The Agency shall also perform other tasks set forth in this Law and other regulations.

Article 55

Bodies of the Agency

The Agency shall be comprised of:

- a) a Management Board,
- b) a Director,
- c) an Advisory Council,
- d) a Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels.

Article 56

1. The Director shall manage the Agency in cooperation with the Deputy Director and Secretary in accordance with the law, Rule on internal organisation of the Agency and other general acts in accordance with the law.
2. The Agency Director shall participate in the work of the Agency Management Board without voting power.
3. The Agency Director adopts general acts of the Agency in accordance with the law.

Article 57

1. The Agency Director and Deputy Director shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers in accordance with the Law on Civil Service in Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2. The Agency Director and Deputy Director shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of four years with the possibility of being appointed to the same function for one additional mandate.
3. The Agency Secretary shall be recruited in accordance with the Law on Civil Service in Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 58

1. The Agency Director, Deputy Director and Secretary shall not be from the same constitutional ethnic group as defined in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2. The Agency Director and Deputy Director are responsible to the Council of Ministers for their work.

Article 59

Composition and Mandate of the Management Board

1. The Management Board shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Council of Ministers in consultation with the competent bodies.
2. The Management Board shall comprise of the representatives of:
 - a) Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - b) Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - c) The Authority for Plant Health Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - d) Federal Ministry of Health
 - e) Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republika Srpska

- f) Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
 - g) Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Republika Srpska
 - h) Federal Ministry of Trade
 - i) Ministry of Trade and Tourism of the Republika Srpska
 - j) Government of Brcko District
 - k) Entity ministries in charge of food industry,
 - l) The remaining three members of the Management Board shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers based on separate regulations.
- 3. Members' term of office shall be four years.
 - 4. The management Board shall elect one of its members as its Chair for a three-year period.

Article 60

Tasks and Work of the Management Board

- 1. The Management Board shall:
 - a. approve or adopt internal regulations of the Agency and its integral parts,
 - b. propose regulations in the area of food and feed,
 - c. adopt Agency's financial regulations,
 - d. ensure that the Agency carries out its mission and performs the tasks assigned to it under the conditions laid down in this Law.
 - e. ensure that the Agency's program of work is consistent with the Council of Minister's legislative and policy priorities in the area of food safety,
 - f. as soon as possible, make available to the public agendas, minutes, and other documents from Management Boards meetings, including Agency's internal regulations, Management Board's rules of procedures and Agency's financial regulations,
 - g. adopt the program of activities for a time period not to exceed four years,
 - h. before 31 January each year adopt the Agency's program of work for the period until 31 January of the following year,
 - i. before 30 March each year adopt the general report on the Agency's activities for the previous year.
- 2. The Management Board shall act by a majority of its members.
- 3. The Management Board shall meet at the invitation of the Chair or at the joint request of three of its members.

Article 61

Advisory Council

1. The Advisory Council shall be composed of 15 members, representatives from the institutes for public health, institutions for food technology, veterinary institutes, agricultural institutes, environmental institutions, Institute for Standards of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Institute for Accreditation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as representatives from consumer associations, chambers and other associations interested in the area of food and feed health correctness.
2. Members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed by the Management Board upon the proposal of the competent bodies in accordance with special regulations.
3. The Advisory Council shall advise the Director in the performance of Agency's operations.
4. Tasks and manner of work of the Advisory Council, chaired by the Director of the Agency, shall be laid down in a Statute and other general acts of the Agency.

Article 62

Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels

1. The Agency shall have a Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels as professional bodies responsible for providing the scientific opinions of the Agency within their spheres of competence.
2. The scope and number of members of the Scientific Committee, as well as the scope and number of Scientific Panels and a number of their members, as well as procedures and manner of work shall be laid down in a Statute and Agency's other general acts in accordance with the international rules and regulations.

Article 63

Scientific Opinions

1. The Scientific Council shall issue a scientific opinion:
 - a. at the request of the Management Board, in respect of any matter within its mission, and in all cases where national legislation makes provision for the Scientific Council to be consulted with,
 - b. on its own initiative, on matters falling within its mission.
2. The requirements laid down in paragraph 1 (a) shall be accompanied by all relevant information explaining the scientific issue in question.
3. The Scientific Council shall issue scientific opinion within the time limit specified in the request for opinions, except in duly justified circumstances.
4. Where different requests are made on the same issues or where the request is not in accordance with paragraph 2, or is unclear, or where the Scientific Council has already delivered a scientific opinion on the specific topic in a request and has determined that there is no new information to consider, the Council may either refuse, or propose amendments to a request for an opinion in consultation with the Director. Justification for the refusal shall be given to the Management Board.

Article 64
Remuneration

Members of the Agency's Management Board, Advisory Council, Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels shall be entitled to remuneration for their work and for reimbursement of work related costs, in the amount to be determined by the Council of Ministers.

XIV AGENCY CIVIL SERVANTS AND STAFF

Article 65

1. Civil servants who shall be recruited into their positions as determined by the Law on Civil Service in Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall perform the primary tasks conferred into the competency of the Agency.
2. The Rulebook on the internal organization of the Agency shall determine the category within the positions of the civil servants.
3. The technical support tasks in the Agency shall be carried out by staff in accordance with the regulations in force.

Article 66

1. The Agency work shall be open to the public.
2. The public manner of Agency work may be ensured or exempted only in those cases which are set forth in the legislation. The Agency shall have access to information in accordance with the Law on freedom of access to information of Bosnia and Herzegovina
3. The Agency shall fully protect the confidentiality of professional information provided to it within the meaning that it shall disclose them further only upon the approval of the commercial service provider.

XV INTERNAL ORGANIZATION – WORK PROGRAM

Article 67

1. The Rulebook on the internal organization shall lay down the internal organization of the Agency as set forth by the Agency Director and with the consent of the Council of Ministers.
2. The Rulebook on the internal organization lays down the requirements pertaining to:
 - a) organizational units and competences thereof
 - b) management manner,
 - c) planning and carrying out the tasks
 - d) authorizations and responsibilities of civil servants with respect to carrying out their tasks
 - e) total number of civil servants involved in performing the tasks
 - f) job title and schedule according to organizational units, including job description for each individual civil servant and staff member or a group of civil servants and staff members with the necessary requirements with regards to professional training and other work requirements for specific tasks

- g) number of trainees to be employed and the requirements for their employment.

Article 68

1. The Agency Director shall adopt the Work Program and submit a work report for each year.
2. The Work Program and the work report shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

XIII PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 69

1. Any legal person shall pay a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 25.000 to KM 100.000 if he/she:
 - a) places new food on the market contrary to article 31 (1) of this Law,
 - b) places on the market food not health correct as laid down in article 12 (2) of this Law,
 - c) places on the market food of substandard quality as laid down in article 18 of this Law,
 - d) places feed on the market contrary to article 48 of this Law,
2. The responsible person within the legal person shall be fined for offences from paragraph 1 with a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 1.250 to KM 2.500.
3. Natural person shall be fined for offences from paragraph 1 with a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 1.250 to KM 2.500.

Article 70

1. Any legal person shall pay a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 12.500 to KM 25.000 if he/she:
 - a) imports food contrary to article 20 (1) of this Law,
 - b) operates at an unregistered site contrary to article 22 (1) of this Law,
 - c) operates contrary to article 27 of this Law,
 - d) operates contrary to article 29 of this Law,
 - e) places feed on the market contrary to article 43 (1) of this Law.
2. The responsible person within the legal person shall be fined for offences from paragraph 1 with a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 1.250 to KM 2.500.
3. Natural person shall be fined for offences from paragraph 1 with a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 1.250 to KM 2.500.

Article 71

1. Any legal person shall pay a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM _____ to KM _____ if he/she:
 - a) operates contrary to article 25 (1) of this Law,
 - b) operates contrary to article 28 of this Law.
2. The responsible person within the legal person shall be fined for offences from paragraph 1 with a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 1.250 to KM 2.500.
3. Natural person shall be fined for offences from paragraph 1 with a pecuniary fine in the amount of KM 1.250 to KM 2.500.

XIV TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 72

Other Regulations

1. The Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Agency shall adopt:
 - a) regulations on new food
 - b) regulations on labelling and advertising food
 - c) regulations on marking of traditional rating of food
 - d) regulations on authenticity marking and marking of geographic origin of food and other regulations in this area.

Article 73

Time Limit for Implementing Measures

1. The measures for implementing this Law shall be adopted by the competent body within 18 months following entry into force of this Law, except for measures for article 22 (2) which shall be adopted within 12 months.
2. Until the measures from paragraph 1 are adopted, the existing regulation shall apply unless it is contrary to the provisions of this Law.
3. The competent bodies may adopt other measures in addition to measures prescribed in this Law, when it is necessary for the application of this Law.

Article 74

Management Boards and Acting Director

1. The Council of Ministers shall appoint members of the Agency's Management Board as well as the Acting Director of the Agency within three month following that of entry into force of this Law.
2. The Management Board shall adopt a statute, within four months, and other general acts, within six month, following that of their appointment.
3. The Acting Director shall take on the responsibility to prepare the Agency for operations and to submit a request for entry into court register within three month following that of his/her appointment.

Article 75

Permission for Placing GMOs on the Market

A permission for placing on the market new food from article 31 of this Law and feed which contains or is made of GMOs as laid down in article 48 of this Law, shall not be issued before implementing measures set forth in article 31 (4) are adopted.

Article 76

Entry into Force

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day following that of its publication in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina and it will also be published in the Official Gazettes of the Entities and Brcko District.

PS BiH No. 107/04

9th September 2004

Sarajevo

Speaker of the
House of Representatives
of the Parliamentary Assembly BiH
Martin Raguz

Speaker of the
House of Peoples
of the Parliamentary Assembly BiH
Goran Milojevic